

The LIVESTOCK



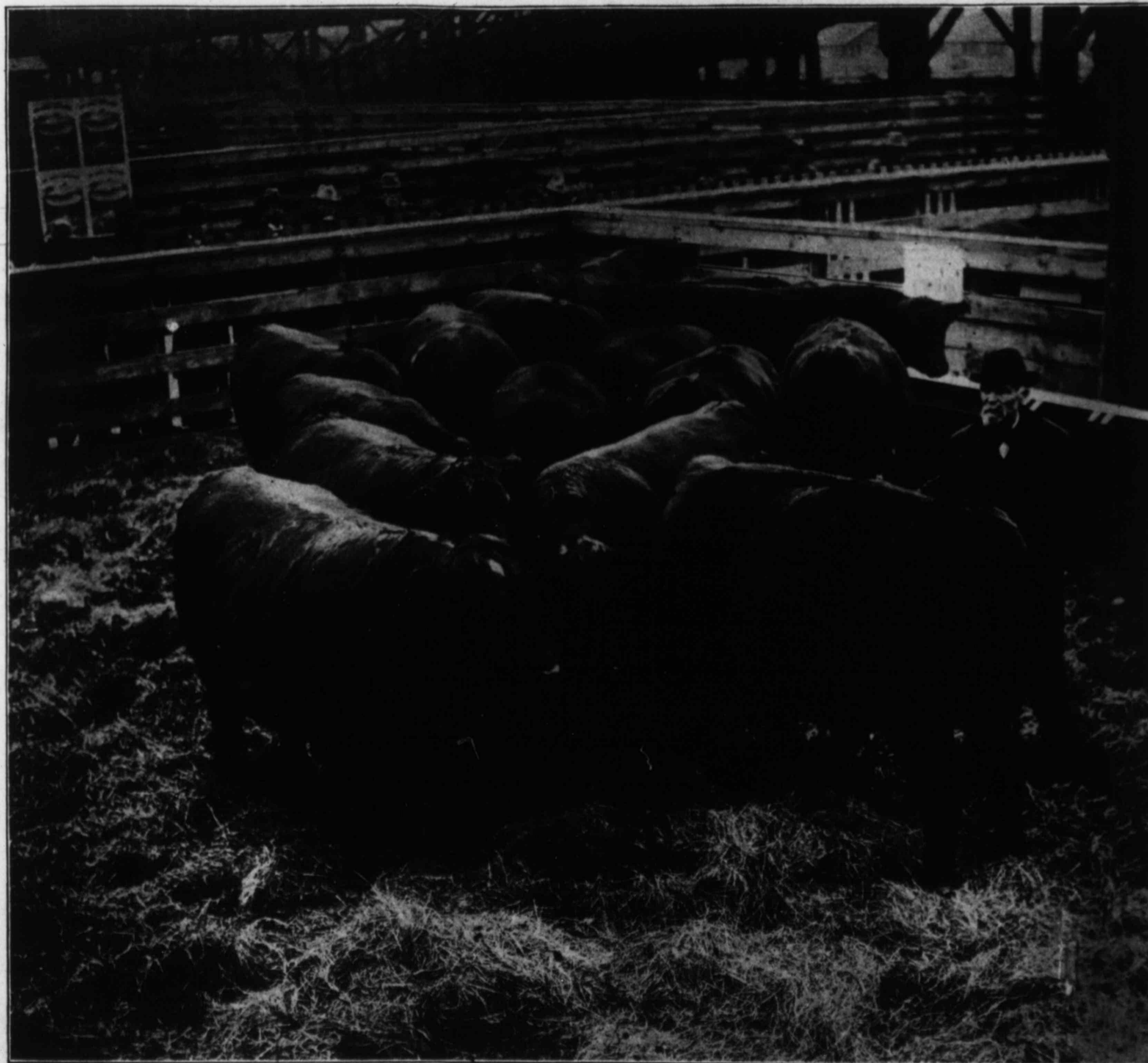
INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Seventh Year.
Number 6

Woodward, Oklahoma and Kansas City, Missouri, June 15, 1901

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A General Banking Business Transacted

O. C. French Appointed by Gov. Jenkins to Succeed Peter A. Becker.

Governor Jenkins has appointed O. C. French, of Erwin, Woods county, to succeed Peter A. Becker as secretary of the live stock sanitary commission. Mr. Becker tendered his resignation to Governor Jenkins and it was accepted, Mr. French being appointed in his place. In line with this appointment comes the appointment of J. L. Watkins, of Cleo, as live stock inspector to succeed Joe Sberman, appointed by Governor Barnes.

Dr. L. J. Allen, of the United States bureau of animal industry, stationed at Oklahoma City, was appointed to act as veterinary surgeon to work under the direction of the live stock sanitary commission, as provided for by act of the last legislature.

Stockmen Worried.

The wholesale order of the government to have fences removed from the range is agitating the stockmen all over the country, and Secretary Martin of the National Association is in receipt of numerous letters begging for assistance to head off the threatened enforcement of the law. Mr. Martin has done much correspondence regarding the matter, but finds that the only thing that can be done is to have the law changed, and this involves a complete change of the present law, for if the range is to be free and open, even drift fences must go. It is generally admitted that without the fences on the plains, the range situation would be unbearable, and those who have been opposed to the leasing proposition are now asking for some plan that will permit settlers to buy the lands at a low rate and on long time. It is pointed out that with the fences the stockmen are able to control the use of the range to a certain extent, but that if the fences are removed, it will take but a short time to denude them of every particle of vegetation. Secretary Martin says it is the toughest nut he has tried to crack yet, and that he can do nothing until the stockmen agree upon some plan for the handling of the range that will be fair to all interests concerned. There seems to be little question but that Congress will be asked to look into the public land question next winter and adopt some radical change of policy from the present.—Denver Record—Stockman.

Low Rate to Chicago.

For students attending the Summer Sessions Educational Institute, Chicago Ill., the Choctaw Route will sell round trip tickets to Chicago at one fare plus \$2.00. Tickets on sale June 12th to 15th inclusive and limited to return until September 15th, 1901. For particulars call on any agent or address C. B. HART, Gen. Western Agent, Oklahoma City, O. T., or GEO. V. TEDFORD, GEO. H. LEE, Trav. Pass. Agt. Gen. Pass Agt. Little Rock, Ark.

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IMMUNIZING HOGS FROM CHOLERA.

During the past century wonderful strides were made in scientific progress. The age is prolific of even more startling disclosures. Singularly skeptical, however, is the human family, and none are more so than the conservative rural element, whose lives, spent in the midst of nature's slow, yet sure progress, plod along in nature's quiet paths. Here and there, however, a bright star illumines the horizon and the world is startled at some rare achievement from obscure quarters. The immunizing of hogs before birth, from hog cholera, is not only a novel suggestion, but severe tests have proven beyond peradventure its positive power. Swine breeders have in time past, sneered at the idea of hogs being made immune from cholera, but within a year or two the conversion of breeders to this fact is occurring in all sections where the facts are known. Robert Ridgway, of Amboy, Ind., is the discoverer of the scientific yet simple law. Recently a swine breeder's meeting was in progress, at which Mr. Ridgway was present. The American swineherd tells the result as follows:

"Before Mr. Ridgway commenced to talk nobody cared to hear him, but he did not proceed far until they discovered they were listening to one who was uttering new truths and presenting them in such a straightforward way as to convince his audience of the importance of what he had to say. He had interested them and they were anxious for him to give them more information. They were hungering after details and facts, and after he had used up several times the amount of time allotted him, he was surrounded and warmly congratulated upon his honest straightforward presentation of the newly discovered facts concerning his process of immunizing the unborn pig. It is no wonder when the veteran chairman of the swine meeting and other old-time breeders, who approved and thanked Mr. Ridgway for his interesting talk, that other people who read his process write him from different parts of the country, showing the wide-spread interest in the new truth discovered and proved by the most conclusive proof as to its value. To prove his theory, he has at his own expense and risk shipped into various states hundreds of his own hogs and exposed them to cholera, leaving them for weeks and months to eat and sleep with the sick and dying herds. A general office has been established at Emporia, Kan., and all writing to the Robert Ridgway Co., Emporia, Kan., will be sent particulars.

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The Live Stock Inspector

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO
LIVE STOCK INTERESTS

Vol. 7. No. 6.

WOODWARD, OKLA., JUNE 15, 1901

Subscription, \$1.00

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

The climate of the United States is controlled by the waters that surround it, and the air currents that blow over them. For instance, the equatorial, or gulf stream, is the great river that flows north from the warm waters generated at the equator. This stream, or at least part of it, flows through the Gulf of Mexico, then out again into the Atlantic ocean in a northeasterly direction. The water on each side being much colder, part of the warm water of this great equatorial river finds lodgement in the Gulf of Mexico, near our southern coast. The prevailing air currents from spring to autumn, are from south to north. They pass over this warm water, carrying the moisture gathered by them. In the equatorial stream the warm water flows on top of the main gulf waters, the colder water, being underneath, forces the air out of the warm water. The evaporation thus produced rises into the air. These moist air currents extend from the west side of the Gulf, from the mouth of the Rio Grande river, to the east, covering Florida, carrying great volumes of moisture north until intercepted by colder currents, which condense it into cloud vapor, when, becoming heavy, is precipitated in the form of rain. These moisture laden air currents will not produce rain until coming in contact with cool currents, whether it be near the gulf or further north. It might be stated that a continual battle is going on in the air currents, they being attracted from different directions by suction into great heat vacuums, some of which may be hundreds of miles apart. The lull in these currents permits the rays of the sun to more strongly penetrate to the earth; the greater the heat caused by these direct rays, the greater the vacuum. In other words, the more the air is heated the higher it ascends and more complete the vacuum. These vacuums are constantly being created until the colder air of the north gives way to the force of the warm southern current. These air currents may be blowing in one direction to fill far distant vacuums later created. It often happens by the rushing of the air currents in filling these heat vacuums, great whirlwinds are created, which are called tornadoes or cyclones. In the center of these whirlwinds the vacuum is more complete, which, with the power of the suction, is the cause of their destructiveness. In the central part of the United States these whirlwinds take a northeasterly direction on account of the great air pressure from the south and southwest. Great whirlwinds, tornadoes or cyclones never occur unless preceded by much heat. Often strong winds will be passing to fill some distant vacuum having nothing of the cyclonic element of destructive force in them. Where air currents meet in filling these vacuums it is called

ed the storm center. If north, cold or snow is produced; if central, lower temperature and perhaps rain or snow; if south, rain or cooler weather, depending on the direction from which comes the strongest currents. East of a line running north from the west coast of the Gulf of Mexico, following the twenty-first degree of longitude to the British possessions, is the humidity of rain section of this country. Near that line, on either side, is semi-arid. All of the rain east of it to the Allegheny mountains comes from the gulf waters, and, sooner or later, goes back (except

