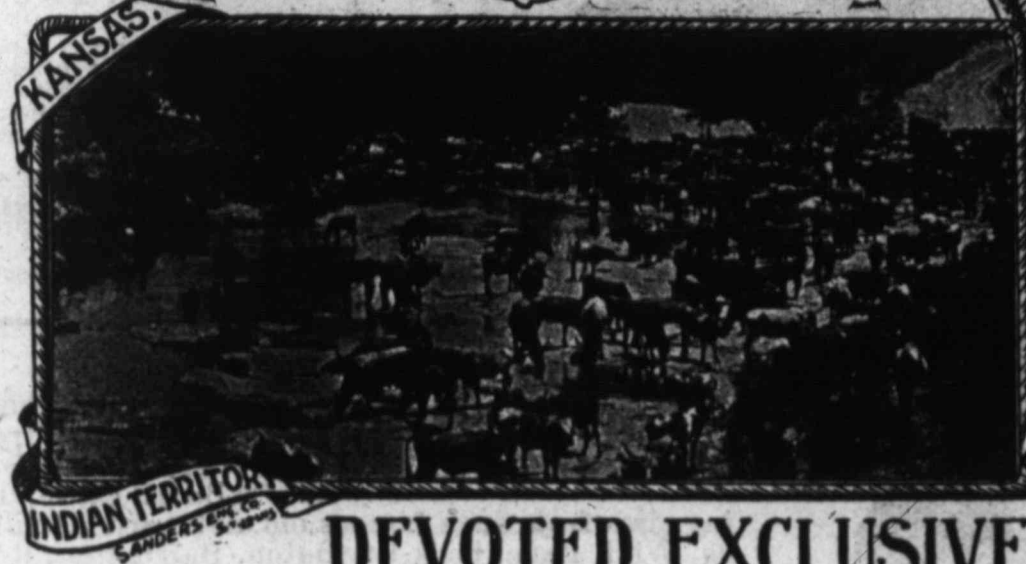


The LIVE STOCK



OKLAHOMA

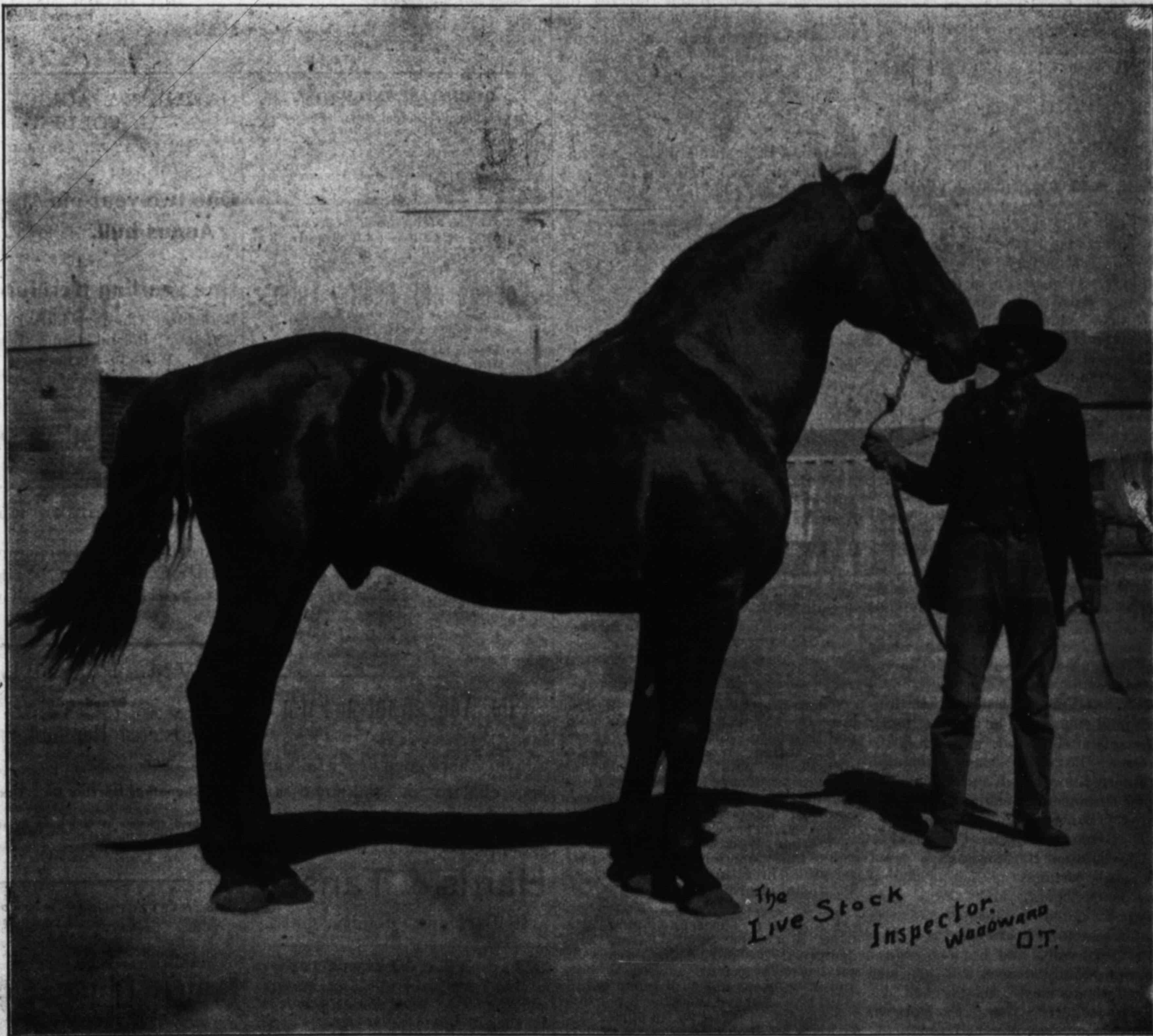
INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Ninth Year,
No. 5

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

Subscription } One Dollar Per Year
Single Copy 5c.



The Live Stock
Inspector,
Woodward
O.T.

EXPRESS No. 969.—OWNED BY R. DUNSHEE, OF WOODWARD COUNTY.

The George H. Adams Hereford Sale.

In another column of this issue will be found the advertisement of the George H. Adams Hereford sale of 34 registered bulls, 103 registered cows and heifers (30 calves by side) 30 pure bred unrecorded cows with calves, 200 high grade cows with calves, 30 unrecorded and high grade yearling heifers, 25 fat beef cows. Sale will be held at Linwood Farm, Linwood, Kansas, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 28th and 29, 1903.

WEAVERGRACE RULES GOVERN THIS SALE.

The Motto—Honest Representation.
The Standard—Individual Merit by Inheritance.

The Injunction—Examine the Cattle; Analyze their Pedigrees.

The Invitation—Come, See and Compare.

RULE 1—No guess-work. Every statement of representation of Manager or Proprietor guaranteed.

RULE 2—Every animal recorded in the American Hereford Record. Certificate of Registry and Transfer, also Tabulated Pedigrees given with every sale of registered cattle.

RULE 3—Customers who cannot attend sale in person, may send bids to Sale Manager and same will be faithfully executed.

RULE 4—No by-bidding or crookedness will be practiced or tolerated at Adams' Sale.

RULE 5—Terms Cash. No bids of less than \$5.00 accepted on registered cattle. Prompt, responsible persons requiring time can be accommodated, but acceptance of their paper may depend on satisfactory letters from their bankers. Interest on deferred payments at 8 per cent per annum.

RULE 6—Animals will be loaded on the cars free of charge, but will be at purchasers' risk from the moment they are sold.

RULE 7—No "doubtful breeders" knowingly included in Sale. Females over two years old that have not been in my possession long enough to satisfy me of their usefulness, excluded; but, as future usefulness depends much on future treatment, I reserve to myself the right to determine if reimbursement is due to the buyer should his purchase become barren. Whenever a settlement is undertaken to reimburse the buyer of a barren animal, the animal's irrevocable value shall be its beef value on sale day, exclusive of any expense incurred by the buyer thereafter.

RULE 8—Visitors welcome at Linwood. Persons will be met at the U. P. trains at Linwood, when notice is given. Postoffice and Telegraph Station, Linwood, Kan. Local and Long Distance Telephone.

GEO. F. MORGAN, Manager.
GEO. H. ADAMS, Proprietor.

The Linwood Herefords have been peculiarly fortunate in their ownership and management. Mr. Adams has been unlimited in means and was therefore able to gratify his taste for Hereford cattle, and he has always considered and always will consider Herefords his most valuable and desirable property. Geo. F. Morgan, the manager, may now be termed the "father of the Hereford in America." When the Herefords became popular in the eighties, and it became desirable

to make importations of fresh blood, Mr. Morgan, then the general manager of the Highland Herefords of the late T. L. Miller, Beecher, Ill., was selected by the first President of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders Association, the late Chas. M. Culbertson, to go over to England and make the selections. What a stir those importations made is well remembered by all well-informed cattlemen. In the first importation came Sir Garnet, the first son of The Grove 3rd, to come to America, and which so impressed Mr. Culbertson that, upon the recommendation of Mr. Morgan, he later paid \$4,250 for The Grove 3rd and imported him, selling him, after using him two seasons, to the late Adams Earl for \$7,000.

I forego saying anything in regard to the pedigrees of Mr. Adams' cattle (they speak for themselves) further than to say that they are exceptionally well blended. All of the best of the Hereford breed is well represented. Star and portrait marks referring to the merit record in the writer's star list abound everywhere. Over forty of the registered cows have calves by their sides. Mr. Adams reserves the right to sell a few of the older cows in bunches of five or more, and the unregistered cows will be sold in similar lots to suit purchasers, probably ten at a time.

In order to accommodate his guests properly, Mr. Adams has instructed me to secure a special passenger train which will leave Kansas City each morning, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 28th and 29, at about nine o'clock (time-tables will be posted at Kansas City depots and hotels) for the free conveyance of all those who wish to attend the sale between Kansas City on both evenings of the sale, after the sale is over, enabling those who attend the sale to get the accommodations of the Kansas City hotels, as there are no hotel accommodations now at Linwood. Full particulars about this train service will be furnished by depot masters and hotel clerks. Free conveyances will meet all trains at Linwood. Linwood House and barns housed for two weeks hundreds of refugees from the flood who had no other place to go. During this time Mr. Morgan was unable to secure any grain feed for the young stock whose sole dependence was grass.
T. F. B. SOTHAM,
Sale Manager.

