



Texas Fever.
Tha frequent inquiries received in regard to Texas fever make it necessary to review in a brief way the essential features of the disease as well as the general plan that may be adopted by any one to prevent the adopted by any one to prevent the
disease, or to stop it, if it has already appeared.
There are a few people who doubt the "tick theory" of Texas fever. For the benefit of the few it may be said that there is no disease of either man or animals more thoroughly worked out or better understood than Texas fever of cattle. The Bureau of Animal Industry began working on this question in 1889, and the results of a great many experiments proved that the tick carried the disease to susceptible animals. Since this time every experiment station, where the question was of any importance, has question was of any importance, has
done work along similar lines and always with the same results-that the tick is the means of transmitting the disease.
No one ever saw an outbreak of Texas fever without the presence of ticks. The old theories in regard to Texas fevers have oeen completely disproven. The idea that southern cattle with sore feet or that saliva from these cattle was the means of spreading the disease has been entirely disproven. At one time some claimed that bacteria were the cause of the disease but all of these theories have been disproven by experimenting with the tick. The fever can be given to susceptible cattle by placing young ticks on them or the disease can be transmitted by inoculating eattle with blood from a southern animal. After cattle have become infected with the disease the infection remains in the blood for an indefinite length of time, probably during the life of the animal. While the tick is the carrier of the

A HERD OF OKLAHOMA MONEY MAKERS.
disease the fever is caused by a small in a great many eases of fever. A organism that is introduced into the number have sent ticks to the Experianimal by the tick. This small organ- ment Station at Stillwater, Oklahoma, ism, which is the actual cause of the to have them identified.
disease processes in the animal, lives The symptoms of Texas fever are in and destroyes the blood corpuscles. nsuslly characteristic but other conThis action on the:blood is the cause ditions may give similar symptoms, of the extreme weakness of the sick When the disease appears among animal as well as the noticeable matured cattle there will always be changes seen in the post mortem ex- some loss. A post mortem examinaamination of Texas fever cases. The tion will show in a general way the disease affects the blood more than following conditions: The liver is any other part of the body.
Recently some ticks that had been appearance: the gall bladder is always

fifled with a thick granular bile and secured from cattle that had the fever tory. These ticks were placed in the laboratory and began laying eggs. In two days after the first eggs were laid young ticks were hatching out. These young ticks hatched in the laboratory are capable of giving Texas fever to cattle that are not acustomed to ticks. Such an experiment has been made so often that there is no question as to what the results will be. There have been many inquiries in regard to Texas fever from the Kiowa and Comanche contry since its settiements. Many cattle were taken from western Oklahoma and other localities where there was no infection and were brought in contact with infection in the new country. This has resulted the spleen is larger than normal, soft and very black. The bladder may contain bloody urine. If the animal lives several days after the feyer begins, bloody urine may be passed and the bladder will be found filled with the same material.
While there is no specific remedy remedy for Texas fever in the was of a cure there is no disease so easily stopped or with which one can work with any more assurance of success if it is handled in the right way. It there are no ticks on the cattle there will be no fever and if the diseass is among the cattle it will stop as soon as the cattle are thoroughly cleansed of ticks. To counteract the high
fever accompanying the disease it is fever accompanying the disease it is
the fever and keep the bowelsopen. Salt in one or two pound doses, repeated if necessary, will be effective. Any physic, as raw linseed oil or lard. may be used. Green feed such as coru is good to keep cattle in condition. At the first indication of fever the cattle should be given all the green feed they want and every one gone over carefully to remove all of the ticks. This is where so many fail in handling the disease. The sick animals shonid be doctored but at the same time the well ones should be gone over and the ticks remo ed. In this way the disease may be stopped. Any of the oils thoroughly applied will kill the ticks but it must be well applied, especially to the under parts of the body, inside the thighs, sides of the neek and chest. The large ticks may be removed by haud but young ticks are too small to be found among the hair, consequently they must be kiiled by applying some of the oils.
Information has reached the Oklahoma experiment station that parties in certain localities were going over the country vaccinating eattle to prevent Texas fever. Cattle may be immunized agaiust Texas fever but not by any such process as is practiced by these parties. There is no reliance to be placed in any such treatment and stockmen allowing themserves to
ky imposed upon in this way are hardly deserving of sympath when they bandle cattle and fail to inform hemselves about so cummon a disease as Texas fever.

## Cattle Raising in Georgia.

The Southern Field says: A great deal of interest continues in the southern part of Georgia, owing to the valuable qualities which cassava and velvet beans possess as cattle foods These crops are very productive in this section and very cheaply raised. Cottonseed meal and hulls is an excellent fattening food, the combined use of these several products making it possible to produce beef in Southert Georgia at a very much less price than is possible in states farther north. At a recent convention of Cassava growers at Brunswic, Georgia, it was shown that a steer which had been fed on velvet beans and cassaya for seventy days, at an actual cost to the farmer of about ten cents a day, gained on an average of 4 lbs a day. Sir loin steaks and roasts taken from beef fattened on these products were served to the members of the convention and were pronounced as excellent meat products.
Land in this section of Ge rgia adapted to the raising of velvet beans, cas sava, etc., can be had from $\$ 1$ to $\$ 5$ per acre. It is well watered and there is a fine proposition for cattle raising on a large se le.

A "lay sermon by Ed Howe: "If going to hell were comfortable, and and made people happier, we would advocate it. But the road to hell is paved with disgrace and sprinled with tears. There are no gentle whisperings of hope along the road to hell; nothing but moans, and ugly sights. We believe in your rights, but you have no right to make yourself miserable. You will be misorable if you travel the road that leads to hell. Such happiness as there is in this world-and there is not as much as the people deserve, - at best-comes from industry, fairness, mánliness, womanliness, charity; good conduct in general. It's the great truth; you punish yourself every time you neg eet to accept it as the greatest truth,

# The Live Stock Inspector 

Glanders and Farcy.
Pub, Live Stock Inspector:
Glanders and farcy are different forms of the same disease. When the disease attacks the mucous membrane of the nostrils, it is called glanders, when the lymphatic glands of the body, especially of the legs, are attacked the disease is called farcy. Glanders is a contagious disease caused by a germ (Bacillus Mallei) that attacks borses, nsses and mules and can be transmitted to other animals including man, by inoculation through wounds, sores or mneous membranes. The germs of glanders do not float through the air. The disease is commonly transmitted from a glandered horse by means of the discharge from the nostils or sores. This discharge contains large numbers of germs of glanders and may be transmitted to another horse directly, or by means of watering troughs, feed boxes, manger: hitching posts, equipment or utensils that may be infected with the discharge. It is possible that it may be carried by flies.
Symptoms,-Glanders may occeur in a mild chronic form, in an acute form or attacking the lymphatic glands in the form of farcy. In the early stages it is often difficult to recognize, especially in the chronic form. One of the first symptoms noticed is, a discharge from one or both nostrils. At first the discharge is thin, sticky and often resembles linseed oil, it dries about the nostrals making it appear smaller then usual. As the disease progresses the discharge becomes more profuse, thicker, yellowish in color and sometımes streaked with blood. The mucous membrane lining the nose, especially on the partition between the nasal chambers, becomes ulcerated. The uleers are raw, depressed in the center with reddish edges. In some casés the ulcers may perforate the partitions between the nostrils. In severe cases the mucous membrane of the nose becomes bluish or slate color instead of healthy pink. The lymphatic glands beneath the jaw usually enlarge, are firm to the touch and often seem grown fast to the bone. These glands rarely gather and break as they do in distemper. As the the disease pregresses the animal falls away in flesh, gets out of condition and the coat looks bad. In severe cases there is often excessive discharge of of urine.

When the disease attacks the lymphatic glands of the body it is called farcy. It is most frequently seen in the region of the hind legs, but may occur anywhere on the body. It usually begins with firm lumps

forming beneath the skin that may attain the size of a hickory nut or larger and often occur in a string op and down the inside of the hind leg on the course of the large lymphatic vessels. These enlarged glands are commonly called farcy "buds." They often break and discharge an amber colored fluid that dries upon the hair. Treatment.-Glanders and farey are practically incurable and all diseased anımals should be destroyed and burned or buried deeply. In doubtful cases the disease can be recognized by injecting mallein (a chemical product of the glanders germ.) If the horse has the disease there will be a rise of temperature of two degrees or more with a well defined swelling at the point of injection. All suspected animals should be carefully isolated from others and watered and fed from separate receptacles. Infected quarters should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected by removing and burning all-litter and similar material. Stalls, mangers and feed boxes, neek yokes etc., should be cleaned and scrubbed with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid in water and when dried, should be white-washed or painted. Equipment that cannot be burned can be disinfected by boiling for one hour. Persons caring for glandered horses should be careful not to contract the
disease. Manhattan, Kans., August disease. ${ }^{\text {M }}$

Manhattan, Kans., August
N. S. Mayo.

St. Louis Market.
(Quarantine Division.)
Compared with last Friday the Quarantine market closes the week today 15 to 20 cents lower, on all grades of steers. She stuff 10 to 15 ents lower, with decline mostly on canner kinds. Calf market strong to
50 cents per head higher, good fat 170 to 190 ponnd calves selling higher than any time this season. Bulls barely steady.

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## Andrew Carnegie On Success.

The secret of success is a simple matter of honest work, ability and concentration. There is no question about there being room at the top for the exceptional maz in any profession. The problem is how to get there. The answer is simple: Conduct your business with just a little more ability than the average man in your line.' If you are only above the average your suecess is assured, and the degree of success is in ratio to the greater deree of ability and attention which you give above the average.
Now, what may be claimed for business as a career is that the man in business is called upon to deal with an ever-chauging variety of questions. He must have an all round judgement
based upon knowledge of many subjects. It is not sufficient for the great merchant and business man of our day that he know his own country well, its physical conditions, its resources, statistics, crops, waterways, its finances, in short, all conditions which affect not only the present, but which give him data upon which be can predict with some degree of cerainty the future. He must possess ne of the rarest quolities; ho must be an excellient judge of men; be often employs thousands, and knows how to bring the best out of various characters; he must have the gift of organization; he must have executive ability; must be able to decide promptly and wisely.

## Public Sale Claim Dates.

Claimed dates for public sales will be published in this column free, when 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.