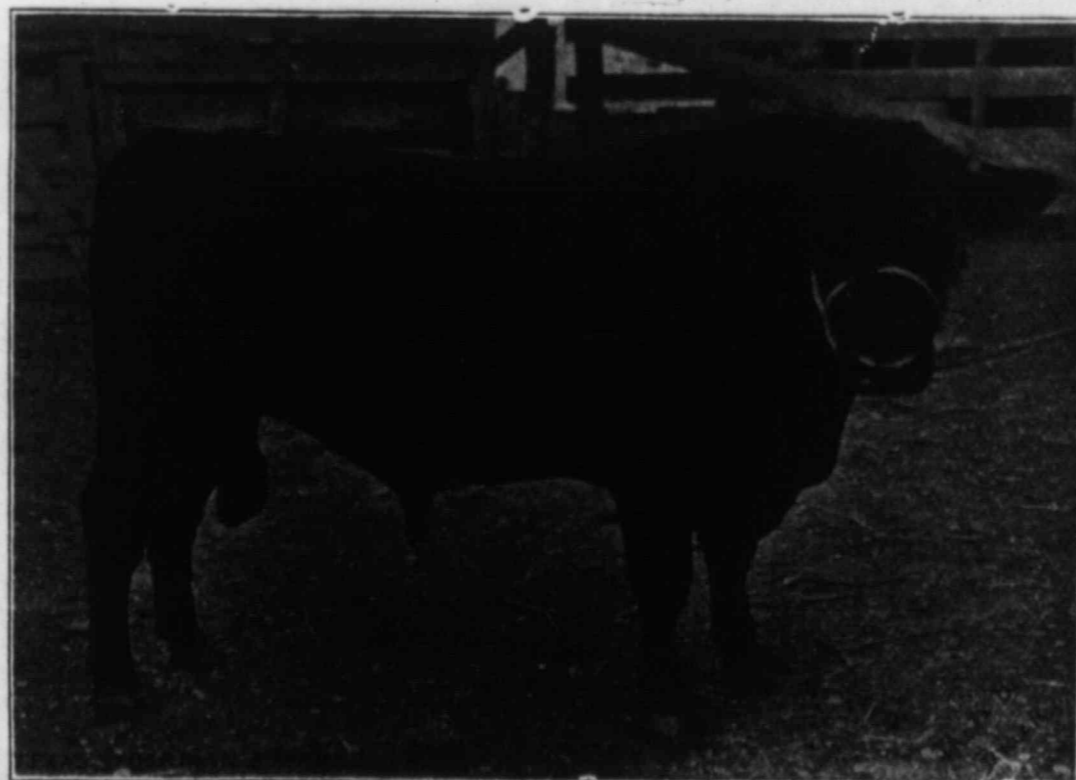
what goes to the Great Lakes), through springs, creeks and rivers. As the heart of the human body is the pulsating and suction force, the veins, the rivers that carry the blood to all extremities, so is the Gulf of Mexico the great heart that gives and receives most all of our moisture. Some may be held for a time in the soil, in reservoirs, or in the form of ice and snow. The vapor-laden winds from the south in connection with other air currents, produce the humid climate east of the 21st degree of longitude. The climatic conditions west of the 21st degree of longitude is arid and semi-arid, but more arid than otherwise; it always has been and always will be, because the prevailing air currents blow over that country are from south to north. For three-fourths of the year they blow over the high, dry lands of old Mexico, and the cold water in the Pacific ocean, the water of which, opposite the coast of Mexico, is much colder than the waters of the gulf, for

the reason the equatorial or warm stream that flows through the Pacific ocean is far out, consequently the winds do not gather any moisture to carry north, either from the cold waters of the ocean or from off the dry lands of old Mexico. There would be no rain in this great arid section if it were not at times there is a lull in the southern winds, when many extraordinary heat vacuums are created; then the air currents from other directions rush to fill them, carrying more or less moisture, which, when coming in contact with the colder mountain currents, produce some rain. The lull in the southern current being uncertain accounts for the aridness and narrow, streaky rains in that country. It is claimed by plowing and loosening the soil, planting trees, constructing artificial lakes and reservoirs, enough moisture might be retained to eventually make the country humid; but there is nothing in the tree theory, for they sap the moisture from the earth and throw off again into the dry air all the moisture retained by their shade. It is true the loosening of the soil will make it hold more moisture for a short time. The artificial lakes and reservoirs will evaporate some moisture, but the winds over this arid country blow hard, are so dry, what moisture they gather from such sources would be so little, even if they come in contact with cold currents, and then condensed there would not be enough to produce a rainfall the sixteenth of an inch over such a vast area; therefore, only local and streaky rains can be expected in that arid section. West of the mountains, in Northern California, Oregon and Washington, presents a climate bordering on the humid; in fact, very much so at some seasons of the year, the climate being controlled by the cool mountain air and the equatorial or Japanese stream, which flows up through the Pacific. This stream strikes the coasts of Northern California, Oregon and Washington. The air currents blowing over this water (attracted by vacuums inland) gather some moisture. When coming in contact with cool mountain currents an easy precipitation follows. No fuss is made in the way of thunder and electric storms, because these air currents coming over the waters of the Pacific gather no sand or dirt particles with which to create friction and electricity, for it must be known there would be no electricity in the air were it not for the sand and dirt particles carried by it; therefore thunder and lightning is no terror to the people of the northwest coast. In Montana, Oregon and Washington, east of the mountains, these warm air currents are called "Chinooks." That section is the only locality in the world where the thermometer may register 25 degrees below zero at night, and next morning 25 degrees above, caused by a lull in the cold north winds, and setting in of strong Chinooks, from off the warm waters of the Pacific.

The climate of that part of the United States east of the Allegheny mountains is controlled by the warm waters of the gulf stream, which passes around Florida and flows through the Atlantic in a northeasterly direction.



YEARLING BULL, LEON LAD 2ND 33602.—LEON RANCH.



YEARLING BULL, LEON ARTIST 33619.—LEON RANCH.

(Continued on page 8.)

HOG DEPARTMENT

It is very important that the young pigs make a good start to grow. This can best be done by feeding the sows well.

A good brood sow will farrow two good litters of pigs in a year and keep in a thrifty condition, but if she does good feeding is necessary.

It is better to feed twice a day and feed regularly than to undertake to feed three times and feed irregularly. With hogs regularity of feeding is an important item.

As soon as her pigs are large enough to follow her about, the sow with her litter should have the run of a good pasture. Her pigs will be healthier and thrifter and make a better growth than if confined.

ROOTS AS A SWINE FOOD.

Professor H. E. Van Norman and C. S. Plumb report as follows on tests of roots as food for pigs: In 1898 as high as 24.25 tons of mangel-wurzels per acre were produced at the station at a cost of 85 cents per ton when harvested. Their feeding value was tested with twelve pigs, seven of which were pure-bred Chester Whites and the remainder Chester-White Poland-Chinas.

The pigs were weighed only two days before the beginning of the test, when they were about three months old. They were divided into two uniform lots, each lot containing three males and three females. The test began Feb. 1 and closed April 19, 1899. The pigs were confined in small lots fifteen by thirty feet in size with a comfortable shelter house in each lot.

Lot one was fed on a slop consisting of cornmeal and shorts, 1.2, and cut mangel-wurzels ad libitum. Lot two was fed cornmeal and shorts only.

The pigs were supplied with water, ashes and salt. Weighings were made at the end of each week.

At the beginning of the test the average weight of the pigs in the two lots was 44 and 46.1 pounds respectively. The average daily gains in the two lots were 4.61 and 5.74 pounds respectively. Each lot consumed 3.71 pounds of meal and shorts per pound of gain.

In addition to the grain ration, lot one ate 514 pounds of mangel wurzels during the test. Rating the cornmeal at 89 cents, shorts at 70 and mangel-wurzels at 10 cents per hundred pounds the cost of food per pound of gain was 28 and 2.7 cents respectively.—Chicago Drivers Journal.

THE SUPPLY OF HOGS.

The man who raises plenty of corn and then raises plenty of hogs to consume it, is putting his product where it will do the most good, says "Drivers' Journal." Hogs are relatively high now and according to the best information obtainable, the supply in the country is somewhat below the normal at the present time. However the best posted men on the hog situation have been mistaken on forecasts of this kind and one is bound to admit that the country is large and that it is impossible to get accurate statistics on the growing crop. There are many who believe that the light average weight is an indication that the later supply will be short, basing their judgment on the theory that no heavy hogs are available, because if they were the premium that they are commanding would force them in.

Without question the marketing of so many young hogs now means less to come later on, whether the shortage will be serious or not remains to be seen. So far the eastern supply has been quite large, at least large enough to keep shipments down to a comparatively low figure. It is generally believed that this supply has been pretty well marketed and so the coast is clear for a better demand

To make cows pay, use Sharpless Cream Separator. Book "Business Dairying" and Cat 294 free. W. Chester, Pa.

from this source later on. Perhaps the high price of corn has discouraged many farmers from feeding as many hogs as usual, but even with corn at present prices there could be no better investment than converting it into pork.

SHEEP AND GOATS

Goats prefer coarse feed, and even when upon land which has some choice pastures, they spend most of their time in the brush, stripping it of its bark and eating the smaller and more tender branches.

The recent Angora goat show held at The Dalles, Ore., was the best in the history of the affair. Not only were there more goats shown, but the quality of form and fleece was distinctly superior, and the samples of mohair shown were classed as much more valuable than any ever placed on exhibition in that territory before.

