

# The LIVESTOCK



# INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Thirteenth Year  
No. 9 and 10

Woodward, Oklahoma, Kansas City, Missouri, August 15, 1907

1.00 Per Year



EARLY DAY SCENES IN WESTERN OKLAHOMA—A Spring Round-up for Branding—A Beef Round-up to Get the Tops for Market.



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WICHITA, KANSAS.

# Free! Free! Free!

The Great Book and The Live Stock Inspector and Farm News sent to any address for only \$2.

NOW READY

## THE BOOK OF

# ALFALFA

History, Cultivation and Merits. Its Uses as a Forage and Fertilizer. By F. D. COBURN, Secretary Kansas Department of Agriculture.

The appearance of F. D. Coburn's little book on Alfalfa, a few years since, has been a complete revelation to thousands of farmers throughout the country and the increasing demand for still more information on the subject has induced the author to prepare the present volume, which is, by far, the most authoritative, complete and valuable work on this forage crop ever published.



One of the most important movements which has occurred in American agriculture is the general introduction of alfalfa as a hay and pasture crop. While formerly it was considered that alfalfa could be grown profitably only in the irrigated sections of the country, the increase devoted to this crop is rapidly increasing everywhere. Recent experiments have shown that alfalfa has a much wider usefulness than has hitherto been supposed. No forage plant has ever been introduced and successfully cultivated in the United States possessed of the general excellence of alfalfa. The introduction of this plant into North America, although known in the Old World for nearly a century, yet it is probably receiving more attention than any other crop. Wherever well established it continues to produce good crops for an almost indefinite number of years. The author thoroughly believes in alfalfa, he believes in it for the big farmer who has a profit bringer in the form of beef or mutton, or for the products of the cow; but he has a still more abiding faith in it as a mainstay of the small farmer, for feed for all his live stock and for maintaining the fertility of the soil. The treatment of the whole subject is in the author's usual clear and admirable style, as will be seen from the following condensed table of contents:

- I. History, Description, Varieties and Habits
- II. The quality of Alfalfa
- III. Yields, and Comparison with Other Crops
- IV. Soil and Seed Selection
- V. Cultivation
- VI. Harvesting
- VII. Storing
- IX. Pasturing and Sowing
- X. Alfalfa as a Feed Stuff
- XI. Alfalfa in Beef Making
- XII. Alfalfa and the Dairy
- XIII. Alfalfa for Swine
- XIV. Alfalfa for Horses and Mules
- XV. Alfalfa for Sheep-Raising
- XVI. Alfalfa for Bees
- XVII. Alfalfa for Poultry
- XVIII. Alfalfa for Food Preparation
- XIX. Alfalfa for Town and City
- XX. Alfalfa for Crop Rotation
- XXI. Nitro-Culture
- XXII. Alfalfa as a Commercial Factor
- XXIII. The Enemies of Alfalfa
- XXIV. Difficulties and Discouragements
- XXV. Alfalfa in the Orchard
- XXVI. Practical Experiences with Alfalfa

Profusely illustrated with about 30 full page plates of fine, clear photographs. 6 1/2 x 9 inches. 336 pages. Cloth. Price \$2.00.

## LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR AND FARM NEWS, Woodward, Okla.

# Live Stock Inspector.

## AND FARM NEWS FOR STOCK FARMING AND THE HOME.

Vol 13, Nos. 9 and 10

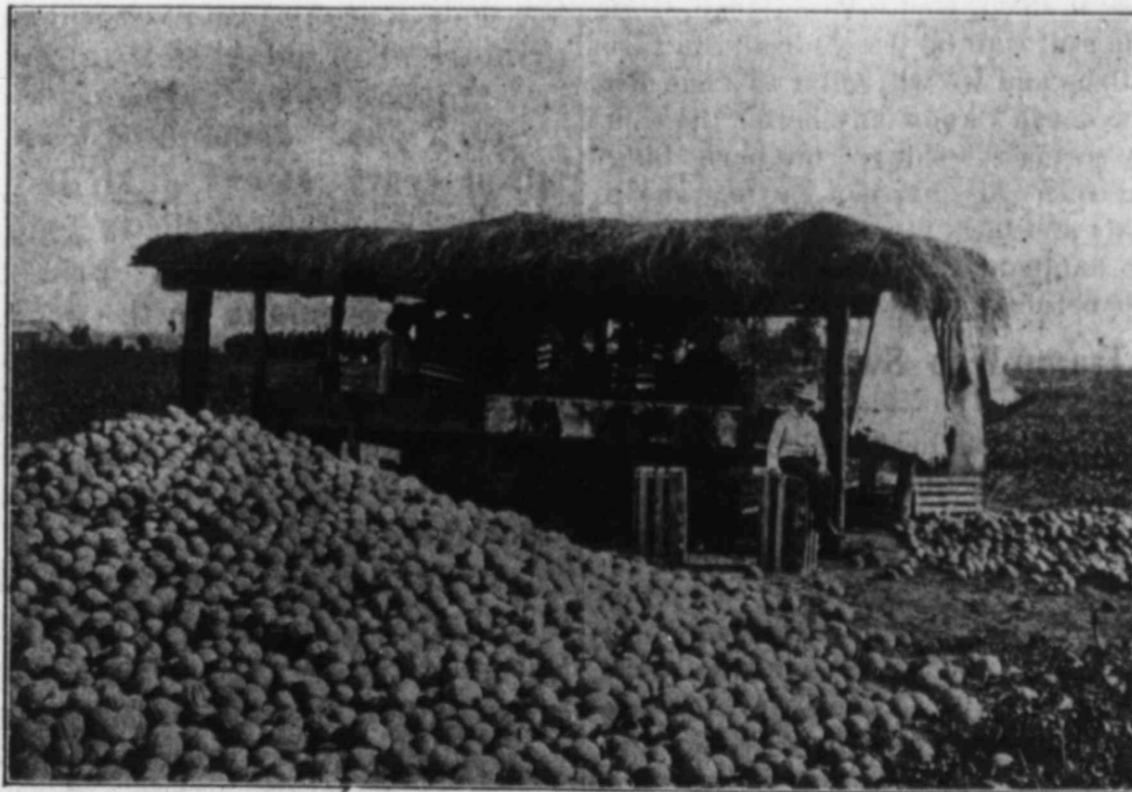
Double Number.

WOODWARD, OKLA., AUGUST 15, 1907.

Subscription \$1.00.



In the Range Country During the Nineties



Cantaloupe Field Near Rocky Ford on the Santa Fe in Colorado.—Earth Pub. Co.

Faint, mostly illegible text from the reverse side of the page, appearing as bleed-through or ghosting.

### Alaska Grows 26 Fast.

Alaska Grows 26 Fast. District of Alaska... (faint text describing agricultural progress in Alaska)

## THE POWER OF PRINTERS' INK.

Mr. Dooley Quotes Father Kelly as to What "a Dhróp iv It" Will Do.

E. P. Dunne in the American Magazine.

"No, sir, as Hogan says, I care not who makes th' laws or th' money iv a country so long as I run th' presses. Father Kelly was talkin' about it th' other day. 'There ain't anything like it an' there niver was,' says he. 'All th' priests in this diocese together preach to about a hundred thousand people wanet a week an', he says, 'all th' papers preach to million wanet a day, aye, twinty times a day,' he says. 'We give ye hell on Sundays an' they give ye hell all th' time,' he says. 'Tis a wonderfull thing,' he says. 'I see a bar'l iv printer's ink goin' into a newspaper office an' it looks common enough. But I tell ye if all th' dynamite, lyddit, cordites an' gun cotton in the wurruld wuz hid behind thim hoops there wudden't be as much disturbance in that bar'l as there is in the messy stuff that looks so much tar,' he says.

"Printer's ink! A dhróp iv it on wan little wurrud in type,' he says, will blacken th' fairest name in Christendom or, he says, make a star to shine on th' lowliest brow,' he says. 'It will find its way into millions iv homes an, hearts an' memories, it will go through iron dures an' stone walls an' will carry some message that may turn the current iv ivry life it meets, fr'm th' impe or iv Chiny to th' baby in th' cradle in Hannigan's flat,' he says. 'It may undo a thousand prayers or start a million. It can't be escaped. It could dhrag me out iv the parish house to-morroh an' make me as well known in Pekin as I am in Halstead street, an, not as fav'rably. Today th' pope may give me no more thought thin he gives Kelly th' Rollin' Mill Man. Tomorra he may be readin' about how great or bad I am in th' Popylo Romano. It's got Death beat a mile in levelin' ranks.

"Yes, sir,' says he, 'th' hand that oeks th' fountain pens is th' hand that rules th' wurruld. Th' press is fr th' whole universe what Mulligan was fr his beat. He was the best policeman an' th' worst I iver knew. He was a terror to evil doers whin he was sober an' a terror to ivrybody whin he was dhrunk. Martin I dhrink to th' la ads all over th' wurruld who use th' printer's ink. May they not put too much iv th' r-red stuff in it an' may it niver go their heads."

## Alfalfa Grows So Fast.

Guthrie, Okla.—In feigned disparagement of alfalfa as a desirable crop, a dealer in alfalfa farm lands in a county in western Oklahoma is circulating an advertisement of his business that has caused so much discussion that rural newspapers are reproducing the advertisement without cost. It reads:

We hear a good deal about the value of an alfalfa crop. Some people never let up blowing about it. They tell you if you feed it to your work team you wont have to feed them grain to

keep them fat; that it is worth pound for pound as much as bran for feeding milk cows; that it is one of the best pork producers; that it is fine for feeding beef cattle, and always will tell you about the immense crop you can make.

Oh, come off! Give us a rest! It makes us tired! Isn't there another side?

In May just at the time you ought to be hoeing out your cotton, you have to go into your alfalfa field and cut the first crop. It sort of worries you, of course, but you have it to do. Then in June when you have time to go fishing, there's another crop of alfalfa to cut and you don't go. It's blazing hot in July, and you feel like you ought to shade some, but you have to get into another crop of alfalfa. You are getting tired of the name of it by this time. In August you want to go to camp meeting, swap yarns, have a good easy time and imagine you have got religion. But you can't—there's that doggoned alfalfa again. In September it has always been your custom to visit wife's kin folks, but do you do it? Not much. Confound that alfalfa!

In October you are done with most other crops and you want to go off to that gambling contraption known as the county fair, and spend some of your money, but you have to harvest another crop of that infernal alfalfa. And in November in desperation you turn the cattle in on the field and they graze on it all fall. Are you through with it then? Heavens no! You've got to spend all winter feeding it up.

Markham makes a wail about the man with the hoe. He ought to shed tears about the man with the alfalfa farm. If you want a picture of solid enjoyment see the man with the hoe rest upon it, and watch the weeds grow. But the man with an alfalfa farm! Is a man to be a mere machine to transform alfalfa into a bank account? Is his soul to have no higher aspiration? Don't be burdened with an alfalfa farm. If you are tired and need a rest; if you have all the money you want; if you wish to repose in deep, cool inviting shades beside still waters, list your alfalfa farm with us and we will sell it to some man who doesn't know any better than enjoy seeing the sides of his barns bulging out; his horses, cattle, sheep, goats and hogs fat; his wife and children happy and contented, and himself prosperous.