Nev. 15th Nall \& bon, Iola, Kansas,

## THE ANGORA GOAT.

Will Pick Dollars off Bushes and Put Them in The Bank

Washington, Aug. 16.-(Special.) 'The Angora goat needs no care and will just pick the dollars off the bushes and put them in the bank," say many stockraisers throughout the country who bave embarked into the raising of these animals for their varied purposes. The government officials claim Angora goat raising is destined to be one of the most important inustries of the farm at a time not far ustr
off.

A wonderful interest has been manifested during the past year in this industry, and many of the large flocks of the Southwest have been divided up and distributed throughout the United States to such an extent as to become a matter of astonishment, Angora goats can probably be found at this time in every state of the Union, and they become a familiar sight in hundreds of localities where absolutely nothing was known about them a few years ago. This is the result of the wide dissemination of information concerning these goats by the bureau of animal industry and by the press.

The late census report shows that there are 24,487 goats in Missouri, yalued at $\$ 64,786$; other middle and western states and territories areas follows: In Kansas there are $\mathbf{1 8 , 3 8 8}$, valued at $\$ 71,290$; Nebraskar 2,399, valued at $\$ 9,126$; Illinois, 8,877 , valued at $\$ 19,932$; Indiana, 4,484 , valued at $\$ 2,538$; Iowa, 41,468 , valued at $\$ 146$,708 ; Kentucky, 11,967, valued at $\$ 19$,753 ; Michigan, 2.871 , valued at $\$ 10,008$; Minnesota, 3,821 , valued at $\$ 12,908$; Minnesota, 3,821 , valued at $\$ 12.908$; Montana, 1,73, valued at $\$ 7,870$; North Dakota, 1,122, valued at $\$ 5,303$; ${ }^{*}$ Ohio, 5,432 , valued at $\$ 16.975$; Oklahoma, 3,772 , valued at $\$ 10,854$,

Some parties have gone into the industry primarily for the production of mohair, but a much larger number have purchased the goats for the main purpose of clearing brusiwood. The Angoras, however, been pieferred for cleaning brushwood on account of the additional profit which they give over any other breed. They will do their work thoroughly and at the same time produce a fleece which is valuable in proportion to the quality of the animal. If they die or are slaughtered, the pelt may be converted into a rug or robe, worth from $\$ 4$ to $\$ 10$, while the best skin of a common goat would bring about 80 cents. Their flesh is considered equal to mutton, and it has not been a diffleult matter to find a ready sale for it wherever it has been tested.

While the wide distribution of Angora goats in the past year was due primarily to their ability to convert brushwood into pastures and fields, their usefulness as mohair producers has not been overlooked. This is a source of profit that is always worth considering. The amount of this profit depends to a very large extent upon the quality of the goats.
"What are the prices of Angora goats, is one question which has been asked of the bureau of animal industry
more than any other conce:ning th1 ${ }^{\text {s }}$ industry," said Professor George Fayette Thompson, of Manhattan, Kas., who is editor of the bureau and considered the highest authority on the subject of Angora goats. It is a question which cannot be answered definitely, owi $g$ to the many grades of Angoras as well as to the individual differences among the animals of the same cross. The greater distance from the source of supply the more is their value increased. The great de mand for these goats which has ruled for more than a year has caused the prices of sood animals to range very high; as, as those who are purchasing recognize the fact that the future profits are in the animals of good quality, prices are likely to reman high.
"Prices for good does range from $\$ 10$ to $\$ 25$ at this time. One breeder in the East sold fifty head at $\$ 25$ each. Twenty-four sold at auction at Kansas City in October last at $\$ 17$ each. Bucks,! like the males of all domestic animals, bring varying prices, which have ranged during the past year from $\$ 20$ for a fairly good kid to $\$ 100$ for animals two or three years old. it is not a rare occourance, ho wever for a buck to sell for several hundred dollars. For instance, the sweepstakes prize buck at the Kansas City show sold for $\$ 1.050$, and the buck which took zecond prize in that contest brought $\$ 150$.
It is impossible to go into the Southwest, the principal sourse of present supply, and purchase goats at lower figures than those named, but many of them are not high grades, Those which are high grade become expensive when expressage of freight if paid to distant points.
"The second annual exhibit and sale of the American Angora Goat Breeder's Association was held at Kansas City, Mo., last October. There were on exhibition about 2,500 goats from all sections of the country except the East, and the attendance was so large as to couvince everyone there that the interest in the little animal had become widespread.
"Probably the average price paid for mohair during the past season was about 25 cents per pound. The product of the lower crosses, which contain a larger percentage of kemp, brings a low price ( 10 or 15 cents, while there were some fleeces that brought 40 cents. There is not a large quantity of this latter quality of hair produced in this country, for the reason that the breeders have not given the matter proper attention. There is a great demand for the better hair, while the lower grades, which enter into the manufacture of carpets and horse blankets, find direct competition in wool.
"The first striking feature of mohair manufactures is their great beauty. The luster of the hair, which is so pronounced even while it grows upou the goat, remains in the manufactured goods, and no amount of washing and and no character of dye will remove it. It aids the dyes to show their colors more effectively, and imparts to the goods the pleasing property of changing shades in slifting lights, which is a feature quite characteristic of silk goods.
"A second feature of importance is that the dyes are usually fast, and


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BEGINNING JULY FIRST, WE SHALL HAVE TWO THRU TRAINS TO COLORADO EACH DAY.
One will leave Fort Worth at 9:45 A. M., the other, 11:10 P. M., after the arrival of all evening connections.

For guests who wish to retire early, a sleeping-car will be ready each evening at 9 o'elock.

Both trains will be run thru to Denver. Each will carry thru coaches and sleeping-cars, and meals will be served, en.route, in cafe dining-cars.

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ply one mile north of Mutual.

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Wichita, Kansas, September 22-27, 2902. State G. A. R. Reunion, Carnival and Fall Festival. Open rate of one fare for round trip. Tickets on sale Sept. 21 to 27 good for return Sept. 29.
A. P. Glendenning, Agent.

Omaha, Neb., October 16-23, National Convention Christian Chureh. one fare for round trip. On sale October 14-15th. May be extended to leave Omaha Nov. 30.
segond class colonist rates to california.
During September and October second class colonists rates will be in effect daily. One way oniy, fare from Woodward $\$ 28$ I0. Stopovers will be allowed on these tickets at certain points in California.
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however much such grods may be ex- These colors are printed on by hand posed to the elements they will not aftor the pieces are woven, and are fade. In the best mills fugitive dyes rendered , indelible by long steaming. are not used except when an order is Most of the so-called astrachan now in received to match a sample which has use-so extensively is made of mohair. been treated with such dyes. The It would be very difficult to enumerate durability of mohair goods has been the many ways that mohair might be quite fully discussed in connection used in manufactures. Besides with the durability of the fiber com- plushes, which form the principal posing them. It is a characteristce item, there may be mentioned dress that ought to make their use economical in many ways. This should be the case especially with dress goods and other wearing apparel.
"Mohair manufactures alrealy have a very extensive use, but they appear in the stores under so many trade names that only a few people know that they are the only product of the Angora fleece. By far the most important product of mohair
manufactures is plushes, It is a fact manufactures is plushes. It is a fact
not generally known that practically all of the plushes used in railroad pas. senger cars are made of mohair; so also are the plushes used in street cars. Beside the car plushes, which
are usually plain, large quantities of frieze and crush plushes are limited only by the ingenuity of man. The crush plushes are very handsome, showing to the best advantage the effects of varying lights vpon solid colors. This kind is largely used in upholstering armehairs, but finds large use in other kinds of furniture.

The carriage robe, couch covers, sofa pillow covers and rugs, made of Angora fleece, are distinguished by
their high pile and rich coloring. The pile upon the carriage robes and sofa
pillow covers is about half an inch
bigh. The coloring is most exquisite. Subseribe for the Insprotor,

## Shipping to Cuba.

Colonel Hezekah Williams of Aus tin, Texas, will soon make another shipment of cattle to his ranges in Puerto Principe, Cuba. In a short talk with San Antonio (Texas) Express representative Friday he said: "I am waiting now for a boat. I lost a few eattle last spring when making first shipments as a result of having to load them direct from the cars on the boat after they had been on their feet twenty-four hours without water. Galveston has provided pens since then where cattle can be unloaded for feed and rest before they are taken on board, and 1 do not anticipate any losses in future. I have been using the Utah, which has a capacity of 850 grown cattle, but which will comfortably hold 1,000 head of the class 1 will export, as it will be largely young cattle."

## A Dangerous Fraud

While traveling in Woodward county investigating the loco disease of eattle the Veterinarian of the Oklahoma experiment station procured from a stockman a sample of a sure cure for black leg in cattle which he had obtained from a traveling "veterinarin." The material was analyzed and found to be corrosive sublimate,, a very poisonous chemical, which is dangerous to have around at any time and doubly so when in the guise of a mysterious cure for a disease. The stockman in this case knew that the only treatment for black leg was preventive vaccination with vaccine properly prepared and procured from reliable sources. It is of course impossible to estimate the damage caused by irresponsible persons of which this "veterinarin" is a type. The xperiment station at Stillwater makes every effert to acquaint Oklahoma farmers with new things that may be of benefit to them land an inquiry in doubtful cases will always bring a prompt reply giving the tacts in so far as the station can determine them, The mysterious is always to be distrusted.
You ought to keepa iittle good whiskey in the house. For accidents, fainting spells, exhaustion, and other emergency uses, it relieves and revives. But you must have good whiskey, pure whiskey, for poor whiskey. adultrated whiskey is injurious. HAYner whiskey is just what you need for it goes direct from their distillery to you, with all its original strength, richness and flavor, carries a united states registered distiller's guaranter of purity and age and saves you the enormous profits of the dealers. Read the offer of The Hayner Distilling Company elsewhere in this paper. They are a reputable house, have a paid up capital of half a milhon dollars, business over 36 years and will do exactly as they say.