The man who labors to improve the sheep and its fleece, so as to better fit it to meet the requirements of mankind, is of the most beneficent character, for it means cheap food and clothing for the masses, and of the best quality. While, therefore, the breeder is striving to better his own condition, he is conferring a lasting benefit upon the country at large.

According to a Maine paper the failure of agriculture in that state has led the farmers to embark in the business of raising Angora goats on a large scale, and some enthusiasts are insisting that a profit can be made by the sale of goats milk in opposition to the dairy combine. This shows a new kink in the utility of the goat. It is developing strong competitive powers in the milking industry as well as in the butter business.

NEW USES FOR SHEEP.

F. P. Bradley, who owns several hundred acres of apple orchards in Mills county, has bought a large herd of sheep to help keep the weeds down among his trees. A golf link is being established near Shenandoah and it is the intention to procure a flock of sheep to do the work of the lawn mowers on the playground. Both the golfers and Mr. Bradley expect to sell the sheep in the fall.—N. W. Pacific Farmer.

FIFTY POUND SHEEP TAILS.

An exchange says that the tail of the Tunis sheep is regarded as the most delicious part of the animal by the people of Asia and northern Africa, and was so considered in biblical times. It differs, however, from the Turkish or Persian fat-tailed sheep that are so prevalent throughout Asia, if in no other particular than the weight of the tail, which is not so heavy; instead of weighing 25 to 50 pounds this appendage seldom exceeds six or seven pounds.

SHEEP OWNERS WILL FIGHT.

The report comes from Sheridan, Wyoming that the sheepmen will not longer permit cattlemen to run their herds off the range and kill their sheep, without struggling to get even. It is said that several arrests will be made shortly of men who are charged with having participated in the killing of 2,000 head of sheep owned by R. R. Sedway on Otter creek. The killing occurred last December, when a band of masked men took possession of one of Sedway's camps, bound and gagged the herder and driving the sheep over a precipice, clubbed the animals to death. Several detectives have been working on the case since then with the result that warrants will be issued for three or four men suspected of the crime.—Denver Record Stockman.

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Reference:—This paper.

HORSES AND MULES

Error in diet is the most prolific cause of colic in horses.

FALL COLTS.

I believe the practise of having colts from farm mares foaled in the fall, rather than the spring, would increase if proper care were given the fall colts. I know it is the rule to have colts come in the spring, when they are most in the way. There is constant danger from injury in hard spring work, and there is danger of the overheated milk throughout the summer if the dams are doing work of the farm. Should the colt be foaled in the fall of the year, both dam and colt can be taken through the winter if the right kind of food and care are given. They will need good clover hay, free from dust, and with chop or grain and possibly roots, so the dam will have plenty of milk. A colt given proper treatment through the winter is ready to make full growth on the first grass, and instead of being no better at 30 months than the 2-year-old spring colt, it will be as good as the 3-year-old spring colt.—Ex.

UNCLE SAM'S HORSES.

While war with Spain took very few of Uncle Sam's men it carried off a great number of his horses, but in despoiling him of the latter it was done with his unqualified approbation. According to Major Carson, of the War Department, this country owned 16,000,000 horses before we went to war with Spain and now we have but 11,000,000. During the past three years horses have risen in price from \$40 to \$140. The report says: "It is said that unless our army officers decide to pay the prices demanded by the dealers the latter can at once sell their horses to agents of England, France and Russia, who are now scouring the west for cavalry horses. The English have bought for two years past all the horses they could find in the west, and the regulations of the British army have even been somewhat modified in order to admit the tough, undersized horses of the trans-Mississippi region in their purchases. The life of a cavalry horse in South Africa has been

found to be about four months, and the British have spent, it is estimated, not less than \$6,000,000, for western horses since the Boer war began." It will thus be seen that war, like everything else in life, has its drawbacks and compensations. If the farmer gets more for his horses it is to meet the exigency of horrid war—no matter by whom waged nor for what cause—when he got less he knew that peace reigned.

PEDDLERS CHASED BY A HORSE.

"Sic-em, Bill!" The pedestrians on Cadillac Square who heard this command naturally expected to see a dog respond. Great was their surprise, therefore, when they beheld a horse prancing along the curb. He was nosing at a banana vender, who was excitedly trying to get his cart of fruit out of harm's way. The vender kept moving, and the horse returned to his post in front of his owner's fruit and peanut emporium, to wait for other interlopers.

The merchant has two of these horses, both of which exhibit wonderful intelligence in protecting their owner's interests from the encroachment of nomadic rivals. It is against the ordinance for street peddlers to stand on the public thoroughfare longer than is necessary to make a sale, so the horses are really relieving the policemen on that part of the beat of an unpleasant duty.—Detroit Free Press.

DO YOU WANT TO MARRY? THOUSANDS of respectable girls want to write to you. Send 15c for 5 card photos of lady members and large descriptive list. Reliable. **HEART & HAND**, 128 Main St. Kansas City.

FOR SALE.

A bunch of large young western mares, some with colts by their sides. Some choice young stallions and jacks. Also a few nice single and double drivers, trotting bred, with some speed.

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OSGOOD SCALE CO.,
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Binghamton, N. Y.
Est. 1885.

Commercial Power Growing.

The Wichita Commercial Club, in their prospectus of Wichita, speak as follows:

"The Union Stocks Yards Co., capitalized at \$600,000, is doing a flourishing and increasing business. This company owns 68 acres of ground of which 14 acres are under sheds, with a capacity for 5,000 cattle, 8,000 hogs and 2,000 sheep. Water is supplied from 125 hydrants. This market, which the only one in the southwest, is noted for its fine stockers and feeders, which realize Kansas City prices.

"Several years ago there was established in Wichita, two packing houses now owned and operated by Jacob Dold Packing Co. and John Cudahy Co. To meet the constantly increasing demand for their products, it has been necessary to make many additions to the original plants from time to time with the result that today together with their up-to-date equipment they rank among the finest of their kind in the country. Their combined output represents a daily consumption of 2,500 hogs, 800 cattle and 200 sheep, for which a ready market is found in the territory south and southwest of this city. Their successful operation has settled beyond a doubt the future of Wichita as one of the principal packing centers of this country."

A New Way of Feeding.

The Kansas State Agricultural College has just sold in Kansas City 126 head of calves twelve months old. These calves were taken at weaning time and put in feed lots and fed the same as fattening steers are usually fed. They gained an average of 400 pounds each and sold at the top market price.

The remarkable feature of this experiment is that it required only 500 pounds of corn to make 100 pounds of beef, while in ordinary feeding 1,000 pounds of corn are required for 100 pounds of beef. On this account this experiment promises to bring about a radical change in the methods of producing beef on Kansas farms.

Charles Morrison of Phillipsburg has donated to the Kansas Agricultural college a pure bred Red Polled heifer. This heifer is the first of the breed to be owned by the college. She comes from a large strain of the breed, her sire weighing 2,040 pounds in light flesh.

The college has just received two pure bred Shorthorn heifers, one from T. K. Tomson & Son, of Dover, Kan., and the other from T. P. Babst, of Dover, Kan. Mary of Elder Lawn, the Shorthorn from the Tomson herd, is sired by Gallant Knight, who won with his get fourteen prizes at the National Shorthorn show in Kansas City. She is a splendid animal and comes from an unusually productive family. Her grand dam, now fourteen years old, is suckling her thirteenth calf.

Easter Lily, the Shorthorn from Babst, is a Cruikshank topped heifer, belonging to the famous Phyllis family and brings to the college some of the most noted show ring blood in America. These heifers are valued at \$500 each and will be used to show the students the form a beef animal should have to make money.

The Inspector, and 16 page supplement, twice a month, only \$1.00

Personal

Frank McPherson, F. Rubottom and W. Anderson each shipped one car of cattle to Billings, Montana on the 28th.

Jack Serruys received 3000 Spur twos at Estelline Tuesday. They were shipped to Billings, Mont.

E. E. Coffee and T. J. Atehison shipped seven cars of cattle to DeGraff Kansas, on the 28th.

S. B. C. Nall was in Wednesday night enroute to Southern Texas after a bunch of about 3000 head of cattle.—Higgins News.

J. C. Bagley, of Canon City, Texas, lately sold 250 head of stock cattle at \$21 for dry cows, including 2 year olds, and \$28 for cows with calves.

Clay, Robison & Co., through J. N. Fleming, bought lately at Clarendon, Texas, from G. M. Cuggee, T. M. Pyle, and Geo. Washington, 200 yearlings at \$17.

Eighteen cars of cattle from Portales N. M., consigned to Frank Garst, were unloaded at Woodward on the 28th, and driven out to one of the big pastures for the summer.

T. J. Curran purchased 15 head of fine Shorthorn bulls last week, paying \$50 each for grade and \$75 each for thoroughbred animals—yearlings.—Western Star, Coldwater, Kan.

On Wednesday, Smith & Musset purchased 22 head of the young Shorthorn bulls recently brought here from Newton. They paid an average of \$51 per head.—Western Star, Coldwater, Kan.

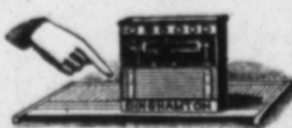
John W. Puckett of this place bought 250 head of good yearlings from Swisher county parties paying \$17.50 and he says he paid one dollar a head too much.—Canyon City Skyer

Holt & Holloway of Midland sold 3000 two-year-old steers to Montana parties last week at \$21 and \$21.50. That price is from \$2 to \$2.50 lower than last year's figure for such stuff. The cattle were shipped from Portales.—Roswell Register.

The Blossom House at Kansas City not only retains its old time popularity but is growing in favor with the travelling public. Under the direct supervision of Mr. Dogget the house is kept "new all the time" and no hotel in Kansas City, or any other place gives more prompt and efficient service to its patrons. Besides, its location just across the street from the Union Depot makes it convenient at all times thus perpetuating its claim as headquarters for all southwestern stockmen.

Feeding at a Profit.

How can you know accurately how much you make raising cattle, when you guess what you buy, how much you feed them, guess when you sell them? Do successful men do business that way? You can only be certain by weighing—weigh them repeatedly as they are growing and stop when they are ripe. This requires a simple, accurate and durable cattle scale. The Osgood covers all these points. So simple you can erect them. You will be surprised at the cheapness. No advance in price on account of trusts.