## A Tramp Who Swam 27 Miles.

A tramp has beaten all known records by swimming twenty seven miles in thirty minutes. He did not mean to do it, says the Youth's Companion. He merely tried to steal a ride from St. Louis to Chicago on the rear of a locomotive tender. When the train started he fell over backward, through the open manhole, into the water tank. The noise of the train drowned his cries for help, and he was obliged to swim until the first stop was reached at Alton. When taken out he was nearly dead, but the engineer was so unfeeling as to call his attention to the fact that the water was only four feet deep, and he might have stood up. The conductor, also unfeeling, asked him for his ticket, but the tramp said he had not come by rail, but by water.

## Oklahoma's Great Exposition

Oklahoma City.—An excellent opportunity is afforded the farmers and stock raisers of Oklahoma and Indian Territory to exhibit their fine live stock and best specimens of the products of the field, garden and orchard at the Oklahoma State Fair which will open October 5th and close 16th, at Oklahoma City.

The fair association is offering liberal cash prizes and premiums for exhibition of everything produced in our new state and the secretary has published a book containing full list of prizes and premiums and rules and regulations. A copy of this book will be sent free upon application to the Secretary, State Fair, Oklahoma City.

## Market Letter.

Kansas City Stock Yards, August 5, 1907.

For some reason, quite unexplainable by the selling side, packers hammered the hog market to a pulp last week. Were it not for outside shipping orders taking a good supply of the best light hogs the slaughter might have been worse. For several days we have been 20 to 30c below St. Louis and Chicago, which is too much of a spread to last long. Receipts fell off on Friday and Saturday when the market closed pretty close to the first of the week. We should have less hogs this week, provided the weather continues fair, and some improvement in prices. The feather weights, 160 to 175 lbs., are in demand, 180 to 200 lbs following close up, but above 200 are selling 10 to 20c below unless prime. Top today \$6.25. Top last Monday \$6.40.

Still a good demand for well fattened heavy steers. Medium weights slow. Good heavy feeders wanted at strong prices. Some improvement on the good, medium and light stockers. Fat butcher cows and heifers holding up but likely to sell lower any time. A little better demand for stock cows and heifers.

We invite you to become a member of The Ancient Order of Satisfied Shippers. At least one car of stock should accompany your application in order to insure satisfaction.

National L. S. Com. Co.

The Wichita Union Stock Yard Company, of Wichita, Kas., according to their monthly statement for June 1907, have handled more during that month, as increase over the amount handled during June 1906: Cattle 3,958; hogs 23,755; sheep 10; cars 410. The receipts of horses and mules show a decrease of 65 head, for the same months.

## A Valuable Book.

To get more out of the soil is a coming problem for Americans. So far our agriculture has superficial because of the large land areas at our disposal. But things are changing. Our population is increasing more rapidly, year by year, while the supply of land available for immediate tilling is practically exhausted. Irrigation and other scientific methods are temporary makeshifts, but better cultivation will be the final sorce of food supply.

This is an interesting problem, and no more careful review of it has been printed than is found in this book. The entire subject of the world's productiveness has been analyzed in the light of experience and modern science. The information given is fascinating in interest and illuminating in knowledge.

The subject is treated under these headings:

Industry.  
Pioneer Laborers.  
Soil Makers.  
Soil Carrier.  
Soil Binders.  
Food from the Soil.  
Leaves and Their Work.  
Climate.  
Blossom and Seed.  
The Golden Rule for Flowers.  
Guests, Welcome and Unwelcome.  
Seed Scattering.  
Seed Carriers.  
Chances of Life.  
Friends and Foes.  
Nature's Militia.

It is not a technical book on practical farming, but a book of broad and valuable information to all who are interested in the great problem of sustaining life under the most favorable conditions—a record of what we already have an index to the great possibilities of the future.

On reading this book the average person will find how truly little he knows of nature's ways of sustaining life, of what man has done and is doing, and of what may be hoped for in the years to come.

Printed on pure rag paper from new plates. Illustrated. Bound in English ribbed cloth, daintily stamped in white.

THE DAVID B. CLARKSON CO  
Chicago.

## What Would You Take?

What would you take for that soft little head,  
Pressed close to your face at time for bed;  
For that white, dimpled hand in your own held tight,  
And the dear little eyelids kissed down for the night?  
What would you take?  
What would take for that smile in the morn,  
Those bright dancing eyes, and the face they adorn;  
For the sweet, little voice that you hear all day  
Laughing and cooing—yet nothing to say?  
What would you take?  
What would you take for those pink little feet,  
Those round, chubby cheeks and that mouth so sweet;  
For the wee, tiny fingers and little soft toes,  
That wrinkly little neck, and that funny little nose?  
Now, what would you take?

—GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

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**Good for the Farmers!**

From the St. Louis Republic:

One of the cheering facts in the money market of the West is that now, and for some years past, the farmers no longer crowd the banks and financial institutions for loans.

Loans on farm mortgages are a favorite investment, for they bear a higher interest than mortgages on city property, but in all the country within a reasonable radius of St. Louis they are becoming as scarce as they are gilt-edged.

Out in Missouri the farmers, themselves, have become money lenders, and some city concerns which made a specialty of placing farm mortgages have been driven out of the business.

A succession of good crops, sold at good prices, explains the change. And while the record-breaking crops of wheat and corn made last year will not be duplicated this year there is every promise that the farmers will get good yields. In Missouri the corn and wheat are reported to be in unusually good condition. In Kansas and Nebraska the wheat is threshing out much better than was expected, and Kansas is now counting on a yield of not less than 70,000,000 bushels.

In Missouri agriculture, dairying and stock raising are being pushed as never before. In Oklahoma there is this year an increase of 20 per cent. in the acreage of corn, the Indian Territory has a big crop of peaches which will be relished further north, where the peach buds were winter killed, while in Texas there is a growing confidence that cotton will not turn out badly after all.

All around St. Louis the prospect improves that the farmers are to have another year of bountiful prosperity in spite of a bad start with the season. And, as the prosperity of cities is measured by that of the farmers, St. Louis, may well be in the humor to smile and look pleasant.

**THE FRIENDLY COTTONWOOD****With Half a Show Its Seedlings Quickly Become a Forest of Timber.**

Philip Eastman in the World Today.

One of the largest cottonwoods in the west was cut down not long ago in Ray county, Missouri. It measured sixty-five feet from the ground to the first knot, and made more than five thousand feet of lumber. One of the largest and finest specimens is in the capitol ground at Topeka. It was started in 1869, when the first wing of the statehouse was being erected. It was spared from the scythe and in twenty-five years attained a growth which gave its top a spread of over one hundred feet. This tree was a great favorite with the late senators from Kansas, John J. Ingalls and Preston B. Plumb, and it is as dear to the hearts of the "Jayhawkers" as is the Washington elm to the people of Cambridge, for the Twentieth Kansas regiment of volunteers not only assembled under this tree, but after making a record in the Philippines, the regiment and its intrepid commander bade farewell under its branches.

The cottonwood endures great extremes of temperature and when the roots can reach a good supply of moisture, it successfully withstands severe drouths. It is a fast growing tree demands plenty of light. On irrigated lands cottonwoods have been known to attain a diameter of fourteen inches in eight years.

The cottonwood is extremely easy to cultivate from seed, cuttings, layers or grafts. The commonest way of securing them is from the natural nurseries which spring up along the sandbars of the western rivers. These nurseries are killed each year by inundation from the high waters, but they are also renewed annually by the seed floating in the water. A thousand with roots intact can be pulled out of the sandbars, in the fall, in an hour. Those seedlings are often planted closely together in furrows and in this manner several thousand can be planted in a day by two men using a team and plow.

**Kisses and Biscuits.**

From the Kansas City Journal.

The Rev. Dr. W. A. Quayle is well known and well beloved hereabout, and the fact that he has left this city for a pulpit in Chicago is only an evidence of his pure sanctification in putting aside the delights of Kansas City for the austere duties in the vineyard where the tares grow more abundantly. It is a distinct pleasure to note that life in Chicago has not robbed Dr. Quayle of those endearing qualities which are so well remembered here and at his older pastorate in Kansas. He refuses to be "modernized" into opinions that generally prevail within the shadow of the University of Chicago. He is distinctly human, and therefore his opinions on kissing may be taken as fundamentally orthodox and popular.

Hearken to the latest epigram from the former Kansas City pastor: "Kisses are as much of a necessity as dessert. I would throw away a biscuit any time for a kiss." And this statement was made deliberately, thoughtfully and—may we add in reverence—prayerfully. Why he associated kisses and biscuits in this important contrast we do not know. Perhaps the good man is overfond of biscuits, and they may typify the richest delicacy of mundane indulgence. He was brought up in a home where the art of making biscuit was developed to the point of exquisite accomplishment.

The fact remains, however, that Dr. Quayle refuses to be stampeded by the rising cult of alleged hygiene specialists who have placed the ban upon kissing, and he other specialists who consider a kiss the favorite instrument of the devil. He exhorts the kiss above all earthly enjoyments, even beyond the delights of of steaming, fragrant and tantalizing biscuits, such as once adorned the tables of the sainted sisters at whose homes he was often entertained in the days before he was sentenced to Chicago.

Since Dr. Quayle has indorsed osculation as a harmless and beatific indulgence which even a man of the cloth may enjoy without a disapproving conscience, we are inclined to put aside all those cold theories and malevolent restrictions that have been advanced by the high-browed scientists. It is distinctly gratifying to feel that kissing has the indorsement of a man of such piety and erudition as Dr. William A. Quayle.

**Soil Culture.**

The plowing and tilling of the soil is not alone for weed destruction. It plays an important part in maintaining a physical condition suitable for plant development.

It is impossible for an agricultural paper to tell any farmer just what is best to do in his particular case. Nor is it best to rely on the experiences of farmers who may speak on the subject at farmers institutes for the reason that in some states there are many kinds of soils and climates. What is good for one soil may be detrimental to another. Take for instance the soils of Iowa. There are five distinct classifications. In some counties there are as many as three of these different kinds of soils. One farmer may get up and say that he never had good success with deep plowing. One may advocate fall plowing and another speak in favor of spring plowing, and so on. Why this lack of uniformity of experience in one country? Because each may be farming a very different class of soil and each tell the truth as he has found it.

In some things it is best to make some local experiments, and this is where the County Farm can be of great benefit as a local experiment station. State experiment stations can solve certain problems and make certain deductions, but each farmer must know whether or not they will fit his case.

A writer may advocate sub-soiling and tell of its great benefits. The reader must consider the locality in which the writer lives. He must know the nature of the soil in that locality before he sits down to write a contradictory article or say to himself, "That's a city chap who doesn't know what he is talking about." Nor would it be safe for him to say "Well, if that's his experience, I'll try it too." Sub-soiling proves of benefit where the rainfall is scant and the surface soil or even the sub-soil is heavy but where the rainfall is scant and the surface or sub-surface is light, sub-soiling is not beneficial, but harmful. Again, when the season is exceedingly wet and the soil or sub-soil is of a clay or solid nature, sub-soiling does not benefit the crop.

The same differences govern the question of spring and fall plowing, of deep and shallow cultivation, of planting by the usual method or listing. It is well to find out what is best for average years on a given farm and then take some chances on the weather. By doing part of the work one way and part another we can soon learn which is best, or equalize the chances of partial failure in certain operations such as plowing.

We give these ideas at this time that our readers may the better understand what they read, and go about it to find out what is best in their particular locality.—Successful Farming.

**Policy.**

Sour food, irregular feeding and surplus of too much corn or anything else is very apt to produce indigestion in hogs, an through it many other diseases which are likely to be detrimental to the success of the business.

Sour food is especially injurious and has doubtless been the cause of much indigestion that has been attributed to other sources. Therefore, some care should be exercised in feeding slop, the practice of which is fortunately on the wane. It is a hazardous feed at best, and containing all sorts of odds and ends left over from the table, may have in it much that is injurious.