Excursion rates will be in effect daily for certain points in Michigan Mınuesota and Wisconsin during June, July August and September. Persons wishing a oheap rate to northern summer resorts during the beated term should Itaike advantage of these exceedingly low rates.
A. P. Glendinnhing,

## Poultry Department㑭

## Have a cood house and a yard for

 fowls.The best breeds will not be profitable if they are mismanaged.
C'ean out the coops often; filth is unhealthy at any season of the year. Chicks should be furnisbed a place to roost as soonlas they are half grown,
Poultry is the cheapest and most economical aud best meat raised on the farm.
Coarse food promotes digestion and helps to keep the fowls in a healthy condition. Feed as much of it as possible.
Green-cut bone is excellent for the fowls, as they enjoy it, but care should be taken to see that the bones are fresh.
Are you keeping an accurate record of your poultry account, including cost of labor and the income from your sales?

- One advantage of starting with eggs rather than fowls, in securing a good breed, is that the risk of loss is lesseaed.
Do not simply throw the water out ot the drinking vessels and nut in fresh water, but wash the vessels thoroughly every time you change water.
Make a few good dust baths by dig ging up a lirtle space near the runs; then dump on-a pan of ashes, and the lice will have a hard time, while the chicks will do better.
Overfeeding will: likely produce diarrhoea, especially in warm weather A few drops of camphorated spirits of opium in every pint of drinking water will usually effect a cure.
Leaves and dry earth make an exesllent combination on the fioor of the poultry house. Dry earth absorbs and disinfects, while the leaves make scratching material for the fowls.
An experienced farmer poultry man savs that the best way to keep poultry droppings is to put them in a barrel and keep them slightly moist, using dishwater or soapsuds where available.
The smaller the poultry quarters, the cleaner they must be kept.
The dull, stupid hen is not one that lays. The ones that scrateh for their living, and lay eggs for what they get. Provide them a place for both branches of their business, or they will find one, and perhaps not where you wish.
There's not much profit in hatching out chicks to sacrifice to lice. Be sure the mother hen is free from verminfwhen she is sitting. To insure this see that she and her nest are well dusted with insect powder when the eggs are put under her.
Turkeys like to start their nests in some out-of-the-way place. If you discover one, and fear it is too early in the season to trust the eggs as laid exposed to the cool nights, bring them in after the turkey has gone away, so you can get them inobserved, but substitute an egg of some kind for each one taken away, or the turkey will move her nest.

If there is ary foundation for the claim that eggs hatch best in nests upon the ground. provide this condi-
tion by placing some fresh earth or an inverted sod in the bottom of the nest box-then cover lightly with some fine nest material, such as cut straw or flne hay.
Provide nests where they are handy for the hens and handy to gather eggs from.
Do not trouble yourself about your neighbor's system of management. See that your own is perfect. The oldest and most experienced breeder does not know it all: the wisest still have something to learn.-Home and Farme.


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 COLORADO FLYER.On June lst the Santa Fe put in service a new fast train between Kansas City and Denver. The equipment is all of the latest patron, 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. n. 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 $1: 30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. make connection at Newton at $4: 00 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. 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, rsund trip tickets will be sold to following points at following rates:
Sandusky, Ohio.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Detroit, Mich..
Port Huron, Mich.
31.80
33.60

Buffalo, N. Y.
Niagra Falls, N.
32.15
ittsburg Pa.
43.10

Final return limit on all tickets Oct. 1. Continuous passage with no stopovers in either direction.
A. P, Glendening, Agent

SEASONABLE ARTICLES, Black Leg Vacine

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

## BLACK LEG VACCINE

\author{

-     - are lower than all others -
}

Powder SINGLE, per package, containing ten or more doses,
Vaccine. accordingto age of animals...................................
 DOUBLE, per double package, containing ten to twen-
ty doses, according to age of animals (for first and secy doses, according to age or ack).
String SINGLE, per package of ten doses, including needie.
Vaccine. Per package of 15 doses, ineluding needle. Per package of 25 doses, including needle Per package or 00 doses,
(for first and second vaccination of choice stock needle
VACCINATING OU'TFIT, complete, including single and double powder vaccine..

400
Discounts to Large Pur hasers as Follows:
500 dose lots
10 per cent ) These discounts ap-
500
1000
$\begin{array}{|c}15 \\ 20\end{array}$ per cent $\left.\left.^{\text {per cent }}\right\}\right\} \begin{gathered}\text { ply to powder } \\ \text { vaccine only }\end{gathered}$

## 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 aggents to re-
turn 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 abead of the date of your purchase.

Among our Veterinary Remedi

## 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. ete. will kill the worm and heal the wound.
pints $\$ 1.00$.
CUTTER'S KEEP FLIES OFF.
QUARTS $\$ 1.50$
Keep Flies Off.-A chear and effective preparation, having the ad vantage over most preparations of this kind, in that it is not neceessary to apply so often. Also kills lice, vermin and ticks, including the PRICES: No. 1, for Cattle..................... $\$ 150$ prash.
prices: No. 2 , for Cathe.
CUTTERS 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 recomnend to all parasites and and cure Texas lth and quarts, 50 e ; gallons, $\$ 1,25$; one case ( 6 one gallon cans) $\$ 6.00$.
Quarts, 50 c; Gallons, $\$ 1,25$ one case 6 one gallo
Write for booklet on Black Leg and other literature.
Address the LIVE STOCK inSPECTOR, Woodward, Oklahoma, or
THI: CUTTER ANALYTIC LABORATORY,
FRESNO, CAEIFORNIA.

Wichita and South-Western Fair and Live Stock Epposition
 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 "Bro neho Busters."" ery day, with street parades, fireworks, etc. We will make it profitable to Fry day, wind street parades, fireworks, etc. We will make it profitabl
Farmers Stockmen, aud pleasant for all.
H. L. BESING, Secy.

## The Kansas City Veterinary College

DR. S. STEWART, 1410 Holmes St., Kansas City. Mo

Emmer: $\star \begin{gathered}\text { Grain for the Semi-Arid } \\ \text { Regions. }\end{gathered}$
During the last three or four years considerable interest has been manifested in the cultivation of emmer in this country, althougb the grain had been grown in an experimental way for some time previously. The special attention given to this cereal in recent years, and which is apparently increasing is probably due to three different causes: (1) Its introduction into the Dakotas from Russia by the German-Russian farmers; (2) the extraordinary extent to which it has been advertised by several prominent seedsmen, and (3) the introduction in considerale quantity of some of the best Russtan seed by this Department in 1898 and its distribution through a nunber of the experiment stations. Already the results of the trials of this grain been so successful, especially in North and South Dakota, as to warrant the opinion that it may become one of our permanent crops for stock feeding.
USE OF INCORREGT NAMES FOR EMMER.
This grain is incorrectly called by various names. Even in certain reports of result; of experiments with emmer it is sometimes called spelt. The names "speltz," "speltz" and "spiltz" are also often used; the name speltz being the most common of all. The names are very misleading and should be discarded. True spelt is a radically different sort of grain, nearly as different as the pear is different from the apple, and is not grown at all in the United States.
Conserning the experiments with Emmer at South Dakota station, the director, James H. Shepherd, says:
We have grown it here for several years and have obtained very good results indeed as to yield and drouth resistance. Last year (1900) it suffered somewhat on high land, but on the lower land it made very good returns indeed; for instance, on the eollege farm it vielded 63 bushels p er acre.
Farmers generally throug末iout the country have taken much interest in this cereal, but particularly in the Great Plains region. Letters requesting information or giving experience in the cultivation of emmer are constantly being recived in considerable number by the Department: George M. Horning, of Grantville, Kans., in a letter of February 18, 1601, gives his experience as follows:
It does excellently. I have raised it for two years, but have got out of seed on account of the grasshoppers kiiling and eating it up. It is ready to harvest just after May wheat, and stands the winter better than any -Ex.
other wheat, I believe. I do not believe that chinch bugs will harm it as much as othier wheat. It also makes excellent flour
The experience of a Missouri farmer with his grain in 1900 is given in an agricultural paper
George Heinz, near Hamilton, mention of whose experiment with the German breadstuff spelz (emmer) was made in these columns some weeke ago. finished threshing his crop of that grain last Saturday and its yield that grain last Saturday and its yield
was 121 bushels, or 25 bushels per acre. The field was very satisfactory as an experiment, but Mr. Heinz be lieves with his knowledge of how to handle it now this crop would have yielded 35 bushels to the acre. Conditions here are all favorable to its growth, and it will doubtless become an important product. The straw, which is a fine fattening stock food, runs about a ton more to the acre than the ordinary straw, and the stubble makes an excellent fertilizer.

USES.
The uses of emmer are yet in an experimental stage in this country. But the indications so far are that it will become a regular and valuable crop for stock feeding. The grain is said to compare well with oats and barley for this purpose while the straw is considered by some to be of much value. Prof. James H. Shephard, in a letter referred to, says conserning this matter
We are now making extact tests as to its feeding value. It will probably equal oats or barley if it does not exceed them. It is readily eaten by all kinds of stock, and has shown itself to be especially adapted when fed to milch cows. It is better to mix it, however, with bran and snorts, since it is pretty heavy feed when fed alone. Horses do well on it, but I do not think it equal to oats in that case. As a swine food we think very well of it indeed, especially for brood sows. U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers's Bulletin No. 139.

The girl who expressed so much sympathy for the poor farmer because of his cold job in harvesting his winter wheat is equal in agricultural knowledge to the one who expressed a desire to see a field of tobacco just as it was plugging out. But the damsel who asked which cow gave the buttermilk is entitled to the whole bakery. And a girl on her return from a visit to the country who was asked if she ever saw anyone milk a cow replied: "O, yes, indeed I have; it just tickles me to death to see uncle jerk two of the cow's faucets at the same time." -Ex.



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CHINA SWINE.
are better than ever, splendid young pigs of
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the has been in troduced into the Brishtside herd All let-
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We breed ShortHorn 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 Shor
Horn the leading beef breed of cattle. Our bull are bred on Buffalo grass, and are not weakened for range purposes by being pampered.
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(Please mention this paper.)

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Prevent Blackleg In Gatle Williams Mixture Easily applied and of Blackleg in cattle. sure pre preventive
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of facts. $\underline{\underline{\text { of facts. You should share its benefits }}}$

## Agents Wanted.

Representatives wanted to sell membership for a mercantile agency. \& Collection Association Boulder, Colorado. Association, Boulder, Colorado.

WM. POWELL,

## Breeder of

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THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

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Address ali orde a.
LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, Woodward, okla
The Live Stock inspeotor 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 SecAssociation of Woodward Live Stock Association, Woodward, okla., wil blanks necessary for becoming a member of the Association, also full information pertaining to the same.

