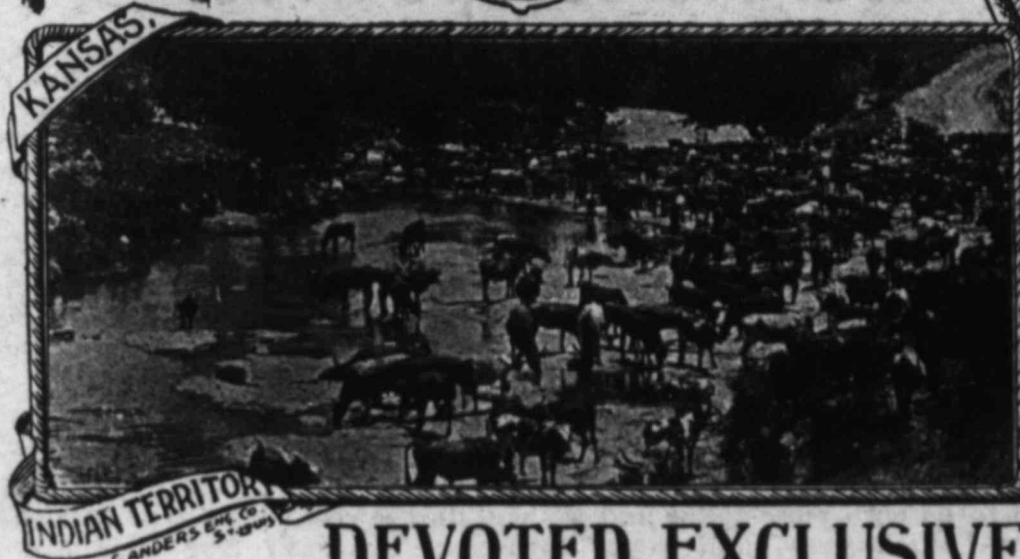


The LIVESTOCK



KANSAS

INDIAN TERRITORY
SANDERS THE CO.
ST. LOUIS

OKLAHOMA

Historical Society of

COLORADO

TEXAS

INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Eighth Year
No. 24

Woodward, Oklahoma and Kansas City, Missouri, Mar. 15, 1903.

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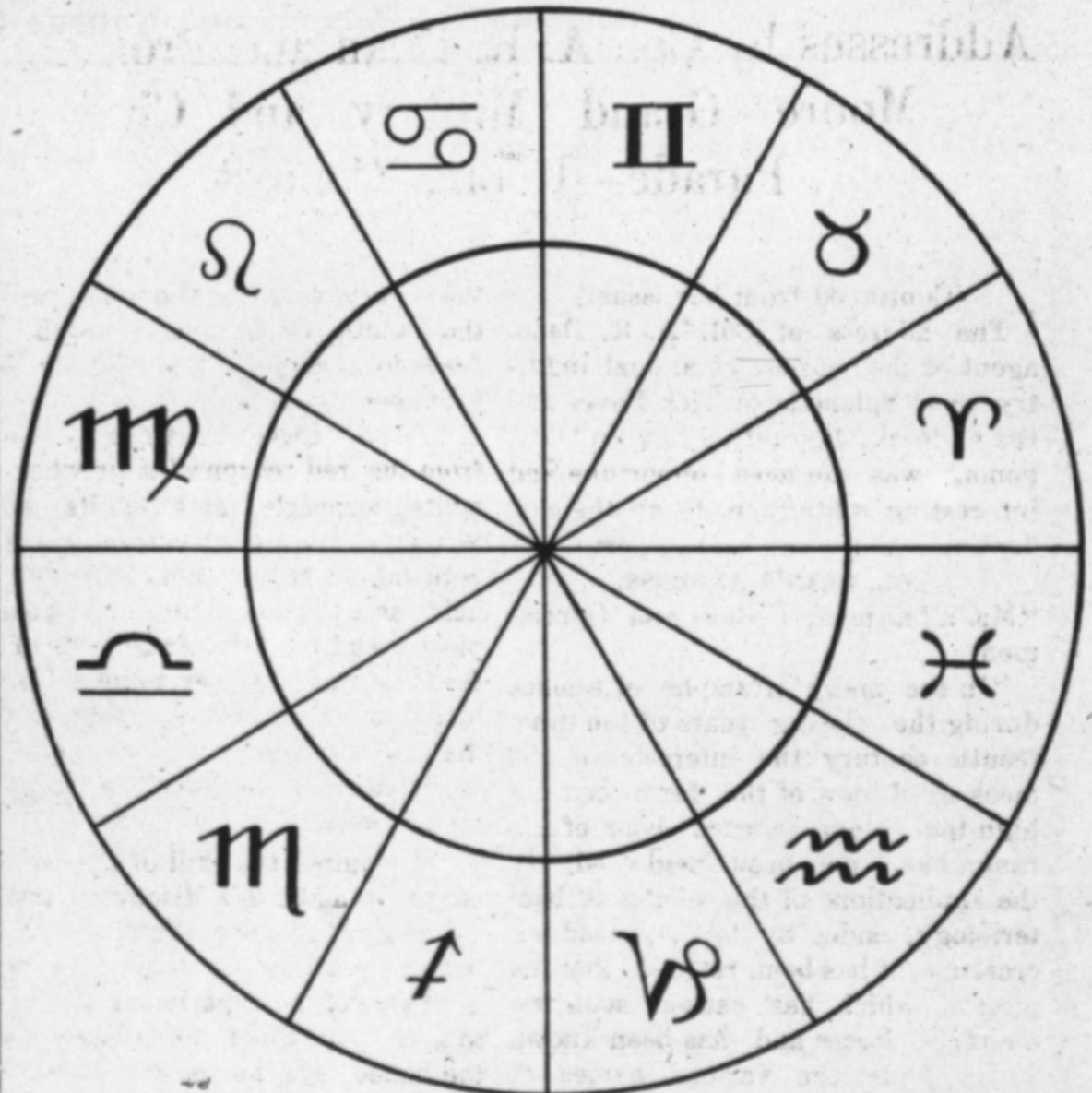
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The Live Stock Inspector

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO
LIVE STOCK INTERESTS

VOL. 8 No. 24

WOODWARD, OKLA., MAR. 15, 1903.

Subscription, \$1.00

OFFICIAL REPORT

Ninth Annual Convention Oklahoma Live Stock Association,

OKLAHOMA CITY, FEB. 10-12, 1903.

Addresses by Col. A. R. Dean and Prof. G. M.
Moore---Grand Military and Civic
Parade---Roping Contest.

(Continued from last issue.)

The address of Col. A. R. Dean, agent of the bureau of animal industry, on "Splenetic or Tick Fever and the Federal Quarantine Line in Oklahoma," was the most opportune and interesting address made at the convention. Col. Dean said in part:

COL. DEAN'S ADDRESS.

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"In the many triumphs of science during the closing years of the nineteenth century the interests of the meek-eyed cow of the farm and her high-tone, long horned sister of the range have not been neglected. In the application of the science of bacteriology, aided by the improved microscope, it has been revealed that the disease which has caused such tremendous losses and has been known to us under the various names of Spanish fever, Texas fever, splenetic fever, red water, big spleen and finally tick fever, is caused by a specific micro organism or disease germ which exists in the red blood corpuscles.

"It is now a matter of general information that the blood of a warm-blooded animal is divided into two general divisions—the red blood corpuscles, cell-carrying strength of the blood, and the other general principle is commonly called the white blood corpuscles or serum called lucasite while in the animal, and each of these principles have their peculiar principles to perform.

"This fever germ or organism is not bacteria, but belongs to the class known as protozoic, the lowest form of animal life, the single cell, and this organism by its development within the red corpuscles finally breaks apart or destroys that corpuscle. The organism is of no stronger material than is represented by the consistency of jelly. That is as near as it would be possible for me to express it. It is pear-shaped, large at one end and three times as long as wide. The fully ma-

tured germ would be about one-twelve-thousandth of an inch in length. It feeds by absorption and makes a little excrement.

"When these organisms emerge from the red corpuscles is when the white corpuscle gets in its work. When the fever germ comes in contact with the white corpuscle it is simply held as a prisoner until it goes to pieces, and then the fragments of the fever germs and excrement mix a blood poison within the system which the cow is not prepared to meet and which causes the disease we know as Texas fever.

"It required the skill of the bacteriologist to make this discovery and after long months of patient work without any practical result, and the party in charge of the experiment was about to give it up, when fortunately, with the naked eye, he noted a peculiar discoloration, which can be found broken up in the blood spleen of a Texas cow. This irregular staining led to the discovery of the disease germ that has caused the cattlemen so much trouble.

"This discovery was made by an unknown student from Cornell university, and he is now in charge of the chair of pathology in Harvard university, and it was the discovery of this germ that brought him fame. It is not alone of benefit to the cattle industry, but the discovery of the method of its work and nature led the bacteriologists of the world to make further investigations which revealed that it belongs to the same family that produces malaria in the human family and that it is carried by the mosquito. The Shorthorn cattle fever or tick fever corresponds to that of malaria in the human family, and from this discovery we find that malaria is a misnomer and swamps and marshes have nothing to do with the disease except as places where the mosquito propagates.

"It has been found that this disease germ can only be communicated from

one animal to another by taking the blood from an infected animal to a sick native or to an immune that did not appear to be sick with it. The introduction of ten drops of the serum under the skin will produce the disease. It was found that Southern cattle were inflicted with a peculiar parasite known to science as the *Boophilus Anulatis* or "Ox Lover," which deposits its eggs upon the udder of cattle, and the seed ticks produced thereby work the fever mischief.

"Touching upon the history of this tick fever, I will say that it was supposed to have originated in Spain and was brought to this country and Mexico by way of the West Indies, yet today no trace of it can be found in Spain and it is presumed that the Spanish adventurers picked it up in their voyages from Spain. The animals in the West Indies appear all to be immune from the disease, and it is believed they have suffered from it for a long time.

"Fortunately for us, the Southern cattle tick cannot stand very cold weather, but it has the faculty of adapting itself to its feeding ground and already has reached the mouth of Chesapeake bay on the Atlantic coast and the southern borders of Missouri by way of the Mississippi river. It probably reached this western country from Mexico, coming over into Texas.

"One peculiarity of this disease is that all young animals having it, particularly calves of from one to four months, recover and become immune."

Col. Dean then related some experiments and made the statement that animals once inoculated carried the disease in their blood perhaps all their life, at least in the case of one cow brought to the experiment station in the District of Columbia from Newberne, N. C. Ticks were pulled off her by hand and she was turned in with a head of thirty dairy cows and communicated no disease whatever. The same experiment was made annually for eight years with the same result. But when blood was taken from the jugular vein of the cow and communicated to another cow it resulted in the death of the latter cow in every instance.

"One curious feature," he said, "is that a cow may be away from the country for a term of years without conveying the disease at all, but once allow these ticks to get on the animal and the disease is started off again. Consequently the disease may be spread from ticks carried on a horse and even a dog. The tick transmits the disease through the second generation. It is through the progeny maturing in the blood of the infected animal, whether Southern immune or native. As a rule, one native will no

give it to another. They die before the ticks are big enough to propagate. They die in two weeks. The reason this becomes a blood poison to the cow family and not to the human family is the difference in the skin, the cow not being provided with the three or four hundred sweat glands which enable a human being to throw off the poison of the disease. The cow can only relieve herself through the bowels, and unfortunately one effect of the disease is constipation, which, occurring in hot weather, the cow is left to die of blood poison. I think the best name for this disease is 'tick fever.'

Touching upon the subject of protecting the cattle interests of Oklahoma against the tick fever, Col. Dean said:

"Oklahoma City is in the latitude which is practically the dividing line. You are between the heat of the South and the cold of the North, and unfortunately all animal life adapts itself in some measure to the conditions where it finds itself, and the tick has shown remarkable adaptability in this line and it is gradually moving northward, and consequently we must use some artificial means to check it.