Another danger lies in sour fruit and vegetables, which are often fed to hogs when wormy or decayed. "Any thing is good enough for a hog," is an old saying, and about the worst a farmer can adopt for a motto. The digestion of a hog is not like that of an ostrich, as the farmer will find to his sorrow if he tries to fatten his hogs on a ration containing too much acid.

Green apples or immature fruit of any kind should be guarded against, and care taken that the hogs do not stray into the orchard when the fruit is in its early stages. Sweet food is what the hog needs, and the more he gets of it the quicker he will put on fat. With such food, and plenty of pure water, you can throw physic to the dogs.

**THE LAST BIG WOLF HUNT.****Arkansas and Indian Territory Hounds to Contest This Fall.**

Collinsville, I. T., July 27.—What promises to be the last great wolf hunt in the Indian territory will be held here the last week in October, or the first day of November. The hunt will be for championship honors between Arkansas and Indian territory hounds, and will be the best two out of three chases, with twenty-five dogs on each side. The details are now being arranged between Robert Galbreath, the millionaire Glenn pool oil operator, representing Indian territory sports men, and "Coin" Harvey, of Monte Ne, representing Arkansas dog owners.

When asked how the contest would be arranged, and what prizes would be offered, Mr. Galbreath replied:

"Our hounds are, in my judgment, superior to the fox hounds of Arkansas, when it comes to running and fighting wolves. Furthermore, our dogs are accustomed to prairie chasing, while those of Arkansas run in the hills and rocks, and will probably be unable to cope with our fleet footed racers.

"The only prize offered is a silver cup by Dr. W. E. Smith, of the Collinsville Commercial club, valued at \$100. This cup will be sufficient inducement, as it will represent championship honors, and will be hotly contested for. There will probably be fifty good dogs on either side but only twenty-five will participate in any one race. The judge will be selected on the day we meet, which has not yet been definitely agreed upon, but will likely be October 28.

"We will chase across several large pastures around here which will furnish great sport, not only to dog fanciers, but visitors as well. I presume this will be the last wolf hunt to be held in what is now the Indian country, but in western Oklahoma and Texas we hope to have other big hunts. Farmers are fast settling up the big pastures, and the large black wolves are leaving the country.

# THE EMPIRE CITY

## WOODWARD DESTINED TO BE THE DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF A VAST DOMAIN.

### Unparalleled Growth Based Upon a Solid Foundation of Progress and Prosperity.

To a mind accustomed to the slow development of eastern towns and cities, the steady and substantial growth of Woodward is marvelous.

But to the man who compares conditions, is fair and without prejudice, and who knows the needs and benefits of an inland center of commerce the progress of Woodward has not a single feature of a boom, but is the natural outgrowth of demands which must be met in the ever expanding circles of trade.

Woodward is practically a city of four years growth. Its broad surrounding prairies are yet in the infancy of development and the stimulant of supply and demand has only recently brought into view the wonderful possibilities within the grasp of the growing town.

For years past the demand for buildings of all kinds has far exceeded the supply and will continue to do so as long as there remains the necessities of an ever growing commercial center.

Woodward is located by destiny in the gateway of the great tide of trade and travel between the fertile valleys and busy towns and villages of eastern Oklahoma and southern Kansas, and the great mountain region of demand for food supplies of all kinds to the northwest and the brown Sierras of the southwest.

Reversely, she stands in the doorway, on the main transcontinental railway line of America,

to receive in train loads and distribute over Kansas and Oklahoma in car loads the products of California and the Pacific slope.

Is it any wonder then to the man of clear comprehension and active brain that railways are

contented, united, happy, and prosperous population to back their faith in a city which has grown steadily, year by year, with a substantial foundation of merit—a town which developed only by insistent demand.

#### Record of new business during first six months of 1907.

New Commercial Hotel	\$ 8500
A. T. & S. F. Betterments	60000
Electric Plant Equipment	10000
Central Hotel Improvement	3000
New Residences built	90000
Cement Sidewalk	30000
J. J. Gerlach Residence	8000
Rail Road Donations	18000
City Water Works Imp.	15000
Greer Cold Storage Plant	15000
Woodward Realty Co.	10000
Newton Ice & Cold Storage	20000
Woodward Cement Stone Company	10000
Bevis Wholesale Grocery	50000
Bolton Publishing Co.	5000
Broom Corn Ware House	4000
Highland Park Addition	50000
Santa Fe Liberal & Eng Ry.	20000
Canadian River Ry.	6000
Base Ball Park	2000

eager to participate in the benefit of this location, as shown by the map herewith of the roads constructed and in operation, with more coming.

This is why Woodward will become a city. The efforts of men to build a town add materially to its growth and we have here a

This is why strangers coming to Woodward are surprised and astonished and are eager to share in the advantages of a city so happily located, with pure water, great commercial and industrial advantages, good society, schools and churches and the best climate on the continent.

This is why Woodward is expanding and developing daily, and why all who are fortunate enough to read this article may have an opportunity, seldom given, to better their conditions, improve their finances and enjoy us now, at the portals of a period of development which will make Woodward one of the chief cities of Oklahoma.

As proof of this assertion and to convince the most skeptical one has only to look at the material development of the past six months, which is only a beginning to the actual increase promised this favored young city: Woodward is a city of homes, as well as a mart of commerce. It has a number of additions to the original town site, which are already well filled with fine residences and the demand for more rises higher and stronger than ever.

To meet this, Mr. C. W. Taylor and brother have recently plotted Highland Park, a beautiful and gently elevated tract of land adjoining the city on the west, which is now being placed on the market. It would be well to investigate the merit of these lots if a building location is desired.

Keep your eye on Woodward, whether you invest here or not. In five years, the wisdom of making such investment will have proven itself by the increase of realty values in every part of the city.

# Great Increase in Transfer of Realestate---Price Per Acre Nearly Doubled in Last Year

That there is a greater demand continually for Woodward county land, and that it is very rapidly increasing in value is self-explanatory in the following table for the month of April during the last four years.

Number of transfers of farm property during April, 1904	
Total number of acres transferred	4241
Total price paid	\$31822.00
Lowest price paid per acre	2.35
Highest price paid per acre	18.75
Average price per acre	7.50
Number of transfers of farm property during April, 1905	
Total number of acres transferred	9227
Total price paid	\$62026.76
Lowest price paid per acre	1.86
Highest price paid per acre	23.75
Average price paid per acre	6.72

Number of transfers of farm property during April, 1906	
Total number of acres transferred	13463
Total price paid	\$131960.00
Lowest price paid per acre	3.12 1/2
Highest price paid per acre	25.00
Average price paid per acre	9.80
Number of transfers of farm property during April, 1907	
Total number of acres transferred	12409
Total price paid	\$171307.00
Lowest price paid per acre	3.31
Highest price paid per acre	36.50
Average price per acre	13.80

## Keeping Hogs Well.

Missouri and Kansas Farmer

Of all farm animals the hog will produce more pounds of meat from a given amount of feed stuff than any other class of animals. This fact explains the large numbers raised by the farmers generally and makes it very desirable that every precaution be taken to prevent disease and consequent loss. Hogs are more subject to disease than the other animals kept on the farm because their surroundings are generally more unsanitary. Diseases spread by means of germs and germs thrive in dark, damp and filthy places. The best practical preventative of disease among swine is to keep the yards and pens clean, well disinfected and exposed to the sun.

Another reason why hogs are subject to disease grows out of the fact that their food is not conducive to good health. Most farmers feed a poor kind of food. This food, while excellent for the purpose of fattening, lacks several essential elements. It is very poor in the muscle and bone producing elements when compared with oil meal, roots, legume crops and green food of all kinds. Animals fed in part on these are kept in better health and make a better growth. Farmers who suffer most with loss of swine from germ diseases are those who keep their hogs closely confined. If hogs are allowed to range over a considerable space and in this way find fresh spots to feed upon from day to day, they are much less apt to take disease. Many years ago the writer's father bought five sows from a distant neighbor for a low price. Not long after they died with some disease resembling cholera, and many of the other hogs upon the farm met the same fate. This illustration should teach one to be very careful in buying hogs, and also to keep those bought separate from the whole

herd for a considerable space of time. In fact, if a farmer has very many hogs, it is a good plan to have them separated into different droves and kept at considerable distance apart. In this way if one herd becomes infected the other will not necessarily take the disease.

It is becoming quite the fashion now among up-to-date farmers to dip their hogs. A number of very excellent preparations for this purpose are upon the market. By dipping in the spring and fall lice and worms, in general will be destroyed. Farmers starting with a good and well bred stock, if they observe the above suggestions, will save a considerable loss of a large part of their herd.

### INTESTINAL PARASITES OF THE HOG.

There are a number of different kinds of worms found in the alimentary canal of the hog, but probably the one most commonly found is a large white worm, varying in length from five to ten inches. This parasite is usually found in the small intestine. Other common varieties of the intestine include the trichinella worm of the small intestine, the tapeworm of the intestine and the striped worm of the large intestine. The effect of large numbers of any of these parasites is to interfere very materially with the growth of the hog. Young hogs and pigs are injured to a greater extent than adults as they frequently become stunted to such a degree that it is difficult to get them to grow and thrive as they should.

Generally no care is taken to prevent the hogs from becoming infected. One infected hog in the lot will, under ordinary conditions, soon infect all of the hogs in the lot, as the principal means of spreading the infection is through the dirt of the feed lot and by means of surface water that is frequently used for the hogs to drink and wallow in. The treatment for most of the intestinal worms is simple and generally very effective, there being a number of remedies available

The following are among the most effective of the remedies and the dose given is for each one hundred pounds of live weight. Fluid extract spigelia and senna mixed in equal parts in half ounce doses twice or three times a day until purging takes place. The feed or apple may be ground up and given in thirty grain doses three times a day for two days and then followed by a physic. A mixture of powdered worm-seed and arsenic in a teaspoonful dose twice a day is recommended. Farnum's is probably the best general remedy to use. Give two teaspoonfuls in milk or a small amount of tepid water daily for two days. If a number of pigs are to be treated they should be divided into lots of five or ten and then give the medicine mixed with their feed. All of the remedies should be followed with a purgative, except where the remedy itself is a physic. For this purpose give an ounce of castor oil or linseed oil. A mixture of salt and ash kept in the bins where the pigs can get what they will eat is a good remedy to use in preventing intestinal worms.

All persons desiring to grow alfalfa should send and get a copy of Coburn's Great Book of Alfalfa and study it closely. It will save money, time and hard work to everyone. Price only \$2 and worth far more to anyone. On sale by The Live Stock Inspector Woodward Okla. tf

Save The Chicks! It don't pay to go to the trouble of hatching little chicks unless you can keep them alive and growing. Crescent Poultry Food is especially designed for this purpose. For Sale at News Office. 46tf

Oliver Wendell Holmes said this for the encouragement of the tree planter: When we plant trees we are doing what we can to make our planet a more wholesome and happier place for those who come after us, if not for ourselves.

Roup has become almost a common disease among poultry, and it is doing much damage to the poultry industry everywhere. A well known poultry writer says: "No fowl is ever really cured of roup, and the disease is spread by the use of these apparently cured fowls as breeders."

Professor Babcock of the Wisconsin experiment station says that cows should receive about one ounce of salt each per day. Cows differ greatly in regard to their ability to live without salt. At the station mentioned cows were kept without salt to see how soon their health would appear to be affected by the deprivation. One cow showed the effects in a month and another in about a year. In time, however, the effect of not having enough salt is very injurious.