SECOND CLASS COLONIST RATES TO CALIFORNIA.

From present date to June 15th the Santa Fe will sell second class colonist tickets to California points at rate of \$25.00 from Woodward. Rates to Branch line points will be somewhat higher. Stop over of five days duration on these tickets allowed at certain points of interest. Service to California unsurpassed. No change of cars from Woodward after leaving main line junction. Write for descriptive literature, rates, etc., and additional information.

FOR SALE: Three fine young Boars from Starwater Stock Farm, fully pedigreed Poland China, ready for service. These must be sold at once and price is cut to \$20 if taken before Aug. 15th. Cash or time to responsible purchasers. Call at News office, and you can see them.

STARWATER STOCK FARM.

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

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY**BRIGHTSIDE POLAND****CHINA SWINE.**

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

**Shorthorn Bulls**

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

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

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

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

(Please mention this paper.)

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

Two varieties—rose comb and pea comb—(non freezing, 120 egg "PEERLESS PRINCE and PRINCESS" strain, males red "PRIZE WINNERS" females red. Easy to raise, vigorous, hardy, mature early, persistent layers, docile, beautiful! Yellow skins, smooth orange shanks, males 7½ to 10 lbs., females 6 to 7½ lbs. Unaffected by cold, heat, rain or wind. Eggs \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 per 15. It pays to get the best. Circular and information for stamp.

Dr. J. Martin L. Box 641, Wichita, Kan

College Hill Poultry Farm,**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**

Thompson Strain.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS

of the best strains and purity.

STOCK FOR SALE. EGGS IN SEASON

Mrs. J. T. Woodford. 3600 E. Cent. Ave., Wichita, Kan.

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. If taken at once, \$6000. Address W. B. Woodward, Woodward, Okla.

Do You Want a Farm

a farm where corn never fails and hog cholera is unknown and wheat and cotton yield well? If so, apply to

Harris & Tansey,

Deltis, Dewey County, Okla.

The Keeley Cure

Cures Whiskey, Morphine, Cocaine and Tobacco. The only Keeley Institute in Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Established in Dallas 1894.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,

Bellevue Place, Dallas, Tex.
J. H. KEITH, Proprietor.

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,

STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA

offers for sale

One two-year-old Aberdeen Angus bull.

AND
One yearling Hereford bull.

Berkshire, Chester white, Duroc-Jersey, and Poland China boars and gilts. Write to Agricultural Department for description and prices.

LANDRUM & SON

FALL P. O.

Douglas County, Kansas

Breeders and Importers of
PURE BRED ANGORAS.

These Goats are Prize Winners. Write for terms.

WM. POWELL,

Breeder of

Registered Hereford Cattle.

The Home of the Hereford. Established 1868.

Channing, Hartley Co., Texas.

My herd consists of 400 head of all the well known families of the breed. I have for sale at all times both Bulls and Heifers. Either singly or in car load lots. Correspondence solicited. 8-1

L. S. NAFTZGER, PRESIDENT. E. R. POWELL, VICE-PRESIDENT.

J. M. MOORE, CASHIER.

Fourth National Bank

OF WICHITA.

CAPITAL - \$100,000

SURPLUS - \$25,000

General Banking Business Transacted.

The Live Stock Inspector

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO
LIVE STOCK INTERESTS

Vol. 9 No. 11

WOODWARD, OKLA., JULY 15, 1903.

Subscription, \$1.00

BLACKLEG

Its Nature, Cause and Prevention

By VICTOR A. NORGAARD, Chief Pathological Division

General Nature of Disease and Animals Affected.

Blackleg, also known as "black quarter," "quarter ill," and symptomatic anthrax, is an acute infectious disease caused by a specific germ, the blackleg bacillus. It is characterized by extensive alternations of the parts affected, accompanied by a distension of the tissues due to the formation of gas.

SPECIES OF ANIMALS AFFECTED.

Cattle contract the disease on pastures, and this is also stated to be the case with sheep and goats. All three species of animals can be artificially inoculated with blackleg, though cattle and sheep are more readily inoculated than goats. Guinea pigs are very susceptible. When horses, asses, and white rats are inoculated, the only result noticed is a local swelling which in time disappears. Some animals, such as swine, dogs, cats, rabbits, and black rats, enjoy a natural immunity from this disease, and attempts to inoculate them are therefore unsuccessful. Man is also unaffected by the blackleg bacillus.

AGES OF CATTLE AFFECTED.

Blackleg is more common in cattle from 6 months to 1½ years old than at any other age. Occasionally animals from 4 to 6 months old, or from 1½ to 2½ years may be attacked, and in rare cases calves under 4 months or cattle over 2½ years old may be affected. The comparative freedom of calves from the disease is to be explained in two ways: First, calves are naturally less susceptible to blackleg than are older animals, as has been shown by experimental inoculation; second, animals feeding on milk are less exposed to infection than are grazing animals.

MANNER OF INFECTION.

Blackleg is not a contagious disease that is, one animal will not contract it simply by coming in contact with another. As a rule the germ is introduced into the system through some wound or abrasion of the skin or mucous membranes, such as may be received on the skin from a barbed wire fence or from stubbles or briars in the pasture, or from any hard, sharp substance which punctures the lining of the mouth or intestinal tract.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BACILLI.

The blackleg bacilli are not able to multiply in the presence of oxygen; in technical language they are anaerobic. This explains the fact that while they do not develop on parts of the body exposed to free air, such as the

skin and mucous membranes, the germs find the necessary to their growth in the parts underneath the skin, as the underlying connective tissue, to which the air does not have access. The second point to be noticed in connection with the bacilli is that one of the ends of bacillus is enlarged. This enlargement is due to the formation of a so-called "spore," which is a small portion of the germ surrounded by a hard shell-like substance; a structure of this kind is naturally very resistant to external influences, being able to withstand heat, cold, light and other unfavorable conditions, and even decomposition in a dead body, which would more quickly result in the destruction of unprotected bacilli. With such a spore stage to protect it, the blackleg germ may exist for a long time outside of the body, and it is very difficult to eradicate the disease from a pasture which has once become infected. Experience shows that the spores may exist almost indefinitely in the ground, and that animals may become infected on the same pasture year after year. It is claimed that cultivating the soil for several years will effectually eradicate the disease, but with large areas which are unfit for anything except pasturage this method is of course impracticable.

SYMPTOMS.

The symptoms of blackleg are so characteristic that the disease is easily recognized. The first symptoms may be either of a general or of a local nature, though more frequently the latter in the case. The general symptoms are high fever, loss of appetite, and suspension of rumination, followed by great depression. Respiration becomes accelerated; the animal moves around with difficulty, frequently lies down, and, when water is near at hand, drinks at short intervals and but little at a time. The visible mucous membranes are at first dark red and congested, but they change in the course of twelve hours to a dirty leaden or purplish color.

The most important diagnostic feature is the development of a tumor or swelling under the skin. This swelling may appear on any part of the body and limbs, except below the knee or hock-joint. It is frequently seen on the thigh or shoulder, and, owing to the extensive discoloration of the swollen parts, as observed after the animal has been skinned, the disease has been popularly named "blackleg,"



THE LIVE STOCK
INSPECTOR
WOODWARD
OKLA.—

MISS LAURA BELLE BOLTON, COUNCIL GROVES, KANSAS

Miss Laura is a daughter of the youngest brother of the publisher of this paper and is a charming little Miss of fourteen years of age. She is an adept in handling horses and all kinds

of live stock and is popular with a large circle of friends who recently won for her a prize in the popular Contest elections of a prominent Kansas City Daily.

or "black quarter." Tumors may also appear on the neck, the chest, the flank or the rump. At first they are all small and very painful. They increase rapidly in size and may in a few hours cover a large portion of the body. One or more of these tumors may form simultaneously, and when in close proximity to each other may become confluent. The neighboring lymph glands become considerably swollen.

If slight pressure is exerted on the tumor a crackling sound is heard, and percussion gives a clear, resonant tone, due to the collection of gas in the affected tissue. The tumor is cool to the touch and painless in the center; the skin over it is dry and parchment-like. When the tumor is lanced a frothy, dark-red fluid is discharged. If the incision is made while the animal is alive or immediately after death, there is no offensive odor to the discharge, but composition takes place very soon after death. No pain is manifested when the center of the tumor is lanced, but as soon as the knife reaches the warm, inflamed part

the animal will bellow loudly and flinch.

The swellings usually appear before the general symptoms, and they may even reach such an extent as to cause complete paralysis of the affected part while the animal still looks bright and has a good appetite. This condition is, however, of short duration. As the swellings increase in size the general symptoms become more intense. The temperature may reach 107 degrees F., while the respiration may exceed 140 per minute. The animal is unable to rise; the extremities become cold, and some time before death the temperature falls and may become subnormal. There is trembling of the muscles, which, as death approaches, may develop into violent convulsions.

APPEARANCE AFTER DEATH.

The skin over the swelling is affected with dry gangrene. The connective tissue beneath the skin is infiltrated with blood and bloody serum and is distended with gas. The affected

(Continued From Page 6)

In the Poultry Yard

Cheap Breeding Fowls.

July begins the dull season in the sale of high-priced birds and eggs. Fanciers anxious to get old birds out of the way to make room for the younger breeds coming on will let go of birds now at prices they would not have considered earlier in the season. As the summer advances and fall comes on these fowls will slip back to the old price, as would be right after feeding and caring for through the season. Now is a very good time to invest in breeding birds. The chicks will be late hatched, but you will have a good start on thoroughbreds for another year, and if it was merely for a start you bought the thoroughbreds can sell them further on in the year at an advanced price. First of July is not too late buy eggs if you are prepared to take care of late chicks. These last few years September and October have been warmer months in which to raise chickens than May and June, and the late chicks grow fastest and healthiest with us.

The Fancier's Pluck.

The American Poultry Journal has this to say of the genuine fancier. "Discouragements and failures that would paralyze most men are merely whetstones and incites to sharpen his ambition and strengthen his resolve to do or die. A fancier never says enough. When clouds are dark and failure seems to have been reached, he rebuckles his belt, spits on his hands, and, if need be, wipes the whole slate clean and begins again.