Patent adjustable bearings, always sharp and bright, protected from the weather; forged iron, steel-lined loops; strong castings; every part interchangeable; double or compound brass beam; white beam box etc. Don't wait any longer but write now. Osgood Scale Co., Binghamton, N. Y. If you know any neighbors who need scales, it will pay you to help us sell them.

B. E. Perkins, Pikeville, N. C., says: "The Scales work splendid. They are the first I ever put up. I did all the work myself and then had them tested by the Standard Keeper of Wayne county. They are so well balanced they will go up with four ounces laid on the platform."

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

Report of Deputy Live Stock Inspectors of Oklahoma, for Two Weeks Ending Feb. 1, 1901.

Sec. 16, Chap. 31, Session Laws 1897, Statutes of Oklahoma: It shall be the duty of the inspectors provided for by this act to provide themselves with record books in which they shall record age, brand and color of all cattle slaughtered within their respective districts for the purpose of sale to the public, either wholesale or retail; * * * any person offering the meat of cattle for sale without having them inspected as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be fined ten dollars for every animal so unlawfully slaughtered

Order of Live Stock Sanitary Board April 5th, 1900: It is hereby made the duty of all deputy live stock inspectors in Oklahoma at the end of each week to transmit to the secretary of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission for file and to the Live Stock Inspector at Woodward, Oklahoma, for publication duplicate report showing in detail the number of animals inspected by him during the week recommended as fit for slaughter, with a complete description of the marks and brands on each animal so inspected, giving location of same

- B. F. Scott, Blaine Co.
1 brown cow age 3 yr brand K D 1 s
2 red bulls age 2 yr brand K D 1 s
3 pale red cows age 8 yr brand D A r h M B—1 s
5 roan steers age 2 yr brand K D 1 s
6 light red cows age 8 yr brand D A N B rs—1 s
7 red and white steers age 2 yr brand K D on 1 s
8 red cows age 4 yr brand V M
1 red bull age 4 yr brand G W
1 red, white face bull age 4 yr brand O X 1 h
Spotted steer age 5 yr brand slanted—1 s & 1 h
1 brindle steer age 6 yr brand C slanted—1 h
1 red bull age 4 yr brand P over—1 thigh
1 blue steer age 3 yr same brand
Dark red cow age 5 yr brand X
Dark red steer age 4 yr brand—through half-circle
Light red steer age 3 yr brand E M
Light red steer age 4 yr brand L on side—on 1 h 1 on 1 thigh lazy T r h
John W. Capers, Logan county.
Dun male age 4 yr brand R h
Brown male age 4 yr brand R h
Red and white male age 4 yr brand O N 1 h
H. R. Roberson, Pawnee county.
Dun and white cow age 8 yr brand K 1 h
Red cow age 8 yr brand L 1 h
Red cow age 8 yr brand—M r s
Red cow age 6 yr brand S 1 s
Pale Red cow age 5 yr brand S S 1 s
Dark red cow age 9 yr brand—M
Red, white face cow age 12 yr brand U S 1 s
Black cow age 10 yr brand S 1 s
Black & white cow age 12 yr brand S 1 s
Roan cow age 11 yr brand S 1 s
Red cow age 6 yr brand D W 1 s
Pale red cow age 3 yr brand H 1 s

- Pale red cow age 3 yr brand H 1 s
T 1 thigh
Red & White cow age 14 yr brand J h
Pale red cow age 10 yr brand R 1 sh
R 1 s J R h
Pale red steer age 4 yr brand J h
diamond over—1 s
Deep red steer age 3 yr brand H 1 j
Red steer age 3 yr brand J h W over O 1 thigh
Frank Dale, Kay co.
Black female age 5 yr brand F 1 s
Wm McHugh Woods county
1 red and white cow age 3 yr brand—over C 1 h
2 black cows age 7 yr brand half-circle over A h
John A. Shaw, Kay co.
1 light roan female age 6 yr brand H B rh
1 red roan female age 3 yr brand V h
1 red roan female age 5 yr brand V rh
1 red and white female age 6 yr brand L h
L. M. Williams, Pottawatomie co.
9 red steers age 3 yr brand 77 over—1 s
Rone cow age 5 yr brand S 1 s
Brown cow age 5 yr brand 2 half-circles over shears
Red steer age 5 yr brand A E rs
2 red steers age 3 yr brand 77 over—1 s
2 red spot steers age 3 yr brand 77 over—1 s
24 brown heifers age 3 yr brand 77 over—1 s
Red brindle cow age 5 yr brand S over M 1 s
Red cow age 6 yr brand A S rh
16 black spot cow age 5 yr brand X 1 jaw
Red spot cow age 5 yr brand AV conddeted 1 jaw
24 roan cows age 5 yr brand—L

Local coupon ticket agents everywhere have been supplied with illustrated and descriptive literature showing the beauties of the scenery and resorts of Colorado and the Rocky Mountains. These books are free for the asking, and "The Denver Road" will be glad to give added assistance by correspondence in your choice of a place to spend your vacation.
W. F. STERLEY, A. G. P. A., Ft. Worth

International Live Stock Exposition.

The second exposition is now all arranged for. The executive committee has not made any changes in classification to speak of, only increasing the classes for one or two breeds of draft horses. The only changes in rules of any moment pertain to the judges of beef animals on foot and in carcass. A great deal has been said through the press by the able exponents of the industry on the question of rules that should govern such contests, and the committee believe that the changes effected will fill the bill. They are as follows:

Rule 75 was changed to read as follows: "Judges are instructed to prefer the highest degree of excellence obtainable, considering form, finish, quantity and quality of flesh and fat, also age and weight, to recognize the very highest quality of prime edible meat, and to object to the production of superfluous tallow; qualities that are indicated to the touch; to the end that animals that win prizes on foot shall ultimately be proven first quality of beef."

Rule 83 was changed as follows: "Judges of carcasses in competition are instructed to prefer the attractiveness of carcass, percentage of high class meat to total carcass, quality of flesh and fat."

Rule 76 was amended to include the Grand Champion to be slaughtered for carcass contest.

From interest manifested and length of time for preparation, this Exposition will probably be the greatest, grandest and most comprehensive Exposition of live stock this generation will have privilege of viewing. The range men are all alive to the place of vantage given them in the Exposition, and their Department promises to be spirited. The Management of the Union Stock Yards of Chicago is more than doubling the building capacity for the Exposition, and will have the carcass contest and display on Dexter Park grounds so that all the Exposition will be together.

The breeders, recognizing that the world will view the stock of the Exposition, are exerting their nerve and muscle to make an exhibition that will please and startle the universe by its perfection. The Agricultural Colleges are hard at work and their "Finished Product" exhibit promises to be a great feature. The Exposition is to be run on the same broad lines as the first, President Spoor taking the firm stand that the Exposition shall in no sense drift into a money-making scheme, that it must be continued as originally planned, for the good of the live stock of the continent of North America.

Poultry Department.

—CONDUCTED BY—
JOHN C. SNYDER,
KILDARE, OKLAHOMA.



Will be pleased to receive communications for this department and will answer all questions in regard to the Poultry Industry; the Holding of Shows; Treatment of Diseases, &c.

All Poultry and Hare Books sent to the Editor of this Department will receive notice and review.

Glad to exchange with all Poultry and Hare Journals.

Read all ads and you will learn of many good things you need.

Young hens are, as a rule, not desirable mothers, but if the farmer expects to hatch with hens he must train a few of his last year's pullets to set and take care of the young in order that he may not run short of good mothers, for they are half the battle in poultry raising.—Frm, Field and Fireside.

A duck farmer doing business in the little hamlet of Lincoln Park, N. J., last year marketed in New York and Jersey City no less than 21,000 ducklings of the Pekin variety. The profits were very large for the capital invested. A large number of ducks are maintained as layers and the hatching is all done in incubators. The layers and the drakes with them have a small arm of the sea to splash in, but the ducklings are reared and fattened in a dry sandy pen, or rather a great many pens. It is said that the success of this plant is largely due to the fact that the rearing places are used but once in several seasons.

THE MEXICO HEN.

Did you ever see the Mexico hen? If you haven't I think you will appreciate a few "pointers." First, you don't want to bother their young, for they will squak and then the old hen will come to the rescue and if she finds the young ones in distress she will open her mouth, make a terrible noise and will scratch, claw and peck. Oh! she will make you look like the duce. The Mexico hen builds her nest in the rocks and cliffs of Mexico and when they have trouble with the rooster emigrate to Oklahoma, settle there for a few summers then take their young to Texas to train them to get in some body's back yard and scratch up all the old settlings at the same time forgetting all about their own back yard where the settlings are more and of a "tuffer" variety. The Mexico hen is a very large hen and often is very dangerous to the native chick. If you have any small chickens keep them away from the Mexico hen. There will be no more about the Mexico hen until she scratches up more old settlings.

BOIL EGGS IN COLD WATER.

"This egg tastes as if it had been boiled in hot water," said the emanci-

pated young woman with the short hair. "I can always tell in a minute if an egg has been boiled in that way."

Her companion had not learned quite so many things, and was quite satisfied with her egg. She only murmured softly:

"I never heard of an egg boiled in cold water, did you?"

"It is high time you were introduced to this institution," her wise friend continued, "and I am delighted to illuminate you even at the risk of arousing more of your sarcasm. An egg, to be boiled properly for human consumption, should be put into cold water and then placed over the fire. The egg cooks, moreover, thoroughly and from the inside.

"Ask a physician or a trained nurse how to boil an egg so that its greatest nutriment and flavor shall be preserved. Either of them will tell you to put it in cold water. The old way of dropping the egg into boiling water has long been given up. It used to cook the egg suddenly and destroy its flavor.

"So don't be sarcastic because you haven't heard of the century's advance."

FREE RANGE FOR CHICKS.

A person may take two hens with their broods and place one in a yard and feed the chicks on the best ration that can be devised, and all they will eat from spring till fall. Give the other hen the run of a five-acre lot, or the freedom of the farm and fed only twice a day, and when winter comes this last brood will be the largest, strongest and in every way the best lot of birds.