The value of the Babcock tester in determining the relative merits of different members of the herd must necessarily depend upon the frequency with which the tests are made, the number of milkings from which the sample is taken and the accuracy with which the test is carried through. Many have claimed that two or three tests, made at intervals of several months, with the weight of milk, will furnish a fairly accurate basis for estimating the fat yield of a cow for one year.

The most successful farmer is not always the best farmer. The former may raise fine stock and grow big crops, but if he does not also grow a crop of good ideas and rear a bunch of manly boys and womanly girls, and reach out the glad, helpful hand to push along right conditions in his community, state and nation, he lacks many qualifications which go to make up the best farmer. No farmer can limit his activities and his interests to the 160-acre farm and be what he ought to be.

## THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

W. E. BOLTON

WOODWARD, KANSAS CITY,  
OKLAHOMA, MISSOURIRepresented in Denver, Colo., by C. O.  
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AUGUST 15, 1907.

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**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 a change is desired. We require this on account of our heavy mailing list.

Social Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If you want a horse to drive up on the bit in good shape, feed him oats. The old saying about a horse feeling his oats is right. There is nothing else that will give a horse so much nerve and strength as a good feed of oats.—Up-to-Date Farming.

Any man has a right to quit a business which does not pay him. When farming doesn't pay have not farmers a right to quit it—to shut of excessive production, to take a vacation, or to quit selling until his products become worth their cost and his work remunerative? If the farmer may not do that, he is held to rules that are imposed upon nobody else.—Up-to-date Farming.

## St. Joe Markets.

So. St. Joseph, Mo., July 23, 1907  
The volume of cattle marketing is continuing very liberal in fact heavier at this point than it has been for several months. Considering the liberal receipts the market is holding good tone, and all fat attractive live beef is selling at full steady prices. In fact, the highest price of the season was paid there today for choice medium weight steers, \$6.90 being paid for one lot and \$6.85 for another. The bulk of steers were of a class to sell between \$6 and \$6.50 and show no change in price as compared with last week. Below a \$6 style of steers there has been some weakness apparent although no serious decline has occurred. Good dry lot cows and heifers continue to sell about steady, while others are somewhat lower but are finding a comparatively outlet. There is some increase in the volume of stocker and feeder trade with prices holding steady, the yards at present carrying a very fair supply of attractive quality cattle ranging from calves to heavy feeders.

The supplies of quarantine cattle are running quite large and while there was a little depression in prices on Monday, the trade was active to day prices full steady to strong. These southern cattle are proving quite attractive to local killers and they are taking them in preference to grassy natives of the same weight.

Receipts of hogs are running much lighter than last week at all points, and the market is on a strong up turn. Locally the prices today are fully 10c and 1c higher than the close of last week, and the indications are that this advance will not bring out an early increase in receipts and further advance may reasonably be looked for, at least until the country begins to loosen up and send in larger supplies. The bulk of hogs today sold at \$6 and \$6.10 with prime light ones selling up to \$6.15.

Receipts of sheep and lambs continue very light and the market has good strong tone for all attractive mutton stock, but offerings on common order do not meet much favor.

WARRICK,

## Notes in Passing.

It is better to change your occupation than to continue in it with a lack of love and interest for the work. The man who will neglect his poultry on the first day of the week because it is Sunday has no Christianity in his soul.

Cater to the wants and whims of the market; never mind what your own ideas are.

Rational management of the poultry industry will insure success, and mismanagement will ruin it and render it unprofitable.

Energy is a most desirable factor in poultry culture, but as a writer puts it, energy uncontrolled by common sense is a waste of forces which are given us to be utilized, not dissipated.

A breed may thrive and be profitable in one section of the country and not in another. Climate often has much to do with it. Dorking, for instance, is a hardy and profitable fowl in England, and just the reverse in this country. Our climate and changeable weather is to blame.

Herbert Johnson says there are many misleading statements made regarding the poultry business. Too much is said about profits and little about the expense and care. We are all liable to look upon the sunny side and overlook the work and care pertaining to the business.

Gentleness is a virtue in the poultry yard.

Poultry failures are often attributed to cold, dark, unventilated, poultry houses; improper food; unintelligent feeding and bad care.

Crowding often makes cripples.

E. O. Roessle says there may not be any very large fortunes to be made in poultry raising, but there is a handsome living for any one who has the love for the pursuit, the ability to raise and care for stock and a small capital to start with. These three things must go hand in hand; separately they cannot bring success.

Dry, sifted coal ashes makes the best covering for dropping boards or on the floors of small coops.

Systematize your work; keep strict account of both debit and credit. Give poultry keeping the same close attention that you bestow on your business affairs. There is as good a chance for business sense and system in conducting a poultry plant as there is in any other pursuit.—Up-to-Date Farming.

## Shrewd Tradesman.

From the Tulsa World:

Two weeks ago a Texas stockman arrived here with a carload of donkeys. He told the people here that the animals had been on the verge of starvation on the Texas plains, and that he had brought them here to fatten them up. The entire bunch, about fifty in number, were unloaded and parceled out among Tulsa youngsters, each being told he could have the pleasure and benefit of the animal for its board and keep until called for by the owner.

Yesterday the donkey man returned to claim his own. So attached to the gentle animals had some of the youngsters grown that nothing would do but that they own them and many an indulgent parent dug up from \$4 to \$10 each that his "kid" might gratify his desire.

It is said that one little girl, who had been "loaned" two donkeys, concealed one of them when she heard the donkey man was coming and has the little animal yet, although the owner is still on the hunt for it.

It would seem that this was a very shrewd method on the part of the stockman to dispose of his animals.

## Enforcement of Law.

A restaurant keeper in New Vory City has just been fined \$4,250 for violating the game laws. He had a nice lot of game birds which the law does not allow anyone to have in his possession after January 1. All the high-class restaurants are in the habit of evading these laws and anyone with money enough can get any kind of game he wants to pay for. As it happened, in this case, however, the law gives the inspectors half the fine and of course the inspectors had their eyes open. Law breakers of this class are so in the habit of having inspectors look for things with one eye shut that it was a surprise to have anything discovered. They are all kicking now on the law. They think laws should be made to work only on extremely poor people. The National Provisioner says: "Put the inspector on a straight salary, without fees and see how quickly these snap judgements would diminish." Sure they would. The restaurant men would cross their palms with silver and one of them couldn't see the carcass of a buffalo five feet away.

The time has come when all people must respect law—the rich as well as the poor. If laws are not just, repeal them; if they are just, enforce them. We have too many laws and some that are not worth the space they occupy on our state books.—Up-to-Date Farming.

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## Live Stock Show Dates.

Inter State Live Stock Show. St. Joseph, Sept. 23-28, 1907.  
 American Royal Live Stock Show. Kansas City, Oct. 14-19, 1907.  
 International Galloway Show. Chicago, Nov. 30, Dec. 7, 1907.  
 Southwestern Stock Show. Enid, Okla., Jan. 1908.  
 Western Stock Show. Denver Jan. 20-25, 1908.  
 Fort Worth Live Stock Show. Fort Worth, Tex., Mar. 1908.

Morgan horses are again coming into fashion. For several years everybody who raised horses has been going into heavy draft stock, but people are beginning to realize that there will be a big demand, one of these days, for a good all-round work horse for the farm and for light work in the cities. The heavy draft horse is all right for big loads in the city and for railroad building, logging, etc., but for ordinary work on a farm he will soon knock himself out. He is built for walking. On the other hand, the Morgan horse that weighs eleven to twelve hundred pounds can pull as big a load, or nearly so, and can stand the work better, and he can go to town on a trot after doing a day's work without hurting himself. There are other breeds about as good, but none better. Some of the pure-bred Morgan horses are too small for farm work and need to be crossed with the larger animals.—Up-to-Date Farming.

## A Stimulating Factor.

Perhaps no other one factor is doing more to promote the breeding of better live stock on farms of this country than the live stock shows that are being held annually at the big market centers.

These shows are a school in which the farmer and stock raiser may, at small cost, give himself and his whole family a course of instruction in the bettering of his flocks and herds, and by so doing increase the remuneration for his labors. The consumer is demanding better meats than formerly; the packer in turn demands a better animal out of which to make the meats, and the producer is encouraged to put the blood into his cattle, hogs and sheep that makes for the kind of animals the packer wants.

At the live stock show the producer may see and study the type of animal best suited to his taste and surroundings. These live stock shows are encouraged by the packer and meat consumer as well as by the breeder, and all point to a common end, viz: better stock and consequent better returns for labor and money spent in the production of live stock.

## Gov. Frantz's Tribute To The West Given At Denver.

Muskogee Phoenix: As one of the guests of honor at a banquet given to visitors by the business men and bankers of Denver during the Public Land convention, Gov. Frank Frantz of Oklahoma was called upon to respond to the toast "The West and Its Accomplishments." His response, which attracted much attention, was published with enthusiastic comment by the Denver papers, and is reproduced in the Phoenix for the permanent place in the oratory of Oklahoma it so richly deserves. Gov. Frantz said:

"Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: I come to you representing the Territories to the southwest soon to be made into the matchless state of Oklahoma, and deem it a distinguished honor to participate in the great convention of the men of the west, now in session in your splendid city. I want at this time to pay tribute to the imperial state of Colorado and to the magnificent city of Denver, and to say to you that both the city and state typify the spirit of the west, a spirit that does things, a spirit that has for its results great things accomplished. In accepting the invitation of your governor to participate in this convention, I did so on the theory that what is best for one man in the west is best for all of us, and yielding to no man in my admiration for those pioneers who have made a wilderness bloom as the rose. I have come to your city as an envoy from the Southland bringing a message of peace, contentment and prosperity.

"The subject assigned to me—"The West and Its Accomplishments"—is a subject on which even a mute might talk; a subject of which the deaf might hear. It is a subject so full of facts demonstrated, so full of all those things which go to make our country great, that in a brief address no one could give it more than a superficial sentence.

"The west has given to American life its true Americanism; the west has developed in American history more diamonds in the rough equal to the most polished of men than any other section of our country. Out of the west have come those men who dare and do and to these men, more than to any other class, this country owes its greatness. I think it particularly fortunate that this convention is held at this particular time. I think it particularly fortunate that from this convention will go out a message to the East of loyalty that may be put in the text books of the New England schools. We have heard since our arrival here something said of States' rights, and in my opinion, under the excitement of the moment, some things perhaps have been said susceptible of a different construction from that intended by the speaker. States' rights in the sense of disloyalty to the government of the United States and its birth and bloody baptism at Fort Sumpter and was buried at Appomattox. No loyal American citizen will at this late day dig down into that grave and resurrect its remains. "Living my life as I have on the fringed edge of civilization; I know

something of the important part it has played in the history of our country. The west with its broad skies, with its broad skies, with its boundless prairies with its snow capped peaks appeals to a man's patriotism as does no other section of the union, and no man breathing in the western atmosphere who thinks seriously for himself can be disloyal to his flag or to his country.

"The west gave to us as west it then was, the immortal Lincoln, and unconquerable Grant. It gave to us John Brown of Ossawatimie, and the peerless Ingalls. It gave to us the pathfinder, Fremont, and the great civilizer, Miles. It gave to us Senator Tom Carter, Senator Clarence D. Clark, Governor Burchfield and your own Henry M. Teller. The west is rich in the traditions of Houston, of Crockett, of Payne and of Stanford. It is rich in its memories of Warren, of Wilson, of Stewart, of Newlands and Tabor, and when the big chapters of our nation's history are written, the names most conspicuous will be those that come from out the west, names that stand for the west and its accomplishments.