Semer Mason had one grape vine of the Diamond White variety which at its first bearing this year produced 23 pounds. Can anyone in Woodward county equal this? His place is on Indian creek.
D. F. Ketchum brought in a sample of early White Wonder corn of which he raised about 6 acres this year. He thinks it will make ever thirty bushels per acre. Its early maturing makes it favorite.
Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Robertson were in ${ }^{\text {-from Charleston, this county, on }}$ Aug I4th. They are running about 50 head of cattle and understand the adaptability of Woodward county to stock farming.
G. Thompson and son and J H. Barry, of Oklahoma City, were in Woodward on the 13th, returning from an overland trip through 'Pan Handle of Texas and into New Mexico. Mr. Thompson is very much pleased with his trip but says his cook was not wholly up to the standard.
Wm. Mayo was on Modday, August 11, convicted of stealing lumber from the stock yards fencer on complaint of the Santa Fe company. On his plea of guilty he was only touched for $\$ 11.65$ by recomn.endation of the plaintiff. This is a light fine but the next one caught depredating is promised the full limit of the law.
O. W. Jones, ot Carrier, Okla. repre senting the Ottowa Star nuseries, has been in town all week and reports doing a splendid business. Mr. Jones is an old Kansas friend of the writer and it reminds us of old times to meet him. During the tide of populism in Kansas he represented Butler county in the legislature and made a splendid record. For the past few years he has been a resident of Garfield county Oklahoma.

The Fourth Annual Cattlemen's Pic aic occurred at Kingman, Kansas, on Aug 19th and 20th and a general good time was had by the two thousand or more people in attendance. All kinds of sports were had, including pigeon shooting, racing of a!! kinds, broncho riding, cattle roping, side ahows, con fetti and red lemonade. Everybody was pleased and Messrs. W. H. Brown J. E. Ferguzon, f. D. Humphreys, Frank Weineschenck, Bob Crossman and others proved their ability to manage and entertain crowds. Addresses were to have been made by several but owing to the crowded program of events the only talk made was a short one by W. E. Bolton as iollows:
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Stockmen:
When your committee wrote, requesting me to "say a few words" on this platform, I imbibed the ideanothing else I assure you- that of several others who would talk to you, I was simply to fill in a little vacant space on your program. As a "filler" I lay some clajm to success, either by measurement or down weight, but as A "speaker" I am not it in any sense of the word. I feel deeply indebted to your committee for the honor given me; and I believe this is given more in recognition of the great Live Stock Association of Oklaboma and Kansas which I serve as Secretary, rather than to ayy personal merit I possess, and I am proud to acknowledge the honor conferred upon the organi zation named. But I see by the print ed program that I am billed to address you in this matter. I cannot help being reminded of the widow of the section foreman who was dong the hon ors at her husbands funeral. The dead man had been very popular and many beautiful floral tríbutes were sent to tha house. To a friend the widow was showing these and said: "This cross was sint by the superintendent; this wreath was sint by the b'yes in his gang; this star was sint by the road-master, and this," picking up an anchor of roses and throwing it out of the window, "who in the divil had the dom bad taste to sind us this pick."

Now I hope the "taste" of this committee will be approved if I say only few words on the subject in which all of us are the most interested and then stop. It is useless to repeat that live stock is the foundation of all wealth. The vital spark which gives ife to every animate creature proclaims this as the basis of existence itself. The best methods, the care and culture, the marketing, the packing and even the cooking of the meats of live stock grown on the farms and ranches of Oklahoma and Kansas provides employment for more people and constitutes a larger percentage of the real wealth than all other avoca tions nombined and the total valuation exceeds 40 per cent of the assessed values of all personal property in the two commonwealths. This includes all other products of the farm, the minerals, the manufactured products. evervthing in fact which builds and developes these grand stars in the empire of this union.
Not strange then, that we are here today enjoying a Cattleman's Pienic in the best agrieulturial region of the Sunflower state,


MISS ORA G. ROSS,
an Oklahoma Cattle Raiser, Woodward County.

But there are some few thorns in the trail followed by the stock-farmer and ranchman. The legislature consists principally of men other than farmers and stock-growers, list to the subtle influence of political "pull" and too often the real interests he is supposed to serve are forgotten by the legislators in the scramble of the political pap-suckers for high places and paying jobs, such as U. S. Senator and other positions of wealth and honor. The real factor is forgotten because the organization of the wire puller is more perfect than the organization of the cattle raiser. The laws intended for the developement and protection of this grant industry are seldom enacted and the cow thief and pesky Boophilus Annulatus join in robbing profits while the big packers join in a "merger"' to control prices ot market and again rob the man who spends his life in raising stock.
These and many other matters, the quarantine measure for instance, demand the present, persistant pushing of an organization of all who are engag. ed in growing live stock. To little attention has been paid to this kind of organization; while on the other hand too much attention is paid to the orher kind- the political kind. How many of you have heard the expression. "rocked in Republican or Democratic cradles," but how many can show that you have been wise enough to protect your homes by maintaining an organization devoted to live stock for anywhere near such length of time? And yet, the home is the power which really constitutes good government Don't you think you are really unjust to yourself in this matter Here is something about which you may think with profit.
Now I have only a few more words to add. I am not here to solicit vour membership to the organization which I have the honor to represent as Secretary, but I do believe that the more powerful an organization is, the more it can accomplish. Politicians fear a party by reason of the voting strength. An organized effort of all stockmeu would contain the same elements of strength if broadened and extended. There is a hint in this matter. The Oklahoma and Kansas Live Stock Association is already organized and has memberships in both states and in Texas and Colorado. It is progressive and has accompliseed much for the stock owner in protection against theives and in enforcing quar.

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.
antine regulations. It invites your membership as co-workers in a practical field. It is worthy of your confidence. It is your own organization. A letter or postal card addressed to its Secretary at Woodward, Okla. will bring you full information and membership blanks, at any time.
And now I thank you and will give way to Col. W. R Dulaney, Capt. Fred Dold and others of Wiehita, whose silver tongued orators will entertain and amuse you. Again I thank you.

## A Cowboy's Night Thoughts.

When the cattle at Midnight are sleeping, On my saddle! pillow my head, And up at the heavens lie peeping From out of my cool, grassy bed. Aud often and often I wonder While lying at night all aloce If every bright star gieaming vonder Is a big peopled world like our own. Are they worlds with their ranges and ranches Do they ring with rough riders' refrains? Do the cowboys there sor ap with Comanches, And other red men on the plains? Are the hills covered over with cattle In those mystic worlds far, far away?
Do the ranch houses ring with the prattle Do the ranch houses ring with the prattle Of sweet little chilidren at play? At nignt in those bight stars up yonder Do cowboys lie down to their rest, And gaze at this old earth and wonder If rough riders dash o'er their breast? Do thev list to the wolves in the canyons? Do they watch the night hawk in his flight Their horses their only companions, While guarding the herd through the night Sometimes when a bright star is winking
Like a diamond set in the sky. Like a dfamond set in the sky, I find myself lying and thinking It may be God's heaven on high. That uother the Lord took away; That aother the Lord took away; At the round-up on the last day.
In the East the gray daylight is breaking In the East the gray daylight is
And into the saddle I spring: The cattle from sleep are awaking, The heaven-thoughts from me-take wing, The eyes of my broncho are fashing, Impatient he puils on the reins. As off round the herd I go dashing, A reckless cowboy of the plains.
H. O. Devereux, of Raynond, Okla. was in Woodward Saturday to receive a new printing plant which he will put in at Lenora, Dewey county. Mr. Devereux is a wide-awake business man and we predict that he will be successful in his new venture.
One of the most bitter County seat fights in the history of Oklahoma was decided Aug. 12th, when Referee W. E. Cockrell, of Enid, declared that Medford should be the county seat of Grant county instead of Either Pond Creek or Jefferson.

An lowa man being examined in Washington to determine his fitness for a consulship was asked, "How many Hessians did George III. hire to come to this country to fight the Americans during the Revolution'" He thought for a loug time. Then he said, "I don't know, but it was a darn sight more thá went back."
The little son of Jerry Miller was brought to town Tuesday with a badly lacerated hand. He had been drawing water from a deep well with horse power and in some way his hand became entangled with the rope and was badly mangled before assistance could reach hinn, D. J. M, Workman dressed the wound and says that the liftle sufferer will soon regain the use of the injured member,

the kansas city live stock exchange at kansas city stock yards.

## IRONQUILL'S POEM.

Writes a New One Entitied "My First Wife."
Following is Eugene F. Ware's latest poem: MY FIRST WIFE.

A Reverie by Ironquill.)
O! the poise of her head-
a Down her queenly neek fell a brown cas cade,
With a tinge of red;
When she lifted her finger at me and said, "Young man," although I was not afraid, Yet there came a sort of hypnotic thrill; And it made me reflect that soon or late t would have some questions to ask of Fate In regard to myself and a woman's will.
I had heard in my youth
That around the heart
And I know it's the truth-
And I know it's the truth-
From the very startFrom the very startBy some unknown plan
There is knotted and tied a single lone hair, and the hair is red; And when it unites
The person dies,
Or is broken-hearted-the sameas dead; I know it's so, for I've ser n it tried.
And I hold it true that never a man Fought life and fought death, and fought friend and foe.
Whether tres smile or a woman's fan,
Whether to-day or long ago, Showed red or at least, a shade of red. Now, what could I guess When, in every tress
of my first wife's hair was that shade of red? And what could I know, or what express When around my hart I could feel the twine And the twist of a ligature firm and fine, and what could 1 say, or what could be said. When, as clear as a note, From her velvet throat, ame the words, "Young man," With the toss of her head.
: the follies of life !
O! the fatal mistakes 1
: the strain and the strife
And the sorrow that breaks
And wrenches apart
The trusting heart.
ut yet-my first wife-
She was very serene,
Ne ner was ever like never would griev
And never was yet any daughter of Rve,
And never was yet any daughter of kve,
More worthy than she to be christened a
queen.
She never eloped-we did not part-
There was nothing outward of arief or woeAnd the tight red band that was roun' my
heart--
It never untied and let me go And then, of course,
There was no divorce
gave ner no cause, and she gave me none. Unless I could say
That her haughty way
of saying "Young man!" though perhaps in fun,
Was a ground for divoree, though the only one.
, the golden now, so mute and so dumb. As, with hopes aglow
We wait for the futures yet to come. 0 , the halcyon days of the happy past And yet so slow !
How little there is for us all to know
And why must a man Love once for all?
Once-only once-and tell, if you can,
Why a woman whose hair has a tinge of red Be she ever so small Or ever so tall,
Will keep on a-loving until she's dead-
And a good deal longer, r've hpard it said,
So happiness seems
And to be the product of a tinge:
And that is the reason why, in ny dream I see the floating, as of a fringe, A brown, with a delicate shade of red; And I feel the ligature 'round my hear t hasn't untied or snapped apart
ad she's alive not dead. Of course she's alive, And her children five
Are up at the house, and so is she;
For she is my first and my only wife-
y only wife-upon my life-
For-no second wife for