"From my experience in sanitary matters in regard to contagious diseases of every kind, I do not think it a good policy to introduce any domestic animals into a country having contagious or infectious diseases or capable of imparting such a disease.

"According to the English definition of the word 'contagious', tick fever would not be classed as contagious because it is not imparted by direct contact, but is entirely due to infection from a parasite left on the ground or trail, and it is through the second generation that the disease is conveyed. The mature tick lays 2,000 eggs. This takes a week. We must make the fight on the tick. It is simply a war and will take heroic treatment to stamp out the infection already in Oklahoma, but it can be done.

"In all farming communities where cattle are kept in enclosures it will be practically an easy matter to round up the cattle every two weeks and destroy every tick on them by the use of some solution of oil or grease or other exterminating agent. They have no lungs proper, but have breathing pores, and oil stops those pores and they leave the animal that has grease on it.

"For range cattle you would have to resort to some more extensive method. As necessity comes up we find American ingenuity, whether in the North or South, seems to be equal to the occasion, though it may be a little slow at times. The tick is made out

of the same material as that which constitutes the cow, and whatever will kill the tick would burn the skin off the cow. Fortunately chemistry is coming to our aid, and I believe in the near future we will have an effective dip and can treat the range cattle in dipping vats, and there is no reason why we should retain this menace to the cattle interests of Oklahoma for many years longer, and the time is near at hand when Oklahoma must choose which class her cattle will be let in, whether with those of Arkansas and Texas or with those of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa. (Applause.) This is before you gentlemen of the Legislature at this time to provide an efficient method for the restraint of the disease, which is no longer a mystery. The tick only lives about thirty days after beginning to get blood. If you can prevent it being carried by the go between you have solved the problem."

Col. Dean then touched upon the feeding of Southern cattle with cottonseed meal, which he recited was a quick fattener and enabled the cattleman to place his stock on the market quickly, making them profitable to handle, yet such feeding deteriorates the animal, as it aggravates the disease of the liver, for the livers of cattle so fed have to be thrown away as useless. I would therefore recommend proper restrictions be thrown around feed lots where animals can be unloaded and can be under quarantine. I think it would be all right to make such provisions as that. As strict a law as you can make will be for the best interests of the farmer and stock man of this country. (Applause.)

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An address on "Dipping and Its Results" was then delivered by Prof. G. M. Moore of Kansas City. The address was as follows:

MR. MOORE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: That man is not in this convention, nor is he engaged in the cattle industry, who can reveal the true and substantial benefits from a financial standpoint to be derived from the proper, scientific and practical plan of dipping cattle in an efficient dip. This subject has been assigned me for the reason I presume, that I have for many years been a strong advocate of the dipping of cattle, and have assisted in putting thousands through various tanks, for purposes well known to cattlemen.

The first thing to be considered—why is it necessary to dip cattle? What do you dip for? Why have hundreds of dipping plants been established, and are in such successful use in various parts of the country? These questions must be answered intelligently before the cowman can be convinced of the true and lasting benefits to be gained by proper dipping in an effective cattle dip.

Colonel Albert Dean, who is a recognized authority on the fever tick and splenic fever, has enlightened you from time to time and warned you of the dangers imminent in your herds, where the tick holds sway. The sanitary board of Kansas, Mr. Mayo, the state veterinarian of Kansas, as well as veterinarians of adjoining states, have warned the cattlemen of a present evil, which, if permitted to flourish

will bring disaster, deterioration and financial loss of all herds infected with mange.

The mite—*Psoroptes comminus* var. *bovis*—that produces mange in cattle, is of the same general family as the parasite which causes scab in sheep.

Dr. Samlon of the bureau of animal industry, Washington, D. C., makes it imperative at all dipping stations that sheep infected with scab shall be put through a dip heated to 110 degrees Fahrenheit. The same recommendation is also made by leading veterinarians everywhere.

In the mange mite, cattlemen have an enemy similar in many respects to the mite that causes scab in sheep, and in order to accomplish successful results in the eradication of mange from your herds it will be necessary for you to use an efficient cattle dip, which can be used at a temperature of at least 110 degrees Fahrenheit.

Before I pass to an exposition of some of the benefits to be gained by efficient dipping I wish to call your attention to an enemy of the bovine family with which you are doubtless familiar and one that is more easily disposed of than the first two named, and that is the cattle louse.

The enemies that I have briefly mentioned are preying on your herds continuously sapping substance which should remain with the animals in order to insure healthful contented growth, early maturity and good profit.

Now let us consider briefly some of the benefits that will accrue to the stockmen, as the result of successfully dipping his cattle.

The countless millions of lice which infest cattle can be effectively disposed of by proper dipping, and as a result thousands of dollars will be added to the profits of the stockman. According to authentic reports based on facts and figures. It is estimated that the dipping of sheep for eradication of the scab mite adds from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 to the annual profit of the sheep growers of the United States.

These are facts established beyond successful controversy; therefore, if this vast amount can be saved to the sheep industry, by and through a proper mode of dipping in the spring and fall, and any other time or season, when it is absolutely necessary. When you compare the price of a cow with that of a sheep—both victims of a similar enemy, who can compute the millions of dollars which will be added to the profit of cattle owners, when they fully realize the advantages of dipping their cattle at least twice each year.

Allow me the phrase—"the cowman is up against it," and those who are wise in their day and generation will take time by the forelock and effectively stamp out the destroyers that are preying on your herds, and share in a per cent of the growing profits that are at their command. The third and last enemy is well known to all the gentlemen who have herds of cattle below the quarantine line, and a few gentlemen above the line had a slight taste of high life during the last year by a visit of this other—not a gentleman—in their midst. Controversies, discussions and the like are always in order in reference to the fever tick and its disposition and as soon as

Uncle Sam has satisfied himself that this arch fiend of enemies to the bovine family can be eradicated by a proper process of dipping, which is the only solution to the problem for the absolute destruction of the tick, aid will be extended all along the line, not only from Uncle Sam, but the great railroad corporations will join hands in wiping out this evil, as your interests are their interests, and we before the dippings that will be prosecuted this season, will demonstrate to one and all that the tick can be banished and become ancient history, by and through the united, harmonious and efficient co-operation of interested parties. When this is done you can form a faint conception of the vast and never ending benefits that will accrue to generations yet unborn upon the vast plains of Texas, Indian territory, Kansas and Oklahoma.

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The following resolution was adopted, after which the convention adjourned for the day:

"Whereas, The Texas Legislature now in session at Austin, Tex., is considering a bill to modify the quarantine in so much as to grant a four months period of non-operation of said quarantine restriction, and,

"Whereas, Such a policy would serve to cast suspicion upon the cattle of the whole state, and interfere with the marketing of Texas cattle,

"Resolved, That we the Oklahoma Live Stock Association, now in session at Oklahoma City, having a vital interest in the development and protection of the cattle industry, not only within the boundaries of this association, but in northwest Texas, and Indian Territory, adjacent thereto, north of the quarantine line, do petition your Honorable Body not to interfere nor permit any change in the law as it exists, as such bill now pending seeks to abolish the quarantine which would incur great losses and would not only be disastrous to the people in the district affected, but would damage the whole state and serve to check and set back, at this time the entire cattle industry of the Northwest.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Texas Legislature and a copy be sent to the Dallas News for publication.

W. E. HARRELL."

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AFTERNOON—THE PARADE.

While the grand military parade of Wednesday was a repetition of that of the preceding day, the fair weather made it doubly interesting and the spectators numbered not less than 8,000 people. The route of the parade included the principal streets in the business district and the main business square in the city was doubled in the march.

The parade was headed by the Frisco band, followed by the United States regulars in the following order:

Divisions of United States regulars, commanded by Captain E. E. Gayle, with staff consisting of Captain A. J. Bader, Lieutenant Hugh Kirkman, squadron lieutenant, and Dr. William B. Kellogg of the medical department.

Twenty-ninth battalion, United States field artillery, eighty men, Lieutenant Upton Birnie. Four 3.2-inch guns.

Captain C. W. Farber, commanding cavalry division.

Troop A. Eighth United States cavalry, sixty-five men, Captain T. Q. Donaldson, First Lieutenant A. A. King, Second Lieutenant L. H. Kilburne.

Troop D. Eighth United States cavalry, sixty-five men, Lieutenant Talbot Smith.

The rear division was composed of the Oklahoma Cornet band, cowboys and visitors.

AT COLCORD PARK.

One of the most enjoyable events of the whole afternoon to the great crowd assembled in the park was the cavalry and artillery drill by the United States soldiers from Fort Sill. The men were enthusiastically applauded as they went through their intricate maneuvers with the machine-like regularity that distinguishes Uncle Sam's fighting men. But there were men present who have seen drills by the best troops in all parts of the world, and who stated after the drill that for military precision and exactitude they had never seen any troops who could excel those who were seen at Colcord park.

The Twenty-ninth battalion, United States field artillery, first appeared upon the parade ground. The battalion comprised eighty men with four 3.2-inch guns, under the command of Captain E. E. Gayle, with First Lieutenant Upton Birnie and Second Lieutenant C. L. Silcox. The battalions went through the whole manual of artillery practice without making, so far as the uninitiated eye could discern, the slightest sign of a mistake. The heavy guns were detached from the caissons, wheeled into position and fired with a rapidity that gave a person an immense respect for Uncle Sam's cannoniers.

But perhaps the cavalry appealed even more powerfully to the people than did the artillery, for there is scarcely a person to whom a magnificent horse and a fearless rider is not one of the most picturesque of sights. And certainly no one ever saw a finer body of men and horses than those of Troop D, Eighth United States cavalry evolutions Wednesday afternoon. Troop D, consisting of sixty-five men, was under the command of Captain C. W. Farber, with Second Lieutenant Talbot Smith. The troop first went through the platoon drill, first at walk, then at trot, then gallop. Next came the extended order drill, followed by formation in columns of fours. The troop next fought on foot, then was assembled and charged the length of the ground. It next advanced by rushes in platoon front, the second and third platoons protecting the first, which was in advance. This was followed by a short troop drill, after which the men returned to camp and were dismissed. The drill was much appreciated by the people and gave them a very good idea of the high state of efficiency in which the United States army is always kept.

THE ROPING CONTEST.

Twenty thousand people witnessed the roping contest held at Colcord Park in the afternoon, by far the largest crowd that has ever assembled at the park or at any one event in the city. There were twenty-five entries in the contest, and as many steers were liberated for the purpose of

affording their part in this feature of the entertainment. For more than an hour the contest was carried on, the events succeeding each other as rapidly as possible, until twenty-five of the wild steers had been turned loose in the large exhibition area and twenty-five ropers had tried their skill in the art of the cattle range.

The immense crowd pressed into the field from every side, until it seemed scarcely possible that the feature could close without an accident; but fortunately no one was injured, although several times a pursued animal made a sudden passage way through the crowd which as rapidly closed up again. This tended to somewhat confuse the contestants and probably increased the time in each case; but it seemed impossible to prevent the immense crowd from taking possession of the grounds.

Immediately following the cavalry drill, the first steer was liberated and the contest began. Following the animal closely was the roper assigned to the task of roping and tying him, and swinging his lariat the rider gave chase. The first attempt unfortunately happened to be unsuccessful, as the rope was thrown over but one horn, and the chase lasted several minutes. With the next following three or four, however, better success obtained, and the excitement grew until the fifth, when the steer was laying helpless in just one minute from the time he started. In a short time the ground was strewn with prostrate animals, and when the judges announced their final decision, the arena resembled a stock yards scene in repose.