Nobody has as good an opportunity to raise the best class of chickens as the farmer. The poultry specialist, in a majority of cases, is confined to an acre or two of ground. He realizes his disadvantages as compared to the farmer, and it is a continual struggle with him to overcome the drawbacks of a limited range, and yet at the expense of much labor and time which would be spared the farmer he succeeds in raising the birds which are the admiration of the people who visit the poultry shows. The farmer sees those birds and wishes that he had some like them, and the man who bred them looks at the farmer's groves and fields and sighs at the thought that he can not have such an ideal place for carrying on his work.

The best chickens are farm raised chickens if the matings have been made with intelligence. And there is such a large number of farmers who don't know this.

Belgian Hare Notes



A Guthrie woman who owns a fairly good cow, traded the animal recently for two Belgian hares. In order to increase the stock she made another trade a few days ago, and secured three hens and a rooster for the Belgian family. The neighbors expect her to swap these most any day for a maltese cat.

THE FLESH OF THE BELGIAN.

The flesh of the hare is wholesome and nutritious. But to be a profitable industry the cost of producing it must be no more than the cost of producing the same number of pounds of good beef, which is also wholesome and nutritious. While the hare consumes a consider-

able quantity of food, it is mostly a cheap kind of food. It may consist largely of the refuse parts of vegetables from the kitchen garden, and of what are commonly called weeds. Crrrot and turnip tops, cabbage leaves, potato parings, beet and parsnip tops, almost anything green furnishing a meal for the hare. They are fond of alfalfa. They need some dry hay and a little barley or other grain to keep them in best condition. Inexperienced people are apt to feed their rabbits too much. One is more liable to over-feed than to feed too little.

Many people keep a few chickens, which for their eggs and some young broilers help quite a little in lightening the expense for family supplies. The hare may be made to assist in the same way. One good doe, well cared for, will furnish one hare for the table every week in the year. The expense will be very little compared with the cost of as many pounds of good beef.—Pet Stock Tribune.

Hereford Weights.

There has been an impression on the part of some people in the past that Herefords lacked size, and that their usefulness would be increased when this requirement was met. It has always been contended by the friends of the Hereford that while size was a most desirable feature, quality should not be sacrificed for its sake. In the early part of 1800 the Hereford breed was noted for the size of the oxen it produced. These were what the demand of that period required and the Hereford supplied that demand as successfully as they do the changed requirements of today.

But the time came when the early days of the big ox could not be used profitably as a beast of burden or draught, and the requisite quality for a purely beef animal was sought. The Hereford female had never approximated the size of the oxen, and it was through her that the breeders worked for the production of a steer that would have the early maturing qualities desired. The value of a beef animal must, however, depend on the butcher's block, and the representative Hereford of today can lay positive claim to the successful combination of size and quality that was reached only through years of careful selection and breeding.

In this respect, however, the Hereford's appearance is deceiving, for in its short legs it does not appear to have the pounds of its Shorthorn brother of the same weight. An interesting incident illustrating this was the comparisons made by the interested spectators at the joint Hereford-Shorthorn show at Kansas City last fall, where Herefords and Shorthorns of the same ages were shown in adjoining rings. The general opinion of all but the most experienced observers was that the Herefords had the quality and uniformity, but that they suffered in the comparison of size. Some trouble was taken to secure the official weights of all the exhibition cattle of both breeds, and the average weights of the animals in the various classes is herewith given. The cattle were weighed on October 15, 1900, but the classification by ages is figured from the base date of August 10, 1900.

Males.	Average weights.		Difference.
	Hereford	Sh'ho'n	
Ov'r 3 yrs. old	2201	2285	84
Two-year-olds	1943	1835	58
Yearlings	1537	1381	156
Senior calves	929	926	3
Junior calves	705	648	57
Females.			
Ov'r 3 yrs. old	1735	1902	133
Two-year-olds	1537	1401	136
Sr. Yearlings	1240	1254	6
Jr. Yearlings	1128	1022	106
Senior calves	780	787	7
Junior calves	585	542	41

Without doubt the scale of the Hereford has been increased by the American breeders during the past two decades, and it has been accomplished without the sacrifice of the early maturing quality acquired by so many years of careful breeding, but which was absent in the huge specimens of the breed in the early part of the 19th century. The range demands scale

and substance in their herd bulls and the Hereford undoubtedly has this quality in addition to the constitution and rustling ability that has won them such high favor in recent years.

A TIMELY WARNING.

An Observant Stockman Discusses Signs of the Times and History.

John Clay, Jr., writing in his paper, the Live Stock Report, has the following words of wisdom, which are worth reading, and then cutting out and pasting in your hat:

"There has been no winter in the Northwest and this is one of the blessings that comes to mortals now and again, for there was little or no grass on the range last fall, and yet cattle and sheep have come through with only nominal loss, and as we rushed across the country in a Pullman, stock looked well, more especially in northern Wyoming. But my advice to the stockmen of these regions is, 'Don't do it again,' for lightning scarcely ever strikes twice in the same place. For fourteen years we have had no trying winters, but they will come again, as they came in 1880-81 and 1886-87. As England slept while the Boer was preparing, so the northern ranchman may have been lulled to sleep by the mild winters of the past years. To have crossed these plains last June and seen a sizzling sun drying up all vegetation, then to have seen them this spring, bare of grass almost as the back of your hand, makes one hesitate. Most of the country looks like a desert and to my judgment both cattle and sheep men are taking big risks. The country is overstocked and except a change is made disaster will follow sooner or later."—Denver Stockman.

One-Third Devoted to Cattle.

One-third the area of Texas is devoted exclusively to the raising and pasturage of cattle. Double the state of Ohio and the territory would about equal the extent of the cattle domain of Texas. Think of the possibilities of the cattle industry where 50,000,000 of acres now suffice to support but 5,000,000 head of cattle. This represents only the actual domain given over to ranges and ranches. Fully twice as much more, now devoted to strictly agricultural pursuits, can support four times the above number of horned cattle without interfering with the value of its present productions. Nowhere on earth do cattle increase more rapidly than in Texas; nowhere are the conditions more favorable for the accumulation of herds and consequent wealth.—Fort Worth Mail-Telegram.

With the fat steer and the fat hog each bringing 5 cents a pound the average farmer will make a good deal more money out of the hog than he will out of the steer.



J. C. Snyder & Sons,

PROPRIETORS

The Snyder Farm

KILDARE, OKLA.

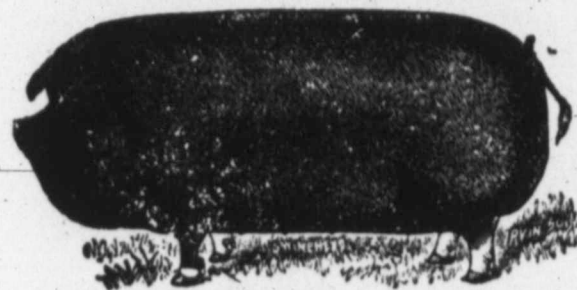
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, BRONZE TURKEYS, BELGIAN HARES.

Scaline, for scaly legs, 15c per box postpaid.
Roupine, for Roup. Recipe for 25c.

POULTRY AND BELGIAN HARE STANDARD

The most reliable authority on the Belgian Hare, and full of reliable information to beginners. Trial subscriptions for six months, 25c. For one year 50 cents. In stamps or silver.
THE STANDARD,
512 G. Hall Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY



BRIGHTSIDE POLAND CHINA SWINE.

Are the best. Orders for young of either sex filled, and Pedigree furnished. All letters answered promptly. Pigs by express to all parts of Kansas and Oklahoma. Write immediately to

U. H. SHULL, Manager,
BRIGHTSIDE STOCK FARM, MULVANE, KANS.



Shorthorn Bulls

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

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

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

H. T. GROOM Manager,
Panhandle, Texas.

(Please mention this paper.)

HEREFORD GROVE STOCK FARM,

U. S. WEDDINGTON, Proprietor.

CHILDRESS,

TEXAS.

Native bred Registered Hereford-Cattle. Herd bred strongly with ANXIETY and LORD WILSON blood, and other famous families. A first class lot of young Bulls for sale. Inspection solicited. 12-6m

M. R. PLATT, of Kansas City, Mo.

And the oldest and largest breeder of Galloway cattle in America, has a very choice lot of pure bred Galloway bulls for sale at his ranch at the old town of Evansville, Comanche county, Kansas. For full information address TOM GRIFFIN, Aetna, Barber county, Kansas. These bulls are absolutely pure bred but not registered.

BELGIAN HARES.

We are not going to quit the business but in order to make room for litters coming on, will offer the following bargains. All stock pedigreed and scored by competent judges. No. 1. Doe, Lady Edinboro, by Ch. Edinboro, scores 93 3-4, bred to Red Prince imported, winner 7 first prizes, scores 95 3-4, only \$6.00. No. 2. Doe, Lady Britian, by Lord Britain, scores 92 3-4, bred to Red Prince if desired, and 9 young by Ch. Ceyenne 96, only \$8.00. Also several other choice ones at \$1.50 to \$6.00 each. Correspondence a pleasure. Barred and White Rock eggs \$1.00 per 12. Address **JAMES O. CONVILL, EL RENO, OKLA.**

800 ACRE RANCH FOR SALE IN BEAVER COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.

PRICE \$600.

160 Deeded, and 640 Leased. Abundance of Water, and Plenty of Range for 500 Head of Cattle.

ADDRESS **WM. A. SALTER, HARDESTY, OKLAHOMA.**

WM. POWELL,

Breeder of

Registered Hereford Cattle.

The Home of the Hereford. Established 1868.

Channing, Hartley Co., Texas.

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

For Sale

12 Head Registered 2-yr-old Hereford Bulls.

HILLSIDE RANCH, Woodward, Okla.

Fine Bulls for sale at all times. Singly or in Car Load lots

D. P. MARUM.

LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR \$1 per year

WANTED: TO TRADE.

A car load of registered all red Shorthorn cows and calves For good steers and yearlings, from registered bulls.

T. P. RUSH.

Coffeyburg, Missouri.

Prevent Blackleg In Cattle

by using **Collier Williams Mixture.** Easily applied and a sure preventive of Blackleg in cattle. For full information, price, etc., call on or address

COLLIER WILLIAMS,
Woodrad, Okla.