## Very Dry in Arizona.

Reports from various parts of Arizona indicate a feeling of uneasiness among stockmen. It is so dry there that it is almost impossible to obtain water for stock and old timers say that since 1887 they have not seen such dryness. The loss in cattle this summer will be heavy if rains do not come this month and the cattle are growing too weak to hunt for what little water there is. For the present condition to continue means the death of thousands of head of cattle. The situation is now more-serious on account of range cattle being too thin in flesh to stand shipment to California pastures. Buyers from the coast who have been in southern Arizona haye all had to
return without making any purehases. They are willing to buy but are prevented by cattle being in such poor condition. Early in the spring Arizona cattlemen were very sanguine over the promising outlook but unless they have rain and plenty of it at once the loss will be extremely heavy

## Printing the Truth.

The newspapers of the United States are neither cowards nor liars. As a rule, they do not dare tell the truth and express honest opinions. They are not so much the slaves as the creators of public opinion; not so much lead as leading. To tell the truth when it ought to be told does not mean ruin; on the contrary, it means an increase of respect and friendship and prosperity.
To tell the truth when it ought not to be told is often the meanest thing a newspaper or a person can do. It is easily possible for a truth to do more harm than a lie. We believe the worst habit of the worst newspapers is hunting up and printing truths that are not ealled for by any public interest, and the effect of whose publication is to bring shame and sometimes ruin upon individuals or families. Men and women have been driven to suicide by having their early mistakes or misfortunes served up in sensational newspapers for no purpose other than to make racy reading. Some of the most detested social pests are persons who plume themselves upon their luve of truth. Between the man or woman who will tell a white lie to shield another and the one who, in season and out of season, insists on telling "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," commend us to the former.-Washington Post.

A Boston paper remarked that 'summer must be here; a butterfly was caught in the south end today," And a Kansas editor remarked that it might be all right to cateh a butterfly in the south end, but in case of a Wrsp it were wise to grab about the pator.

## of From the D2arkets of

Kansas City Office， 289 Live Stock Exchange．
angora goat sale．
The biggest sale of Angora goats ever held in the country was held in the sheep division in Kansas City， Aug．19，at which more than 6000 were disposed of．Some registered stock sold at fancy figures，but the brush cleaners and common stuff sold only at fair prices．W．T．McIntire，the leading spirit of this industry has suc－ ceeded in placing this specio on an advanced plane，until now it exceeds anything of the kind ever attempted in this country heretofore．

## SHEEP．

Recerpts of sheep have continued large during the past fortnight．Prices however，have maintained their nor－ mal strength and show little change． Common stuff has declined fraction－ ally and prices as a result have been lower．Good sheep and lambs are in good demand and prices show little if ańy change．

## oattles．

Cattle receipts have been increasing almost each day for the past month， and the arriyals are exceeding the number received during the same per－ iod one year ago．
Grassers are plentiful，in fact near ly all the offerings come within that class．A few dry lot cattle in good condition have bcen recelved and this class of offerings are fully steady． Packers and order buyers vie with each other in securing the desirable end of this quality，and it，is this de－ mand that maintains prices．
Texas offerings have exceeded the demand and prices in ecnsequence have suffered a severe set back．
Owing to the reduced rates that went into effect a few days ago，be－ tween Kansas City and Chicago，a large number of cattle are being picked up by the speculators and others，and hurried to the windy city．This factor has placed a large number of Kansas City arrivals on the Chicago market， which had the tendency to break pric－ es there and whipsaw some of the Kansas City shippers．
Cow stuff has ruled barely steady to considerably lower according to qual－ ity，weight and flesh．
The stocker and feeder business has reached the high plain of genuine commercialism，and this class of offer－ ings are plucked from their owners almost in the twinkling of the eye The activity manifested has bolstered prices and good figures are being real ized．
A large number of veal calves，the largest received here this year，ar rived during August，and traders in this commodity have had plenty to keep them busy．They report a lu crative business，and their buoyant spirits would indicate that a continua tion of increased receipts would be welcomed．

## Hogs．

The arrivals of hogs has continued moderate and the supply has balanced about evenly the demand．A few
loads by speculators have been shipped o foreign markets in anticipation of ealizing better prices．
The quality of hogs on sale has been air，but below the average arriving direct to packers，up to August 18th， The market had been a declining one for nearly a fortnight previous to that date，without a reaction，and on only one or two days during that time was the market steady to apparently check the lower tendency．
In the hog division the market had the appearance of a succession of hol－ idays，so few were the offerings on
sale．
The whittling fad which was sprung by that clever Billy Wallwork nearly tw $Q$ years ago when he was assigned to the buyer list of hogs here，has im－ bued others with the same spirit，and the major portion of therr time now is utilized in whittling．
Heavy weight hogs have suffered most，the dechne having struck that class with a thunderbolt，while light weights and pigs have come together in price．Top on hogs for the week ending August 20th，was $\$ 7.15$ and though not heavy weights were good quality
Since Monday August 18，the ten－ dency has been strong with a ligher market．

However，the higher prices do not appear to attract increased shipments， which is a good indication that there exists a shortage in the hog commod－ ity．

Few pigs are arriving and a goodly number of these arrivals are undesir－ able，but in view of the scarcity of such offerings prices have continued fairly strong，and good quality pigs are bringing fully as much as light weight hogs．

James Bolen，of Sehwartz，Bolen \＆ Co．，returned from Patagonia，Arl－ zona，a few days ago where he went some time since in the－interest of the Santa Cruz Minıng Co．
J，E．Greer，senior member of Greer， Mills \＆Co．，located at U．S．Y ards， Ill．，was at the yards for a few days in August．
Clay，Robinson \＆Co．will be repre－ sented at St．Joe，ivo．，by W．R． Munger，formerly with Rece Bros．， here．Mr，Munger is old in experience and will no doubt fill this new pusition with credit．He will assume charge Sept． 1.
L．Frew of St．Joseph was in K．C． a few days during August．Mr．Frew was up to the 1st of this year on the K．C．market as a feeder and buyer， and did a large volume of business while here．

MeBrayer Bros．Horse \＆Mule deal－ ers will move t．Hamilton，Mo．，short－ $l y$ where they will engage in business． Messrs．Swain \＆Sawtell，formerly with the Siegel Sanders L．S．Com． Co．，whose failure took place more than a year ago，will open a commis－ sion house in the Stock Exchange building here Sept．1，to be known as the Star Com．Co．
 25 Years in the cattle trade．

## SELL CATTLE ON COMMISSION <br> And Fill Orders for Stockers and Feeders．Market Price Guaranteed．

 Office $267.268-269$ Second Floor Hixnhange Bldg $\begin{gathered}\text { Over Interstate } \\ \text { National Bank．}\end{gathered}$ STOCK YARDS，KANSAS GITY，U．S．A．References：Inter－State Natlonal Bank and Cattlemen Generally，

## WM．mimore．Business Established 1880，FRANK COOPER <br> 『エユ上○下尸 \＆COO尸巨ణ， <br> Live Stock Commission Brokers． <br> Tel． 147 Hickory． LIVE STOCK EXCHANGEGE BLD． <br> Kansas City Stock Yards． <br> Your patronage is respectfully solicited．Correspondence promptly attended to．Mar <br> reports furnished free on application．Money loaned to responsible cattle feeders． <br> 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 accessable to the busi－ ness and residence portion by street railway and within
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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．
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Stock Yards，
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The rich San Joaquin Valley is an open door of opportunity for the hustler. work is progressing nicely.