The names of the contestants, together with the time employed in roping and tying the animals, are as follows:

	Time.
Oval Keen, Sayre, O. T.	1:58
Mt. Rush, Woodward,	2:00
Frank Charley, Cherokee,	1:45
H. Word, Higgins, Texas,	2:10
Hugo Wilde, Osage, O. T.	1:00
J. E. Warren, Silverdale, Kas.,	1:45
E. A. Taylor, Crowell, Tex.,	1:40
Sam Wooten, Osage,	1:06
J. H. Mimmick, Seymour, Tex.,	0:58
Z. T. Miller, 101 Ranch,	0:47
Claude Sours, 101 Ranch,	2:00
Bill Custer, 101 Ranch	1:08
Geo. L. Miller, 101 Ranch,	1:07
G. P. Maktin, Cedarvale, Kans.	1:09
C. H. Ellison, Calumet,	0:43
Ward Sies, Sugden, I. T.,	1:00
Jim Kies, Claremore, I. T.	0:58
Clem Musgrove, Claremore, I. T.	0:59
Jim Sarp, Claremore, I. T.	0:40
Jim Hopkins, Mulhall,	0:34
C. H. Tompkins, San Antonio,	0:59
Lucile Mulhall, Mulhall.	1:00
Joe Carr, Red Rock,	1:00
Lige Roberts, Woodward	0:50

The record time was made by Jim Hopkins, who secured first prize of \$150; second prize \$75 was taken by Jim Sharp, and third by C. H. Ellison, \$50.

The evening was spent in enjoyment of various social features by the guests. The legislature was taken to the opera house, together with members of the association, who cared to attend, as guests of the city, and many availed themselves of the privilege. On the corner of Broadway and Main streets the Mulhall cowboy band discoursed a free concert, which was listened to by thousands, while the Oklahoma City band attracted a large

concourse of people at the corner of Main and Robinson. Several private parties were given among the most important of which was a banquet served to the officers of the association at the Lee, by Messrs. Halsell, Turner and other prominent citizens. The spread was fine, and the guests were more than pleased with the treatment accorded them. At the Illinois a banquet was given to the officers of the cavalry and artillery, by James Wheeler, and later, at the same place, the members of the Cowboy band tendered a surprise spread to Zack Mulhall.



THURSDAY, FEB. 12.

At the morning session the usual number of excellent addresses on subjects pertaining to the stock raising industry were delivered by men who were authorities on the subject on which they spoke. The house was, as usual, crowded, and the addresses were all listened to with close attention.

Shortly after noon the military and bands paraded the business streets of the city, and the usual crowds blocked all the sidewalks to see the procession.

The chief interest of the day, however, centered in the selection of a place for the holding of next year's convention of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association. There were three chief contestants for the honor, Lawton, Enid and Guthrie, and each city had a big bunch of enthusiastic rustlers on the spot using every influence they could bring to bear on the stockmen. Lawton's delegation, headed by a number of prominent citizens and the popular Girls' Cornet Band, was especially energetic.

The convention reconvened for the afternoon session at 2 o'clock, there being a very full attendance of members. The chief business of the session was the adoption of resolutions and the selection of a place for the next meeting of the convention in 1904.

At 9 o'clock the Overholser opera house was packed with a large audience to hear and participate in the interesting proceedings of the last day of the ninth annual convention of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association.

The Lawton Ladies' Band and the "Cowboy Band" enlivened the assembly with stirring musical selections, after which Rev. Thos. Harper uttered the invocation.



Hon. Ewers White of Shawnee next read a paper entitled, "The Board of Agriculture and Its Relation to the Live Stock Industry." He said:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: 'I feel highly honored, not only in having the opportunity of appearing before such an intelligent and representative gathering, but in being chosen to respond to a subject which is of such vital importance to the agricultural and live stock interests of the territory.

"In this brief review of the relations of the board of agriculture to the live stock interests of Oklahoma let us take a fleeting glance back to the dawn of history, and trace the evolution and progress of mankind through the development of those most ancient and honorable occupations, agriculture and stock raising.

"Agriculture in its inception bears

little relation to the exact science which it has become today, and its practice by the ancients amounted to little more than the careless collection of the spontaneous productions of the soil. But agriculture, whether viewed as an art or as a science, presents a subsequent history as marked and important as that of any other great civilization in the world's progress.

"Mankind, in a savage state, chiefly subsisted upon the spoils of the chase, supplemented by such roots, grains and fruits as were easily gathered. In succeeding stages men followed a pastoral life and in their nomadic wanderings depended upon their flocks and herds for food and raiment. With increasing population came the demand for larger food supply, and the necessities of the race turned the attention of the adventurers to the alluvial soil of Mother Earth. With the migration of the Aryans from the cradle of the race on the shores of the Caspian, the struggling art of agriculture was diffused and spread over the habitable world. The methods were rude, and the returns precarious, and during the succeeding centuries agriculture made but little advancement, though it had become humanity's chief industry. Prior to the beginning of the nineteenth century agriculture had made as little progress in the United States as elsewhere. There were few manufacturing, limited commerce, and no foreign demand for breadstuffs, but the dawn of a brighter day was approaching.

"The cast-iron plow, first patented in New Jersey in 1797, was the beginning of a new era in farm machinery, and it has undergone many modifications since that day until it has reached the present degree of perfection. The discovery of steam and its application to means of transportation and the perfection of the cotton gin have revolutionized the industry of agriculture. We have supplanted the spade and hoe with the gang plow and the corn-planter, and substituted mowers and self-binders for the scythe and cradle, and we have "swapped" the flail for the threshing machine, which is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

"Energy and enterprise applied to the mechanical inventions have brought to our doors the markets of the world, and intelligent industry and scientific research have enabled us to supply the constantly increasing demand for the products of the soil.

"In all portions of our country great improvement is constantly being made in the methods of tillage. Lands are being irrigated in some sections and in others underdrained, deep plowing is being practiced, and much attention is being given to manures and fertilizers.

"This hurried sketch of the development and improvement of agriculture is given to show that progress has not been the result of routine farming, but of practically applied science and of classified knowledge. And the great channels through which this knowledge has been widely and authoritatively diffused are agricultural societies, boards of agriculture and their publications, and experimental stations. Wherever they have been established in Europe or America, the spirit of inquiry and emulation has been awakened; prejudices have been removed and the result of wide and varied ex-

perience, both of individuals and associations in every branch of agricultural industry have been classified and published for the benefit of the farmer and stock grower.

"It is an auspicious indication of the progress which the future holds for agriculture in our country, that already a thousand associations exist in the various states and that most of our farmers read one or more agricultural and live stock papers; yet, however encouraging these noble aids to intelligent and successful farming may be, the surest evidence of our progress is to be found in the report of the census bureau. This brings us to a direct consideration of the relation of agriculture and the live stock industry.

"In Oklahoma now and for the future they can not be considered separately. The development of the territory has made the growing of livestock one of the leading elements of successful agriculture. Gov. Jenkins in his admirable report to the secretary of the interior in 1901 said:

"For many years previous to the opening of the country to settlement the broad prairies of the territory were alive with herds of cattle and horses. The mild climate, the rich and nutritious grasses; and the abundant water made this one of the most profitable feeding grounds in the nation. None can wonder that the cattlemen were loth to give it up, and left no stone unturned first all and then the various parts of the territory for their herds. The large pastures of the territory have been practically all broken up, however, and from this on the live stock will be produced on small ranches or upon ordinary farms and the secret of success of stock raising will be an improvement in the character of stock and intelligent feeding for market.

"The abundant hay and fodder crops of the territory, the corn and cane, and kafir fields, with cotton and other products, which afford cheap food for finishing cattle for the market, makes stock raising a most desirable and profitable occupation in the territory. The farmers, as a rule are learning by experience that the successful farmer is he who keeps enough stock to consume a large portion of his products; marketing his corn, cane and fodder on foot."

"And Governor Ferguson in his annual report for 1902 further emphasized the combination of these industries and called attention to its happy results in these words: 'Oklahoma was primarily a stock raising country. Its vast prairies covered with nutritious grasses, its streams of pure water, lined with forests, made it an ideal pasture land for the stockmen who flourished in those days.

"The large stock ranches have been pushed farther and farther west as the homesteader has filed on and fenced in his claim. Stock raising is now principally confined to small ranches and ordinary farms, and as the result of breeding from thoroughbreds larger and better stock will usually be found.

"An increasing stream of pure-bred cattle, horses, hogs and chickens is coming into Oklahoma and Indian Territories. A diminishing stream of scrub cattle and hogs is going out of the territories, and the cattle shipped to market within the past year have been of vastly superior quality to those shipped in former seasons."

"Henceforth, then, agriculture and

live stock growing are to become one and inseparable, and the board of agriculture will bear the same relation to live stock that it bears to other branches of farm industry. Its field is one of organized effort for the continued progress and advancement intellectually and financially of all engaged in the occupation and business of farming. It is a link in the chain that binds the sons of the soil in an earnest brotherhood, with the object of bringing to our chosen vocation every aid which science and intelligent investigation can enlist. To carefully gather and complete the data and statistics of our territory's greatest industry, and to stimulate, encourage and assist in improving the standard of our productions in every department, is the work of the board of agriculture, and it will need the co-operation of the members of this association and the support of all who labor for the betterment and upbuilding of the intellectual and material interests of our people, if it is to achieve its greatest power for good.

"The prosperity of our agricultural classes is the bulwark of our greatness as a nation, and the more thorough knowledge and practice of agriculture as an art and science, and a more thorough education of our farmers and their families means more thousands of happy homes in Oklahoma, in which contentment, love and unity form a blessed trinity that puts sunshine in the heart, and makes all bright within. We find the most prosperous and happy people where the soil and the mind are best cultivated. As a means to that end the board of agriculture, the Oklahoma Live Stock Association and every other organization representing the various branches of this great industry are occupying a field of wide endeavor."

♦♦♦♦

M. B. Irwin, traffic manager of the St. Joe Stock Yards, related "What Caused the Increase at St. Joseph." He said:

"Gentlemen of the Convention and Ladies:

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to respond to the subject assigned me of 'What Caused the Increase at St. Joseph?' as this is a question which has not only agitated Kansas City and Omaha, but has also given the Chicago Live Stock Exchange palpitation of the heart sufficiently to have them call in the great physician, the Interstate Commerce commission, with the hope of gaining immediate relief, and, after a careful diagnosis of the aggravating case, Dr. Interstate Commerce commission, pronounced the malady due to nervousness and excitement, and that the cause of their undue excitement was not due to favorable rates to St. Joseph, but to over-gorging of the good things now afforded them by the favorable rates to Chicago. Therefore, it is quite probable that the eminent physicians will remove the source of their ailment by making rates more equitable to Missouri river points, and, in this event, St. Joseph will show a still further increase in her receipts, much to the gain of her customers.

"The question of rates to Chicago, however, is of but little import to the members of this august body, as the great bulk of their shipments does not get beyond the markets of the Mis-

souri river, neither does the question of rates as between St. Joseph and Chicago account for the rapid growth of the St. Joseph market, and as this is the subject in which you are the most interested, it will be well to start from the inception of the St. Joseph Stock yards and the policy which has been pursued by its promoters.

"In conceiving a big market at St. Joseph, a point between two of the oldest and largest markets of the west, it was deemed necessary by the promoters to take advantage of all the experience of the older markets in building yards superior in every way to any yet in existence, and to erect mammoth packing houses, equipped with every modern appliance to facilitate the slaughtering of large numbers of cattle, hogs and sheep, at the minimum of expense. That this was accomplished is conceded not only by the patrons of the market, but also by our competitors, Chicago, Kansas City, South Omaha. To complete the success of the St. Joseph market, the policy of maintaining values on a parity with every other market was not only adhered to from the beginning, but more often have values far exceeded the prices paid at competing points, resulting in much profit to the shipper and the producer who responded with liberal consignments, and answering in some measure the subject of this paper as to 'What Caused the Increase at St. Joseph?'