JUMBO

IS A KENTUCKY MAMMOTH JACK.

Has two mules that will weigh 3015, ages 3 and 4.

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE

S. O. HINGSTON,
Richmond, Oklahoma.

Clover Blossom Shorthorns

CRUICKSHANK AND CRUICKSHANK TOPPED CATTLE

GEO. BOTHWELL, Nettleton, Mo.

Idlewild Shorthorns

HERD BULLS GODOY 115675; ROYAL RED 150066
Can offer 30 registered Shorthorn bulls from 12 to 30 months old. Also 30 head of bulls from 6 to 12 mths. old. (On Mo. Pacific R.R.) WELL WORTH TO EXAMINE THEM.
W. PHARNED Vermont, Cooper Co. Mo.

N. H. Gentry.

BREEDER OF

Shorthorn Cattle

Berkshire Hogs

SEDALIA, MO.

Correspondence Solicited

Percheron Horses

YOUNG STALLIONS AND MARES FOR SALE REASONABLE.

J. W. and J. C. ROBINSON,
Towanda, Kansas.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS.

DR. W. R. CLIFTON, Waco, Texas.

Breeder of High Class REGISTERED

Red Polled Cattle

and Berkshire Hogs

FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS.

Of the best English strains in America: 33 years experience in breeding these fine dogs for my own sport; I now offer them for sale. Send for circular.

T. B. HUDSPETH,
SIBLEY, Jackson Co. MO.



JACKS AND JENNETS FOR SALE.

I have 30 head of Jacks and 35 head of Jennets. Will sell all or any part of them. I have first-class stock, large, heavy bone, blacks, with white points, from two to sixteen years old, 14 1/2 to 16 hands high.

PHILIP WALKER,

Moline, Elk County, Kas.

WORTH HOTEL Ft. Worth

Texas.
W. P. HENDRICK, Proprietor.
Best service given to Transients. Headquarters for Cattlemen.
Dec 15 '99-1y.

50 Shorthorn Bulls 50

Have for sale 50 young registered Shorthorn bulls, 15 to 24 months old. Good flesh, good colors and ready for service. Will be sold reasonable in lots to suit or carloads. 50 miles north Kansas City, K. C. & N. C. R. R., Port Arthur Route, station, Maple Hill.

H. CLAY DUNCAN,

OSBORNE MISSOURI.

RANGE NOTES.

CAPLE, O. T.
May 24, 1901.

In this section of Beaver county and Hansford county, Tex., we have had sufficient rain to make good grass, weather is cool but pleasant. Several cattle sales have been made between local parties, in some cases prices were the same as last year, in others a little lower. The calf crop, including two-year-old heifers, will probably not exceed fifty per cent. This is partly owing to dry weather last summer and to loss of young calves in April this year; however what calves are in sight are good ones, a large per cent having white faces. Thirty-five men from Liberal, Kans., Beaver Co., O. T. and Hansford Co., Tex. have joined "Mulligan's Irish Brigade" and gone to Alaska. They departed on the 25th.

J. C. DENISON.

Patents.

Higdon & Higdon, Patent Lawyers, 431 to 434, New York Life Building, Kansas City, Mo., report the following patents, issued for week ending May 28th, 1901, to inventors living in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado:

Missouri:—John M. Clark, Rathbone, Divider for mowing or reaping Machine; Mary G. Gartrell and B. R. Lee, Kansas City, Folding bath cabinet; Fay Harmon, Kahoka, Corn-planter.

Kansas:—Erasmus W. Allen, Hiawatha, Washing Machine; George B. Edgar, Lawrence, Seal-lock.

Colorado:—James R. Hartman, Colorado Springs, Railway switch.

Nebraska:—Charles W. Murdock, Omaha, Mail-bag catching and delivering device; Jorgen Jorgensen, Omaha, Grain separator.

Total issue of May 28, 1901: Patents 519; Designs, 43; Trade-Marks, 35; Labels, 22; Prints, 3; Reissues, 3; Total, 625.

To Kill Prairie Dogs.

1 teaspoonful oil of anise; 1 teaspoon of green coffee; white of three eggs, 1 oz. strychnine, 1 quart of hot water, 1 quart of meal, 1 bushel of wheat: Soak coffee in whites of eggs 24 hours, dissolve cyanide of potassium and strychnine in 1 ot water, add molasses, egg solution and oil of anise, pour over wheat and constantly stir while adding meal. Usually use about a teaspoonful of this preparation to the hole.—Ex.

The report of a recent Hereford sale held at Sidney, Australia, shows that this breed are also in high favor in that country. The top price at the sale was 175 guineas, or about \$894, and a number of animals were disposed of at a figure not far below this.

Trade at Fulton's—It Pays.

Market Quotations.

By special arrangement we receive the live stock market quotations from Wichita Union Stock Yards, Kansas City and Chicago threetimes every day. Cattlemen and shippers when in Wichita may learn the condition of the market from our Bulletin board, and just as easily learn the price of any article in this great store where everything is marked in plain figures, one price to all at all times, based on our plan, "small profits on a large scale." The greatest and best stock of clothing and furnishing goods west of Chicago, and values that can't be equalled in the west. Your money back for the asking.

C. R. FULTON

Wichita's Greatest Clothing Store.

THE LIVESTOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY W. E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Represented in Kansas City by Mrs. J. E. Reed and E. F. Halstead. Represented in New Mexico by Geo. H. Hutchins, Carlsbad

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Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association.

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Calendar for 1901 showing months from January to June with days of the week and dates.

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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.

So many girls are graduating and so few boys, that the only way in the future a man can get his wife to look up to him will be to pick out a short woman for his bride.

The American Polled Angus association has appropriated \$200 to be given as prizes to Polled Angus winners at the International fair to be held at San Antonio, October 19 to 30, inclusive.

The Jewette Farm, near Cheney, Kansas, has been purchased by A. H. Wagerman, of Chicago. It contains 2,120 acres and brought \$30,500. It will be devoted exclusively to fine stock raising.

A coming factor in live stock raising, is the states south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers. Even now the production of sheep in some of those states is becoming quite a figure in the markets.

Charles Kingsley's recipe for being miserable is as follows: "Think about yourself, about what you want, what respect people ought to pay you and what people think of you. In other words, center all your thoughts on self and you will have abundance of misery."

El Paso, Texas, is rapidly forging ahead and is to have an up-to-date stock yards. The company is composed of the following: T. F. (Deery) Jones, formerly of the Union stock yards of Pueblo, F. B. Stewart of Alamogordo, and D. Y. Haydley of El Paso.

The large movement of cattle from Mexico promises to continue indefinitely. The cheapness of the stock seems to be the principal pull for the cattle, though it is generally admitted that the Mexicans have been making great improvements in the last few years.

The present prevailing demand for cattle, is, from all indications, going to continue. The home and foreign demand for good beef is greater than for many years, from year to year, population is increasing faster than cattle, and there is every reason to expect a continuous consumption of all offerings.

A large majority of sheep raisers are losers of considerable profit on lambs by not better posting themselves on the condition of their lambs before sending to market. The difference in looks is not so apparent to the casual observer or the ordinary farmer who is not thoroughly familiar with lambology. Packers' buyers, who handle these frisky creatures, soon discover their lack of quality, and if there is anything that don't sell well dressed it is a poor spring lamb. It is surely a sacrifice to send these lambs to market half-fat.

The National Live Stock association, in pursuance of the resolutions adopted at the last annual convention, in Salt Lake City, has appointed a special committee to work for the enactment of a law by congress which shall provide for an inspection of all woolen goods and shall compel manufacturers to label their product as all wool or part cotton or part shoddy, as the case may be. The committee consists of C. O. Stockslager of Boise, Idaho, chairman; Ex-Senator T. C. Powers, Helena, Mont.; Mortimer Leverings, Lafayette, Ind.; E. S. Gosney, Flagstaff, Ariz. and Dwight Lincoln, Milford Center, Ohio.

The Ranch Girl of the West.

Since the days when old King David struck his sweet poetic lyre Till its strings were all quiver with true inspirative fire. Every tender-hearted poet has inscribed his sweetest lays To the upper-tendom women of the old and modern days. They have cast their dreamy glances far above the modest worth Of the fair and lovely maidens gully of more modest birth. Yet they never sang a sonnet to a queen with royal crest Who could hold a tallow candle to the ranch girl of the West. There's a simple grace about her that her garb cannot disguise, There is frolic in her nature, laughter in her sparkling eyes. There is vim in every action, vocal ginger in her words, And the music of her singing rouses envy in the birds. All the tinting of the roses finds reflection in her cheeks. When she laughs we hear the rippling of her dashing native creeks. And the tenderest emotions sway the heart within the breast Of that bud of native modesty, the ranch girl of the West. She can ride the restless broncho in its most rebellious mood, Till it hanks its head in meekness, till its spirit is subdued. She can pitch the long riata o'er the horns of fleeing steer, And her dauntless border spirit never feels the thrill of fear. She will ride upon the roundup with a free and dashing air, While the breezes softly ripple through her loose, unprisoned hair; All the dangers of the riders she will share With nervy zest, For timidity's a stranger to the ranch girl of the West. Mounted on her lively broncho flying at terrific pace She's an eye-entrancing picture of the poetry of grace, And the hoof-beats of her pony as she wildly speeds along Beat the time in thumping measure to the music of her song. On the hills the gray coyotes catch the ring of her refrain And their harsh, discordant yelping sounds in envy o'er the plain, And the sage hen crouches lower o'er the brood within her nest Filled with awe to hear the carols of the ranch girl of the West. All the rough and dashing riders of the cattle-studded plain Are devoted to their princess, loyal subjects of her reign, And the lucky knight who wins her knows that he's secured a prize, And rejoices at the envy in the other fellows' eyes. As a quiet wife and mother she's a gem of priceless worth, Yet her voice is ever ringing with the olden girlish mirth, And the songs of love she-carols to the baby at her breast Seem as realistic echoes from the ranch girl of the West.

Following in our Steps.