"Mr. Chairman, it is my opinion that life in the west broadens a man and that it makes of him the most typical American citizen and to my mind, to this fact perhaps more than to anything else, does the President of the United States now owe his popularity among the people. Inherit in the breast of every American citizen there is a something implanted that forces him to admire the man who makes good, and as the pace is hottest in the west where every one stands on his self-created foundation, the man who passes muster here measures up to the highest standard anywhere. On the college campus, on the ranch, as excise commissioner of New York, as assistant secretary of the navy, on the bloody battlefield of San Juan, as the chief executive of the Empire State as vice president and president, the man whose very name we all love, has made good and to any student of his life must come the conviction that to the imprint made on his character by the great west, his success is largely due; and though the east may claim him as its own, you gentlemen know and I know that except for the west and its influence on his character, we would not now be living under the administration of that greatest American citizen—the matchless Roosevelt. If the west had never accomplished anything else than forming and framing the character of this man, it would be entitled to a place on the program at every banquet board in every banquet hall in this great country and no better characterization of that toast could be given than the subject assigned to me and to which I ask you all to rise and drink "The West and Its accomplishments."

The Interstate Live Stock and Horse Show Association will hold its second annual show in St. Joseph the week of September 23-28. While this is only the second show to be given by the Interstate, this show is being recognized by all the leading breeding associations in the country, and the week of September 23-28 will see the greatest collection of the best there is in live stock on exhibition in the magnificent show grounds at the St. Joseph stock yards.

## Shall Men Raise Their Hats?

Vienna is struggling with the question, "Shall men continue to raise their hats in salutation of women or shall the military form of simply touching the hat be substituted?" Hundreds of letters have been published in one of the papers, and at last accounts no side seemed to have gained any advantage. A physician says: "You must change the style of head covering before you can hope for a change. A turban would never be raised, and the cap, helmet or shako, being a part of the uniform, will also remain on the head of the saluting man. But the modern hat will be raised with more or less flourish until our men learn a lesson from America, where men raise their hats only to women or to men when in women's company. If we were as far advanced as that and had discarded the everlasting hat raising salutation for everybody this controversy would die. The custom had its origin with the men who took off their hats when they passed a church or a roadside chapel or cross, or when they met a religious procession. Then, when they met a woman whom they honored the hat was removed, which implied: 'See I raise my hat to you as I would to a sacred one.' Gradually the number of saluted ones became larger, until now it embraces everybody and the worth of the bare-headed salute has been destroyed.

## Science and Kitchen.

From the Outlook:

The Lake Placid Conference on Home Economics held its ninth annual session during the first week of this month at the Lake Placid Club in the Adirondacks. This conference, begun a few years ago in a modest way, has assumed important proportions, not by reason of its size, but because of the character and influence of the teachers and experts whom it gathers together for the reading of papers and the discussion of questions of home administration. Moreover, it is indicative of a growing interest in the country in the scientific treatment of sanitation, diet, clothing, domestic service and industrial art, all of which have such a profound influence upon the individual and the family in home life. The interesting fact was brought out at the conference that the Middle Western States are making greater progress in the scientific study of home-making than perhaps any other section of the country. The Domestic Science Associations, affiliated with the Farmers' Institute of the state of Illinois, are permeating every town and village and rural community. In this particular work the Federation of Women's Clubs is playing an effective part. It was admitted by the delegates to the conference from various educational institutions that a great defect in our schools and colleges for both sexes is found in the housekeeping administration; college and school trustees are not yet awake to the fact that the kitchen and dormitory need well-trained scientists as well as the classroom.

# Crescent Antiseptic.

The Greatest Healer Ever Known to Science.

Non-Poisonous, Non-Irritating.

Allays Inflammation and Stops Pain from any Cause.

## FOR FAMILY USE

Cures Old and Chronic Sores, Sore Eyes, Ring Worm, Swelling, Eczema, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Nasal Catarrh, Hay Fever, Itching, Blind or Bleeding Piles, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Corns, and Bunions. Stings and Bites of Poisonous Insects, Reptiles and Bites of Dogs.

## A SPECIFIC

For Burns and Scalds (takes fire out immediately). Diphtheria, Croup, Sore Throat, Gonorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Eczema, Carbuncles, Risings, Boils, Poison Oak Affections, Milk Leg, Ulcers and Open Wounds, Sore, Blistered and Offensive Feet.

## FOR ANIMALS

Cures Barb Wire Fence Cuts, Swellings, Halter Burns, Harness Sores, Wounds, or Sores of any kind, all Hoof Diseases and Lameness. Sure cure for rusty nail wounds in horses feet and will prevent Lockjaw when properly used; an absolute specific for Pink Eye; invaluable for catarrh and Distemper; stops bleeding and heats without a scar when promptly used. A sure preventive of Hog Cholera when used in their drinking water. Used in wounds where screw worms have been it heals the wound quickly and worms will not return again.

## FOR FOWLS

Cures and prevents Cholera, Cures Sachead, Limberneck and Roup

## DIRECTIONS

For the use of Crescent Antiseptic on Human Beings, Animals and Fowls.

FOR CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, BURNS, SCALDS—Apply freely, use open gauze bandage, not necessary to exclude the air entirely.

FOR SORE THROAT—Apply Crescent Antiseptic, full strength, with atomizer, or gargle with solution of one part Crescent Antiseptic to five parts water.

FOR SORE EYES—One part Crescent Antiseptic to ten parts water makes a soothing and healing wash.

POISON OAKS—Crescent Antiseptic applied full strength is a specific.

LEUCORRHOEA—Crescent Antiseptic one part, warm water five parts. Inject twice daily.

CATARRH AND HAY FEVER—Spray nostrils freely several times daily.

CAUTION—Cleanse affected parts of all greasy substances and soap before applying Antiseptic.

GUARANTEED TO CURE any sore or inflammation from any cause. Satisfaction positively guaranteed or money refunded.

FOR SALE BY

**BOLTON STOCK AND POULTRY FOOD DEPOT.**

First Door South of Post Office.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA



**LITTLE VISITS WITH UNCLE BY**

### Do You?

When the darkest clouds are set,  
Do you always cry and fret?  
Do you cry or do you try  
Just to get a better view  
Where the sun is shining through?  
Do you?

When the load is hard to bear,  
Do you give up in despair?  
Do you cry or do you try  
Just to whistle blithe and gay  
And forget the rugged way?  
Do you?

When your heart with grief is sore,  
Do you worry it some more?  
Do you cry or do you try  
Just to think of sun and field  
And the blossoms that they yield?  
Do you?

Don't you know, my dear, that tears  
Only add to grief and fears?  
Then don't cry but rather try  
Just to smile when clouds are black—  
You will find it helps a stack!  
Do you?

### Mind Meanderings.

There are more solitary horsemen in novels than in the bridle-paths of the Great West.

A lay figure—the hen.  
If your head spins, it is a good top.  
Grist mill employes always work during meal time.

No sensible woman would go to the milliner's for a rainbow or to the ribbon department for a window sash.

The pawn-broker is the greatest time-keeper of the age.

To please a woman, make her think she is an enigma.

He kissed her hand.  
Said she, "My land,  
I wouldn't dare to name the day!  
The reason why

You've such a hand to mouthy way!  
History doesn't belong in Cupid's library along with love and marriage. It would repeat itself too often in the divorce court.

You cannot blame wives for thinking John is the only honest man on earth. He usually talks that way at the dinner table.

Every time my wife and I move we sit down in the middle of the rooms we are leaving and "wonder where we will be next year at this time," and then my wife, just to be cheerful, never fails to add, "It's hard to tell; maybe we'll all be dead. And then she goes to work and plans our new house all over again.



Up against the reel thing—the man who is hit by a windlass.

Paul Revere never could have made that ride in an automobile without stopping for repairs.

An optimist is one who believes the weather report he reads in the news-

### Paper

A housewife should never insult a tramp by offering him a chop as a hand-out.

There was an old porter from Hale who drank too much suds from a pail—  
He grappled the tiger  
And now this poor "niger"  
Is waiting in jail without bail!

The editor of a local paper in a small Kansas town has been blowing his annual call to this effect: "We are going over our books, and if this paper is being received by any person dead since January 1, they will confer a great favor by notifying us at once."

### The Practical Side.

It takes a lot of cash  
To back a woman's "Yes"—  
But Love oft turns the trick  
Without a cent; I guess.

In fact "where Love is King,"  
Why should a lover care?  
The rent is always paid  
On castles in the air—  
But when the deed is done  
And baby needs some shoes,  
If cash is not in sight,  
It gives the parents blues!

It gives the parents blues  
To find—Oh, bitter gall—  
They cannot eat their love  
Or kisses—after all!

Herbert Spencer tells this story of a woman acquaintance: "Vain, as well as willful-minded, she professed to have a high admiration for Shakespeare and was partial to reading his plays aloud and considered that she declaimed the speeches extremely well. On one occasion after enlarging upon her reverence for him she ended by saying: 'Ah, I often wish that he were alive, and that I had him here. How we would enjoy one another's conversation!'"

### The Grouch.

The man who loves to grumble  
At all things night and day,  
Would grumble at perfection—  
Because he's built that way!

*Byron Williams*

## Woodward Produce Markets.

As furnished by H. B. Greer dealer in fresh and salt meat, ice and groceries. Buyer of hides, poultry, butter, eggs, and general farm products. Corrected weekly.

Hens & pullets	6 cts per pound
Springs & broilers	5 " " "
Turkeys, not wanted	7 " " "
Ducks full feathered	5 " " "
Ducks young	5 " " "
Geese full feathered	6 " " "
Roosters old	10 " each
Pull hides	2c less than others
Green salted hides	7 " per pound
" hide-not salted	6 " " "
Butter for shipping	12 " " "
Butter first class	15 " " "
Cabbage retail	4 " " "
Eggs	9 " dozen
Egg cases, empty	30 cts
Cream C. T. Wells	23

Fresh meats	
Sirloin steak	17 " per pound
Round steak	15 " " "
Chuck steak	10 " " "
Broiling Meat	6 " " "
Porter House	12 1/2 " " "
lce in hundred pound lots	50 cts
lce in smaller quantities	60 " "
lce in ton lots	40 " "

Apples	2 00 cts per bushel
Potatoes	90 " " "
Oats	40 " " "
Corn	47 " " "
Wheat, 50 test	93 " " "
Kaffir corn	48 " " "
Corn seed	\$1.50 per cwt
Choice self working	\$69-65 per ton
Good self working	59-60 " "
Medium self working	40-50 " "
Slightly damaged	31-40 " "
Badly damaged	20-30 " "
Fancy shed cured whi-k	65-80 " "
Cotton No. 1	2 65 " "
" " 2	2 00-2 40 " "
Horse hides	\$1.00 to \$1.75

Cattle	
Cows	\$3.25-3.50 per cwt
Heifers	3.25-3.50 " "
Steers	3.75-4.25 " "
Large veal calves	3.00-3.50 " "
Hogs	5.25 " "

Wyatt & Parson will buy hogs at 110 under the K. C. price except on days of ship ment when they will pay lce of K. C. price.

hot water and gently stir the cream until the thermometer tells you that it is ready for the churn.

Here are the deductions of a Wisconsin investigator which are strongly in favor of the silo on the dairy farm. Creamery patrons who fed ensilage averaged \$52.52 per cow; while those who did not feed ensilage received on an average of but \$34.00 per cow, a difference of \$18.52 in favor of the ensilage men.

horses, which has long held the foremost place among popular publications. There are many persons who own horses, who appreciate the value of the equines and who want to know how best to care for the animals.