"Another cause of the 'Increase at St. Joseph' has been the implicit faith placed in the good judgment of the shippers and producers in our contiguous territory. St. Joseph has never made a representation but what has been fulfilled. When the representatives of the Stock Yards company and the commission men asserted that St. Joseph had the finest exchange building in the world, they were prepared to prove it when shippers made our market a visit. When they asserted that the cattle, hog and sheep yards were the finest and most elaborate ever constructed in the world, upon their arrival they were profuse in their expression of admiration, and did not hesitate to say that they were even better than they had expected. When they were assured that prices would be maintained fully as high as at any competing point, shippers not only found this to be true, but invariably found prices here to be relatively higher than at any other market. St. Joseph is not exempt from having occasional bad days any more than any other market, but shippers have found out to their financial advantage that St. Joseph has more good days and less bad days than any market on earth.

"Contrary to the usual procedure of other markets, the packers in St. Joseph realize the fact that producers and shippers in the country know the value of their stock, as well as the operators at market, and, therefore, have always been ready to give them their full market value. Such a policy has been pleasing to our patrons. They discovered that St. Joseph was acting in good faith in every transaction, and they responded not only with their own shipments, but also by inducing their friends and neighbors to do likewise, and they, in turn, acquainted their friends with the advantages of St. Joseph, and this has also

helped to solve the question of this paper as to 'What Caused the Increase at St. Joseph?'

"St. Joseph has no fear of the shipper or producer who will give the market a trial shipment, and who will personally accompany his stock, as he finds upon arrival that St. Joseph is not 'blow' but 'fact,' and that he is extended the glad hand of welcome by every one connected with the trade. St. Joseph, however, is afraid of the shipper or producer who will not make the market a personal visit, as such can always be influenced to their detriment by representatives from competing markets. A personal visit of a shipper always means a staunch friend of the St. Joseph market, and he returns home full of eulogies for the 'little market up the river,' which refuses to be squelched at the dictum of its business rivals. An illustration of this was recently had in the excursion of the National Live Stock association to St. Joseph which enabled many to visit our progressive market and see for themselves what we had accomplished in the upbuilding of the leading market on the Missouri river. The delegation returned to their homes not only well pleased with what they saw, but were convinced that St. Joseph was to be their market in the future, which will solve in a measure, the increase in business which St. Joseph will have during 1903.

"The establishing of a big live stock market in St. Joseph was one of the most important events in the live stock industry, as it was the final act which terminated Chicago's career as the greatest packing center on earth, and it forever removed the center of national packing from Chicago to the Missouri river, which, for all time to come, will be the base of all national packing operations.

"To bring the benefits of the St. Joseph market directly home to those who are interested in the production and marketing of live stock within the radius of her influence, it is only necessary to state that, prior to its establishment, prices of all kinds of live stock on the Missouri river were much less than the prices prevailing in Chicago. This can possibly be illustrated more clearly by reference to the value of hogs than by either cattle or sheep. Prior to 1898, when the St. Joseph market was established, hogs at Missouri river points generally sold 20 to 25c under Chicago, and, in a great many instances, there was a difference of 25 to 35c per hundred weight. However, since 1898, this has gradually changed until now hogs are not only selling as high at some Missouri river points as in Chicago, but in St. Joseph they more frequently sell from 5 to 15c, and, in some cases, 10 to 15c higher than the actual figures paid in Chicago.

"These facts also apply to cattle and sheep as well as hogs, and it is very gratifying to know that statistics pay the Oklahoma stockmen a high compliment as to their sagacity by showing that very little stock gets further east than the St. Joseph market, which also might account, in some measure, for the increase in St. Joseph. It will thus be seen that all those directly interested in the live stock trade within St. Joseph's territory have been benefitted to the ex-

tent of 25 a 50c per hundred pounds in the value of the stock produced, and, in addition to this, it has enhanced the value of every acre of farm land in South and Southwest Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma from \$5 to \$25 per acre, and these values will be still further enhanced by the further development of the St. Joseph market.

"Probably, of all states, Oklahoma has received the most benefit from the good accruing from the establishment of a big market at St. Joseph. It has given them another market at their very doors, and this has probably done as much toward attracting the cream of the agricultural communities from the older states within its borders as has been the fact that Oklahoma is destined to become the garden spot of the world.

"Possessing every advantage of climate and soil, as well as every natural resource enjoyed by any of the more developed agricultural states, peopled by the most energetic, big-hearted men that ever gathered within the borders of any new country, the future of Oklahoma is definitely assured, and time will see her in the first ranks of progress.

"We attribute much of the 'increase at St. Joseph' to the favors shown us by the wisdom of your stockmen, and wish to take this opportunity to thank you for all past favors, and trust to merit a continuance of the same."

(To be continued.)

"Brother, don't you know if you swear at these mules you won't go to paradise?" "Yes, parson, but if I don't swear at them I won't get to the end of the row, and that's the important thing at present."—Philadelphia Record.

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FEEDING FOR EGGS.

By M. M. Johnson, Clay Center, Neb.

I would not advise any one who has a good healthy flock to undertake doctoring them with antidotes with a view to forcing egg production; either summer or winter. On most farms there are many feeds that would go toward making a perfect balance ration if we took advantage of them. The secret in making hens lay is simply providing them with suitable feed, and it is the safe way.

Corn, wheat, oats, barley and millet seed are good poultry feeds. Some do not believe in corn, but their reasons are mostly like the small boy's "because." The agricultural experiment station tell us that corn is one of the best feeds for poultry, but they do not tell us to feed it exclusively; but still more, cool reasoning would not suggest that we feed it exclusively.

The natural make up of their feed is a variety; a little of this and that and a constant exercise in procuring it. Some tell us to make them scratch for their feed. A more correct way to say it would be to let them scratch for their feed. They would rather do it than not, because it does away with gorging and encouraging a lazy disposition.

Corn, exclusively, or in fact, wheat or millet is too heavy and too rich, something to make bulk must be added. I know of nothing better than bran to balance up a heavy rich feed—it is so common though it is hardly popular. Bran makes bulk, not only bulk, but it clears the passages and keeps the digestive organs in condition. Bran alone would be too light for an exclusive feed, besides it would not be in line with nature to feed nothing else. The crow is a grinding mill and we must keep it at work.

The different grains would not be a perfect feed alone; grass insects, and dozens of things we hardly think of, go toward completing the natural wants. Fowls on free range usually find these extra knick knacks, but penned up fowls in winter must have their equivalent in some form, or they cannot do the very best. Cut clover or alfalfa hay imitates, but vegetables imitate and green cut bone helps to make summer out of winter as near as it would be possible. All these things are within our reach and the time required to procure them would return a nice profit. These means will bring eggs, and they are the safe way.

IMPORTS OF EGGS INTO UNITED STATES.

We recently received a request from one of our subscribers regarding the imports of eggs and chickens into the United States. We forwarded inquiry to the Department of Agriculture at Washington and received the following reply:

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, 1901.
Editor Poultry Keeper.
I am in receipt of your inquiry concerning the imports eggs and chickens

into the United States. The statement below gives the imports of eggs into the United States for the fiscal years 1892 to 1901:

Imports of eggs into the United States. Year ended June 30:

	Quantity. Dozens.	Value.
1892	4,188,492	\$522,240
1893	3,318,011	392,973
1894	1,791,430	199,536
1895	2,705,502	324,136
1896	947,132	88,682
1897	580,681	47,760
1898	106,319	8,078
1899	225,180	21,300
1900	135,038	8,741
1901	126,495	10,509

Imports of chickens into the United States, if there be any, are not separately stated in the statement of imports issued by the Treasury Department; but are included under the general heading "Imports of provisions, comprising meat and dairy products."

Respectfully,
JAS. R. COVERT.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Division of Statistics.

"There was a man from Nantucket. Who kept all his cash in a bucket. His daughter, named Nan, Ran away with a man, As for the cash, Nan-tuck-et."

"How large is your Mammoth cave?" asked the foreign tourist. "Nobody knows exactly," said the native. "It's so large, though, and people get lost in it so easily, that when a man is about to explore it he makes his will and tells his weeping friends goodbye." "Most astonishing! I never heard that before!" "O, well, of course, it isn't quite so bad as that. I was only joking." (Entry in foreign tourist's notebook: Another curious custom among Americans is that when they tell an amazing lie they call it a joke.)—Buffalo News.

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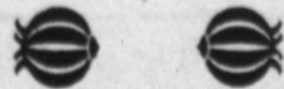
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formation pertaining to the same.THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR
exercises great care in admitting
advertisements to its columns. If
any of our readers wish informa-
tion regarding any advertisement
or advertiser we would be glad to
give same. If you wish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

PURELY LOCAL.

W. S. Collins, of Augusta, was in
Woodward Monday.P. J. Pinkston, of Alva, spent Mon-
day in Woodward.W. A. Morris, of Waynoka, was in
Woodward this week.J. A. Mandel, of Hereford, Texas,
spent Monday in our city.J. J. Cann, of Amarillo, was a
Woodward visitor Monday.J. L. Cantrell, of Tulsa, Texas, was
a Woodward visitor Tuesday.Read about your Horoscope in this
paper. Do you know yourself?W. S. Wright, of Oklahoma City,
spent Tuesday in Woodward.J. W. Taylor was here the first of
the week from Arkansas City.J. M. Clark came down from Wind-
sor, Mo., to look for a location.H. N. Roberts has his father with
him from Chicago for a short visit.C. D. Jackson, of Dallas, Texas,
was calling on Woodward friends Tues-
day.F. W. Ehrlich and G. A. Ehrlich
were down from Marion, Kans., Tues-
day.J. B. May and E. F. Baker were
down from Wellington, Kans., this
week.Lawrence Entery, of New Albany,
Iowa, was in Woodward the first of
the week.Messrs. Vontana and Cooper, of
Weston, expect to start for Cuba this
week in search of health and to en-
gage in business also.Lee Brown, of Macon, Mo., has
leased the Brock Ranch and bought
the stock thereon, and is getting
everything in shape for spring work.M. L. McCorkle of Waco, Texas,
was in our city Tuesday.A. L. Ray of St. Joseph was in the
city the first of the week.F. Carmean came up from Amarillo
and spent Monday in our city.E. L. West of Chicago was a guest
of the Delta Hotel Monday.L. H. Martin, of St. Louis, was a
Woodward visitor Tuesday.Several loads of cotton cake were
seen moving to the ranches.H. C. Lamar, of Kansas City, was a
guest of the Delta Hotel Tuesday.Starwater hogs bring returns—they
are absolutely pure. See advertise-
ment.Mrs. S. T. Day and daughter, of
Kiowa, Kans., are visiting their claim
near Shattuck.M. Klanen, J. Artzer and A. Long,
of Topeka, Kans., spent Tuesday in
Woodward.Henry T. Williams, of Fort Worth,
Texas, was a guest of the Delta Hotel
last Tuesday.Zach Wright, of Guthrie, formerly
of Lyons, Kans., is in our city looking
for an investment.Miss Agnes Stewart, of Wichita,
Kans., is visiting at the home of her
aunt, Mrs. Weiglein.J. S. Rubel, of LeMars, Iowa, is in
Woodward county looking over this
section for a location.F. M. Brown, of Colorado, Texas,
was looking over this part of the
country for a location.Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Davis and Mr.
N. L. Sullivan, of Jackson, Mich.,
spent several days in Woodward this
week.W. Espy, of Riley, Okla., shipped
four loads of cattle and hogs to Kan-
sas City, returning home the first of
the week.C. P. Shaw, who lives in Roswell,
N. M., stopped off in Woodward a few
days while passing through on his
way east.J. Murray of Saxman, Kans, passed
through Woodward on his way to
Higley with a view of buying land in
that section.The Santa Fe will have colonist
tickets to California on sale April 1st
to June 15th, inclusive, at rate of
\$26.30. It will pay you to wait for
our rates.Flower festivals are held in Cali-
fornia during the months of April and
May. Take the Santa Fe through
tourist cars. Colonist rates April 1st
to June 15th, 1903."The only foundation upon which
any business can be successfully built
is that of supplying a need, either
natural or created, with an article
which meets that need in quality,
and price."—H. N. McKinney.Jerry Simpson, Ex-Congressman of
the 7th district of Kansas, stopped off
in Woodward on his way from Medi-
cine Lodge to his home in Roswell,
N. M., and called on Mr. and Mrs.
O'Bryan and other Woodward friends.The heavy snow storm and resulting
bad roads have interfered considerably
with local trade, although with
some of the merchants business has
been good notwithstanding. But just
watch the activity in business circles
next week when this condition is im-
proved.