But this same disposition to pluck and perseverance, commendable in itself, is very often the chief barrier to the amateur accepting advice and profiting by the experience of others, as pluck generally belongs to one "set in his own mind." What if all the poultry journals and poultry keepers advise him to start right, and do so and so, he needs them not. Of course, with all that vim and energy at his command, he find the right way in many phases of the business, often to proclaim it as his own "find," as "something new." Brought now up against what others know, in his eagerness to let out what he knows, he finds that his experience is not new and that he might just as well have taken it long ago second hand and saved all the loss and failure that came to him in getting it himself."

Praises the Leghorns.

The Brown Leghorns are not, as many think, very delicate and hard to raise, on the contrary, I believe they are the hardiest chicken I know of. If well cared for a few days after hatching, they need only to be fed to grow right off. I have raised fifteen from one hatch and shut them up only three nights, and I might say fed them very irregularly, as they left their house before I went out to feed,

and spent most of their time around the stables.

In fact, I believe the Leghorn thrives best with little attention. They are great rovers, and will come nearer gathering their own food than any breed. They do not like confinement, and never live on good terms with other breeds, I find they lay much better kept by themselves. They have the name of being great egg-producers, which is very correct. For all the year round no better layers are known. They never set unless advanced in years, when they cannot be trusted with the eggs to the hatching day. I have often had them kill chickens as soon as they left the shell, and still oftener to spoil the eggs, in a few days after being trusted with them. I once set a Leghorn on a few of her own eggs, and put in three Plymouth Rocks to make up the right number. Several visits paid to her henship showed three eggs too few. I noticed that the yellow eggs were the discarded ones, which goes to show the discriminating power of the Leghorn hen.

One question I am often asked is: Aren't the Leghorns easy to frost bite? I never saw large combed chickens less susceptible to cold. Naturally, the Leghorn is wild, and prefers outdoor roosts, often choosing trees and open sheds. I have kept 100 through the winter and only two show any signs of frost bitten combs, and they stayed with about fifty others under an open shed on an old wagon. I have had the leghorn for ten years, and my father, kept them, the first I ever saw in Virginia, gathering eggs daily in a peck basket, the envy of his neighbors who were so anxious to exchange eggs with him.

For beauty, style, hardiness and laying qualities, I cheerfully recommend the Leghorn. They are a little longer getting large enough to eat than the Plymouth Rock, but are in every way as good with that exception, but very few persons would wish to eat such handsome chickens.--Southern Planter.

Trees and Birds.

When we settled on the land which became our prairie home there was neither tree nor shrub growing on it, and we missed the familiar bird notes that groves of trees encourage. The meadow-lark would venture near and pipe his mournful melody while perched upon a fence post. An occasional robin would hop toward the house starting wonderingly at its inmates and shouting his "cheer up" in a friendly way. With neighbors more than a mile off, and a newly arrived sojourner far removed from the old home, the friendly suggestion of robin to be a good cheer was welcome and helpful. While we failed to have the chorus and variety of bird song which came later, the meadows and fields were alive with the rollicking song of the bob-o-link. But these have mostly disappeared from where man, with his clattering mowing machine, has exposed the haunts of these mirthful birds.

JULY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	



"THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER IN TRIUMPH SHALL WAVE
O'er THE LAND OF THE FREE AND THE HOME OF THE BRAVE"

If you will keep this where you can refer to it some day it will be worth to you a year's pay for this paper,

The postage on letters in Great Britain is 2 cents for each 4 ounces; in the United States it is 2 cents for each ounce.

In Great Britain, all articles, except anything indecent or explosive, including china, eggs, fish meat, fruit, etc., if properly packed, and including a letter intended for the same person as the parcel, are carried at the following rates in parcels not over 11 pounds in weight and 6 feet in length and girth combined.

One pound or less for 6 cents. From 1 pound to 2 pounds for 8 cents, and so on up to 11 pounds for 24 cents.

Parcels are delivered by postman in the same way as letters.

A certificate of posting may be obtained free by the sender.

The Postmaster general accepts liability on an unregistered parcel up to \$9.70, and on a registered parcel up to sums ranging from \$24.25 to \$582, for which the registration fees range from 4 to 28 cents.

In the United States merchandise (exact printed matter) is carried at the rate of

One cent on ounce or 15 cents a pound in parcels not over 4 pounds in weight.

Parcels up to 11 pounds in weight may be sent, however, to Newfoundland, Mexico and 14 other countries at 12 cents a pound. In Great Britain, letters and parcels are registered at 4 cents each with a liability of \$24.25, in the United States the fee is eight

cents with a liability of \$10.

In Great Britain telegrams are sent by the post office department at the rate of 12 cents for 12 words, and a cent for each additional word; five figures counting as one word. They are delivered free within three miles of the terminal office; places outside this limit they are sent free by mail or messenger at the rate of 9 cents a mile from the office. Telegrams bearing postage stamps equal of their cost may be deposited in mail boxes or given to rural postmen. When a post office is closed for telegraph business but open for other business, an operator may be summoned at a cost of 24 cents. When the post office is closed for all business the cost of summoning an operator is 43 cents.

SECOND CLASS COLONIST RATES TO CALIFORNIA.

From present date to June 15th the Santa Fe will sell second class colonist tickets to California points at rate of \$25.00 from Woodward. Rates to Branch line points will be somewhat higher. Stop over of five days duration on these tickets allowed at certain points of interest. Service to California unsurpassed. No change of cars from Woodward after leaving main line junction. Write for descriptive literature, rates, etc., and additional information.

An interesting and important feature of the Oklahoma World's Fair exhibit will be a collection of all native grasses. It is important that every grass growing in the Territory should be shown and the specimens be of the finest.

Among Our Exchanges.

Newkirk has a citizen who has lost, won and lost again in a claim contest; arrested for perjury, convicted and sentenced for a term of years in the penitentiary; sentence set aside, new trial granted and acquitted; has been in the Oklahoma courts sixteen times; says he is slightly disfigured but still in the ring.—Newkirk News Journal.

Almond, O. T. June 24—The fresh Canadian, in the late rise, lived up to its past reputation. At the Noble bridge it cut for itself a new channel some distance south of the bridge and left the structure standing across a dry channel. The bridge is in such a condition that it cannot be moved.—Alva Review.

It is a dull week which does not develop a new form of swindling. One of the latest is in Iowa. A well-to-do farmer was visited a month ago by a young couple who said they had run away from home to get married. In the evening a man came along who said he was a minister, and asked for lodging for the night. Finding out the wants of the young couple he married them, and asked the farmer and his wife to sign a marriage certificate. Two weeks ago the farmer got a letter from a Davenport bank, where the "minister" had disposed of the certificate, which proved to be a mortgage on their farm for \$2,000.

Dr. A. J. Allen, federal live stock inspector for Oklahoma, made a report to Thomas Morris, secretary of the live stock sanitary board in regard to the existence of Texas itch in a herd of horses. Dr. Allen says this is the worst case of the of the epidemic that has come under his observation. He took some scurf from one of the animals and says that after being treated twice he still found in it some of the little pests alive. He believes they penetrate deeper in the skin than those affecting cattle, horses and sheep in the west, and says heroic treatment must be resorted to for the eradication of the infection. The territorial authorities are doing all possible to prevent any spread of the trouble. The fifteen horses suffering belong to O. W. Mitchell a wealthy land owner near, Guthrie.—Tonkawa News.

When a man loses a wallet with a fifty or hundred dollar "wille" tucked neatly in it does he go into the country and advertise for it on the fences and

trees? He knows better than to do that. He is well aware that he must get the loss before the people in a hurry if he is to recover it. So he chases down to the newspaper office and has an ad inserted in the paper. He knows that the finder, even if he was an honest man, will not go out into the woods to look for the owner's ad, nor walk down the road reading signs on fences in hopes of finding it. But start that man in business and he will soon have the country for miles around covered with signs and if you talk newspaper advertising to him he'll tell you the people never read the paper, anyway.—Medford Patriot.

A man who is a believer in absent treatment for disease had a leg that was too short at one end. He wrote to an absent treatment healer and made arrangements to have his leg lengthened. The treatments began and his leg began to grow. Finally it became long enough and he wanted it to cease growing. But to utter horror he had lost the address of the healer and nothing could be done. The leg grew and grew furiously and the longer it went the longer the leg got. The last we heard of him he was walking all lopsided with his leg a foot too long.—Enid Eagle.

Our Number Thirteen.

Revised statistics of the Orange Blossom Census in this office show that No 13 is safely over the dividing line of single cussedness into the honey clover patch of double blessedness. Announcement last week was made of the wedding of Miss Bessie M. Carpenter, an employee of this office, to Guy Selfridge, of Arkansas City. This records the thirteenth incident of this kind and proves that the shadow of an angel of the God Cupid still hovers caressingly near. Miss Carpenter came to us from Augusta, Okla., in May 1902, and left us June 12th, 1903, to become a bride on June 24th. Her husband is a young man employed in the office of the trainmaster of the Santa Fe, at Arkansas City, Kan., and is a nephew of General Manager H. H. Mudge of this railroad. Both youngsters seem to be supremely happy and this paper joins with a host of friends in Woodward, Alva and Augusta in wishing them all possible joy in life.

AVOID IMPURE MEATS

See Regulations Made For Protection Against Rotten Beef and Pork.

Not long since a joint meeting of the Territorial Board of Health and the Oklahoma Live Stock Sanitary Board was held in Guthrie, with the result that the following Circular was issued, during the next few months, beware of refrigerated meats exposed for sale as their consumption is usually attended with much danger. Read the instructions:

TO THE COUNTY BOARDS OF HEALTH: Inasmuch as it has come to the knowledge of the territorial board of health that decayed meats were being sold from the distributing points of some of the packing houses doing business in our territory to retail dealers and through them to consumers.

The territorial board of health and live stock sanitary commission, acting jointly, have investigated these reports and find them to be true in fact, that some of the packing companies have sold and at present have in their storage for sale, meats that are unfit for consumption by reason of the fact that they are tainted and in a state of decomposition, and further find that these companies are selling these meats when first shipped into our territory in competition with meats of the local butchers who slaughter their beeves at the points of consumption but as these meats become tainted, sell them for prices varying from one to three cents per pound, or at any other price in order to dispose of them before they are entirely rotten; and, Inasmuch as these meats are extremely dangerous to the public health by reason of the general consumption and of the fact that tainted meats are one of the most prolific sources of disease and Ptomaine poisoning among our people.