## $t+t+t+t+t+t+t+t+t+t+t+t+t+t$ HOG DEPARTMENT

 Breeders at meeting of the lowa Breeders at Ames, Prof W. I Ken-nedy read an instructive paper on the above subject in which he said in part :
No man can be successful as a swine breeder who is not a critical student of animal form. More than one hundred years ago Robert Bakcwell, one of the greatest live stock improvers the world ever saw, said that it was easter to find twelve men fit for cabinet positions than one good judge of live stock. We are a progressive people and have made great strides along many lines, but if Bakewell were to return at the present time be would not find things very much different from what they were in his day. Has it ever occurred to you that the ability to judge live stock correctly and well is of a rarer degree, if not of a higher order than that wheh interprets the laws of the nation? The men who pass judgment on the stock which goes to our large markets, men who are required to know one thing only, command higher salaries than the judges at the bar of justice in the higher courts of our land. This is due to the fact th t there are one hundred men qualified to preside at the bar of justice for one that is qualified to be the head buyer for Swift \& Co., or Armour \& Co.
A famous-artist was once asked what was the first essential to success in his work. He replied, "To see right." Just so in the judging of live stock. The man who does not see rigbt can never be a good judge. In the judging of siock, observation and judgment are the factors which determine whether or not the man is successful. He must be a close observer in order that he may detect at a glance the desirable and undesirable points in an animal as it is. Too many would-be judges see things that are before them. Good judgment is indispensable, as in exposition judging the deci ions are nearly always made by the balancing of points. Seldom it is that any animal excels all others in every respent. Right here is where skill is required. Most men can pick a good hog over a poor one, but it takes a critical judge to select the winner in good company. Much has been said in favor of and against the score card. Some men condemn the score card and claim that it has no such place. Others idolize the score card to such $n \mathrm{n}$ extent that it is always to be found in their hand or inside pocket. I am firmly convinced that the score card has done a great deal for the improvement of our domestic animals. Perhaps no other factor has been so instrumental in the perfecting of our swine. That it has a place, no man can very well dispute, but like other Why not raise good hogsi The rood things, it should be lept in ite ba few proper sphere, elge it will be looked the purple, now readv for service. Evupon with disfavor. The score card ery neighborhood should have one of is supposed to describe the ideal ani- these vigorous, early maturing Poland mal, thus every man should have the China beauties. Some neighborhoods score card definitely fixed in his eye- buy one for common use. Write to not in his hand or in his coat pocket. Starwater Stock Farm, Woodward,
for the little things which are so essential to success. It emphasizes the fact that some parts are more valuable than others as indicated by the higher score given for the same. The score card, however, as an educator is simply a means to an end, which is the fixing of a distinct model in the mind of the user of the same. In our class work we use the score but for a few days, as the continued use of the same makes the student too dependent. He always has the description of each and every part before him at all times. Instead of requiring him to work down his score or the amount he euts the animal under the various heads, we require him to fill out a blank form giving reasons for each and every step. This is soon followed up by comparison work where the score is not used, but blank forms instead where the student must place the animal flrst, second, third, and fourth and write full reasons for so doing. The work is more practical and makes the student more independent.
The score card should never be used in the judging ring as it is not reliable enough. Different 'men of equal ability will mark differently on the same animal, while the same judge has been known to vary four to six points on the same animal at different times. They may all see the same weakness but the variation comes in the amount to cut-that is whether it is a half a point, a point. or a point or a point and a half. We can educate people to detect defects in animal form, but it is a most difficult task to train men to score these defects the same. The serre is all important; the latter is not necessary. The score card has done a grest work and should be credited with such but it is only a meansto an end and has no place in an exhibition.
Men strive mightily, in early manhood and in middle life, to aceumulate a competency for old age. In this they do well. But did it never occur! to you that one needs a competency of knowledge, and a competency of faith, and a competency of patience, and a competency of true philosoply in old age, quite as much as a competency of monetary wealth Pitiable ndeed is he who comes limping down the declivity of human experience with an empty head and heart, leaning only, in his sunset days, upon a staff of gold! And did it never occur to you that' wealth of head and heart must be accumulated in youth and middle life, if they are to be yours in old age, just as certainly as that a plethoric purse must be possessed, if at all, as the result of this kind of forethought and effort-aye, much more so! You can not ignore the lowers of , character in the spring and summer of your experience, and hope to enjoy their sweet fragrance when life is in its "sere and yellow leaf".E. W. Hoch in Marion Record.

Why not raise good hogs? The

## Fonnd His Voice.

"Four or five years ago," said a Northern Michigan farmer who was talking to a Detroiter the other w $\epsilon e \mathrm{k}$, "a Chicago man happened to be in my neighborhood on business. It somebow came out that he had a son. who had just lost his voice, and meeting the father, I said to him:

If it's true that your soon has lost his voice. you might send him up here for a few weeks.,

What forq" said he.
To find his voice," says I.
How can he do it?"
I'll set him to drivin' oxen
'I told him I had known of lost voices being restored that way, and, after thinking it over he said he would send the son along. The young fellow arrived the nexi week, and his was a bad case. He couldn't speak to be heard five feet away.
"I had a yoke of oxen that were up to all kinds of mean tricks, and nothing but yelling would make them pull over 100 pounds. I had the young feller use 'em to draw up jags of wood and haul fence rails where they were wanted, an' he got along all right for a week.

Then I set him to haul some timber out of the woods, and I went into hiding to see the fun. When he started the oxen up they barely straightened the chain. He put on the gad, but it was no use. What them oxen was use to was yells and whoops and cuss words, and they meant to have 'em or stand right there.
'That chap put on the gad and jumped up and down and threw stones and clubs, but the oxen just looked at him and chewed their cuds. He'worked at 'em for a full hour, gettin' madder and madder all the time and there were tears in his eyes and he was jumpin' on his hat when he suddenly busted out swearin'.
"His voice came to him all of a sudden, and the way he did go on was awful to hear. He called tnem critters a hundred bad names, and he cussed 'em from horns to hoofs, and even folks going by on the road stopped to listen.
"The oxen were too surprised to move for ten minutes, but all at once they heaved ahead' and went off on the run with a stick of timber sixteen feet long. It was a sudden and complete cure for what ailed the young man.
"He wanted to stay for a week or two longer, to be sure that he had actually got his voice back, but I turned him off next day. Had to do it. you see. He had a voice on him like two fog horns, and when he asked the old woman at supper time to pass the butter that voice of his shattered four plates and toppled the tea pot off the table!'

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 15-Oct. 1. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Fare and one third on certificate plan from all points.
A. P. Glendenning, Agent

Kingman, Kans., August I9-20. Annual meeting Cabblemen's Association of Kingman county. Fare and one third for round trip. Tickets on sale August 18-20, good for return August 21.
A. P. Glendening, Agent.


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have embraccd opportunities, have invested their money in large companies, being satisfied to own an interest in-large, well managed, live growing properties rather than own all of a small company.

The Vanderbilts, Goulds, Rockefeller, Morgan and thousands of others whose wealth amounts to hundreds of millions, never did, and
perhaps never will own all of any corporation. The combination of money and brains brings better results than single ideas and limited capital.
○pportunity صxtraordinarJ.
After a most searching investigation of the properties and officers of the Big Twenty Con. G. M. Co. and satisfying ourselves beyond a peradyenture that this is one of the most meritorious propositions ever offered the conservative investor, we.decided to act as selling agents for a block OF TREASURY shares of the aboye company.

Before accepting a contract from the Big Twenty Company we personally visited the property, saw it as it really is today, made a most thorough examination of all the great group, and aided by some of the most noted miningengineers to be found in this country, we became firmly convinced that we could not afford to miss this opportunity of offering our personal friends and clients a block of treasuiy stock at the extremely low price of 10 c (par value $\$ 1.00$.)

THE BIGTWENTY CON.G. M. CO. OWN TWENTY-FIVE MINING PROPERTVES IN A GROUP, ALSO THE BIG TWENTY TUNNEL, WHICH IS NOW BEING DRIVEN, and will cut the 20 veins opened up on the surface at a depth of nearly or quite 1150 feet below the surface, and which will, in the opinion of mining men who tre in a position to know, open up immense bodies of gold worth millions of dollars to the fortunate share holders.

## An Opportunity

like this is seldom offered and we most earnestly advise our friends and the conservative investor to purchase these shares now as the price ill very soon be advanced. Our offering at 10 c is limited; and sbould your order be received too late, your money will be returned. Aet today. $\$ 6,000.00$ for $\$ 100.00$ is very often made in gold mines, besides large dividends, by buying treasury shares in new mining companies, and ary share Call or write for particulars.
A. M, BYRNE

Dept. 9.
Chicago Stock Exchange Building' Chicago, III.

The Phenomenal Growth of the Santa Fe in Six Years.

Six years have elapsed since the Santa Fe emerged from the hands of receivers. When it did many people thought the reorganization was not sufficiently drastic, and notwithstanding that fixed charges has been cut almost in two, they declared that the company would still flnd it diffleult to steer clear of bankruptey. A year or two later it was noted that the earnings of the system were swelling; that the $\$ 3,500,000$ of of fixed interest and charges were being met by net earnings of $\$ 8,000,000$. then $\$ 11,000$,000 ; and that interest was begun on adjustment bonds. Last year, in 1900 01 , the total interest requirements, taxes and rentals, amounting to $\$ 10$.000,000 , were met by net earnings of $\$ 22,500,000$.
This phenominal gain in strength is largely due, of course, to the enormous growth in the company's business; but is due in some measure also to the rebuilding of the property. Since the last default in 1894, over $\$ 80,000,000$ in $n t w$ money has gone into the Santa Fe property. The expenditure of this immense sum should make Santa Fe reorganization proof. During the recivership period net earnings amounted to about $\$ 14,000$, 000 , and there was raised by assess ment $\$ 14,000,000$ more. The floating debt of the old company was about $\$ 6,000,000$, the reorganization cost $\$ 2$, 000,000 , and the new company was started with about $\$ 2,000,000$ eash, leaving about $\$ 18,000,000$ put into the property by the receivers and from the reorganization assessments.
Vast sums of money have been put into the property in the shape of improvements, new real estate and extensions. Its expenditure has created a new Santa Fe.
The bullding of a new road has been justified by the constant and phenomenal increase in business. In 1896-7, with a ton-mile revenue of ${ }^{3}$
1.051 cents, gross earnings were \$4,752 a mile. In 1900-01, with a tonmile revenue of 1,007 cents, they were $\$ 6,977$ a mile, and in 1901-92 were about $\$ 7,500$ a mile, a gain of nearly 60 per cent. The number of tons carried one mile a mile of road in 1897 was 356,000 , against 496,000 in 1901 .
It should not, however, be forgotten that an expenditure of $\$ 82,000,000$ has helped to swell the gross receipts of the company, and the cessation of large expenditures for improvements will probably be comeident with reduced gross earnings. But with its new equipment and its improved property the company will be in good condition to meet a reduction in its receipts, especially where, as for the next two or three months, the receipts, will be compared with phenomenal gains a year ago.
The trouble with the Santa Fe before its reorganization was its great length over an undeveloped territory. As the system was stretched across the continent, fixed charges rose faster than net earnings, with the result that after a period of lean business the road went under. Had the road been in its present splendid condition the company might have retrenched expenses to meet fixed charges, but as it was, the road was in no condition to bear reduced expenditures,

The present management has wisely fortified itself by building up the property. Although fixed charges of the old company were about $\$ 9,000,000$ a year, the fixed charges of the new company, if the new sinking fund requirements excluded, are hardly more. Thus, without any real increases in charges, the property is stronger by $\$ 82,000,000$ of new money in the property, plus the growth of the country. K. C. Journal.