The Unusual Snow Storm.

The recent storm has caused consid-
erable damage throughout Oklahoma.
Reports come in from all over Wood-
ward county of loss of stock and short-
ness of food supplies for man and
beast, but most suffering was probab-
ly caused from scarcity of fuel. The
storm coming unexpectedly caused the
people to use almost as much fuel as
an entire winter ordinarily, and the
winter season being usually so open,
and fuel so near at hand, large amounts
are not stowed away as is the custom
in the northern districts, where cold
spells are frequent and of long dura-
tion.A stock man living near Gage lost
seven head of cattle.W. A. Brock, of Whitehead District
was in town Monday evening and re-
ports a much heavier storm than in
this vicinity, there being two feet of
snow. Shortness of fuel caused some
suffering in the district.A. J. Heninger, a stock man of La-
verne, reports heavy storm, but no
loss among cattle to speak of. Feed-
ers doing especially well.Higley people have experienced the
inconvenience of scarcity of fuel, and
have been burning fence posts.The little village of Cestos, 45 miles
from a railroad, was entirely out of
fuel, and while it was only nine miles
to timber, the roads were impassable
and thus this source of relief was cut
off.Andy Glandon sends in a report
from Custer, Beaver county, of a very
heavy snow storm and severe cold,
and large numbers of stock perished.Robt Quinlan, of Waynoka, was a
Woodward visitor this week.Walter Springer, of Ottumwa, Ia.,
spent Tuesday in our city.J. L. Richardson, was down from
Geneva, Neb., this week.W. T. Cooley sold his ranch near
Quinlan to Mr. Pyle, of Garden City,
Kans.Thos. Cotter, Shedeland, Texas,
was looking over this section with a
view to locating here.L. P. Horton, of Elmwood, Neb.,
spent several days of this week look-
ing over Woodward and vicinity.D. B. Higley of Sterling, Kan.,
came in Wednesday morning and went
out to Higley. He expects to return
home today.Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Englander
came down from St. Louis to visit re-
latives and are thinking of locating
here permanently.J. N. Hargis of Richmond was in
Woodward Tuesday arranging with
the News to advertise his big sale
which takes place Thursday the 19th.A string of buggies to be delivered
to parties over the county passed
through Woodward Wednesday, which
being interpreted means that there
will be clamoring for good roads.

Hectograph Formula.

Soak 2 packages Cox's Gelatine (un-
til dissolved) in enough water to cover
it. Then add 12½ ounces glycerine
and cook in a rice boiler 3½ hours.
Strain into pan. Keep cold as possible.
Use by writing on paper with Forney's
indellible ink; then copy with blank
sheets.

STATEHOOD NEXT YEAR.

Agreement Reported Which Will Leave Out Other Territories.

Washington, D. C. March 3.—On the eve of the adjournment of the Fifty-seventh congress it may be stated as reliable information that the question of statehood is as follows: An agreement has been reached which will permit statehood for Oklahoma early in the Fifty-eighth congress, which will convene in December, 1903.

Second—The long drawn out and more or less vicious fight has not resulted in injury to Oklahoma, but on the other hand will have been an advantage.

Third—The flattering advantages accruing to Oklahoma as indicated in the above are due to no man or men, so much as to Delegate D. T. Flynn.

It is scarcely a secret that influential men who will be in the next congress, determined at the time when statehood was known to be lost, last week, that Oklahoma should be admitted early in the coming congress, and that Arizona and New Mexico were impossibilities as states in the near future.

The exact terms of the agreement can not be given at this time. Indeed, it is questionable whether the exact terms really exist now, the proposition in the abstract of Oklahoma statehood is assured. Indian territory may or may not be included either from the beginning or in the future. Admission may be immediate or may be deferred until after the next presidential election. But an Oklahoma statehood bill will be passed next winter. New Mexico and Arizona have lost caste in this fight. Indeed it was almost universally true in the debates that the attacks made upon these two territories rather than Oklahoma. The attitude of the New Mexico and Arizona delegates was unsatisfactory and displeasing to the senate, while that of Delegate Flynn was sincere, dignified and convincing. Oklahoma owes a great deal to the efforts of Delegate Flynn during the eight years he has been in congress. But when it shall have received statehood, as it will be his crowning effort for the territory he has always tried to help.

R. H. EAXON.

SPECIAL TRAIN TO EL PASO.

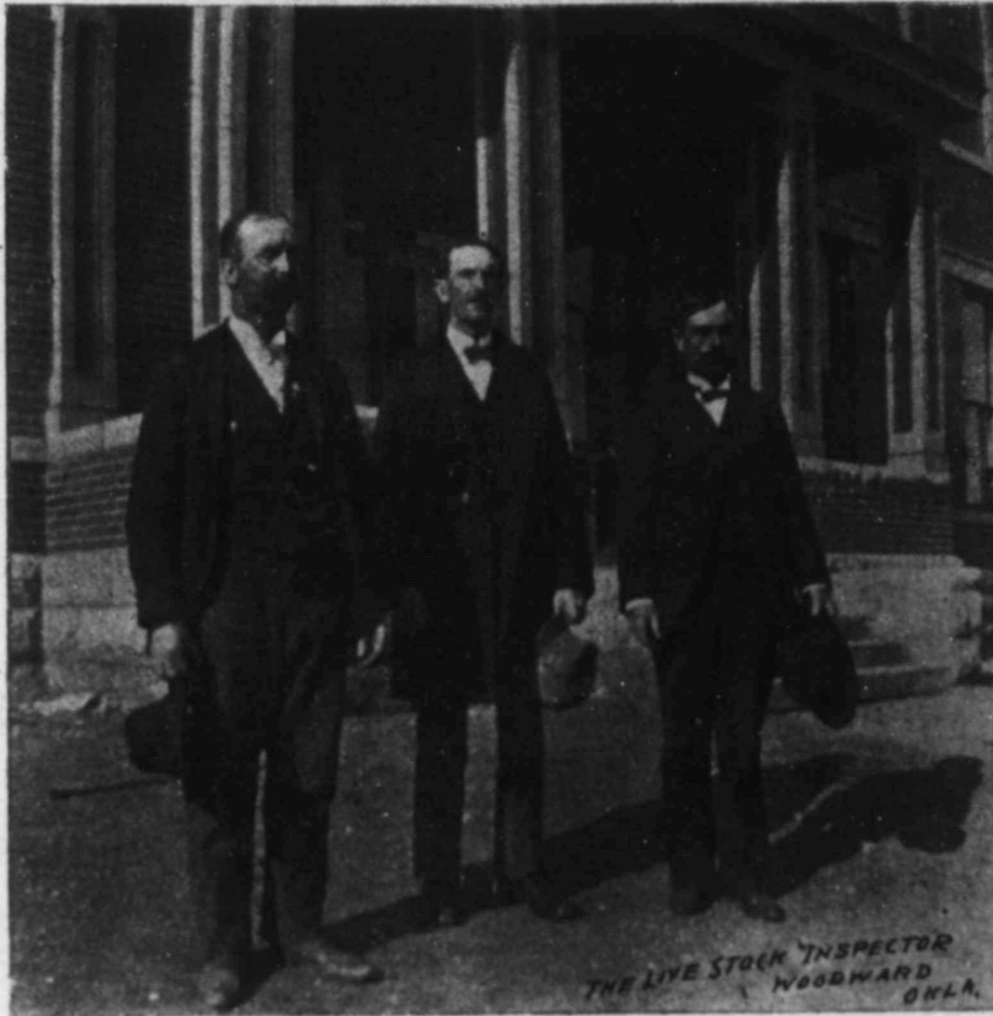
For the annual convention of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association at El Paso next month the Southern Kansas of Texas and the Pecos Valley Lines will run a special train on March 9th, with ample Pullman sleeping car accommodations, running through to El Paso via Pecos and the Texas & Pacific Ry., reaching El Paso on the morning of March 10th. Parties desiring to take advantage of this through service should write or wire me at once for sleeping car reservations. If more convenient, see any of our local agents and have him take it up with me. DON A. SWEET.

Traffic Manager.
Amarillo, Texas.

The contract for grading of the Oklahoma & Northwestern railroad from Oklahoma City to Avarad, on the Santa Fe in Woods county, has been let. This is a Frisco line and it is said that Avarad will be a division station.

Governor Ferguson vetoed a bill to abolish the office of oil inspector.

Woodward County Commissioners.



J. D. HELMER. CHAIRMAN CHAS. F. HOUGH. JOS. HARRINGTON.

Our County Commissioners.

From the Woodward News.

Woodward County, during the ten years of its history has had all kinds of Commissioners, good, bad and indifferent. Its present Board seems to rank among the "good" ones and if they continue as they have begun, by carefully considering the interests of the taxpayers rather than the mercenary demands of the political heelers and grafters, they will be entitled to the very first place at the head of the class as men of honor, conscience, integrity and ability. So far, they have successfully resisted the woolfish demands of despoilers who claim the earth and the fatness thereof and want to use the County Dads as a means to rob the taxpayers. May their tribe increase and their course be in the future as it has been up to date, honest and worthy of trust.

This issue, the publisher of this paper is pleased to present a view of these gentlemen to its army of Woodward county readers.

The chairman of the Board C. F. Hough is the member from the 3rd district and lives near Gage. He is a comparatively young man, quiet in manner and genial in disposition, possessing qualities of manhood which makes close friends for him among those who learn to know him. He

has been a resident of Woodward county for several years past.

Joseph Harrington, the youngest member of the Board is a native of Boston, Mass., but a life time resident of the west, his parents having moved to Nebraska when he was one year old. In 1894 he came to Oklahoma and located on the farm where he now lives, a few miles from Quinlan in Woodward county. He has given his time since coming here to stock farming and is very popular with everyone. He is modest to a fault and is quiet and unassuming in office as in every day life. He is the member from the 1st District.

J. D. Helmer, the member from the 2nd Commissioner District is aggressive in manner and when he knows he is right, cannot be turned or swayed in his actions. He was born in 1867, in Indiana, came to Kansas in 1890 and from there to Grant county, Oklahoma, in 1893, finally settling in Woodward county near Kibby, his present home in 1900. Like Davy Crockett, his motto is, "be sure you are right and then go ahead" and his fearless following of this splendid idea has made him immensely popular wherever he has lived.

The splendid empire embraced within the bounds of Woodward county is fortunate in having these gentlemen in control, in marked contrast to their immediate predecessors.

The Place.

From the Smart Set.

"You can't very well miss it," said neck whiskered and pessimistically-inclined Farmer Bentover, in reply to the inquiry of the stranger. "Just keep on along down the road, till you come to a white house, on the right hand side, with green blinds, where there's a commanding-sized woman inside, shape considerably like a clothes horse, trimming a hat or sewing a rag mat, or something of the sort, and at the same time putting up preserves, rocking the cradle, believing in predesti-

nation and a literal hell, picking flaws in the entire neighborhood, watching to see everybody that passes by, wondering to gracious where they are going, and what for, and giving large, angular piece of her mind to a small, frightened-looking husband, who appears to be on the point, most of the time, of trying to crawl inside himself, as a kangaroo is said to hide in its own watchpocket in time of danger. Yes, that's where my second cousin, Canute J. Pennypacker, lives.

It is said on good authority that \$17,000,000 will be invested in railroad building in Oklahoma this year.

Herd Book Societies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

American Hereford Record. Organized 1881. Incorporated 1885. C. R. Thomas, secretary, 225 West 12th street, Kansas City, Mo.

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

American Galloway Herd Book, R. A. Park, secretary, Kansas City, Mo.

American Deyon Cattle Club, L. P. Sisson, secretary, Newark, Ohio.