We, the territorial board of health desire to call your attention to these facts and to the further fact that the preservation of the public health of the people of this territory demands that we call your attention to section 8 of chapter 5 of the act repealing chapter 8 of the statutes of Oklahoma, 1893.

At a joint meeting of the territorial board of health and the live stock sanitary commission it was voted that these boards work in unison for the prevention of the sale and consumption of stale meats in this territory and we request you as superintendent of your county board of health to work in unison with..... deputy live stock inspector of your county.

You are hereby instructed by the territorial board of health to act in conjunction with Mr. deputy live stock inspector of your county in compliance with that part of section 8 chapter 5 of the act repealing chapter 8 of the statutes of Oklahoma, 1893, to suppress all sales of meats that are tainted or unfit for consumption and to destroy all meats found in the cars, storage rooms or meat markets that are dangerous to the public health by reason of being unfit to be used as food.

Through the co-operation of other Colorado Lines an for the benefit of those who will visit Denver upon the occasion of the 31st. Annual Convention of The Young Peoples Society of Christian Endeavor, to be held July 9th to 15th, for which a rate of about one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip has been announced, "The Denver Road" has arranged that the final limits of tickets sold from Texas points shall be August 31st—instead of July 23rd as previously announced. Under this arrangement visitors will have ample time for a really beneficial vacation as well as unusual opportunities for sight seeing, which should and doubtless will be much appreciated.

New Oklahoma Lawyers.

GUTHRIE, O. T., June 25.—(Special.) Before the supreme court today these applicants were admitted to practice law in the territory: John S. Hunter, Oklahoma City; S. C. Burnette, Cordell; L. R. Shean, Cordell; B. O. Young, Oklahoma City; Samuel K. Sullivan, Newkirk; John W. Hayson, Oklahoma City; W. T. Drake, Alva; R. H. Matthews, Oklahoma City; J. O. Davis, Oklahoma City; S. A. Horton, Oklahoma City; C. F. McCaffrey, Newkirk; J. F. Maxwell, Enid; H. Fisher, Medford; L. E. Lanem, Anadarko; A. J. Dodge, Guthrie; Fred S. Caldwell, Oklahoma City; Davis L. Sleeper, Lawton; C. A. Piper, Oklahoma City; Charles Mitscrich, Lawton; E. O. Loueks, Lawton; George W. Reid, Prague; B. M. Parmenter, Lawton.

Territorial Charters.

GUTHRIE, O. T., June 25.—(Special.) Articles of incorporation filed today: Oklahoma Central Townsite Company of Oklahoma City, to build towns along the El Paso, Mountain Park & Oklahoma Central; capital, \$300,000; incorporators, R. K. Kelly and Mark Roberts, Mountain Park; D. C. Martin, president, Sonora, Mexico; A. W. Stubbs, Kansas City, Kas.; and Chester Howe, Washington.

Notice of increase of capital stock of the Exchange bank, of Perry, \$5,000 more than the former capital.

ElReno Wholesale Grocery Company capital increased from \$75,000 to \$110,000.

Governor T. B. Ferguson has issued citizenship pardons to convicts in the Kansas penitentiary, whose terms soon expire, upon the recommendation of Warden E. B. Jewett. The persons receiving pardons are as follows:

- Thos. Lewis and John Alexander, two years for burglary, Garfield county
- Robert Morford, five years for perjury, Payne county.
- Will Reedy, two years for burglary, Custer county.
- Amos Reeves, five years for grand larceny, Payne county.
- Ed Harry, two years for burglary, Washita county.
- Perry Sloan, nine months for grand larceny, Noble county.
- Chas. Bowerminister and Bert Casteel two years for burglary, Kay county.
- Claud Brown, five years for burglary, Pottawatomie counts.
- Sam Berry, three years for embezzlement, Noble county.
- Walter Williams, two years for burglary Oklahoma county.

FOR SALE:—Three fine young Boars from Starwater Stock Farm, fully pedigreed Poland China, ready for service. These must be sold at once and price is cut to \$20 if taken before Aug. 15. Cash, or time to responsible purchasers. Call at News office and see them.

STARWATER STOCK FARM

SANTA FE REDUCED RATES.

From date until September 30, one fare plus \$2.00 for round trip to principal points in Michigan and Ohio.

From July 1st to 10th Denver and return \$19.35, Pueblo \$17.25, Colorado Springs, Colo., \$18.75. Good to return until August 31st.

Buy Once.
That is about all you should require in a wagon if you get an honest one. But take heed. There are wagons and wagons. Consider its duties, and the long service you hope to get, and then buy where you know you are buying quality.

STUDEBAKER Vehicles

are dependable. They never disappoint. Honest in material, honest in make. The verdict of an army of users says it. Studebaker vehicles embrace all kinds that the world needs. Adaptability, light draft, long life, characterize each style.

Studebaker Harness. right stitching, the best of materials, right patterns, every purpose comprehended. They have no superior. Sold through local dealers. Catalogue direct on request.

STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO.,
South Bend, Indiana.
Southwestern Repository, Dallas, Texas.

BLACK LEG.

(Continued From Page 3)

muscles are dark brown or black, are easily torn, and the spaces surrounding them are filled with bloody liquid and gas. The color is deepest at the center, shading off toward the edges and becomes brighter by contact with the air. On compression thick blood escapes, which is charged with gas and a disagreeable odor. The gas of the tumor is combustible and burns with a blue flame, being, according to Bollinger, carbureted hydrogen. The abdominal cavity sometimes contains a considerable quantity of bloody effusion. The mucous membrane of the intestine may be congested or inflamed and the contents of the bowels may be covered with blood. The liver is congested, but the spleen is always normal. The flesh decomposes rapidly, and the carcass is soon greatly swollen by the accumulation of gas under the skin and in body cavities.

It is sometimes desirable to determine whether an animal is affected with blackleg or with anthrax tumor or with a swelling caused by the bacillus of malignant oedema. The anthrax tumor may be distinguished by the hardness and solidity of the tumor, and by the fact that it contains no gas. The spleen is enlarged in anthrax and is unaffected in blackleg. It is difficult to distinguish between the swellings of blackleg and malignant oedema, since they resemble each other very closely, and both are distended with gas. Malignant oedema, however, generally starts from a wound of considerable size; it often follows surgical operations and does not usually result from the small abrasions and picks to which animals are subjected in pastures.

TREATMENT.

Owing to the rapid and violent course of the disease, treatment is of little or no value. Numerous remedies have been proposed and tried, but the cases of recovery on record are exceedingly rare. It has been suggested to make a number of deep incisions into the affected part and to apply some strong disinfectant to the wounds, but even such radical measures have proved to be of very little value, and only tend to cause the animal unnecessary suffering. Furthermore, when this treatment is undertaken in a pasture, the animal is liable to scatter the discharge from the wounds over large areas and thus spread the infection. It is, therefore, strongly recommended never to attempt this treatment except when the animal is confined in a place which can be thoroughly disinfected.

DISPOSITION OF BLACKLEG CARCASSES.

All animals which die from blackleg should be immediately burned before they are attacked by vermin or birds of prey, as these may scatter the infection. In order thoroughly to destroy a carcass, it should be placed upon two logs and a cord of dry wood heaped over and around it. If one fire does not destroy it completely, another should be built over the parts remaining. In a pasture where wood is scarce, the carcass may be buried; in this case the hole in the ground should be at least 6 feet deep and the carcass should be well covered with lime before the earth is filled in. Lime should

also be scattered freely over the grave and also over the space where the animal was lying before being buried. No effort should be spared to make sure that infection from the dead animal is impossible. It is due to neglect of these important precautions that blackleg has gained such a foothold in certain parts of this country as almost to make cattle raising unprofitable.

PREVENTIVE VACCINATION.

For several years frequent reports have come to this Bureau concerning the great mortality from blackleg among young stock in many widely separated districts of the United States. In some of the Southern and Western States especially, the annual losses from this fatal disease have so great as easily to exceed the losses of cattle from all other causes combined. These losses have been particularly felt by the progressive stock growers, as by far the largest percentage of the calves which became affected were either full-blood or highly graded animals, which appear to be more susceptible to blackleg than the ordinary common-bred stock. As the continued existence of blackleg has a very detrimental effect upon the cattle industry in general, and especially upon those stock owners who, through untiring efforts and great expense, have endeavored to improve their herds, an investigation has been made by this Bureau with a view to devising some measure through which the steadily increasing losses might be arrested or reduced as much as possible.

In Europe, where the disease has long prevailed, the annual losses in certain badly infected districts became so disastrous that cattle raising had to be abandoned. About fifteen years ago three French scientists, Arloing, Cornevin, and Thomas, succeeded in producing a blackleg vaccine which is now extensively used in many countries where the disease prevails to a serious extent. The method of its use consists in injecting into each calf two doses of highly attenuated blackleg virus, with an interval of ten days between the two inoculations. The first inoculations is made with a very mild vaccine, the so-called "first lymph." In each case the vaccine introduced by means of a hypodermic syringe under the skin on the lower part of the tail. This method, which is very inconvenient, especially where a large number of animals are to be treated, was later modified by a German scientist, Kitt, who reduced the process to a single injection with less attenuated virus, and who chose the loose skin on the side of the chest, just behind the shoulder, for the point of inoculation. Kitt's method has been adopted to a very large extent in eastern Europe and northern Africa with very satisfactory results, and it has, for that reason and on account of its simplicity, been taken as the basis for the investigations made by this Bureau.

ANIMALS TO BE VACCINATED.

Calves, as a rule, should not be vaccinated until they are 6 months old. Under this age they are practically immune against blackleg, and it has been claimed that when vaccinated before they are 6 months old they are liable to lose the artificial immuni-

ty induced by means of vaccination and become susceptible again. Animals more than 2 years old, as stated above, are seldom affected, and the mortality among them is so small that it makes vaccination unprofitable. It is the calves between 6 months and 2 years old which should be vaccinated. Vaccination has no ill effect on calves under 6 months old, but it should be a rule that when very young animals are vaccinated they should be revaccinated the following year.