Progress of Alfalfa-Growing in Kansas.
Alfalfa has been officially recognized in Kansas for an even dozen years, and dvring that time its popularity has
steadily increased. Prior to 1890 it Weekly Stock Train via Pecos Valley was not deemed of sufficient importance to be taken notice of in the statistics of the State Board of Agriculture. No $N$, and for the first time, it has a larger acreage than any other tame grass, its area being over 458,000 acres. according to the sworn returns of assessors now being compiled and tabulated by Secretary F. D. Co burn.
Timothy has been alfalfa's leading competitor in area until this year, when the returns proclaim its field is 138,657 acres or 20 per cent smaller than that devoted to alfalfa. It is an interesting fact also that as early as the fourth year of alfalfa's stasistical record (1894) its area exceeded by 24,000 acres that of the clovers for the same year, and each canvass since has shown an increased difference in favor of the former. Indeed statistics indicate that for Kansas, alfalfa is being found superior, by those who have had experience with them, to timothy or clover. It not only is a perennial legume, of unusual powers of resistance to protracted dry weather, as against timothy and the biennial clovers of less fortitude, but annually yields from two to three times as much feed equally or more nutritious, and is a remarkable soil renovator besides. These facts in large measure account for the marvelous increase in appreciation and rowing of alfalfa. as disclosed by the flgures. 1898, of the tame grasses, alfalfa ranked fifth in area, with 34,384 acres; in 1902, first, with 458,493 acres, a gain of 424,109 acres, or 1233 per cent, and an increase over 1901 of of 139,351 acres, or 43.66 per cent.
A subscriber to a Woodward paper several years in arrears was dying, and the editor dropped in to see him. "How do you feelq" said the pencil pusher. "All looks bright betore me" gasped the subscriber. "I thought so" said the editor. "You'll see the blaze in about ten minutes."-Higgins News.

## Notice to shippers.

Amarillo, Texas, July 25, 1902. Beginning on next Monday, July 28,1902 , and continuing thereafter up to and including Novemeber 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

Arrv Amrillo
Leave Amrillo
Washburn
Panhandle

- White Deer

Pampa
" Miami
" Mendota
" Canadian
"Higgins
" Gage " Whitehead

## Arrv Woodward

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.

[Edited by "Aunt Mary."|



PREMIUM SUBSCRIPTION OFFER.
The Live Stook Inspector, ever on the lookout for whatever will benefit the bomes of its readers, has made arrangements with the owners of the Home Dressmaker copyright by which the following remarkably attractive premium offer can be made: One "Home Dressmaker"' chart will be given each subscriber at $\$ 1$ a year. One "Home Dressmaker" chart will be given for each club of 5 at 60 c each a year.

## NOT TIRED

(A pen picture, taken from life.) She is not tired today. All the housework is done,-the dishes washed and put away, every room is in perfect order, and yet she is not tired! She can now sit down with dle hands and rest. Rest' Ah , 'tis such a queer word-there was so little to do-was she ever tired Rest! Ab, "rest" is such a lonesome word. She does not crave rest how.
A month ago at this hour of the day she said she was tired-oh, so tired; and wished-actually wished for rest. Had bodily rest come at the expense of mental happiness?
A month ago husband and children were hore-all here, active and full of life. There were a few merry guests also. She, the house-mother, had had much to do to keep things nice and neat for them and prepare delicious meals. Had it been a pleasure for her to do it9 She tried to remember. It must have been-it should have been-for it made her dear ones happy. Had she not said to herself a time or two that she was tired of it? She tried to forget; and tried to forget that she had ever thought they seemed unconscious of the part she took in making them happy, that they had seemed indifferent to the burdens their well-being had imposed on her.
Only inwardly had she rebelled. At no time did she utter complaint aloud. Yet the memory of those times when she felt rebellious now fills her heart with constant pain. She had been really happy, but only acknowledged a longing to get away from work awhile, a desire for perfect quiek, for freedom from care, for undisturbed rest.
And these had come--the quiet and rest; but THEy were gone, her loved ones, gone forever from her home in this world. She had not bargained for this. In hes mind had been no thought of such exchange. She bad
meant to be a good woman, sacrificing
her life for the happiness of others and keeping it a secret that she some times thought her own pleasures some what meager. Now she feels acutely the sinfulness of the secret. With mute agony she is sitting in awful the dreadful mockery of rest
"Thank God! The worst is over, then!" said Mr. Whitehall, the hus band, fervently.
'Yes, she will soon be all right' now," said the doctor.

Goodness, mamma!" said Grace, the oldest daughter, frankly meeting the clear gaze of her mother, the flrst the clear gaze of her mother, the flrst
intelligent look that had come from those dear mother-eyes for many weeks. "How you have been going on! I'm speaking jollily, so you'll know everything's natural, and we're all here, at home, only you've been awfully ill. But now you're going to get well, only you must not talk a bit
for a long time until you get stronger. And you said queer things-about working so hard and being so tired and unappreciated and wanting to rest and keeping it a secret, only you thought we died and then you were
sorry and rested. It is we who are sorry, and we are going to be sorry and love you and work for you all the rest of our days!" After which lucid explanation the oldest daughter broke down and cried, with her lips pressed against the pale hand of her mother. And she-the invalid-exchanged a sweet and understanding smile with all around, while the genial doctor exclaimed, "Good! Amen! ... Now all of you be quiet and let my patient-rest!"

## o + **

AUTHORS.
Following are names of authors whose quotations were given in the issue of July 15: 1. Robert Herrick. 2. James Montgomery. 3. The Apostle Luke (Acts 15:31.). 4. Scott. 5 . Dryden. 6. Emerson. 7. Whittier. 8. Michael Bruce. Those whose lists are most vearly correct, Aunt Ruth, Cousin Harriet, R. A. L. and Jessie Prather, are congratulated on the neatness of their answers. One correspondent, sending two answers, says our selections of quotations are too hard. Very well, here is a list of easy ones. Names of authors, with names of those sending correct lists, will appear in the issue of October 15. All are invited to send answers to these questions concerning quotations, which serve as a stimulus toward literary learning

WHO SAID THIS
(1.) Children are what the mothers
(2.) In him we live and move and have our being.
(3.) As great men will forget little men's service, truly I shall hold me well repaid in having done that which s right.
(4.) Life is a train of moods like a string of beads, and as we pass thro' them they prove to be many-colored leuses which paint the world their own hue, and each shows only what lies in its focus.

## -* $\bullet$ *

DING BUSY HOUSEWIVES, Harriet Prescott Spofford says that nothing but sickness unto death exbefore breakfast. And another well not going into lorg details in answer-
ing her child's tedious questions, one day, going into the kitchen instead to prepare the meal for the family, while the aged grandmother in pity for the child enlightened its little inquisitive mind by an hour's talk and 'illustration from picture books.
Well, I don't know whether it will do any good for a humble creature like myself to say anything on the subject. Nevertheless, I do say that surely those writers never, at any time in their lives, had to do the work for their husbands and children that many poor women have to do. I daresay if either of them had to sit up all night with a fretful baby, then prepare an early breakfast for the husland and older children, a later breakfast for the younger ones, then do every item of the daily cleaning up, get the early dinner ready with her own hands, un added, do all the washing, ironing mending,-everything, everythingI daresay she would sit down in despair and tear all the hair frantically from her wise head, to say nothing of letting it go uncombed (except for hastily brushing baek) two days at a time, in emergencies, as I have some times had to do,
Let us be broadminded, sisters. The above-mentioned writers bunted that our husbands would leave us for better favored society if we allowed a speck or spot to gather on ourselves or the furniture. But doy't you believe that. The husbande we have chosen from among the myriads of men in this world have too good sense to place the burden of blame upon brave shoulders already bearing too great a load of life's responsibilities

> Julia Manning.

## THE HOME DRESSMAKER

We venture the assertion that there is bardly woman in the Southwest whether hiving in the city'or country, who has not at some time wished she were independent-really self-dependent - in the matter of dressmaking. There are times when it is inconvenient to call upon the dressmaker for necessary cutting and fitting. Often the dressmaker is over-run with work and your needed frock must wait, or you may have a number of excellent dresses just a little out of style, which you fervently wish you could easily and inexpensively alter. Again, one may wisely wish to economize by mak ing all one's own dresses, and at any rate a woman always takes pride in her own ability to do whatever ocea sion may require.
The "Home Dressmaker" is a perfect solution of the question. It is a dress cutting chart so simple that any one can use it and be sure of results exactly as desired. By its use one can cut a pattern of any size and style, whether for a child or lady. Though so simple it is quite complete and instructions are so plain that any woman who can read, make marks with a pencil and cut with scissors can operate it. It is used extensivelv by regular dressmakers, and by its use home dressmakers are spared the expense and annoyance of buying a new dress pattern every time styles change or a new dress is to be made
The chart is never out of date. It comes the most nearly close to al around perfectness that hàs ever been
reached in the dressmaking line, even to the price at which it is now being offered to our readers. Simılar charts are selling for from $\$ 5$ to $\$ 15$. Yet the publishers of the LIVE STOCK InSPECTOR are offering to give one free to each subscriber, old or new, who subscribes at the regular rate of $\$ 1$ a year, or to each person sending in a club of five at the club-rate of 60 cents ach. An undisguised blessing this offer will prove to housewiyes wherever the InSPECTOR is read. An inlux of new subscriptions ought to re

## sult from it.

A sick room that needs clesning can be made sweet and fresh without sweeping and without dust by wiping everything in it with a cloth wrung out of warm water in which there are a few drops of ammonia. The rugs and draperies-th ough there should not be any. in the room, the doctors ell us-may be dusted, put upon the line for a thorongh airing, and wiped in the same way. The feather duster which should be banished because it does no real good anywhere, only xirring up and redistributing the dust is especially out of place in the sick room where there may be, and doubtless often are, germs of disease in the innocent looking dust. If the patient is in a nervous condition a sereen may be placed in front of the bed while the freshening is going on. If the room can only be heated by a stove the noise of putting in coal can be deadened by wrapping the coal in a paper before putting on the fire.Woman's Work.

## "Of all appeals-althougb

grant the fower of pathos and of g ld,
Of beauty, flattery, threats, a shilling-no Method's more sure at inoments to take hold Of the best feelings of mankind which grow More tender us we every day behold,

Than that all-soft'ning, overpowering knell
The tocsin of the soul-the dinner bell."