In feeding breeding ewes the chief consideration should be securing the best ration for the growth and development of the lambs, and at the same time have the ewes in the best condition at lambing time. Cottonseed cake should be fed only in very small quantities. A good ration consists of a pound of shell corn and linseed meal mixed in the proportion of three parts corn to one of linseed meal, together with a little alfalfa along with the buffalo grass. A little wheat bran near lambing time is good and tends to increase the milk supply.

Elsewhere in this issue is found the advertisement of T. P. Howell, who has for sale some of the finest strains of horses in the country. This sale is made for the purpose of closing a partnership. As these horses go at a private sale, those interested had best not delay, but address

E. P. HOWELL,  
Davis I. T.

Black Leg Vaccine, Fresh, For Sale at this office. Strings, Pellet or Powder form as desired. The best, and is a sure preventive. 37 t

## I Am A Better Man.

Ariola, Tex., 7-14, 1907.—I think the Byrue Business Colleges are the best institutions of their kind in the U. S. The training that they give their pupils is actual face to face business from start to finish. They are different from most business colleges, i. e., they do more than they claim to do for their pupils, while on the other hand, all the other colleges do not near come up to what they claim to do.

They have the cleanest, most zealous most thorough and most social set of instructors that it has ever been my lot to meet. They will not have any other kind on the faculty. Students environments are such while there, that they are bound to leave there better morally, as well as mentally. They have the best discipline of any school of its size and kind that can be found anywhere. They are firm, yet they are kind. If you ever expect to attend a business college, I would advise you to attend theirs. I feel that I am a better man for having attended their school.

ED RICHARDSON.  
Write for 162 page beautifully illustrated catalog. Investigate the merits of the Byrue Business Colleges, which are located as follows: Fredonia Business College, Fredonia, Kas., Tyler Commercial College, Tyler, Tex., Memphis Commercial College, 46 N. Second street, Memphis, Tenn., and Athens Business College, Athens, Ga. Address the school you would prefer to attend.

## NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt



The annual butchering on the farm is a great event to the country boy, but care should be taken that it does not become a brutalizing influence upon the younger children of the family.

## Santa Fe Excursions

Summer Tourists Chicago and St. Louis. Round trip tickets will be sold to Chicago at \$32.25 for round trip and St. Louis at \$24.55 daily, June 1 to Sept. 30, 1907. Limited to return Oct. 31, 1907.

Special Excursion to City of Mexico on June 1st to 25th inclusive, and June 20th to July 12th inclusive. One fare for round trip. Stop over both directions. Ask agent about it.

Special Summer Tourist Rates to points in Canada, June to Sept. One fare plus \$2.00 for round trip, also to points in New England states. Ask ticket agent about it.

Summer Tourist Tickets to points in Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Utah and Wyoming on Sale June 1st to Sept. 30. Final return limit Oct. 31st 1907. Rates and all information furnished upon application.

Summer Tourist Rates to all points on Pacific coast on sale June 1st to Sept. 15th with liberal stop over privileges enroute with side trips to all points of interest. Final return limit Oct. 31st.

National Education Association, Los Angeles July 8th to 17th. One fare for round trip via direct routes. Stop over allowed on going passage prior to Sept. 10th. Tickets on sale June 22 to July 5 1907.

Jamestown Exposition April 26th to Nov. 30th. Tickets on sale April 26th to Nov. 30th, 1907. Ask ticket agent for rates and limits.

Summer Tourists Rates to all points south and southeast to southern resorts. Rates and full information furnished by ticket agent.

E. S. GUNN, City Passenger Agent.

### Spanish Salad.

From August What-To-Eat.  
Shred a green pepper from which the seeds have been removed; peel and slice four tomatoes and arrange the pepper and tomatoes on crisp green lettuce leaves. Stone and chop fine two dozen olives; mix these through the salad. Place on ice to become thoroughly cold. When ready to serve pour over the salad a French dressing to which a few drops of garlic juice has been added.

Carry your religion into your farming.

Poultrymen as a rule prefer eggs from two-year-old hens for hatching.

Enthusiasm is as important an asset in farming as in any other business.

The breaks in your neighbor's fence are easier to see sometimes than those in your own.

Crumbly cheese can be remedied in the manufacture. A variety of conditions may give rise to this fault.

Let the garden be half the living. The garden plot may not only be a money maker but a health giver.

A good show for the pure maple sugar product now is the new pure food law. Will help the farmer some.

Rhubarb needs lots of manure, it requires from 25 to 50 loads per acre annually to secure a paying crop.

## CRESCENT STOCK FOOD

The finest tonic, appetizer, didest-er and assimilator on earth

### Crescent Poultry Food

Keeps Poultry healthy and makes hens lay.

### Crescent Antiseptic

Guaranteed to cure wounds and sores and reduce inflammation of any kind. Takes fire out of burns instantly. Cures sore head, roup, limberneck and cholera in fowls

### Crescent Disinfectant

Kills Lice, mites, fleas, insects of all kinds, the most powerful disinfectant on the market, removes all disagreeable and offensive odors and places premises in sweet healthy condition.

### Crescent Stock Dip

The cheapest disinfectant on the market. Kills ticks and lice, cures mange, scab and etch and does not injure the animal.

Manufactured by  
**CRESCENT CHEMICAL CO.**

FT. WORTH, TEXAS  
Sold and Satisfaction Positively Guaranteed By

**Bolton Stock and Poultry Food Depot**  
1st Door South of Post Office  
WOODWARD, OKLA.

People engaged in chicken raising as a business have proved without doubt that a single kind kept to itself makes the most money.

Make it a practice every spring to set out a few trees on the farm. You will be surprised as the years roll by to see what a showing you will make in timber.

A hump-backed lamb has an empty stomach or something worse. Find out the trouble and then remedy it. Perhaps the ewe has not enough milk to nourish the little fellow.

Remember that cloudy warm weather is the best for the sprouting of seeds and for this reason the seeds of the garden should be planted at a time to secure these conditions.

From experiments at the Maine experiment station the indications are that by selecting best layers for breeding purposes, and by proper feeding, the average egg yield of a flock can be increased.

The chicken with a broken leg can be easily saved if worth saving by encasing the leg in a splint made of narrow strips of strong cotton cloth saturated in melted glue.

A novelty which some seedmen are offering is what is called corn wheat. It would be well for farmers to let agricultural colleges and experiment stations investigate the value of such a novelty before experimenting with it.

Disgusting sight, those manure laden cattle, and no doubt if one could learn the true inner feelings of the patient creatures we would find that they were disgusted too; disgusted with their owners for letting them live in filth.

Fruit trees should be planted, not set, with emphasis on the planted. The soil should be given as careful preparation as for any other crop and the tree carefully placed and the dirt worked in around the roots. Hasty, careless work is responsible for many an unthrifty tree.

## WANT COLUMN.

ONE CENT A WORD.

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

### NO MORE BLIND HORSES.

For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other sore eyes, Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a sure cure.

### 30-DAYS FREE TRIAL OLD HICKORY BUGGIES

We sell these splendid buggies direct to you, at lowest factory price. Saves you one-half.

GUARANTEED 2 YEARS

"Old Hickory" buggies have quality, have style, have finish, and the lasting quality that no other buggy can equal. You will be surprised at the low factory prices. Write for Catalog today.



Member Paxton Mercantile Co. 1460 W. 9th St. Kansas City, Mo.

### KILLANCURE STOCK DIP.

Double in value; about half the cost. Is absolutely safe. Cures all skin diseases of cattle, sheep and hogs. Kills ticks, mites and fleas. Also excellent disinfectant. Used by all leading stockmen of Mexico, where tick and scab are hardest to control. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sample free. Eminent DOCTOR'S ADVICE for the asking. KILLANCURE STOCK DIP CO. 307 Altman Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

### FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS.

of the best English strains in America; forty years experience in breeding these fine hounds for my own sport, I now offer them for sale. Send stamp for catalog.

T. B. HUDSPETH, Sibley, Jackson Co., Mo.

**CORN HARVESTER** cuts and throws in piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts equal with a corn binder. Price \$15. Circulars free, showing Harvester at work. NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., Salina, Kas.



**R. T. Frazier,**  
Pueblo, Colorado.  
Send For No. 8. Catalogue.

Price 25 Cents  
**TRAVELERS  
GUIDE**

### Poultry Notes.

Women succeed where men fail—in the poultry business.

Four dozen eggs a year is the average annual record of a turkey.

Regularity in feeding is one of the prerequisites to success in raising fowls.

It's time to begin selecting the breeders, and to mate them for better stock.

Fowls like green food in the morning better than at any other time during the day.

It is as easy to fail in the poultry business as in any other, but it's just as easy to succeed.

In cold weather it is a good plan to gather eggs several times a day, so they will not become chilled.

A dissatisfied man is generally a poor workman, and the same rule applies to hens. Make them happy and they will lay.

Chicago physician claims to have discovered that turkeys are subject to consumption. Well, that's what we raise them for.

Trap nests will show what hens lay and which hens lay certain eggs, thus enabling the breeder to know exactly what he is doing.

If the hens look dumpy and appear to be sick, the cause can generally be found by examining the grit box. If it is empty, fill it and note how soon the owls cheer up.

The hopper method of feeding poultry is coming more into favor all the time. A different kind of food is placed in every hopper and the birds are allowed to help themselves.

Poultry ranches have been established in nearly every State in the union, and some of them send out from twenty to fifty thousand boilers each year. But don't let that keep you from raising some.

The demand always exceeds the supply, and your profits will be just as large in proportion as those of the wholesale dealer.

### Farm Laborers.

The cry that continues to go up from the West for farm laborers and the failure of the unorganized efforts to get them, reinforces the suggestion made in these columns recently that the state authorities should inaugurate a systematic policy in the matter by establishing agencies at the Atlantic seaports, or, better still, in European countries, to induce a desirable class of farm immigrants to settle in the Western states.

This system was adopted years ago by the manufacturers and mine owners of the Eastern states, and its beneficial results have been conspicuously manifested in their lines of industry. There is no reason why it could not be made just as successful in securing thousands of experienced farmers, or young men who have grown up on the farms of Germany, France, Northern Italy and other countries. The

Missouri authorities in particular could find an ideal class of workers to settle up the southwestern part of the state in the wine growing regions of France and Switzerland. The Ozarks have been called "the Switzerland of America" because of the similarity between the climate and soil as well as the scenery of the two regions. Swiss immigrants would find themselves in congenial surroundings in the Ozark mountains, and there is no doubt that they would soon develop that part of the state into conditions resembling those in their native country, where profitable vineyards dot every hillside and well kept dairies flourish abundantly. There are no better workers or more desirable immigrants than the Swiss, and the entire state would be better off for their coming. Intelligent agency work, however, could be made effective in England and Scotland and in Norway and Sweden as well as on the continent of Europe. It would cost comparatively little to establish and maintain agencies in the favored parts of these countries, and the results would amply repay the state for its trouble.—Kansas City Star.

### Power of the Journalist.

The journalist cannot make laws, but he makes the lawmakers. He is the unseen factor in every polling booth. He is present, invisible, in every cabinet. No door is locked to him. He is everywhere, always. Nothing happens that he has not seen, there is no corner of the world to which he has not been. He has the master-key of government. He can make wars and bring peace; he can make revolutions and destroy them. He has more power in the market than the stock exchange. Even the scales of legal justice may be subject to his will. Without him life as we know it would be impossible. He stands between light and darkness, between social peace and civil war, between democracy and despotism, between the freedom of the twentieth century and the inquisition of the Middle Ages. He is the guardian of the liberties of the human race.—Arthur Mee in Marmaworth's Self Educator.