The time to vaccinate depends greatly upon circumstances. In nearly every part of the country where blackleg is known there is a distinct blackleg season, and the proper time to vaccinate is just before the arrival of this season. Every practical ranchman and farmer, as a rule, knows when to look for blackleg, and as the disease may appear a little sooner or later, according to climatic conditions, it is always better to vaccinate two to three weeks before the beginning of the blackleg season. In some parts of the country it is not unusual that the calves commence dying when only 4 months old, while in others they seldom become affected until they are 8 months old. It is, therefore, much a matter of judgment when to vaccinate and what should constitute the minimum age at which the calves should be treated.

Vaccination and castration should not be performed at the same time. Castration is always a severe operation, and some cases decrease the vitality of the animals to such an extent as to make them unable to resist the effect of the vaccination. The same principle applies to all surgical operations (castrations, spraying, dehorning, etc.) as well as to those cases where the constitution of the animal has been impaired from injuries external or internal.

Ten days to two weeks should be allowed to pass after vaccination before any surgical operation is undertaken, and, if performed before vaccination, ample time should be allowed for the part to heal and for the animal to regain its lost strength.

THE DOSE TO BE INJECTED.

Animals 1 year old or over are injected with a full dose of vaccine; that is, 1 cubic centimeter of the solution. Under this age the dose may be reduced to one-half or three fourths of a full dose according to the size and development of the animal. Less than one-half a dose should never be injected. In determining the dose for each animal more consideration should be given to the size and development of the animal than to its exact age.

HOW TO OPERATE.

When the animals to be vaccinated are gentle and accustomed to being handled, vaccination may be performed on the standing animal. Range cattle or other half-wild animals must be thrown or secured as in a dehorning chute.

The most convenient place to inoculate is on the neck, just in front of the shoulder, where the skin is loose and rather thin. If the animals are secured in a dehorning chute, it is easier to vaccinate them on the side of the chest just behind the shoulder.

All animals should be vaccinated on the same side and marked in such a

way that they may be easily recognized. The best way to mark them is to use a small branding iron in the shape of a V, or to fasten a metal tag in the ear.

As calves which have been vaccinated for blackleg frequently command a higher price than the unvaccinated calves, it is of importance that they be plainly marked.

WORLD'S FAIR BIDS.

They are Received for Erection of Oklahoma's Building.

Guthrie, O. T.--At the meeting of the board of World's fair commissioners held at Enid bids were opened for the erection of the Oklahoma building. Three bids were received, all from St. Louis firms, as follows:

John Calligan & Co., \$16,937.

Lang & Bergstrom, \$16,161.

G. T. Hill Construction Co. \$15,500.

The contract was awarded to the latter firm on their bid of \$15,500, for the building complete, with everything except furniture and interior electric light fixtures. The building will be sixty two by seventy feet in size and two stories high; the lower story fourteen feet in the clear, the upper twelve feet. It will contain a large porch, both upstairs and down, sixteen by seventy feet, and will be of Spanish style of architecture, with tile roof. The structure is to be of frame, covered with plaster and stucco. All cement used in the plastering inside and out is to come from Oklahoma.

The work is to commence by August 1st, and the building to be complete ready for occupancy by December 1st. It will be used as headquarters by all Oklahoma people attending the fair and will contain reading, writing, a reception and rest rooms, postoffice, bureau of information and every convenience to make Oklahoma people comfortable. The various exhibits will be in the large exhibit building, each in its particular class, where the showing made by the different states may be compared and judged on their merits.

Feeding Brood Sows.

For brood sows in winter and very early spring, it is always advisable to give them access to a piece of early sown wheat or rye, and to let them have a limited amount of nicely cured clover, alfalfa or cowpea hay by way of variety of feed. Sorghum stalks grown as is customary for the production of syrup, in limited quantity, make an excellent addition to the ration. The main thing to be avoided in carrying hogs of this sort through the winter, is a straight corn diet. The greater the variety of cheap materials like these, the better the sows will do.—G. W. WATERS.

BUY GROCERIES at Wholesale!

We will save you dollars on your groceries as we sell everything at wholesale prices.

40 lbs. SUGAR \$1.

with \$12 order. Send for special list. Other prices in proportion. It will pay you to get our big 400 page Bargain Catalogue; absolutely free. We pay the postage. Everything for the farm, barn and house. Implements, vehicles, drugs, dry goods, clothing, etc. Write to-day.

The United Mail Order Company,
529 Delaware St., Kansas City, Mo.

Swine Department

The Methods of a Successful Hog Raiser.

On many farms the pigs are sadly neglected as care is concerned. They are put in muddy pens with poor shelter and less bedding and are fed entirely upon corn and that thrown into six inches of mud. When farrowing time comes the sows are in a fevered condition from this unnatural treatment and often eat their own pigs as a result of condition. They really have been starved on a corn diet. The sows are unnaturally fat and the pigs are few in number and very poor in condition.

Compare this method with that of one of the successful hog raisers.

His first law that of a strict quarantine; neither man nor animal enters his hog yards if there is the least possible danger of their carrying in germs of cholera or swine plagues.

His brood sows, about fifty in number, are selected late in the summer from the season's pig crop and from the old sows that have proved to be good ones. These sows are separated from the rest of the herd and put in a large, dry yard with an alfalfa field adjoining. The sows are fed such feeds as are conducive to growth, such as oats, shorts, middlings and bran.

The kinds of feed raise from year to year with the price, but under no conditions does corn form any major part of their diet.

After the ground freezes and the alfalfa field can no longer be pastured the sows are divided into bunches of from six to eight, according to size, and each bunch is given a portion of a dry, roomy, well-ventilated hog house

with ample yard room adjoining where they may exercise. Bright alfalfa hay and small potatoes are substituted for the alfalfa pasture and the grain ration remains much the same as in the fall. The one object is to feed so as to obtain the greatest growth in the unborn pigs. The sows are watched and bred so as to obtain the farrow in March or April.

From four to six days before farrowing the sow is taken away from her mates in the large house and put in a small yard with an individual house 8 feet square in it. To prevent the sow from lying on her pigs a board one foot in width is nailed in the corner along the side of the house, so as to form an angle of 45 degrees with the floor. One edge of the board is in the angle formed by the angle formed by the floor and the wall and the other edge slants upward and inward. The sow is bedded down sparingly with dry straw or shredded corn fodder and left as quietly as possible till after farrowing. If the weather is cold a blanket is hung over the door. This keeps the little house warm and comfortable. Her feed up to farrowing time is just the same as it has been all winter; for twelve hours after farrowing she is given nothing but clean water to drink; then a feed of bran and shorts in a slop. From now on she is treated as a dairy cow. Her only mission is to make plenty of milk for her growing litter. Corn forms no part of her ration at this time. When the pigs are about a week old the pen around the individual house is taken down. This gives the sow a large yard in which to run in company with other sows which have farrowed.

As soon as the youngsters will eat out of their mother's trough, a "creep" is made for them and a good meal of shorts, some bran and a little soaked whole corn is always awaiting them where the old sows cannot get at it. Great care is taken to keep this feed for the youngsters from getting sour. As soon as the alfalfa field is far enough advanced for pasture the sows and their litters are turned in, and their growth is very rapid. In pasturing alfalfa there are a few things this breeder does not do: He does not turn the sows in the field before the dew is off in the morning, for the youngsters get wet, cough and in a few days have scours. He does not turn hogs in on rainy days on account of the wet condition of the field is divided into a number of plots and he does not keep the hogs on any one plot very long but changes them often to give them new growth to eat. This to a great extent prevents rooting. If the alfalfa grows faster than the hogs eat it down he makes hay in one or two plots.

Wholesome feeds, such as clean swill, sour milk, good grains and plenty of pasture are much more conducive to health than decaying grains and flesh, rotten swills and manure from other stock.

The Long Hog.

A Canadian writer on swine says: Some of us seem to think when we see a pig stretching out and growing, and not getting fat, that it is an expensive feeder. But this is not necessarily the case. It does not necessarily cost a cent more to produce a pound of gain in a pig of the right bacon type than it does in any other type. I have tried to prove it, but I could not demonstrate that the bacon type of is expensive to feed. I find it is an economical producer of bacon. There is no proof that it costs more to produce the bacon hog. If you get the right type and have a healthy, growthy, thrifty pig, that will stretch out instead of getting fat and dumpy, you will have a hog that will feed economically. There may be some difference in regard to their suitability for pen feeding and grazing. I think some of the best grazers are the American breeds, and possibly the Berkshires. That is my experience so far as we have gone, but we have not followed it up very thoroughly yet.

Nothing equals skim milk for weaning pigs. If there is plenty of this to feed fall pigs they will thrive on it when weaned. Good care will make them thrive from November to April.

The youngsters learn to eat well before weaning time and do not know when they are weaned. After weaning they are kept in separate plots from the sows and feed their grain ration in addition till late in the summer or early in the fall when the brood sows are selected, and the rest are put in the feed yard, each hog behind a fattening steer. Here they remain from 90 to 130 days being finished off on corn and are sent to market fat with the steers.—Iowa Agriculturist.

It requires 11 per cent more feed to produce good gains in winter than in

summer. Hogs weighing from 115 to 155 pounds consume in winter 516 lbs. of grain or its equivalent to make 100 pounds of gain, while in summer the same gain only requires 467 pounds of feed. This experiment was conducted at the Danish experiment station of Copenhagen. In that country the winters are less severe than in the northern U. S. and the summers are cooler.

The difference in the health of hogs when on and off pasture is worthy of notice. Hogs on good succulent pasture are always far healthier than when penned too closely. One writer says that in his opinion hog cholera will be a thing of the past when all swine breeders use good sized alfalfa pastures or pastures containing other forages to the pigs liking. Taking this into consideration green food is profitable in two ways, as a medicine and general health promoter and as a balancer for the corn ration.

An English authority on swine remedies says that a very simple remedy for rheumatism, paralysis, blind staggers, thumps and scours is fresh milk and turpentine. He grades the dose from a teaspoonful for a six week's old pig to a tablespoonful for a mature hog. The milk is added according to the amount it takes to disguise the turpentine. The authority says he always keeps a supply on hand and when there is anything wrong with the pigs he administers his dose of new milk and turpentine. The remedy is simple and he declares it to be effective.

It is well to keep a mixture of charcoal ashes and salt convenient where the hogs can get it, say about in the following proportions: Eight bushels of charcoal, one-half bushel of wood ashes and eight pounds of salt. Mix the compound well, then dissolve one and one-fourth pounds of copperas in a pail of hot water and sprinkle on the mixture, shoveling it over. Then put it in a pail feeding box, with a cover to keep out the rain and snow, and let them help themselves. Many who have provided green foods to go with corn feeding, and taken the pains to allow his hogs access to the above, have been free from all swine disease in their herds. These facts commend these provisions and precautions.