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

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

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

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

Do You Want One?

We have on hand a limited number of copies of "The Busy Man's Friend" left over from a special premium offer made last year. To the first fifty old subscribers who renew and pay for one year in advance we will mail a copy of this valuable compendium of legal and business forms with its fund of practical information for every day life. The book alone is more than worth the cost of a year's subscription. If you want one of these books, absolutely free to you, send in your name and renewal at once. This offer is withdrawn when the present supply of books is exhausted—we can't buy 'em for these figures. Address,

Publisher Live Stock Inspector,
Woodward, Okla.

Subscribe for the Inspector!

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

Kansas City Market Letter.

Kansas City, Mo., March 10, 1903.
 Special to INSPECTOR:

Cattle receipts were light here last week, and prices naturally advanced, although Eastern markets showed a decline of 10 to 20 cents on fed cattle. The best market was had here on Wednesday, although Thursday was almost as good. On both days the bulk of sales of steers in Quarantine division was from \$4.20 to \$4.45. On Wednesday the best price of the winter was paid for a drove of steers shipped in from Welch, I. T., by W. W. O'Bryan. These cattle weighed 1299 lbs, and sold at \$4.90. Cows and heifers sold up to \$3.65 last week, and bulls up to \$3.50.

The run of Quarantines for two days this week is light. Prices were a trifle weak yesterday, owing to lower reports from Eastern markets. Today, however, a scarcity of light weight steers prevailed on the native side, stimulating the demand on Quarantine side, and sales were fully steady with last week's high average. 95 per cent of steers on Texas side today sold above \$4.25. Top price was \$4.60. Very few cows are coming, but prices this week are 10 cents lower than the excited markets of last week. The following are a few of the sales on Quarantine side this week.

Monday, March 9th, 1903:—Johnson & Campbell, Chickasha, 146 steers, 1060, \$4.50; Staats & Whitford, Nowata, I. T., 41 steers, 975, \$4.35; D. H. Garland, Pocasset, I. T., 79 yearlings, 667, \$4.30; H. B. Johnson, Chickasha, 34 yearlings, 935, \$4.30; Noah Lael, Wynnewood, 164 yearlings 960, \$4.10; Joe Crawford, Purcell, 10 1340, \$3.80, and 24 cows, 750, \$3.00.

Tuesday, March 10, 1903:—H. C. Rucker, Miami, I. T., 23 steers, 1160, \$4.50; E. B. & H. B. Johnson, Chickasha, 72 steers, 1052, \$4.50; H. B. Johnson, Chickasha, 24 steers, 1057, \$4.50, 44 bulls, 911, \$4.30, 4 bulls, 1357 \$3.40; Johnson & Campbell, Chickasha, 23 steers, 1059, \$4.50, and 24 steers 890, \$4.30; E. B. Johnson, Norman, Okla., 101 steers, 918, \$4.25; H. Kirby, Moore, Okla., 13 heifers, 514, \$3.60, and 19 heifers, 545, \$3.60.

The best sheep and lamb market of the winter was had last week. Lambs sold at \$6.75, wethers at \$5.55, ewes at \$4.90 and yearlings at \$6.25. Yesterday and today lambs are weak, while muttons are 10 cents higher. Best lambs brought to-day \$6.50, wethers \$5.65, ewes \$5.00 and yearlings \$6.25. A small bunch of Western ewes sold at \$5.25 yesterday.

JNO. M. HAZELTON,
 Live Stock Correspondent.

St. Joseph Markets.

South St. Joseph, Mo., March 13, '03.
 Receipts of cattle last week were only fairly good and the demand strong at 10 to 20c higher range of prices. The quality averaged fair to good with choice, well fattened Missouri beaves topping the market at 5.35.

Cows and heifers continued in light supply and the demand strong at 10 to 25c higher values. Stock cattle were in moderate proportion, and the movement free to the country and the demand strong on local account, under which conditions prices ruled 15 to 25c higher.

The hog market was governed wholly by receipts last week, as under light supplies prices were sharply higher while with liberal receipts there was sharp break in market. The week closed with higher values than the opening. Prices today ranged from 7.17½ to 7.45, with the bulk selling at 7.25 to 7.40. Pigs continued in small supply and prices ranged from 5.60 to 6.60, according to quality.

The bad storms in the west earlier in the week checked supplies of sheep and lambs from that part of the country, especially Colorado, while Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri were comparatively liberal patronage of the market. The market was 15 to 25c higher for the good, fat grades but commoner kinds showed no appreciation in value. Native lambs topped the market at 7.00 Colorado's, 6.95; Colorado yearlings sold us to 6.25, native and western, 5.50 and Colorado ewes, 5.10.

"Are there any historic spots in this vicinity?" queried the tourist. "Well, mum, right over there by that tree Bill Jorkins once had a pile of coal that weighed nigh two ton."—Bryan's Commoner.

Progressive Live Stock Commission Firms.

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

- Campbell, Hunt & Adams.
- Drovers Commission Co.
- Rogers Commission Co.
- Elmore, Cooper.
- Crider Bros. Com. Co.
- Hopkins Kiely & Co.
- L. A. Allen Cattle Com. Co.

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

When shipping to the Wichita Union Stock Yards, remember the following reliable and progressive commission firms:

- E. J. Healy & Co.
- Paugh & Co.
- Union Live Stock Commission Co.

When shipping to Fort Worth, Texas,

National Live Stock Commission Co. These firms have confidence in the cattle industry of the southwest and solicit your patronage.

Public Sale Claim Dates.

Combination sale of Herefords, Kansas City, Mo., April 13-14; C. R. Thomas, Mgr.
 March 28, Shorthorn sale, Preston Wycoff, Wellington, Kas.
 April 8, Shorthorn sale, E. E. Alkire, Purcell, I. T.

The Kansas City Stock Yards

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

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

—INCLUDING HOUSES OF—

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

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

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

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 V. P. & G. Mgr. Sec. & Treas. Genl. Mgr. Genl. Agent.

CALL UPON
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**Clay, Robinson & Company,
 Live Stock Commission
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DENVER, COLO.
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WHY ARE RESULTS SATISFACTORY ON STOCK SHIPPED TO

CAMPBELL, HUNT & ADAMS,

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

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

Ship Your Cattle, Hogs and Sheep to

Hopkins-Kiely Com. Co.,

Kansas City Stock Yards,
 KANSAS CITY, MO.

That High Priced Beef.

On February 20th last, in the Jackson county circuit court at Kansas City, Mo., Judge Douglas presiding, a notable verdict was rendered that is of interest to all stockmen. The plaintiff in the suit was the well known breeder of Hereford cattle, Mr. T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo., and the defendant, Mr. Anton Weber, a celebrated butcher of Kansas City. The case was interesting to all stockmen because of the prominence of all parties involved. In addition to the plaintiff and defendant being widely known throughout the live stock trade as experts in their respective branches of the business, the witnesses in the case were equally well known to the trade, being Wm. Brown, a cattle buyer for Armour & Co., at Chicago; Richard J. Stone, of Stonington, Ill., the popular and widely known breeder of Oxforddown sheep; Jno. G. Imboden, the expert judge and cattle feeder of Decatur, Ill.; Judge O. H. Nelson, who has bought and shipped to the range more bulls than any other man in the country, and others. As usual, the irrepressible "Dick" Stone would have his fun, parts of his testimony causing roars of laughter in which plaintiff, defendant, spectators, officers, jury and judges joined.

The evidence showed that in October, 1899, at the Kansas City Cattle Show, Mr. Weber confirmed Mr. Sotham in his opinion that his yearling steer "Old Times," was the finest specimen of beef animal ever produced. Mr. Weber desired to buy the steer at that time, but Mr. Sotham would not sell as he desired to exhibit him in his two-year-old form. Mr. Weber contended that Old Times never would be as good beef again as he was in his yearling form, but while Mr. Sotham granted this contention as probably true, he urged his ability to carry Old Times on to an equally good two-year-old, by the use of certain foods tending to grow flesh rather than fat. However, Sotham gave Weber the refusal of Old Times whenever he should be offered for sale.

When Old Times was brought back to Kansas City, and before he was made champion of the show, Mr. Weber tried several times to buy him, Mr. Sotham offering various objections to closing the deal. Weber was of the opinion that the increased weight had been put on by such a judicious course of feeding, that Old Times was as good beef in his two-year-old form as he had been when a yearling, and was ready to back this opinion with his money. Knowing Mr. Weber to be without a superior as a judge of prime beef, Mr. Sotham was naturally very much elated, and believed with Mr. Weber that in Old Times a steer had been found at last, that could not only win in the championship on foot, but could also win the championship carcass prize. Both Weber and Sotham were of the opinion that no steer could be produced to beat Old Times either on foot or on the block, as a handsome, rich and perfect show animal or dressed carcass.

Mr. Weber made repeated offers to Mr. Sotham for Old Times and having bought the other prize steers at nine cents per pound, he offered Mr. Sotham twelve cents per pound live weight for Old Times, which offer

was refused. Then an offer of 15 cts. was made which was likewise refused. Then Mr. Sotham was asked to name a price on Old Times, and finally, after much urging, on Thursday, Oct. 18, 1900, during the first week of the Kansas City show, Mr. Sotham made Mr. Weber the following proposition: that he would sell Old Times to Mr. Weber for "three cents per pound more than any steer should bring at Chicago during the International Live Stock Exposition the following December." This offer was promptly accepted by Mr. Weber, who then authorized Mr. Sotham to exhibit Old Times at Chicago for prizes, which was done.

After carefully examining at all the bullocks at Chicago, which were on exhibition, Mr. Weber was still firm in his opinion that in Old Times, the Kansas City Champion, he had bought the best steer on exhibition, notwithstanding the fact that Old Times (though champion of the Hereford breed at Chicago) had been defeated there in grand sweepstakes, by the Aberdine-Angus steer "Advance."

Old Times was slaughtered for the carcass test, where Messrs. Weber, Imboden and many other experts, pronounced his carcass the handsomest and best quality beef, dressed for that contest; but because the Exposition rules were technically interpreted by the judge to allow undue preference to showing the largest percentage of lean meat, essentially, exhibition carcasses were discriminated against in favor of carcasses showing less fat—from animals that could not win a tenth prize when alive. The Exposition officials fully realized the injustice of an interpretation of their rules which prevented fancy carcasses like that of Old Times from winning in the carcass contest.

In the meantime, after Old Times was slaughtered and on the same day the steer Advance was put up at auction and sold for \$1.50 per pound to the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Packing Co., Mr. Weber as the next highest bidder, having bid \$1.35 per pound through Wm. Brown buyer for Armour & Co. It was Mr. Weber's intention to have both Old Times and Advance cut up in his Kansas City meat market thereby making a demonstration and comparison of the quality of beef rarely to be seen.

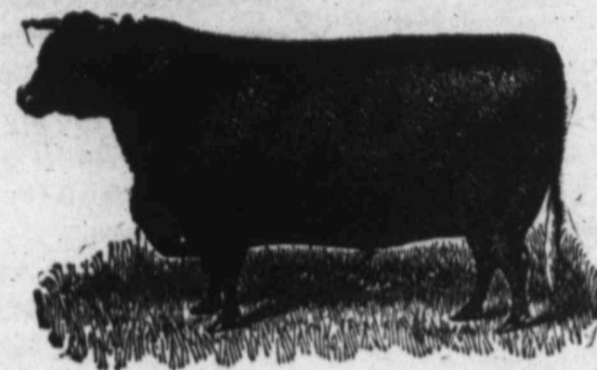
After Advance had been sold for \$1.50 per pound, Mr. Sotham got up in the auctioneer's stand and publicly announced the terms under which his champion steer had been sold, naming the price as "three cents per pound more than the highest priced steer sold or to be sold during the International, 1900." Mr. Sotham shouted to the hundreds (and perhaps thousands) of people present, that if no higher priced steer was sold during the week than Advance, that the price of Old Times would be \$1.53 per pound. This announcement met with the prompt and unqualified endorsement of Mr. Weber who was present. Mr. Sotham's announcement caused considerable of a sensation, and very naturally was commented widely.