### Fourth Annual Meeting; American Breeders' Association.

The American Breeders' Association will hold its fourth annual meeting at Washington, D. C., January 28, 29 and 30, 1908. Secretary James Wilson, the president of the Association, will speak and other able and prominent men are being secured to take part in the program.

The sessions will be held in the National Rifles Armory, 918 G St., N. W.

## The Elmhurst

F. HULETT, Prop.

The Best Kept Hotel in the Panhandle,

Fine Sample Rooms.

Amarillo, Tex.

When visiting Kansas City, stop at the

BLOSSOM HOUSE,

Opposite Union Depot.

## THE STOCK HOTEL

Good Meals. Clean Beds. Prompt Service.

One block from Live Stock Exchange Building at Stock

Yards,

Kansas City.

Missouri

## Deleware Hotel

CATTLEMEN'S HEADQUARTERS.

140 Rooms. 50 Rooms with Bath.

Fort Worth, Texas.

Long & Evans, Props.

## Carey Hotel

Wichita, Kan.



\$2.50 and \$3.50 per day

Headquarters for Commercial and Stockmen.

HUMPHREYS & BAYFIELD, Props.

## 5000 Telegraphers NEEDED

Annually, to fill the new positions created by Railroad and Telegraph Companies. We want YOUNG MEN and LADIES of good habits, etc.

### Learn Telegraphy AND R. R. ACCOUNTING.

We furnish 75 per cent of the Operators at 1 Station Agents in America. Our six schools are the largest exclusive Telegraph Schools IN THE WORLD. Established 20 years and endorsed by all leading Railway Officials.

We execute a \$250 Bond to every student & furnish him or her a position paying from forty to sixty dollars a month in States east of the Rock Mountains, or from seventy-five to one hundred dollars a month in States west of the Rockies, immediately upon graduation.

Students can enter at any time. No vacations. For full particulars regarding any of our Schools, write direct to our executive office at Cincinnati, O. Catalogue free.

THE

## Morse School of Telegraphy.

Cincinnati, O.  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Texarkana, Tex.

Buffalo, N. Y.  
LeCrosse, Wis.  
San Francisco, Cal.

314m  
(Please mention this paper.)

**A RARE \$100 BILL TURNS UP  
Red-back Speciman of 1865 Issue  
Puzzled Bank Officials.**

From the New York Times.

While the new \$10 gold certificates have given the receiving tellers of the city banks much annoyance recently through the ease with which they may be mistaken for the gold notes of \$20 denomination, a far more troublesome visitor in the shape of a crisp \$100 bill of curious design wandered into one of the downtown banks the other day.

The unfamiliar bill was of yellow paper, the printing on the front was black, while the principal device was that of an eagle above the United States shield and the stars and stripes. But the most curious part of the bill was the back, which, in complete contrast to the yellow, green and brown back of the current notes, was red in color, and the words 'One Hundred Dollars, in very large letters, extended from one end to the other.

The receiving teller had never seen a United States bill of this kind, and was especially puzzled by the red back. He called to his assistance employees of the bank of thirty years' experience, but they were equally at sea regarding the bill's identity.

So it was sent to the sub-treasury, and word soon came back that the bill was "just as good as gold," being of the first series of gold certificates issued by the United States. It apparently had laid between the leaves of a book, where no doubt it had rested since 1865, the year of its issue, at which time there was a very high premium on gold, and at the time the bill had been put away it was worth \$160 in any other kind of money.

This series was issued for banking and clearing house purposes, and a specimen hardly ever got into circulation. At the time of its appearance deposits of gold were made with the government, for which the certificates were issued, these greatly facilitating gold transfers.

**Osage Cattle are Fat.**

From the Kansas City Star.

Grass fat cattle from the Osage nation marketed in Kansas City so far this summer have been unusually fat notwithstanding that they have been shipped twenty to thirty days earlier than usual. It was supposed at the beginning of the movement of Texas cattle to the Indian pastures that they would not be fat enough for market until the middle of August or the first of September, as the early grass growing season was backward. The past three months, however, were unusually favorable for the pastures and as a rule the 2 and 4-year-old steers were fatter than in former years when they entered the reservations. This has made early marketing possible and has been highly profitable to the owner.

Good 1,000 to 1,100-pound steers are bringing \$4.40 to \$5 and some with a corn ration along with the grass have sold up to \$5.75. These prices are fully 50 to 75 cents higher than at this time last year. The best steers from the Osage nation will have been

marketed within the next two weeks, though shipments will be received from there as late as October.

The most reliable estimate of the number of cattle on Osage pastures is 150,000, about 25,000 more than last year.

Close to 70,000 cattle were received in Kansas City during the month of June and the first three weeks in July from Indian territory and that portion of Oklahoma below the quarantine line.

There is a belief among stockmen that this will be the last year the Creek, Cherokee and Osage nations will be open to the big cattlemen from Texas, as there is a disposition on the part of the United States government to encourage leasing in small tracts and give the small operator a chance. Texas cattlemen now jointly lease several thousand acres from the Indians and pay forty to sixty cents an acre for five months. They say if they are forced to rent in small tracts it will make ranging impracticable and do away with the large pastures in the United States.

**Only a Human Life.**

Under the above caption the Kansas City Journal relates one of those only too often occurrences which almost daily occur in our great cities. It follows:

"A woman is facing death in a little home out on Cherry street. She is facing it as bravely as ever a human being laid his life upon the altar of love or duty. The story is one of those simple little tragedies that are happening every day. An honest, industrious workingman had saved enough to take his sick wife to the far West, where there is healing in the soft air. Through one of those miscarriages of justice which sometimes occur he was thrown into prison for an offense of which he seems to have been entirely innocent, though his guilt or innocent does not affect the case of the woman. She cheerfully took her little hoard and spent it in the effort to release her husband, knowing that it represented more than he could save in time to be of benefit to her. The sacrifice was for the time in vain, and when the husband was pardoned, after the little fund was spent, the law's delays prolonged his absence from her bedside. She is in want, and her condition is pitiful. "Can nothing be done for this woman?"

Save The Chicks! It don't pay to go to the trouble of hatching little chicks unless you can keep them alive and growing. Crescent Poultry Food is especially designed for this purpose. For Sale at News Office. 46 tf

**Get All Your Wool Is Worth.**

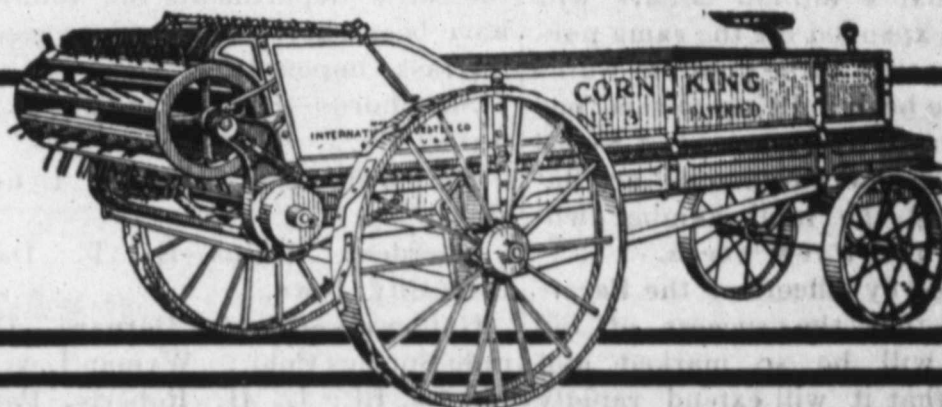
Wool Growers! Buyers in the country are trying to obtain your wool at a low price to make up for last year's losses. If you want the highest market price instead of the lowest

**Ship Your Wool To Us**

We will get full value for you at once, and do it for one cent a pound commission.

Reference any bank anywhere. Write us today.

Silberman Brothers, 122, 124, 126, 128 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.



**100 PER CENT MORE VALUE  
OUT OF THE MANURE PILE**

WOULDN'T you like to get all the value out of the manure—the only fertilizer produced on the farm?

There's an alarming waste in the way manure is ordinarily handled. It is an easy matter to get double the value that most farmers are now getting from it.

Don't let it lie in piles in the barnyard indefinitely, to ferment and burn up from a third to a half of its fertilizing content.

Don't allow the rains to drain and wash away into the streams the rich liquids that are so valuable for plant food.

Don't haul it out and throw it in piles in the fields to waste.

Haul it out as it is produced, when it is fresh, while it is in its most valuable form, while it contains all its fertilizing elements, and distribute it evenly and thinly so that the land will receive every particle of its fertilizing content.

The Corn King return apron spreader and the Cloverleaf endless apron spreader are both made exceptionally strong and durable. The operation of each machine is controlled by a single

lever. The quantity of manure to be spread is regulated by means of this lever, the range of adjustment being from 3 to 30 loads.

Certain features are peculiar to these two spreaders and not found on other spreaders, such as the vibrating leveling rake which brings the manure up square and level to the beater, and the driving of the aprons by applying power to both sides, thus avoiding binding, friction and twisting, with consequent breakage.

The wheels are made of steel with broad tires, and the front wheels cut under to permit short turning. The draft is as light as can be secured in any spreader which provides the necessary strength to sustain the proper working apparatus.

The Corn King and Cloverleaf spreaders are made in sizes to meet the needs of the users, and can be secured by calling upon the local dealer.

Call for catalogs and colored hangers illustrating and describing these machines, or write us for little booklet on wasteful practices on the farm, which you will be thoroughly interested in reading.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA**  
(Incorporated)  
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

**FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM**

FOUR MILES NORTH OF LEXINGTON, O. T.

**SHORT HORN CATTLE  
POLAND-CHINA HOGS**

Herd bulls Ravenwood Count 2nd 181,574, and Scotch Vincent 2nd 215,393; Scotch and Scotch Topped cows of elect breeding and individuality. The home of the Grand Champion Sweep Stakes bull and cow also first in herd at Oklahoma City Royal Feby., 23, 24 & 25 Herd Boar Axlines Perfection 32,695.

E. E. ALKIRE Proprietor

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE

**GET ONTO THE**

**Live Stock Inspector**

**SUBSCRIPTION LIST**

**TO CONTROL COTTON PRICES.  
Farmers' Union in Texas Will  
Store This Season's Crop.**

Austin, Tex.—The cotton warehouse movement, which was inaugurated in Texas by the Farmers' union about a year ago, has grown to big proportions. It is estimated that more than 1 million dollars have been invested by the Farmers' union in this state in the erection of cotton warehouses and by the opening of the cotton season an additional 1/2 million dollars will have been expended for the same purpose. More than three hundred warehouses have been built up to this time at an estimated average cost of \$3,000 each. Many new warehouses are being built and the total number will reach 500 within a few weeks.

It is stated by officers of the Farmers' Union that the success of the new plan will be so marked and gratifying that it will extend rapidly all over the south during the next two or three years. It is expected that by the opening of cotton season next year there will be not less than 1,500 cotton warehouses in operation in Texas. The particular object of the warehouse movement is to bring about a material increase in the price of cotton. It is hoped to maintain a minimum price of twelve cents per pound for the staple. In order to accomplish this concerted action on the part of the growers is necessary. The plan also involves doing away with the middleman, who in the past has reaped a good share of the profits in the sale of the product.