To people who have visited Ft. Supply for the purpose of spending a short summer vacation there is always a sense of satisfaction, and leave with the expressed determination to return for their summer outing. The beauty and historical interest surrounding this vicinity made it one of the delightful sports of the west, and its pure water and air have demonstrated its healthfulness. It was the one point on the frontier to which the department would send exhausted detachments for the sole purpose of recuperating their health while doing routine garrison duty. It is naturally a health and pleasure resort. There is a abundance of fish and small game, and the number that come here solely for pleasure and a quiet vacation is increasing with each succeeding season. A number of nice families at the Fort will take one or two boarders, and the expense is less than at most places. Some day a fine resort will be established somewhere near Fort, and it will prove a paying investment.—Fort Supply Republican.

Tuesday and Wednesday
July 28th and 29th, 1903

At Linwood Farm
Linwood, Kansas

GEORGE H. ADAMS' HEREFORD SALE

24 REGISTERED BULLS, 103 REGISTERED COWS,
AND HEIFERS (30 CALVES BY SIDE), 50 PURE
BRED UNRECORDED COWS WITH CALVES, 200
HIGH GRADE COWS WITH CALVES, 30 UNRE-
CORDED AND HIGH GRADE YEARLING HEIFERS
25 FAT BEEF COWS.

LINWOOD IS A STATION ON THE UNION PACIFIC R. R., 27
MILES WEST OF KANSAS CITY, 12 MILES EAST LAWRENCE

Special Train Leaves Kansas City Union Depot 9 a. m.

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F. B. SOTHAM, SALE MANAGER, CHILLICOTHE, MO.

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at One P. M. Tuesday
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SHARP

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY
W. E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

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

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

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

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

JULY, 15, 1903.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

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

Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association

At News Depots, and On Trains.



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For sale on U. P., Denver & Gulf trains, by Denver Ry. News Co.'s agents.

Sold on K. C. F. S. & M., Mo. Pacific and St. L. & S. F. trains by the agents of the Van Noy News Co.

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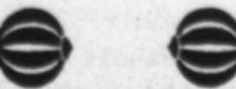
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Advertising Rates.

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

Special reading notices 10 cents per line

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address all orders to

LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, Woodward, Okla.

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

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

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

PERSONALS.

The second annual Methodist Camp meeting at Cedarvale, 3 miles west of Driscoll O. T. Evangelist Shultz in charge will be held July 29 to August 10, 1903. A large tabernacle will be erected in a splendid grove, and wood and pasture free to campers. All are invited to attend.

A. M. Van Dusen, P. M. at Mutual was a caller Monday at the News office and expressed his emphatic endorsement of Congressman Bird McGuire. The appointment came to Van Dusen as a surprise and was only made because of a vacancy in the office.

Miss Bessie Hopkin's and brother Harland, of Canadian, Texas, are visiting their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hopkins.

Mrs. Shigley and daughter, Miss Lena, are visiting with Mrs. Shigley's parents Judge J. W. Miller and wife.

J. P. Gandy, of Supply was a Woodward visitor Tuesday.

W. W. Farmer, of Shattuck was in our town Thursday. Mr. Farmer is an extensive stock breeder and says he is breeding for 250 mules on his Texas ranch which is 10 miles west of Shattuck. On his ranch three miles west of Shattuck he has some of the best alfalfa in that part of the county.

E. E. Patty of Alto Okla., was in town the first of the week.

V. C. Goodrich, of Newton Kansas was in town this week.

Rumor has it that the Orient Railway is contemplating the building of a railroad from Supply to Foss to connect with their main line.

Eddie is married got a family of three, living as happily as happy can be, on the south east quarter of section twenty-three, and he says that the man he would like to see, that said he is like his dad used to be.

W. L. Martin Louisville, Ky., spent the day here Tuesday.

Mrs. B. O. Parker, of Kiowa, was in Woodward on the 26th and filed on a claim near Lookout.

Roy Hanna, of Amarillo, returned to Woodward Thursday and is reported on the sick list.

Mr. Sam Nay, representative of Commission Company of Kansas City, was transacting business in Woodward the first of the week.

W. G. Lourey and family, of Lyons, Ks., father-in-law of H. C. Haning clerk of Gerlach-Hopkins, were down to spend the Fourth and to see the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Johnson, of Miami, Texas, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins over the Fourth.

W. M. Holland, of Wichita Kan., was a visitor Tuesday.

Mr. Will Tandy, of Canadian, is in town this week.

Mrs. Haskell Bryant is making sale of her household goods this week and will return to Kansas City with her sister Mrs. L. Foster to remain for a season and perhaps permanently.

Postmaster Miller of Quindlan, has resigned his position. A new P. M. has not been appointed but as there are plenty of applicants and some good strong wire pulling going on, the position with Uncle Sam will not remain vacant long.

Mrs. J. H. Hopkins left the first of the week for an extended visit with relatives and friends in Canadian Tex.

Dr. Leslie J. Allen Inspector for the Oklahoma Sanitary Board and Special Inspector for the Oklahoma Live Stock Association was in town July 7.

Mr. Colvin of the Traders Bank of Kansas City attended 4th of July Services in Woodward as the guest of Col. A. L. McPherson.

T. E. Hodgson, of Cripple Creek Col., was in Woodward Tuesday on business.

W. E. Lawson, of Wichita, Kan., made Woodward a visit last Thursday.

Mr. Geo. Gerlach, of Canadian, Tex., visited here last Thursday.

John Thrill, of Butte City, Mont., was in this city Sunday on business.

S. A. Robley, of Hutchinson, Kansas, was in town last Thursday.

Nick Hudson, Jr., came to Woodward last Friday from his ranch in Beaver county.

Mrs Logan Bennett and daughter, of I. T., are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson.

Mr. A. Lamb and wife of El Paso Texas were in our city Saturday.

D. C. Goodrich, of Newton, Kan., was in town this week.

J. W. J. Conway, Amarillo, Tex., visited here the latter part of last week.

E. F. Morrissy, Higgins Tex., made a business call here the latter part of last week.

To Celebrate the 16th of Sept.

A public meeting of the citizens of Woodward was held at the city hall on Tuesday evening to take steps toward celebrating the 16th of September.

Attorney Appelget was elected chairman of the temporary meeting. The matter was given full discussion and every one present was in favor of a rousing big celebration and barbecue.

The Old Soldiers and Old Settlers will hold their annual reunion on Sept. 14 and 15 and they will be present by noon of the 16th to take part in the celebration. The following Executive Committee of nine were elected to take full charge and appoint sub committees, and decide on attractions, grounds length of celebration and etc.

Chairman A. M. Appelget, H. C. Thompson, B. W. Key, John J. Gerlach, J. H. Hopkins, W. H. Briggs, J. W. Miller, C. A. Hoops, E. S. Wiggins. This committee is a good strong one and every member is known as a hustler and all can look forward to the 16th of September 1903 for the greatest celebration in Woodward history. Gov. Ferguson promised THE NEWS publisher early in June to be present, so we are sure of his presence and an address. Let every one put a shoulder to the wheel and all work for a grand celebration on the above date.

The Love of a Dog.

When every other friend deserted John Foley, of New York, his dog stayed.

Foley was dry goods expert with a salary of \$15,000 a year, but whiskey got the better of him and sent him on the downward way. He got so low that his frienes would no longer recognize him.

A single heart under a shaggy coat beat true for Foley. That was his dog Boko.

Foley lay in the gutter, the other day, and the little dog sat on his chest. He barked valiantly when any one came near, and, when they came too near, he snapped at them viciously. When the police came with the patrol wagon they had to fight the dog off. Than he ran behind the wagon all the way to the police station.

When Foley was carried into a cell, Boko literally cried to be allowed to go with him. The pitiful cry went to the heart of the sergeant and the dog was permitted to spend the night in the cell with his master.

Next morning with grave dignity he stood before the magistrate ready to take his share of the punishment.

"Go home" said the judge to Foley, and learn a lesson of patience, courage and love from your friend.

Patience, courage and love. When God wanted to illustrate those virtues He made the dog.

He intended no doubt that man should embody all these traits, but man has utterly failed. There must be some expression of them. So the dog was an afterthought.

Raise your hand and strike a human being who loves you and love will disappear. Beat your dog and he will still adore you. Kill him and he will die licking your hand.

No one is friendless who has a dog for his friend.—Clay Co. (Mo.) Democrat.

The Future of Cattle Improvement.

I think I can clearly see that the greatest obstacle to the improvement of stock lies in the prejudices which people have in this matter.—These prejudices have been received from haphazard talks, loose statements, statements, reading in a miscellaneous way, and to much confidence in certain friends or writers. He who successfully plans to improve his herd must study to know all the facts involved, which are simple and plain to one who will open his eyes to see. There is ample testimony and experience at hand to make plain what is being written to day by those who thoroughly understand breeding. It lies within the power of any man to so improve his herd that he can look over his young stock from year to year and find but few animals that must be rejected because they are failures. The knowledge of today makes it possible for us to attain a high average success. Our forefathers of a generation ago groped in darkness in this matter, but we may now walk in the light.

Refrigerator cars, and whole trains of palatial stock cars, scheduled faster than passenger traffic, are doing much toward working a complete revolution in stock growing and shipping business. It is bringing the western farm to the east, and the great ranges to the great markets. Beef that is frozen and shipped long distance is no longer thought to be inferior to freshly killed meat, but, but is thought and known to be superior to it in many ways. Eastern people who at first absolutely refused to touch western refrigerator meat, now have absolutely refused freshly killed, and insist that even though it be home grown it shall be "cured" in ice for a time before it will be used. Good cooks, everywhere, know that a freshly killed chicken is absolutely unwholesome; and we have sometimes wondered if so much freshly killed meat. "When the Minister Comes," did not have something to do with the blood thirsty theology of other days.

Pop Gorn a Curiosity.