The colony of New Zealand has decided to institute a system of meat inspection somewhat similar to that in vogue in the United States. With that end in view the veterinarian who will be in charge of the work of inspection is at present in England searching for fifteen young "vets," willing for a substantial consideration to remove to New Zealand and there engage in the work. Dr. J. H. Gilruth, for such is the official name, will also purchase, in behalf of his government and take back with him, six thoroughbred stallions and ten mares which will be distributed in the most suitable districts, the stallions to stand for public service and the mares to produce more for the same use. The idea is to enable the breeders to eventually place on the market horses that the home government will buy for cavalry, mounted infantry and artillery purposes instead of going to the United States for them. In addition Dr. Gilruth has been given an order to supply the war office, 2,000 suitable army horses at \$200 each, free on board ship at Auckland and other convenient ports. Altogether his trip has been a most successful one — Breeders Gazette.

Future Live Stock Meetings.

- Illinois State Fair, Nov. 30 to Oct. 5. National Live Stock Exchange, St. Joseph, Mo., in October. International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, November 30 to December 7. National Live Stock association, Chicago, December 3 to 6.

Publisher's Notes.

H. CLAY DUNCAN, Osborne, Mo., offers Short-horn bulls for sale on page seven. JAMES O. CONVILL & SON, Ereno, Okla., can supply you with some fine Belgian Hares at a bargain. Advertisement on page seven.

E. W. BRANIGAR, Burlington, Iowa, wants a cattle ranch. Give him immediately your very best price, particulars of your range, stock, etc.

THE McCORMICK:—They of harvesting machinery fame, are sending out a "King Corn" brochure descriptive of their corn binder. A Prettier publication one wouldst fall in finding.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS:—Jasper Sipes, of Oklahoma City, Okla., has favored the INSPECTOR with a copy of the laws for the regulation and support of the common schools, revised to date.

SILVERMAN BROS., Chicago, have something to say to you on page four in regard to wool. The publisher of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR can heartily recommend this firm for promptness and fair dealing.

THE TIFFIN WAGON Co., Tiffin, Ohio, or Kansas City, Mo., has a wagon that for superior construction and elegant finish, heads the list. Every farmer and teamster in need of a wagon should consult with them before making a purchase.

WM. A. SLATER, Hardesty, Okla., has an eight hundred acre ranch in Beaver county for sale. Anyone contemplating going into the cattle business will find plenty of range for 500 head of cattle. Mention the INSPECTOR when you write.

THE YORK DISPATCH, of York, Pa. is sending out a twenty-fifth annual souvenir—a brochure, that for elegance in general make-up and appearance—cannot be excelled, it cheers the heart of one, a lover of art, in the art preservative, to fondly gaze upon the York Dispatches production

THE KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS Co., Kansas City, Mo., is sending out a very neat catalogue of the Lightening Balanced Engine, for gas and gasoline. It is conceded by a large number of its users to be a great improvement over the ordinary gas engine, and is meeting with great favor.

THE ECLIPSE HAY PRESS Co., 531 West 7th St., Kansas City, Mo., whose adv. is to be found on page 16, is putting out a hay press that is second to none, and is giving the satisfaction everywhere that the company guarantees. Write them for a catalogue, and mention the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

THE DELINEATOR, for July:—A person seeing a copy of the July Delineator, will certainly say it surpasses all efforts to reach perfection in magazine publishing. The three color printing on the Pan-American Exposition, are so realistic as to seem within touch. All the artistic color effects were worked out directly from the original water color sketches of C. Y. Turner, Director of color of the exposition. The enormous demand for the July edition necessitates an edition of 650,000 copies.

THE ZENNER DISINFECTANT Co., 113 Bates St., Chicago, has a special advertisement of their Zenoleum in this issue of the INSPECTOR. Zenoleum is a non-poisonous lice killer, sheep dip and disinfectant that is cheap and safe, and one of the handiest solutions on earth to handle. One gallon of the liquid makes one hundred gallons of the bath, and is sent, freight prepaid, where one gallon or more is purchased for \$1.50. Zenoleum is endorsed by Government Experiment Stations, and the above named company has the confidence and esteem of all their patrons. Write for a copy of their Zenoleum Veterinary advisor to 113 Bates St., Chicago, Ill.

MR. C. R. FULTON, one of the most progressive business men in the west, and proprietor of Wichita's greatest clothing store, has perfected arrangements by which he receives by wire three times every day, the live stock market quotations from the Wichita Union Stock Yards, also Kansas City and Chicago. He has had a large bulletin board placed in his store, and the market quotations are bulletined for the benefit of his customers who are cattlemen and shippers. Heretofore when they were in Wichita, they have been compelled to go to the stock yards to learn the condition of the market. It is an evidence of enterprise on the part of Mr. Fulton which his customers will doubtless appreciate.

AMERICAN GALLOWAY HERD BOOK, Vol XI, 488 pages, illustrated, has kindly been sent the INSPECTOR by the American Galloway Breeders Association. To say the volume is a handsome and instructive one, does not do it justice—it is better. This volume contains the entries of 2385 animals, 1118 bulls, 1 steer and 1269 cows, running the numbers from 16504 to 18892 inclusive.

It is the largest Volume ever gotten out in the same length of time and the transfer record shows nearly double the number made in any previous year. Illustrations are used of Mr. E. W. Thrall, of Fureka, Kansas, who is the President of the Association for this year and who has been breeding Galloways since 1832. He devotes his entire time to it and has probably the largest herd west of Kansas City, Mo., Marion Parr, of Harristown, Ill., President for 1900 and at present a member of the Executive Committee. A good likeness is also given of I. B. Thompson, of Nashua, Mo., who is probably one of the oldest Galloway breeders on this side of the waters.

The past year has been one which should give to all Galloway breeders a stronger faith in their favorite breed and also encourage each one to renewed activity in pushing the breed to the front.

Entries are now being received for Volume XII, and you are urged to send in what you have at once, to the secretary. FRANK B. HEARNE, Independence, Mo.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS—CONTINUED.

The air currents from the south blow over this warm water, carrying the moisture they gather up along the Atlantic coast and the cold currents from the Allegheny mountains coming in contact with them produce clouds and rain.

These climatic conditions, for all time have had its effect on the character of the soil produced by decayed forests and vegetable matters, which is the basis of the producing power of the present soil, varying in character by the underlying stratas that throw off through the soil a substance which helps to mould the strength giving power so necessary to animal life.

This country may be divided into six grand climatic divisions, viz., the Atlantic, the Gulf, the Central, the Northern, the arid and the North Pacific. Each of these sections produces vegetation, both wild and cultivated, different from the other. Much more could be said on the subject. I have not spoken of this from a scientific standpoint, but only from many years of personal observation. I have always believed that the people should be better informed on the climatic conditions of the country. If scientists can give us anything better let us have it. Regarding the effects of the different climates on live stock, I will have more to say in another issue of the "American Angora."—L. A. Allen, in The American Angora.

CALF CHOLERA AGAIN.

During the past month we have had many complaints relative to the loss of calves and inquiries as to the best method to prevent the ravages of calf cholera. The experience of Victor E. Mason, the well known stockman residing at Verona, Wis. is worthy of attention. Mr. Mason writes, "In recent years we have been losing a large percentage of our crop of calves from calf cholera, and up to this season we have been unable to find any cure for it. When at the Union Stock Yards in Chicago about the middle of April with a shipment of cattle I met R. B. Ogilvie whom every stockman knows and he strongly recommended Zenoleum as a sure cure for this most disastrous disease. I purchased five gallons and the day it arrived we had two calves so far reduced with cholera that I did not think it possible that anything could revive them, but I lost no time in treating the ailing youngsters as directed, giving them a one per cent solution of Zenoleum, in eight-ounce doses every four hours, and to my surprise within a few hours they showed a marked improvement and within a few days had fully recovered. We are using Zenoleum on all our cattle that show any sign of cholera, and have not lost a single animal since we have had it in use. I have found this a wonderful specific for curing sore shoulders and galls on our work teams."

Zenoleum is made by the Zenner Disinfectant Company, No. 113 Bates street, Detroit, Mich.

Castor Oil Beans Prevent Mosquitos.

United States Consul Plumacher, at Maracaibo, has sent this recipe to a Jersey friend. "Plant a castor oil bean in every yard, and about every building in New Jersey, and no mosquitos or other blood-sucking insect will abide in the vicinity."

To Brand With Chemicals.

F. E. Granger, of Aberdeen, S. D., has applied for a patent on a new thing in the way of a branding instrument that should bring him in a handsome thing when it is placed on the market. It affixes the brand to animals by means of a chemical which burns off the hair and leaves the stamp permanently imprinted on the hide. The chemical is placed in a cylinder arranged like a syringe. On the face of the can or syringe is a stencil containing the letters or marks desired. The liquid is loaded into the cylinder, and by working the piston, which is fitted with a brush, as much of the liquid as may be desired is forced through the stencil on the points of the brush onto the hide, where it burns in the characters. The device does away with all necessity for heating irons, either by charcoal, gasoline or any other inflammable, and for that reason avoids all danger and no end of trouble. The machine is light, weighing less than two pounds when loaded, and can be handled as easily as an ordinary syringe. Cattlemen all over the country will no doubt adopt the Granger brander when they become acquainted with its merits.

Don't Worry.

When things go contrary, as often they do,
And fortune seems burdened with spite,
Don't give way to grieving all dismal and blue—
That never set any thing right!
But cheerfully face what the day may reveal,
Make the best of whatever befall;
Since the more you worry the worse you must feel,
Why waste time in worry at all?
We all have troubles, some more and some less,
And this is the knowledge we gain—
It's work and a brave heart that lighten the stress
Of a life's share of sorrow and pain.
Then face with this knowledge fate's cruellest deal
Too plucky to faint or to fall;
Since the more you worry the worse you must feel,
Is it wisdom to worry at all?
—Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis "Republic."

To Reach Man's Heart.

O woman, if seeker
Your way to gain
O'er man, the weaker,
The means are plain;
Would you be able
Vain man to rule,
The dinner table
Let be your school.
You need no ballot
To win your part;
Just tickle his palate—
You touch his heart.
—Good Housekeeping.

Tell your friends the great value of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR. (ONLY \$1.