The commission company that had been instrumental in the sale of Advance, considered the sale of Old Times a personal affront, and promptly endeavored in every possible

(Continued on page 16.)

COMBINATION PUBLIC SALE

— OF —

Pure Bred, High Grade Shorthorns.

WE WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE
AT WELLINGTON, KANSAS,

On Saturday, March 28, 1903
40 head of Pure Shorthorn Cattle and
15 head of High Grades.

These cattle are what is known as Scotch Topped on reliable foundation. They consist of Cows, Heifers and Bulls, being mostly bulls.

This will be a great opportunity for small farmers and ranchmen to buy good blood to grade up their cattle with.

Parties wishing Catalogues apply to

PRESTON WYCKOFF,
CORBIN, KANSAS.

Wichita Commercial College.
THIRD FLOOR SHEETS BLDG. E. H. ROBINS - Pres.

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To All Delinquent Subscribers

— OF —

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All who between now and May 1st remit 50 cents, together with back subscription to January 1, 1903, will have their subscription credited for one year to JAN. 1, 1904.



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Perfect Seeding and Fast Sowing
are the two prime essentials in a seeding machine of any kind. They are combined in our highest degree in our seeders. They sow all kinds of grain as well as all grass seeds evenly and perfectly. Our



Strowbridge Broadcast Sowers
are the best and most widely used sowers on the market. Sows from 1/2 bush up to 3 bush per acre. Easily and quickly attached to any wagon. Will also distribute Commercial Fertilizers, Plaster, Lime, Salt, Guano, Wood Ashes, etc. Write for free booklet.

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DAIRY QUEEN CREAM SEPARATOR.
The water is not mixed with the milk. The most perfect and latest improved Separator made. Pays for itself in a short time. Separates all the cream without labor. Men and Women can make good profits. Where we have no agent we will send a Separator at agents' price to introduce it. Write for catalogue and prices.




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TRAVELERS RAILWAY GUIDE
25 CENTS
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When visiting Kansas City, stop at the **BLOSSOM HOUSE,** Opposite Union Depot.

THE STOCK HOTEL
Good Meals. Clean Beds. Prompt Service.
One block from Live Stock Exchange Building at Stock Yards,
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WE WANT MEN TO LEARN THE BARBER TRADE.
Only 8 weeks required; years of apprenticeship saved by our method of constant practice, expert instruction, etc. We have placed graduates in leading positions everywhere. Comparatively no expense. Catalogue mailed free.



MOLER BARBER COLLEGE
1141 MARKET ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.
Classes for Ladies in Hairdressing, Manicuring, Facial Massage and Chiropody also.

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ESTAB 1867
PORTABLE and drill any depth by steam or horse power. 42 DIFFERENT STYLES. We challenge competition. Send for Free Illustrated Catalogue No. 9



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at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

PAGE

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In the manufacture of every foot of Page Fence must be appreciated by users. Our trade is growing.

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FURS
Silberman Bros.
Largest Fur House in America. Branches All Over Europe.
Highest cash price paid for all kinds of raw furs. Hold your shipment until you get our price list. Write for it to-day. We mail it free.

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HIGH-CARBON COILED SPRING STEEL WIRE FENCE
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FENCE! STRONGEST MADE. Bull-Strong, Chicken-Proof. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices. Fully Warranted. Catalog Free.

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

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Ben F. Dreyfoos
MENS' and BOYS' CLOTHING
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Mail Orders Carefully Filled.
STETSON HATS.

NO HUMBUG. Three in One.
Swine V. Stock Marker and Calf Dehorner. Stops swine from rooting. Makes 40 different ear marks. Extracts Horns. Price \$1.50. Send \$1 for trial. If it suits, send balance. Pat'd May 6, 1902. Hog and Calf Holder only 75c.



FARMER BRIGHTON, FAIRFIELD, IOWA.

First Citizen—"Why do they call our new banker frog hunter?"
Second Citizen—"Because he's always looking for the greenbacks."

Whether you are

owner of a pocket handkerchief garden in the city, a fruit, truck, poultry, stock or other farm, or a 500,000-acre ranch, it will pay you to read

FARM AND RANCH.

It is the **Home Builders' Guide to Success,** and no family desiring to own a new home, or wishing to improve the one already owned, can afford to miss a single issue.



YOU GET IT EVERY SATURDAY.

It is indispensable to every family living in the Southwest.

It has a strong editorial staff of practical, experienced writers and over one hundred successful farmers contribute to its columns regularly. It will tell you how to grow and market everything that the soil of the Southwest will produce profitably.

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It will aid in the proper education of your children. It will be helpful to the wife and daughter.

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It contains in each issue instructive, interesting, clean, reliable articles for each member of the family.

The old way may be good enough for others, but **you** ought to be progressive, up-to-date—Farm and Ranch will help you.

It only costs one dollar per year—weekly—52 issues—handsomely printed—beautifully illustrated—clean and reliable—none but reliable, legitimate advertisements.

Send name and address for sample copy—it will convince you.

Address **FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.**

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Active Agents wanted in every community. Liberal commission and big cash prizes.

CUTTER'S Black Leg Vaccine

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

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

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

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

For reference to successful users and for further particulars concerning these and our other products, address.

THE CUTTER ANALYTIC LABORATORY,
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA.

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

[EDITED BY "AUNT MARY."]

[Note:—All readers of the Live Stock Inspector, especially lady readers, are invited to send letters for publication in this Department. Help us make this Department one of the best features of the Live Stock Inspector. Address all letters to Aunt Mary, care Live Stock Inspector, Woodward, Okla.—The Editor.]



THE TALK THAT TIRES.

Mrs. Henson eagerly watched the clock. It was nearing her husband's dinner hour. She had been married a number of years and still knew so little of man's nature that she thought it a proof of her sincere love and devotion to confide in him fully concerning the details of her daily life. Some one's apt saying illustrates her attitude: "In the name of love and duty she told him all she knew, thought, felt, did, saw and surmised, loaded him down with minutiae and deafened him with her incessant prattle." On this particular day she meant to tell him how the fire had smoked and she believed it was because the wind was in the south; the bread had baked too slowly and was heavy in consequence; the butter almost never came and surely tasted sour; the baby stumped his toe and tore his dress; the chickens had scratched up flower seed; the old gray cat had caught his foot in a mouse trap; there had been morning callers, each with some new or peculiar feature of costume and neighborhood gossip; the mail boy had said his folks were to have company from town next week, and it made her so lonesome to think of it because at her old home there used to be such gay times; she was thinking of making over her gray cashmere and wondered what color he—her Henry—would like best to go with it, and—and—and—

But—the minute Henry Henson came within earshot he called, "Well, Mattie, it's been a tiresome day on the range. Cattle terrible hard to manage. Must be going to have a blizzard soon. Whirlwind stumbled with me once—had him on the gallop—it's a wonder it didn't break my neck, but it didn't! I almost wish I was living back East sometimes and was a boy again, with no hardships and troubles to contend with. Gee whiz! Dinner ready? Makes a fellow hungry to work so hard. Tiresome business, riding the range day after day! Lonesome too, I tell you. You just don't know, Mattie, how I miss you, out there, worrying with stubborn cattle all day long and no one much to talk to. But Bill Martin passed by today and had a good long chat. He had a new bridle and lariat. Better get himself a new slicker, I thought, but didn't say anything. I declare, Bill gets raggeder and greasier every day—but don't you mention this to anybody who

might let him get hold of it and hurt his feelings! Bill says—"

And there followed a repetition of unimportant minutiae which might have been vividly interesting to Messrs. Bill and Henry of the range but which was sadly colorless to Mrs. Mattie. That lady concealed her wonderment at her lord's unusual volubility, and bided her time throughout dinner.

But her chance did not come. She bravely showed interest in an unnecessarily long account of a broken surcingle; tried to follow the detailed case of a hidebound steer; made a praise worthy effort to manifest concern in connection with the —C's branding iron; forced a hearty grin at the close of a tedious tale about a jackrabbit chase, and looked seriously thoughtful over a pessimistic statement relative to the scarcity of grass on the prairie.

And when the dinner hour was done and her husband had hurriedly kissed her lips and gone, Mattie Henson buried her face in her hands and sighed and groaned and vainly wished the strained strings in her brain would relax and straighten themselves out of their chaotic tangle.

A quick step fell on the porch, the door opened. Immediately her face was clasped between two strong brown palms, while two dark eyes twinkled down at her own and two firm lips began to twitch with suppressed merriment. At the same time a deep voice spoke with an odd mixture of contrition and fun.

"Say, Mattie, look here! Of course I'm a brute of the brightest hue, but don't you see the point? I knew you'd finally be sweet and sensible and sound in the matter or I'd never dared do it, yet of course I'm meaner'n a yaller dog—yes, mean as a maverick man, to play such a joke on you! I'll bet you thought I was drunk! Going to forgive me?"

"Point? Joke?" she queried lamely. "Yes—don't you see? A vindictive, retaliatory sort of joke. That's the way you always do me. Fact, Mattie, my dear! Literally talk my arm off everytime I come about the house—generally about nothing, too, or things of as little real consequence as nothing."

She was on her feet instantly. "Henry Henson! Do you mean—" "Yes, I do. A fellow gets tired of the small things of every day. He can stand a part of them part of the time, but to hear all of 'em every day of the time—don't you see how it is? How would you like for me to go over and over the kind of gibble-gabble I got off today?"

She put her hands over her ears and was silent several minutes, then said reflectively,

"Henry, we've been married about half a dozen years—and I've tormented you with valueless small talk all the two thousand days of that time?"

"Nigh about it, Mattie, my dear!" he laughed.

"I'll remember my lesson!" She promised, and to this day she has not forgotten.

Apropos of this, ye matrons, do you ever think of the thousands of suffering husbands who hear nothing at home above and beyond necessities, trials and accidents on the one hand

and undiversified trivialities on the other? No wonder they sometimes go to the club or elsewhere to read and eat and—yes, to discuss pleasant subjects and important affairs of the day!

♦♦♦♦♦

HELP WANTED—FLOWER GARDENING. Dear Friends: Will some of you help a little woman, just starting to keep house, in the selection of a few flowers and shrubs for her small yard? Precisely what are the best kinds for this western country? I am afraid the kinds I've been used to in the East will not thrive here. If somebody with experience will take the trouble to give suggestions as to kinds best suited to this climate, and also anything as to their culture, in these columns, it will be a wonderful help to a quiet little woman with her hands full of new duties in a new country.

YOUNG MATRON.

P. S. I wish Katherine Hawes would write again. And Mrs. A. E. Connet, whose useful recipe, "Chicken Broth or Jelly," went into my "Invalid Cookery" book. Y. M.

[We have a letter from Mrs. Hawes, but our space is already over filled and it will have to wait until next issue, with others that are awaiting their turn. We trust our readers will not be slow in responding to this young housekeeper's questions, for the time is at hand when suggestions as to selection of flowers and shrubs must be given if they are to do her any good this year.]

A GOOD COUGH CURE.

Sisters, when you take a slight cold that runs into a cough don't let it run on until it gets ahead of you. Break it up at the beginning. My remedy—the best I've ever tried—consists of brandy and rock candy. Buy a pint of pure brandy,—it will cost perhaps seventy-five cents, and a dime's worth of rock candy. Put in as much of the rock candy as the brandy will dissolve. Take a swallow of this syrup on retiring at night, on rising in the morning, and at times during the day when there's much inclination to cough. It will quickly cure.

MRS. M. H. G.

♦♦♦♦♦

MAKING A BETTER WORLD.

Dear Aunt Mary: Do you mind my writing to tell you how much we like the INSPECTOR, and especially the page headed "For Women"? "We" means my good old wife, Aunt Nancy, and me. We both think the "For Women" page gets better with every issue. December and January numbers were just fine.