Some German agricultural experts and scientists, who are supposed to know almost everything, were sent to this country to study farming methods and when in Iowa saw popped corn and the process of popping it for the first time in their lives, and their surprise and delight were as that of a child with its first Jack-in-the box. Some of the corn, popped and in its natural state, was taken by the party as interesting souvenirs of their trip. seems strange to us that anybody on earth can be unfamiliar with popped corn, but it is believed to be a distinct American institution, unadopted as yet by any other people. And we believe the same is true of green corn. The luxury of green corn on the cob is enjoyed only on the western hemisphere, and in a very small degree only outside of the United States.

Every country in South America will participate in the World's Fair. Chile, the last to accept, contemplates an appropriation of 225,000 pesos.

Holding Up 4,000 Mexicans.

The owner of 4,000 head of Mexican cattle which are quarantined at various points between El Paso, Tex., and the Canadian line, are keeping the wires hot between Kansas City and Washington in an effort to get the department of agriculture to come to their relief and release the cattle from quarantine. The cattle were purchased in the State of Coahuila, Mexico, by a man named Connors to be shipped to Canada for pasture. They were to be taken through the United States in bond. Cattle passing through the United States in bond, cattle imported and cattle exported are all subject to the same regulation as cattle in transit from one state to another, save that cattle infested with ticks or exposed to tick infection cannot be imported into the United States or sent through this country in bond even for immediate slaughter. The cattle in question were passed by a federal inspector at the point of entry and were driven to Monahans, on the Southern Pacific railroad, where they were loaded. From this point they were to be shipped via El Paso north. One train-load got well on its way to Canada and a second one as far as Dalhart, Tex., when the third one was inspected at El Paso and ticks were found on the cattle. The second train was immediately stopped at Dalhart by the federal authorities, the third was held at El Paso, and the fourth was intercepted at that point on its arrival. Dr. Parker was sent to El Paso by Col. Dean and after a careful inspection reported that there were ticks in plenty on the cattle, but that they were of a size that they could not have been seen without the most thorough and painstaking examination at the time the cattle were examined on their entry into the United States from Coahuila. The Washington authorities have been appealed to, but up to noon today the owners of the cattle had received no word from them.—Daily Drovers Telegram.

Harden Them Up.

There is something in the following from Live Stock Report: "Grass is worth much more in the country than on the market; therefore, save your grass! Already buyers are discriminating against anything showing grass. To ship cattle right of grass is very inadvisable. The cattle should be put in a dry lot and fed hay and oats a day or two before shipping. Not only will they have lost their grassiness on arrival but will have shrunk much less from home weights. This is a point that it is imperative to note for it figures importantly in the net financial results."

Doc Shelmidine informs us that an epidemic of a very severe form of mange has appeared among the horses of this locality. He visited and isolated 15 yesterday. He advises farmers to quit feeding corn and give mashes and other cooling feeds as soon as the disease appears.—Ponca Courier.

The St. Louis flood calls attention to a brand new temperance lesson. A whole family were drowned because the father attempted to save three kegs of beer when his folks were being taken out of danger, and thus over loaded the boat.—Guthrie State Capital

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.

World Fair Notes.

A mammoth watch built for the occasion, on such a large scale that people may walk around in it, among the moving wheels, will be on exhibition at the World's Fair. Visitors will thus be able to study the mechanism of a watch without the aid of a glass.

The Oklahoma building at the St. Louis World's fair will be located between New York and Colorado and just across the drive way from Kansas and Nebraska. The building will be 65 by 72 feet in size constructed of plaster and stuff and every bit of the cement used will come from Oklahoma.

A prominent English poultry breeder will make a large display of Old English Game Fowls and Dorkings in the poultry exhibit at the World's Fair.

The largest tree in Oregon was felled recently to be sent as a curiosity to the World's Fair. It is the Aberdeen spruce, and stood nearly 300 feet high, 40 feet around and 118 feet from the ground to the first limb. Its age is calculated at 440 years being a good sized tree when Columbus discovered America.

A mammoth loaf of bread, six hundred times the size of a regular five cent loaf, and in making of which, an entire barrel of flour will be used, will be seen in Mississippi's exhibit at the World's Fair. Harry Mansfield of Moss Point will be the creator and has ordered the construction of an especial bake oven, designed by himself for the baking of this giant loaf.

The editor of this paper saw five boys in an alley in Liberty, Tuesday. The oldest was eleven years of age, and the youngest was seven. The oldest was smoking a pipe, and the other four were vigorously puffing cigarettes. All the boys were well dressed, bright looking chaps. We could not help feeling sorry for the boys. They either have no parents or have parents who take very little interest in them. It is not much of a journey from cigarette alley to beer alley, and then the route is short to cards, bad women, the felon's cell and the drunkard's grave. Parents of Liberty, for goodness sake manifest as much interest in your boy as you do in your horse or your dog.—Liberty Mo, Democrat.

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 Devon 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.

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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,

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From the Markets

Kansas City Office, 289 Live Stock Exchange.

Market Letters.

South St. Joseph, Mo., July 7.

Receipts of cattle last week, 17,403; preceding week, 17,624; year ago, 8,690. There was a marked increase in supplies of grassers, while dry-lot cattle were in the smallest proportion of the season. Buyers made a sharp discrimination against grassers for corn cattle. The trend of prices was lower the greater part of the week, in sympathy with the sharp breaks at other points, the loss being generally 25 to 35c. The cow and heifer trade suffered a severe set-back in sympathy with beef steers, the decline amounting to 25 to 50c, little butcher heifers, which sold so good for some time, selling to the least advantage. A good many grassy natives were included, which had to compete with southerners. The movement of stock cattle to the country was of the lightest volume for some time, which was accredited partly to the heavy amount of farm work on hand and partly because country buyers are of the opinion that prevailing prices are too high with the way beef steers are selling. As a result accumulations of cattle of all weights were heavy and prices broke 25 to 35c.

Supplies in the quarantine division were the heaviest of the season by several thousands with a decreased movement from Texas and a marked increase from Oklahoma and the Indian territory. Straight grassers were in better quota while corn cattle were in marked decrease supply. The demand was good, but steer prices broke to 25c in sympathy with the decline on the native side, cow stuff and bulls lost 15 to 20c and calves 25 to 50c.

Offerings of hogs last week, 37,584; previous week, 51,665; year ago, 31,895. The demand from all of the packers continued strong at the lower trend of values, which were the rule again last week. There was no change to note in the quality and the average weight of hogs with the previous week, with nothing to indicate that there would be any improvement in the market, as reports continue to come of plenty of matured hogs on hand and the late crop of pigs in good, healthy condition. Pigs and lights made up a light quota of the receipts, and the demand on no day in way appeared.

Arrivals in the sheep division last week, 8,766; former week, 14,802; year ago, 778. The sharp falling off of supplies was attributable to the movement from the southwest being practically at an end and from all reports the number of natives on hand is very small, so that supplies for the next two weeks or so will be very limited, at which time the movement of western range stock will commence. In spite of the small receipts and the good demand here, prices sagged off in sympathy with the bad conditions east, values declining around 40 to 50c for southwest sheep and mostly 25c

for native lambs and mutton grades. FRIDLEY.

Kansas City, Mo., July 6, 1903.

SPECIAL TO LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR:

Receipts of live stock at Kansas City last week were 26,958 cattle, 45,626 hogs, 11,950 sheep and 626 horses and mles. Same week last year receipts were 33,552 cattle 26,430 hogs, 13,925 sheep and 316 horses and mules.

Last Monday's market was the best of the week, prices tending downward after that, and closing the week 20 to 39 cents lower. Outside markets were also lower, and although bids were unsatisfactory in most cases, every thing sold except a few shipments of range grassers as there was little incentive to forward anything. Declines were general and included all classes. Best fat steers brought \$5.15 last week, feeders up to \$4.25, a few choice stockers \$4.50, and cows and heifers up to \$4.15. Bulk of sales in these classes were, of course 50 to 75 cents under the tops. Veal calves took an awful slump, and are \$1.00 to \$1.50 under ten days ago, and bring around \$4.50 for best.

The run to-day is fair at 6000 head, including 2,700 Texans Market opened up in a promising way; and several early sales looked steady to strong, but the snap died out soon and the latter sales were about like Friday's close. Best steers brought \$4.75. Stocker and feeder demand was good, although supplies were small.

With lighter receipts, hog prices improved 20 to 30 cents during the week at Kansas City. Other important changes in the situation are that light hogs, 160 to 200 pounds are outselling heavies 5 to 10 cents, and choice pigs are bringing more than anything else. The run to-day is 10,000 head, includes 3,000 head billed direct to a packer, bought on another market. Market to-day is steady, with top light hogs selling at \$5.70, and bulk of sales from \$5.65 to \$5.72 1/2.

After Wednesday of last week the sheep and lamb market was extremely unsatisfactory here, loss for the week amounting to 50 to 75 cents, on both sheep and lambs. A serious break in the east enabled buyers to cut prices, which light receipts had previously held up. Feeding and stock sheep, however, sell better relatively, than killing stock. Prices to-day are steady, with spring lambs selling at \$4.75, wethers at \$4.10, ewes \$3.50, feeders \$3.00, stock ewes \$2.75, feeding lambs \$3.25.

Small supplies of horses and mules last week did not improve prices any, and the market is nominally steady with the close of the previous week. Choice drivers bring \$85.00 and up, good drafts \$135.00 and up. Fat, well broken mules bring, extreme range, \$50.00 to \$180.00.

The quarantine division for Texas cattle across the river will be in as good shape as ever for business on July 6th.

JNO. HAZELTON,
Live Stock Correspondent.

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

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Kansas City Markets.

Receipts at Kansas City Stockyards for the five days, ending July 4th, amount to 15,334 cattle. Same week last year, 18,121 cattle, from which it will be seen that nearly as many cattle arrived as last year, and that conditions are again about normal.

Receipts of hogs amounted to 59,661 head. Same week last year 21,349 head. Over three times as many hogs were marketed at Kansas City this week, as same week last year, from this it would appear that the recent floods have not frightened the hog shippers away from this market. Hogs declined here the first days of the week in face of heavy receipts, the same as at other markets, with only 7500 hogs here Friday, market was strong and regarded 15 to 25 cents of the loss.

Some of the up river markets have been trying to make it appear that Commission men and order buyers here moved up there. Such was not the case. One or two salesmen for Commission houses here, went up to look after shipments they had on those markets, and also a few of the order buyers, but they remained only a few days, and now all are back at their old stands.