## INVALID COOKERY.

## BEEF FOR THE SICK.

Dear Aunt Mary: I like this column so much that when it failed to appear last month I was deeply disappointed. Although I have contributed before. I come again with my recipes for preparing beef in the various ways that are good in cases of illness.
For beef tea, I mince a pound of lean, juicy berf, put it in a small earthen jar with a pint of warm water. After letting stand thus for an hour, I heat it slowly until it reaches the boiling point, and boil it steadily for about three minutes. Then I strain it, or drain it through a colander, and add a little salt. When used I sometimes add a little pepper, and sometimes reeze it for some patients, but of course it depends upon the nature of the illness whether either pepper or trozen food is allowable. In almost any inflammatory disease, beef tea is to be recommended. It contains much nourishment and if prepared as I have directed will be relished.
Beef broth is made by cutting a pound of lean beef into small pieces. Boil slowly in two quarts of water, putting it on cold and keeping it covered while boiling. After boiling an hour and a half, add half a teacupful of soaked tapioca and boil half an hour longer. (The tapioca should have been soaking alm ost an hour in water enough to cover.) Or, rice may be used instead of the tapiocs, using one fourth a teacupful of soaked rice.

Strain before serving and season with salt, very slightly. Raw beef, free from fat, tablespoonful doses every four hour is especially good in dysentery, the best results following if the patien eats nothing else meanwhile. This minced beef, further prepared by mashing and pressing through a sieve and seasoning with a sprinkle of salt. and spreading on thin slices of buttered bread, is excellent food for children suffering from dysenterie symptoms.
Broiled beefsteak is generally liked, and often as suitable food as teas and broths. It should be selected from the best tenderloin, cut across the grain, and three-fourths of an inch thick. Broil over very hot enals, and do not turn it by sticking a fork in it, for that method lets the best of the juice escape. Run a knife under the steak and turn it quickly with a deft flip of the fingers. Season after it is cooked but while still hot. It may be well cooked or eaten very rare, which ever the physician may direct, but whiclever method is attempted to be follcwed, it should be given one's whole attention until the task is done. Otherwise the result will be entirely unsatisfactory to both cook and patient.

Mra. M. A. P.

## Driving The Cowman Away.

C. W. Merchant got in last night from a three week's stay at Carlsbad near his big ranch. He bad to come around by Amarillo and Fort Worth. He , Col. Paramore and perhaps R. G. Anderson are to leave on the next train on a prospecting trip to Alberta province, Canada, where rich pasture lands are to be found
Col. Parramore and Mr. Merchant have cattle ranches in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Dakota, and having exhausted the supply of grazing lands under Under Sam's dominion are reaching out into the Dominion of Canada trying King Edward's country. That will at least have a delightful trip. We hope they will make a safe return-A bilene Reporter
The papers of the country are teeming with articles such as the above, and there is a reason for it. The big cowmen of he west have arrived at the determination that they will no longer be buffeted about from pillar to post by a public land policy that seems to guarantee the cowman nothing but continued trouble. They have had trouble enough in making possible the present era of western progress and development, without beng sacrificed for the benefit of an element whose past history furnishes nothing but a long and complete list of failures. The cowman is migrating from his old haunts because he believes that he and his are no longer appreciated.
Texas is losing and has lost an immense amount of needed taxable values on account of the passing of large numbers of cowmen from ber borders. And Texas will lose additional millions unless there is a summary halt called in the foolish crusade that has been waged against her great live stock industry for the past two years. A man is not a thief and a robber because he happens to be engaged in the cattle business. Yet there is an element of West Texas citizenship who would to-day crucify

## Report of Deputy Live Stock Inspectors of Ot

なFSec. 16, Chap. 31, Session Laws 1897, Statutes of Oklahoma: It shall be the duty of the inspectors provided for by this act to provide themselyes with record books in which they shall record age, brand and color of all cattle slaughtered within their respectíve districts for the purpose of sale to the pubiic, either wholesale or retail; **** any person offering the meat of cattle or sale without haying them inspected as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon convi
Order of Live Stock Sanitary Board April 5th, 1900: It is hereby made he 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 week to transmit to the secretary of the Live stock Sanitary Commission for 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

Ed Strange, Pawnee county.

## Blue roan, brands Clh .

## White and brown

 yrs, brands OlsiOlhBrindle cow 6 yrs, brands Tlh.
Red and white heifer 3 yrs, Tlh
rank Manning, Pawnee county.
Red cow 5 yrs, brands Hlh.
hepard Lawton \& Co. Pawnee county. Red male 6 yrs, brands $\mathrm{a}^{\mathrm{rsh}}$.
Klis \& Son, Kay county Red male 1 yr, brand $R$ on left hip. Red, white faced female, 3 yrs, brand $\mathbf{R}$ on left hip.
Spotted female, 2 yrs , brands A PR \& C on left hip.
Elliott \& Hart, Kay county.
Red and white male, 3 yrs, brands $R$ on left hip
Stanley \& Son, Kay county
Yellow female 5 yrs, brands $S$. Black female 5 yrs , brands S . White female 6 yrs , brands S . Red female 3 yrs, brands wagon wrench.
Wikoff \& flesket, Kay county.
Red and white female, 5 yrs , brand
Red female 5 yrs , brand X.
Brown, Kay county
Red female 2 yrs, B on left hip.
Red and white female, 2 yrs, brands $B$ on left hip.
Red female 2 yrs , brand B left hip.
every cowman within the borders of itcrs calculated to afford a pleasan this state could they command the and profitable visit for every one. necessary power. They would eancel every existing lease, fill every pasture in the West with an almost helpless class of citizenship and precipitate such a slump in cattle values as the West has never before seen. Men with large herds and no grass would be compelled to sell all their holdings, and there would be so many of these that nine-tenths of the cattle in Western Texas would be forced upon the market and sold at ruinously low prices, almost beggaring men who are now in excellent circumstances. Cattle not upon the market would be depreciated in value until there would be no demand, and thus the entire country would suffer in common, and for what?
To bolster up an experiment that has filled the niches of time with failure, and to convert the West from a prosperous community back into the howling wilderness that prevailed prior to the advent of the cowman.
When the cattle industry becomes a lost art in the West, then the West will again be designated in the common sebool geographies as the "Great American desert," and prosperity will have fled never to return.
These are matters for the serious consideration of the people of Texas and West Texas in particular. When we lose the cowman we lose the power that drives the shaft of general pros-perity.-West Texas Stockman.

## Oklahoma CIty Fair

Excursion rates on all railroads to and from Oklahoma City will be made, during the races there, September 9th to 12th.
Oklahoma City will give an entertainment in this line at the new Colcord Park that will be fully up to the standard af the grand circuit races. The best horses in the land, both trotaud runners, are engaged; in adrion to which other attractions are provided for the entertainment of vis-

Street ears to the park, baloon ascensions, Ferris wheel, merry-goround, class blowers and all sorts of amusements for old and young.

## The St Louis Exposition

In order that a general idea of the magnitude of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, may be gained, we pub lish a few tersely stated facts.
The St. Louis World's Fair will be approximately twice as big as any former international exposition.
The Centennial Expusition at Philadelphia covered 236 acres, the Paris Exposition of 1899 -1900, 336 acres, the Columbian Exposition at Chicago 633 acres, the Pan-American at Buffalo 350 acres.
The St. Louis World's Fair will ver 1200 acres.
The construction cost of the Paris Exposition was $\$ 9,000,000$, that of the Columbian Exposition $\$ 18,322,000$.
The estimated cost of the St. Louis World's Fair will be $\$ 40,000,000$ by the time the work is completed.
Before the Exposition gates are open, the city of St. Louis will have expended the enormous sum of $\$ 20$ 000,000 . Of this amount $\$ 5,000,000$ was appropriated for the Fair through the Municipal Assembly, her citizens raised $\$ 5,000,000$ additional by private subscription, and by popular vote at a special election October 22nd, the Charter Amendments wera carried, which will enable the City to expend $\$ 10,000,000$ for street paving and other public improvements.

She was a woman worn and thin whom the world condemned for a single sin; they cast her out on the king's hi'way, and passed her by as they went to pray. He was a man more to blame but the world spared him a breath of shame; beneath his feet he saw her lie, but raised his hand and passed her by They were people who went to pray at the temple of God on the holy day;
they scorned the woman, forgave the man; it was ever thus since the world began. Time passed on, the woman died; on the cross of shame she was crucified, but the world was firm and would not yield and they buried her in a potter's field. The man died, too and they bnried him in a casket of cloth with a silver rim, and said as they turned from his grave away, we have buried an honest man today." Two mortals knocked at heayen's gate, stood face to face to inquire their fate; he carried a passport with earthly design but she a pardon from love divine, $O!$ ye whe judge "twixt virtue and vice," which think you entered to paradise? Not he whom the world did win, for the woman alone was ushered in.-Ex.

An Okiahoma mule notieıng a young man going by smoking a cigarette turned to a companion and said: "and it was only yesterday that I heard that man arguing that his mind was superior to my instinct

Trying women are divided into two classes-one which is all the time try ing to get something for nothing, the other adl 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.

## Home Visitors Excursions.

The B. \& O. S. W., C. H. \& D., 'Big Four', J. D. \& W., Ills. Cent, L. E. \& W., Pemia Lines, Southern Ry., Q. P. \& W., Van Dalia Liues and the Wabash have authorized special Home Visitors round trip rates to all points in Ohio and Indiana on their lines, west of Sandusky, Ohio, and Louisville, Kentucky. On sale Sept. $2,9,16$ and 23 , good for 30 days. One fare plus two dollars for round trip.
A. P. Glendenning, Agent.

Speeial Summer Tourlst Rates to Virginia Resorts.

Until September 10th round trip tickets will be sold as follows, limited to Oct. 31st. Good only for continaous passage in each direction:
White Sulphur Springs, Va., $\quad \$ 38.65$. Hot Springs, Va.,
838.65.

Warm Springs, Va. . $\$ 4065$. Healing Springs, Va.. $\$ 40.65$. A. P. Glendening, Agent.

## FRISCO SYSTEM.

Frisco system has put on a new train known as the "Oklahoma Limited" City. This is the fastest Kansas equipped train out of Oklahoma for Kanspas City, St. Lonis and Memphis. The Oklahoma Limited leaves Oklahoma City at 6:10 p. m., arriving at Kansas City 7:40 next morning, St. Louis, $5: 35$ p. m., und Memphis 5 p.m. t consists of baggage car, three chair ears and one Pallman. The Pullman sleeper and one chair car goes through chair car through to St. Louis, and one through to Memphis. The return train leaves Kansas City $9: 20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$., arriving at Oklahoma City, $10: 55 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. rurther information regarding rates, te., will be cheerfully given by any Frisco System Agent, or the underFrisco
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