Those thoughts about the old-life and the new struck me as being just right. If we would all shake ourselves thoroughly on New Year's morning, then shut our eyes tight while we turned round and round several times and then start off straight in a new direction we'd undoubtedly do more good in a year's time than by moping ever the past. Here's my hand to every old fellow who, like myself, is doing the little he can to make the world better.

UNCLE ANDY.

[We are glad to see this new Uncle in our Household circle. Will he write again and tell us what he is doing to make the world better? Is not making one's own self better the best way?]

♦♦♦♦♦

AUNT NANCY'S "SAY."

Dear Aunt Mary: There are many

things I like about our page in the INSPECTOR, but just one thing I do not like. That is, we are not quite sociable enough, are we? I like to go to meeting where the preacher calls out our names in his sermon, and where we can talk back and forth across the aisles. There's nothing wrong about it, and I'm old fashioned enough to like it. What I'd like to hear right now is somebody's voice, loud and cheery, "Why, there's Aunt Nancy at the door! Come over here and sit by me!" I know I am sure of a welcome from Aunt Mary, but what I want to see is more sociability among the rest of us sisters. I feel like I was preaching against myself now, for this is the first time I've come among you and I've done nothing but complain.

Mrs. H. E. B., how do you do! You are my style of a Christian,—one who is not ashamed to talk religion every day. I wish we lived close enough to each other to visit back and forth and take our work along with us, but you did not give your address. I live a long way out in Kansas, with no very near neighbors.

Mrs. Edna W. Allen, I know if I lived down at Big Springs, Texas, where you do, I would expend a mine full of mother-love on you and that precious baby who is training you to be such a wise mother. Do write again and tell us more of your plans for his advancement.

Leila M. Fischer, I tried your Salmon Salad, and it was pronounced fine by my "men folks," too. If my letter were not already too long I would give a recipe in exchange. AUNT NANCY.

[Your letter is none too long, Aunt Nancy. Indeed, its sincere ring makes us feel that our efforts at encouraging sociability among our members are being rewarded. Come again. You will be welcomed, especially if you bring that recipe along with you.]

♦♦♦♦♦

DORA'S CODFISH BALLS.

Dear Aunt Mary: I was visiting near Fairy Vale during the holidays and did not get to see our dear Department in INSPECTOR until quite a short time ago. You may be sure I devoured it eagerly when I got back home.

While on my visit I learned a splendid way to prepare codfish balls, from a friend of mine who is a superior cook. Here is the recipe, which she copied for me. Pick a pint of the fish into little bits. In a stew pan put a pint of raw sliced potatoes and on top of them the fish. Cover with cold water and boil until the potatoes are just soft through, then remove from the fire and drain perfectly dry. [Longer cooking would toughen the fish, my friend said.] Mash potatoes and fish together fine. Add a tablespoonful of butter, two well-beaten eggs, one-half cupful sweet cream and a little white pepper. [My friend said she sometimes made milk do instead of cream.] Beat all together until smooth and light. Make small balls of the mixture, roll in flour and fry brown in deep, boiling fat. My friend usually served them on a hot platter prettily garnished with parsley. DORA D.

♦♦♦♦♦

TONGUE ON TOAST.

Mince a pint of cold tongue. Set a saucepan over the fire containing a tablespoonful of butter. When the butter melts, pour in a half cupful

WANT COLUMN.

ONE CENT A WORD.

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

WANTED—500 to 1000 head of cattle to pasture. Price \$2.00 per head during summer. Write at once to F. M. DEEL, Greensburg, Kansas.

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

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

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

FOR SALE One registered Polled Durham bull calf out of my prize winning Worlds Fair cow, also one registered shorthorn bull calf, one year old. J. O. HOWES, Wichita, Kans.

FOR SALE CHEAP, on Payments: A fine little Ranch of 400 acres, good springs and running water; 90 acres cultivated, small grove of big trees, orchard, house, corrals, etc. It taken at once, \$5,000. Address W. B., care Live Stock Inspector, Woodward, O. F.

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

Agents Wanted.

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

ALFALFA SEED From Locality where Grown in greatest abundance. King of drouth resisting forage plants. Pure, fresh 1902 seed, plump, vigorous in ear or bushel lots. Case and Millet seed. Kaffir, Jerusalem and Seed Corn. Write us for prices. **McBETH & KINNISON, Garden City, Kans.**

LAFE BURGER,

Wellington, — Kansas.



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

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



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

J. N. HARSHBERGER,
Live Stock Auctioneer,

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

"Yes, sir," said Uncle 'Rastus. "I preached fo' dat cong'regation two years an' all I evah got f'm de mem-bahs wus \$10. Ten dollars, sah. Not a cent mo'." "That was miserably poor pay," replied the listener. "I don't know," rejoined Uncle 'Rastus, scratching his head reflectively. "Did yo' evah heah me preach boss?" —Chicago Tribune.

milk together with beaten yolk of one egg. Add the minced tongue. Pepper and salt it to taste. Heat hot, stirring meanwhile. Keep very hot until served by spreading on slices of toast on a hot plate. CARRIE VAN.

Dear Aunt Mary: The letter from "Country Girl, of Kansas," interested me. It gave me a lot of amusement, too, as I am a city girl and when in the country I generally act as foolishly as her city guest did. At the same time, I am no greener in the country than my country friends are when they come to see me in the city. How do you like that, "Country Girl?"

No wonder John J. won one of the prizes for best articles on the subject, "What Can the Young Girl Do?" He writes sensibly about the sensible girl. I wish he would particularize, and tell us just how "that kind of girl will find some avenue opening up to her if she wants to earn her way." My circumstances are such that I want to earn my own living, not necessarily to "keep the wolf from the door" but to keep from having to economize at every turn. Now, Mr. John J., give us a list of the occupations in which a sensible, moderately well-educated girl may engage who desires to be self-supporting. You will give him space, Aunt Mary, please? And greatly oblige, CITY GIRL, Colorado.

[Most willingly will space be reserved for John J., as soon as he shall appear on the floor with his manuscript. Remember, Mr. J., to make your article practical. Many others beside our "City Girl" may eagerly await themselves of your words of wisdom.]

FOR CROUPY CHILDREN.

On a small table beside my bed stands a lamp, two nails, a tin cup containing one tablespoonful of mutton tallow (or lard), two tablespoonfuls of turpentine, a deep bib with strings, and two safety-pins, with which to pin on a piece of flannel the shape of the bib. As soon as baby coughs hard, I light the lamp, put the tin cup over it (on the two nails), and heat the mixture until it smokes. I then rub baby's chest well, as hot as I can use the turpentine, and then put on the flannel pinned to the bib, tying the soft tape strings around the neck. It may sound like a fairy-tale, but if the cough is not too bad, it absolutely disappears; if very bad, it becomes so mild and the breathing so different that a distracted mother sleeps in peace. With this same remedy used hot, pneumonia has twice been averted in a neighbor's family.—March Woman's Home Companion.

The concession street at the World's Fair will be over a mile in length. Beginning just north of the center of the grounds, extending southward nearly half a mile, it will sweep to the eastward and terminate near the Government and state buildings and the Horticulture building.

The Kansas legislature has passed a bill authorizing manual training in the public schools and the state will appropriate \$10,000 to encourage the establishment of such schools.

Thousands of cattle are reported to have died in Colorado from the effects of the severe snow storm of last week.

April is one of the best months in the year to visit California. Wait for colonist rates to California points via the Santa Fe, April 1st to June 15th, 1903.

STOCK BRANDS.

One out, one year, \$10; each additional brand on out, same owner, \$5 per year; each additional brand requiring engraved block, one year, \$2. These prices include copy of paper one year to any address. Strictly cash in advance.

ISHMAEL & RUDOLPH.

P. O. Kiowa, Kas.



Range on Buffalo, in Woodward county.

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

A. L. McPHERSON & SONS.

P. O. Address, Woodward, Okla.



Range, Canadian river northward, including Cottonwood Springs.

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

WHITE & SWEARINGEN.

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



OTHER BRANDS:
LS On right side, seven under bit each ear.
S On both sides.
HORSE BRANDS:
V On right shoulder.

T. C. SHOEMAKER.

P. O. Address, 1416 Linwood Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Ranch address, Optima, Oklahoma. Range, head of Beaver, in Beaver Co., Okla.



OTHER BRANDS:
10 on left side

F. D. WEBSTER,

P. O. Address, Gage Oklahoma.



Range, on Little Wolf east and south of Gage.

F On left jaw of all young stock.
1B on left hip.
V On left hip or shoulder.
O On left hip.
ED On left shoulder.

GEO. W. CARR.

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



BRAND OF CATTLE.

I On Left Hip. **7** On Left Hip.
All calves are branded same as cattle.
BRAND OF HORSES.
I On left thigh.
Location of range same as cattle.

J. L. SIMPSON,

Hammond, Okla.



5 left shoulder and side.
5 left shoulder and hip.
5 left loin.
5 left side.

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

M. C. CAMPBELL.

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



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

MILLARD WORD.

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



Range, on South Canadian, Red Bluff and Mosquito creeks, in Day county.
Ear mark: Crop the left and swallow-fork the right.
7 on left thigh.

THAT HIGH PRICED BEEF.
(Continued from page 12.)

way to get Mr. Weber to deny the trade, and thereby cast discredit upon it. This Mr. Weber would not do at first, and never did publicly, but after much earnest solicitation did so privately to Mr. Sotham, claiming that he had promised to pay "three cents per pound more than the highest priced car-load brought" instead of the highest priced single animal. While the price was high questioned. Mr. Sotham considered his veracity at stake, and insisted upon the payment of every penny of the price.

Upon the refusal of Mr. Weber to promptly carry out his contract, Mr. Sotham appealed to the Court, and after repeated continuances, the case was brought to trial in November, 1901, resulted in a disagreement of the jury: seven of them finding in favor of Mr. Sotham's contention. The case was then docketed for retrial and after more continuances, came up finally in the Circuit Court of Jackson county, at Kansas City, Mo., Tuesday, February 17th, 1903. One of the hardest fought legal battles in the history of the Missouri Courts ensued, the defendant resorting to every technicality and expedient; the best law talent obtainable having been secured on both sides. Messrs. Ward & Hadley of Kansas City were the plaintiff's attorneys. Mr. Hadley of this firm having achieved a national reputation as prosecuting attorney for Jackson county. Mr. G. B. Silverman and assistants also of Kansas City, appearing for the defendant.

There was not a minute during the entire trial that was not of keen interest to the large gathering of stockmen present, not excepting those keen contests between the lawyers, during which, the jury retired while the court passed on demurrers of the defendant to the plaintiff's evidence. The case went to the jury at 10 a. m. on Friday, Feb. 20th. From the first, seven jurymen were for the plaintiff and after eight hours deliberation, the jury brought in a verdict in favor of T. F. B. Sotham for \$2,392.92, being 1564 (live weight of Old Times.)

This is a notable victory for Mr. Sotham, and incidentally for sound principles in the cattle business. Mr. Sotham is a stickler for solidity and truth in prices quoted for cattle and has been the target for considerable criticism on the part of those who have personally conducted (or condoned in others,) what Sotham asserted to be fictitious or fraudulent sales, and having repeatedly denounced publicly fake sales of pure bred cattle as the worst practice possible of introducing into the pure bred cattle trade, Mr. Sotham could not allow this sale or his pure bred steer OLD TIMES, to be contradicted or left with the least semblance of a doubt as to its gentleness, hence while abhorring a law, he was bound by principle to institute this one. It was a case in which there could be no compromise. Many people doubt the authenticity of all high priced for blooded stock. Mr. Sotham has bred and sold some of the highest priced cattle ever sold, notably the Hereford bulls SIR BREDWELL that brought \$5,000; THICKSET, \$5100; GOOD CROSS \$4,000, etc., and now the Missouri Court authenticated his sale of the highest priced beef in history.

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



REDUCED ILLUSTRATION

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