The packing plants are all in operation again— Armour Packing Co., National Packing Co., Swift & Co., Cudahy Packing Co., Ruddy Bros. and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, have all been killing cattle, hogs and sheep this week, Armour Packing Co. alone purchased 25,012 hogs on the market at Kansas City this week.

Shippers in native cattle, hogs or sheep need have no fear about their shipments being well cared for here now, and everything in the native yards has been restored to its original condition.

Jno. L. BAZELTON,
 Livestock Correspondent.

The Smithsonian taxidermist, Geo. B. Turner, is preparing a 16-foot giraffe for exhibition in the Government building at the World's Fair.

LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR \$1 a year.

THE FOURTH IN WOODWARD

Enthusiastic Celebration of the Birth Day of the Nation.

The day was perfect. In other words, it was a typical Oklahoma combination of sunshine, cool fresh air and exhilarating ozone. Rain had fallen the night before and all nature woke in triumphant harmony to re-echo the inspiration of liberty to all the land as proclaimed by the vibrant melody of the old bell which first announced the birth of the mightiest nation on earth.

Under such conditions life was at its best. The prayer by Rev. Duncan in the auditorium erected on the grounds brought all listeners together in grateful praise of Him who slumbers not nor sleeps in directing the destinies of our wonderful, our own America.

The strains of our National song as voiced by the little choristers, the reading of the "Declaration" which made possible the escape from old world tyranny and lastly the vigorous and scholarly address of the day delivered in a forceful and patriotic manner by Hon. Albert Museller, of Alva, enthused every one and renewed again the ties which bind us to loyalty and devotion to our country. Our celebration in Woodward was in every particular a huge success, and in this connection a vote of thanks is due the committee for its efforts.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU'RE NOT SATISFIED. DO YOU SUPPOSE that a company, with a capital of \$500,000.00 paid in full and the proud reputation of 36 years of continuous success, would make such an offer and not carry it out to the letter? **DO YOU SUPPOSE** we would jeopardize our standing with the public and our chances of still greater success by failing to fulfill any promise we make? **DO YOU SUPPOSE** we would make such an offer if we did not have the utmost confidence in the satisfying quality of our goods? **WE KNOW** we can please you and save you money, for **HAYNER WHISKEY** goes direct from our distillery to you, carries a United States Registered Distiller's Guarantee of purity and age and saves you the big profits of the dealers. Read our offer elsewhere in this paper. The Hayner Distilling Co.

St. Joseph Stock Yards Company

CAPACITY 25,000 Cattle, 30,000 Hogs, 15,000 Sheep, 10,000 Horses and Mules.

Best Live Stock Market on Missouri River. Stockers and Feeders strong demand at all times. Most modern yards in existence. A trial shipment will make you a regular patron

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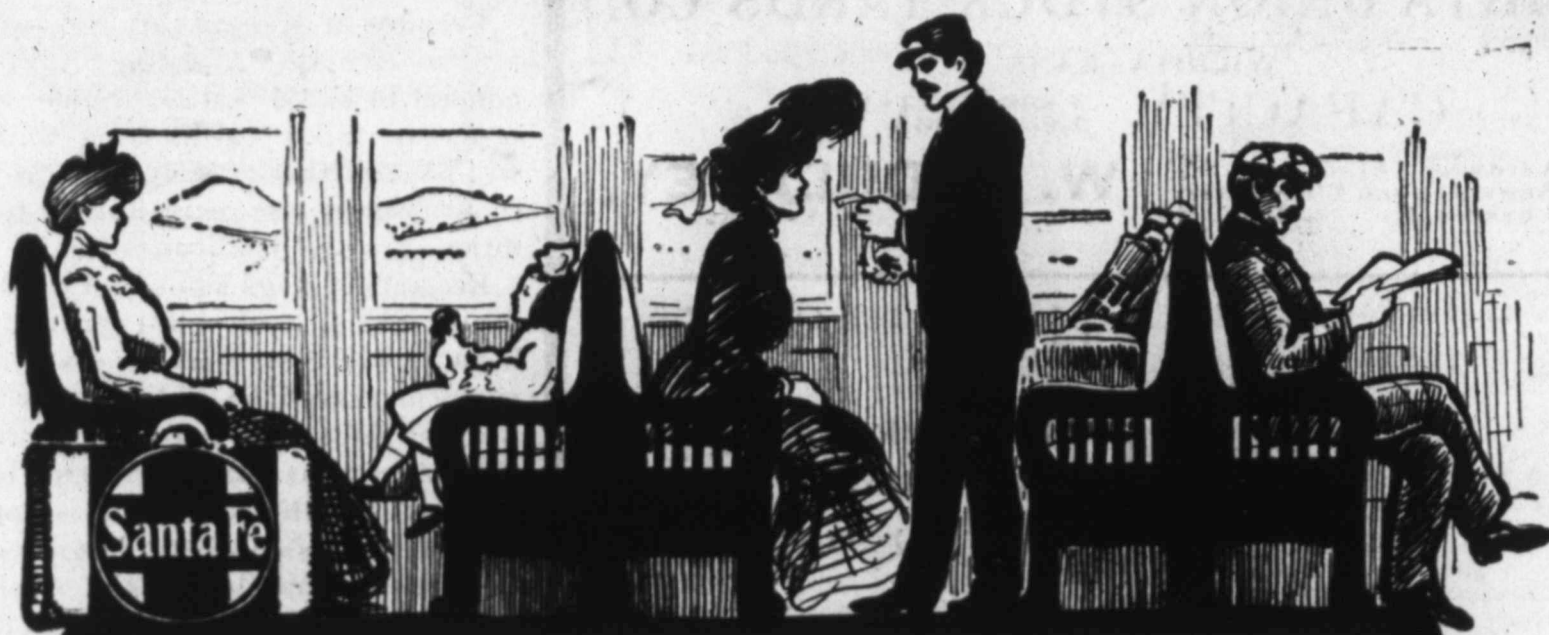
"True to the old Flag" A tale of the American war of independence, by G. A. Henty, you will find is one of our very best historical stories, should be read by all young people. It stimulates patriotism and loyalty and we learn to look upon our flag with a new reverence. In this story the author has gone to the accounts of officers who took part in the conflicts and lads will find that in no war in which American and British soldier have been engaged did they behave with greater courage and good conduct. The historical portion of the book being accompanied with numerous thrilling adventures with the red skins on the shores of lake Huron. A story of exciting interest is interwoven with the narratives and carried through the book. It does justice to the pluck and determination of the British soldiers during the unfortunate struggle against American independence and emancipation.

"The Hon. Peter Stirling and What People Thought of him." by Paul Leicester Ford. Floods of light irradiates the origin and methods of the dark figure that directs the soul of good in so evil a thing as municipal politics calls for sympathies that are not often united with a sane ethical outlook, but Peter Stirling is possessed of the one without losing his sense of the other and it is this combination of qualities that make him so impressive and admirable a figure. Stirling's private and domestic life is well knit with that of his public adventures. The highly dramatic crisis of the story, the tone and manner of the book are noble, timely, manly, thoroughbred and eminently suggestive book. read it and be greatly entertained.

Uncle Sam Is After Mange

Col. Albert Dean, live stock agent in charge for the bureau of animal industry, has received instruction from Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau, to have the federal inspectors examine cattle for the scabies, or mange, in the future, and to include in their bills of health a certification that the animals are free from this disease. The blank forms used by the inspectors of the bureau in the past have specified that the animals examined were free from tick fever, "and other contagious diseases." Some states have adopted regulations against the scabies, or mange, and some question has arisen as to whether the federal inspectors, in certifying that the cattle were free from tick fever, "and other contagious diseases," included the mange. In order to make this point clear, the federal inspectors will hereafter include the mange in their examinations, and cattle securing bills of health will have to be free from this disease. It is probable that the department of agriculture will issue printed regulations governing the movement of cattle with reference to the mange in the near future and that cattle afflicted with or exposed to the mange will be placed on the same footing so far as interstate movement is concerned as cattle infested with ticks or exposed to tick fever.

A dog show will be a feature of the Live Stock Exhibit at the World's Fair, next year.



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Kansas Amends Mange Proclamation.

BULLETIN NO. 1.

Amending Rules 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Rules and Regulations published May 21, read as follows:

Rule 1. No cattle shall be removed from one pasture to another in the above quarantined counties, neither shall they be received for shipment by any railroad in the state, except they have been first carefully dipped with some one of the standard dips, in a solution of not less than one part full-strength dip to twenty-five parts water, which are known to be effective in curing said diseases, or may be treated by hand dressing, with scrubbing-brushes, and then only in case the disease is apparently cured; excepting that any cattle may be moved to any point within the limits of the county, or to some adjoining county, where the purpose of the movement of said cattle is to reach a dipping plant where said cattle shall be dipped.

Rule 2. All cattle originating from any of the specially quarantined counties, and destined to points beyond the limits of the state, or to market for immediate slaughter within the state (including Kansas City), may be moved or shipped without dipping or inspection. But where the owners of cattle wish to move from said counties to any other point within the state for feed or grazing purposes, they shall call the sheriff or any constable of their county, who shall inspect said cattle, and issue a bill of health to the same; providing, that rule 1 has been complied with, and the cattle are apparently free from infection. This inspection shall be made only when cattle are ready to move.

Rule 3. In localities where there are no agents appointed by the Sanitary Board, inspection of cattle may be made by sheriffs of counties, their deputies, or any constable. Said officers are hereby authorized and empowered to make such inspection and are instructed to collect a reasonable fee for their services; no other charges will be required.

Rule 4. Where the above disease is known to exist in any range or pasture in this state, the owners of said cattle shall dip or disinfect said cattle on or before September 1, 1903, as required by rule 1. If not so done, the sheriff of the county in which the cat-

tle are located is required by law to take possession of said cattle and treat the same until they are cured, all of which expense will be charged to the owner of the cattle.

M. C. CAMPBELL,
F. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
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Members of the Live-stock Sanitary Commission

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The following rates will be given on the Santa Fe Railroad on the dates given below: Boston, Mass., July 6-10, 1903, one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip. Nashville Tenn., June 1 to July 20th., 1903, one fare plus \$2.25. Tent City, Coronado Beach (San Diego) California, June 1 to August 31, 1903 rate of \$118.25 in Standard Pullman sleeper, 106.75 where two occupy same berth, 106.75 in Pullman Tourist sleeper, 100.25 where two occupy same berth.

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