The Farmers' Union, as a step in its general cotton holding plan, established a school in Houston where certain of its members are taught how to class cotton. This cotton classers' school is operated under the direction of the state organization of the Farmers' Union. The attendance has been large ever since the school opened several months ago and its graduates are said to be competent to go into the market and buy and class cotton as well as the professional buyer, who is now to be relegated to the rear.

The number of Farmers' Union warehouses this year will not be sufficient to handle more than a fourth of the Texas crop, but even by the storage and judicious marketing of four or five hundred thousand bales an appreciable effect should be had upon the market. It is claimed that when the storage capacity of the state is increased to a point where the whole of the crop can be taken care of the real worth of the cotton can always be obtained. It is planned to market the staple just as conditions warrant. Considerable money will be required to put the scheme into practice and to maintain the warehouses, but it is stated by the men at the head of the movement that banks throughout the state have offered to give all the financial support that may be necessary in order to insure the success of the plans.

The campaign for the establishment of cotton warehouses has been conducted in a systematic way by the Farmers' Union. The buildings are confined to no particular

section of the state. They are scattered through all of the cotton belt. Some of the warehouses are very large and substantial structures, costing all the way from \$3,000 to \$25,000 each. In the smaller places, however, where many of the buildings are erected, the cost has been about \$1,500 each.

**Great List of Judges.**

Judges for the several departments in the forthcoming Interstate Live Stock and Horse show have been announced and they are all men of wide reputation in the live stock world. In the cattle departments the following have been chosen and have accepted the tasks imposed:

Shorthorns—F. M. Marshall, Blackwater, Mo.  
Herefords—Dan Black, Lyndon, Ohio.

Aberdeen Angus—E. T. Davis, Iowa City, Iowa.

Galloways—George Bernard, Colorado Springs Colo.; Wyman Lovjoy, Roscoe, Ill.; L. H. Roberts, Paton, Iowa.

Fee ling cattle—David Rankin, Tarkio, Mo.

These are men who have won fame in their lines of work. They are men who have been prominent in live stock shows. Dan Black, who will come from his home in Lyndon, Ohio, to preside over the Hereford division, a few six years ago took a bunch of X I T calves, born and reared to yearlings on a ranch in the panhandle of Texas and astonished all cattledom with them. He took these branded whitefaces to his feed lots in Ross county, Ohio, fed them out to a finish and took the sweepstakes premium in earloads of fat cattle at the first International Live Stock Show, held in Chicago.

It is such men as Mr. Black, who have been selected to pass out the ribbons at the Interstate Live Stock and Horse show to be held in St. Joseph Sept. 23-28.

**Swift's Trophy Cup.**

The handsome trophy cup to be presented by Swift & Company for the best steer, of any age or breed, shown at the Interstate Live Stock and Horse show to be held in St. Joseph from September 23 to 28, is now on exhibition at the cigar stand in the Exchange building. The cup is made of silver with gold lining and has an ebony base four inches in height, the cup and base being fifteen inches high. It is valued at \$100 and is a prize worth the competition of the best in the land. After being exhibited for a time at the stock yards it will be placed in some of the prominent show windows in the city.—St. Joseph Drovers' Journal.

Crescent antiseptic cures all sores and burns. Heals sunburn and takes out pain. For sale by Bolton Stock Food and Remedy Co., first door south of post office. Stf.

**NOTES  
FROM  
MEADOWBROOK  
FARM  
By William Pitt**



Prof. H. H. Bailey of Cornell university says: "I believe in the organization of separate agricultural schools, but also believe that the common school must take up agricultural instruction in its rudimentary principles." He predicts that the common school system in the next ten years will be redistricted and reorganized.

In Denmark the children pass from the elementary schools to the agricultural and dairy high schools, of which in that little country there are no fewer than 97, 85 of these receiving state assistance. More than 100 teachers, chiefly male and female students of the University of Copenhagen, without payment, give lectures and demonstrations in different parts of the country, to working men and women during the winter.

Preparation of seed bed and the time of planting have much to do with the success of the bean crop. The ground should be plowed early and then harrowed or dragged every week until time for planting. In judging the conditions under which the seed should be planted it should be kept in mind to have the beans start promptly after planting and to keep them growing to maturity.

Now is the time to prepare your Bordeaux mixture and get the spraying apparatus in shape. The former is made in the proportions of two pounds of copper sulphate and two pounds of fresh lime, to 50 gallons of water. The first spraying should be done in the spring as soon as the buds begin to swell. This will destroy the fungus that produces leaf curl of the peach, scab of the peach and brown rot. The second spraying should be given after the petals fall. The treatment as applied to cherry trees helps to control the leaf spot and the powdery mildew.

Plans are being laid by the Commercial association of Chicago for a big corn exposition next fall in Chicago. It is to be known as the National Corn exposition, and according to the dates now fixed will be held October 5 to 19. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars is to be expended in making the show a success. Cash prizes will be distributed so that every corn section will be rewarded, providing it participates. There will probably be state prizes, probably district prizes, and certainly prizes for the farmer, the farmer's wife, the farmer's son and the farmer's daughter. The men having the exposition in charge are leaders in Chicago business enterprises. The following officers were elected: President, Edwin S. Conway; vice presidents, E. S. Fursman, El Paso, Ill.; Prof. P. G. Holden, Ames, Ia.; secretary, Curt M. Trent, Chicago.

Don't use the cow's udder for a hand warmer. Begin your milking after you have warmed your hands up with other work.

The space in the hives should be suited to the size of the colony, especially at this season of the year when the colony is apt to be weak.

During the short days of winter it may be necessary to do some of the chores after dark, but now that the days are longer, plan to have the day's work end with the coming of night.

Put yourself in the other animal's place. Do unto thy horse and thy cow as thou dost think thou wouldst like to be done for if in their place, is a golden rule for the stock raiser.

Home-grown seed carefully cleaned and graded is more valuable than seed brought in from abroad. For this reason the fanning mill, even though it be only a hand-power one, should be found on every farm.

The "I guess" method is the one too often followed by the farmer in the running of his dairy, in the growing of his livestock, in the raising of his crops.

Progress in agriculture, declares Prof. Cymel G. Hopkins, demands that to the greatest possible extent practice shall be controlled by science, not by chemistry alone, but by every science that deals with principles fundamental to agriculture.

If tuberculosis has gained a foothold in your dairy herd separate all affected animals from the healthy ones, thoroughly disinfect the barns, and then establish better sanitary conditions.

**The Big Fall Opening.**

The Capital City Business College of Guthrie, Oklahoma, is receiving inquiries daily for catalogs from young people all over the state, interested in the famous Byrne Simplified Shorthand and Practical Bookkeeping, which are taught by this excellent college, in almost half the time and almost half the cost of other systems in other schools. The inquiries indicate that at least 100 new students will matriculate during the month of September. The average time for completing the shorthand course in a thorough manner is three months; bookkeeping and business training course four months; the bookkeeping and shorthand courses combined, five months. A lite scholarship in either course is only \$45, to go until the course is thoroughly completed.

Upon arriving in our city, come direct to the college, where you will be given prompt attention and choice of boarding place with nice private family at from \$10 to \$12.50 per month. 162 page catalog free for the asking, containing indorsements from large business concerns, lawyers, governors, in fact from men in every profession where stenographers and bookkeepers are used.

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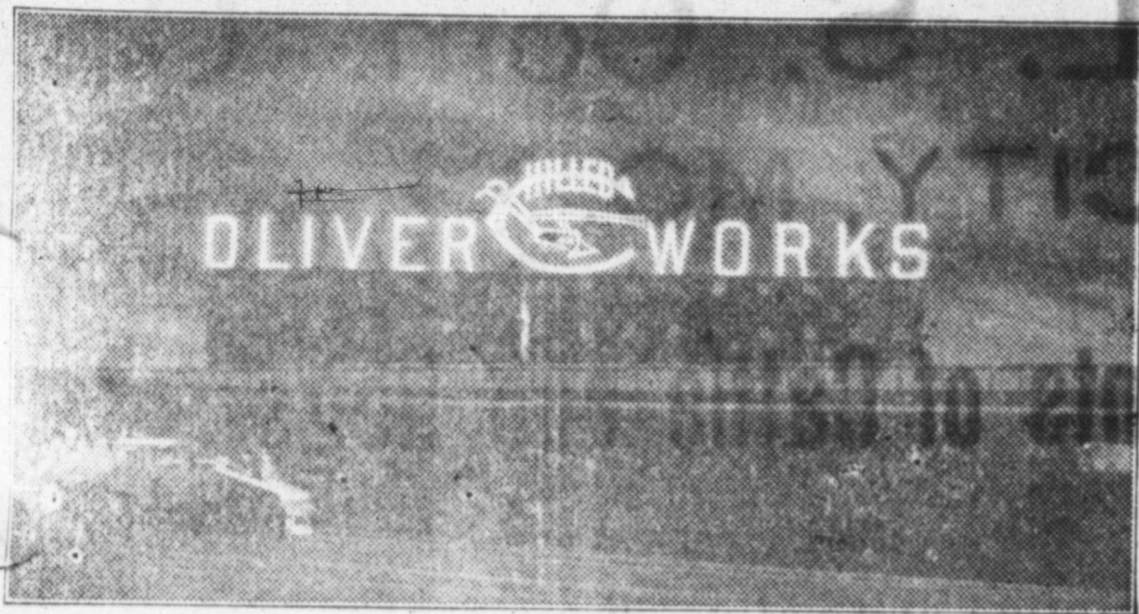
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The mammoth electric sign just erected by the Oliver Cold Plow Works at South Bend, Indiana, is one of the modern wonders of the world, being the largest of its kind, and is attracting wide-spread attention. While it is impossible to do full justice to this triumph of the electric art, the illustration at the head of this article is a very good effort in that direction.

This sign is placed at the top of the plow company's new five-story warehouse and is visible for quite a distance surrounding country. It extends the entire length of the building, a distance of 250 feet. The trademark position of the sign is a very prominent feature, the highest point of the letters in some being at the center, 42 feet above the base line and the plow shown, measuring 50 feet in length.

The letters in the words "Oliver" and "Works" are each 18 feet high by 14 feet wide. A total of 3,200 lamps is required to properly illuminate this majestic sign and the light sent out casts its protective rays over the entire quarter of the city in the neighborhood of the Oliver plant.

Such a light would ordinarily be considered very expensive and a luxury, but in this case the cost is minimized by reason of the electricity used being generated at the power plant owned and erected by the Oliver Works, located something more than a mile distant on the banks of the St. Joseph River and designed primarily to furnish power for their great factory.

An illumination of this extensive character naturally consumes power, and 165 of the 320 horse-power generated by a single one of the 12 turbine wheels at their electric power station is required to keep this "Electric Marvel" brightly burning, making it light visible through the darkness for many miles, and so plain that the name "Oliver Works" and the immense trademark can be clearly distinguished and read for a distance of several miles.

Located as the sign is—very near to the main lines of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Great Trunk Railways—travelers will have a fine opportunity to see for themselves this "Pillar of fire by night," which is at once a triumph of invention and science and a tribute to the enterprise of its projectors and owners.

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A COMPLETE BACKDOWN.  
Seeing the overwhelming popularity of the Byrne Simplified Shorthand and Practical Bookkeeping, a few of our would be competitors using some of the old mass back systems have yielded themselves hoarse about what can be done with the Byrne, but are as silent the tomb about what can be done with the old systems they teach. To all of these we have made for the past three years and still make the following offer which they have absolutely declined to accept: They to select five students from their school who have not studied any system of shorthand more than five months, and we will select

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