GEORGE CAMPBELL,

of CAMPBELL, HUNT & ADAMS, Live Stock Commission Merchants, Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Campbell was born in the state of Arkansas forty-five years ago. He became connected with the live stock business when twenty years of age, and has been at the Kansas City yards since February, 1881.

Take the Bit in Your Teeth.

When the world goes round in a humdrum way—
When you see no hope in the dawning day,
When the sky looks black, and the out-look's blue,
And you think there's nothing in life for you—
Take the bit in your teeth.
You gaze on the throng in the busy mart,
And you meet your trials with a sinking heart;
But listen: The men who are passing you by
Have seen their doom in a sudden sky—
Take the bit in your teeth.
Don't sink 'neath the weight of a passing grief—
Don't garner despair in a rotten sheaf;
But think of the troubles that men have slain
With the sword of Get-up-and-get-at-'em again—
Take the bit in your teeth.
Take the bit in your teeth with a firm resolve
To make the wheel of your fate revolve
And come around with a brighter view
Of the troubles and cares that are bothering you;
Take another hold and go right ahead,
For you've got to lie on your home-made bed—
Take the bit in your teeth.
—Denver Times.

Cattle Prices and Prospects.

While the extreme top prices do not show it, cattle prices are fully 25c per 100 lbs higher than a year ago. This in view of the increased marketing for the year shows very clearly how strong is the demand. Cattle buyers say it

List of Deputy Inspectors Appointed By The Oklahoma Live Stock Sanitary Commission.

B. K. Armstrong, Okla. City, Okla.
H. E. Craggs, Mountain View, Okla.
J. E. Cheshire, Perry, Okla.; R. A. Andrews, Stillwater, O. T.; S. R. Richardson, Berlin, O. T.; James Barclay, Woodward, O. T.; John M. Capers, Guthrie, O. T.; H. A. Robertson, Pawnee, O. T.; B. F. Mac, Crescent, O. T.; Wm. Ostendorf, Enid, O. T.; Frank Dale, Ponca City, O. T.; R. J. Devore, Inckama, O. T.; John A. Shaw, Blackwell, O. T.; H. J. Foster, El Reno, O. T.; B. F. Scott, Watonga, O. T.; W. S. Husp, Kingfisher, O. T.; Benonia Reay, Chandler, O. T.; L. M. Williams, Shawnee, O. T.; Lewis A. Brewer, Hennessey, O. T.

If you want to prevent your cattle from being stolen and shipped to the markets and disposed of without detection, if you want the quarantine line to stay where it is, and in fact, if you want to promote the interests of the cattlemen of the southwest, send in your name at once to the Secretary of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association, Woodward, Okla., and secure the necessary blanks for becoming a member.

Shelled Corn Compared to Corn Chop For Young Calves.

In the fall of 1900, the Kansas Experiment Station purchased twenty head of young calves, composed mostly of Short-horn and Hereford grades. November 28, these calves were divided into two lots as nearly equal as possible, the average weight being 127 pounds. Both lots were fed and treated alike, with the exception that one received its grain as shelled corn and the other as corn chop. All the calves were fed mixed hay (red clover, orchard grass, and English blue-grass) for the first nine weeks, prairie hay for the next four weeks and a mixture of prairie hay and alfalfa for the last six weeks. Each lot was given all the milk, grain and hay the calves would eat without scouring. Salt was accessible at all times. For nine days previous to the division into lots grain for all the calves consisted of a mixture of shelled corn and corn chop. It was noticed that the calves would begin to eat the shelled corn when three to four weeks old; and in a few cases when two to three weeks old. At the commencement of the experiment each lot was consuming ten pounds of grain daily. As the experiment advanced it was found that the corn-chop calves could not eat as much grain as the shelled-corn calves without causing considerable trouble from scours. This accounts for the difference of 325 pounds in the grain consumed by the two lots.

SHELLED-CORN LOT. For nineteen weeks under experiment these ten calves consumed 18,561 pounds of skim-milk, 2,611 pounds of shelled corn, and 7,088 pounds of hay. The total gain during the experiment was 2,322 pounds, or 1.74 pounds daily per head. Valuing skim-milk at fifteen cents per 100 pounds, grain at \$0.50 per 100 pounds and hay at \$4 per ton, the feed cost of raising these calves amounts to \$55.00, or \$5.50 per head. The cost for each 100 pounds of gain is as follows: Skim-milk \$1.20, grain \$0.56, roughness \$0.61, total \$2.37.

CORN-CHOP LOT. The ten calves consumed 18,666 pounds of skim-milk, 2,286 pounds of corn chop, 7,088 pounds of hay. The gain of this lot was 2,123 pounds, or 1.59 pounds daily per head. At prices given above the feed cost amounts to \$53.60, or \$5.36 per head. The cost of each 100 pounds of gain is as follows: Skim-milk \$1.31, grain \$0.54, roughness \$0.67, total \$2.52. If we raise the cost of grain five cents per 100 pounds (about three cents per bushel) to pay for grinding, the grain cost per 100 pounds of gain would be increased to \$0.59 and the total to \$2.57.

Comparing the two lots, we find those on shelled made the best gains by 199 pounds and at a cost of 20 cents less per 100 pounds of gain. Since calves relish shelled corn and will begin eating it when three or four weeks old, and make better and cheaper gains on it, and are less subject to scours than on corn chop, there is certainly no object in going to the expense of grinding the corn. This experiment shows that it is possible to raise good, thrifty calves that will gain 1.75 pounds daily per head on feeds produced entirely from the farm and in a form that requires no preparation of the feed, outside of harvesting, except the shelling of the corn.
D. H. OTIS.

Rumor of New Stock Yards.

Local live stock circles, at Denver, Col., are quietly discussing a report to the effect that Omaha capital will soon embark in the stock yards business in Denver, building and equipping brand new stock yards which, while nominally held by Omaha capital, will endeavor to build up the live stock business in Denver, as a point for distribution of stockers and feeders.

The cost of membership in the Oklahoma Live Stock Association is very light, when compared to the benefits to be derived.

Cattle prospects are good.

From the Markets

Kansas City Office, 289 Live Stock Exchange.

Mrs. J. E. Reed Clerk in Charge.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared especially for The Live Stock Inspector.

CATTLE.

May 13 to May 23 INCLUSIVE.	Re-ceipts.	Dressed Beef & Shipping Steers, Native Fed.	Texas and Indian Steers.	Texas and Indian Cows.	Okla. Feeders.	Stockers and Feeders.	Bulls.
Monday, May 27	7300	\$4 00-5 60	\$3 00-5 50	\$ 2 75-3 75	-	\$3 65-5 10	\$3 25-4 60
Tuesday, May 28	6300	4 25-5 80	3 45-4 80	3 00-3 35	-	3 50-5 05	1 25-4 25
Wednesday, May 29	5800	3 90-5 85	4 00-5 20	3 25-3 85	-	3 25-4 80	3 00-4 25
Thursday, May 30	3800	3 75-5 70	3 40-5 20	3 15-3 55	-	3 40-5 10	3 15-4 50
Friday, May 31	3300	3 50-5 70	3 00-4 25	2 65-3 50	-4 00	3 50-4 80	3 2 4 57
Saturday, June 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monday, June 3	5800	4 50-5 50	3 25-5 40	3 15-4 50	-5 20	3 70-4 55	2 75-4 10
Tuesday, June 4	9200	4 80-5 70	-3 75	-	-	-	3 40-5 50
Wednesday, June 5	7400	4 25-6 00	4 00-5 25	3 50-4 50	-5 45	3 00-4 80	3 10-4 50
Thursday, June 6	5100	4 05-5 80	4 10-5 12	3 25-4 35	-	3 00-4 80	3 05-4 50
Friday, June 7	2000	4 40-5 75	3 50-4 75	3 40-4 00	-	3 00-5 00	2 50-4 40
Saturday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

HOGS.

The market below is a representative basis of good hogs for packers' use.

Apr 8 to Apr 20 INCLUSIVE.	Re-ceipts.	Top Price.	Bulk of Sales.
Monday, May 27	10100	\$5 85	5 65-5 75
Tuesday, May 28	18700	5 90	5 65-5 80
Wednesday, May 29	16600	5 90	5 05-5 74
Thursday, May 30	14400	5 92	5 75-5 85
Friday, May 31	16600	5 97	5 75-5 87
Saturday, June 1	-	-	-
Monday, June 3	7700	5 95	5 75-5 85
Tuesday, June 4	21300	5 95	5 70-5 80
Wednesday, June 5	22400	5 85	5 55-5 80
Thursday, June 6	18900	5 95	5 70-5 87
Friday, June 7	13500	6 00	5 75-5 90
Saturday	-	-	-

Kansas City Stock Yards.

June 8, 1901.

During the past week, sales of dressed beef and export cattle were made at a range of 40c to 60c higher than prevailed during the first week in June last year and the bulk of sales were at the highest range of the season. Five eighty was the top price for full loads of beef cattle and nothing of even fair quality sold under \$5.00. Western fed steers sold largely at \$4.80 to \$5.60.

Southern cattle receipts amounted to over 6000 cattle and calves, comprised largely of fed steers of sufficient quality to command prices ranging from \$4.50 to \$5.40. The Texas and Territory grass cattle run has not fairly set in yet, but such as were offered sold readily at \$3.35 to \$4.50. Texas cows changed hands largely at \$3.35 to \$3.75 with exceptional sales above and below that range.

Cattle ordinarily classed as heavy feeders were taken by packers at attractive prices but there was little inquiry for stockers and light feeding weights. The liberal rains of the past few days ought to serve as a stimulant to the lagging country order trade and at prevailing prices it might be advisable to let the farm work go for a day or two and get a few loads of light cattle before the prices advance.

Top hog prices went back to \$6.00 on Friday and Saturday for the first time since April 25 and for the first time in the month of June since 1893. Aside from a break of 5c to 10c on Tuesday, prices gained strength all week and closed a shade higher than the close of the week before. Prime heavy hogs sell at \$5.90 to \$6.00; mixed and medium lots at \$5.75 to \$5.90; light weights at \$5.60 to \$5.85; and pigs at \$5.00 to \$5.50. The packing demand continues heavy and many hogs are being shipped in from other markets by anxious slaughterers.

Monday's sheep sales were made at advanced prices but, even the face of

a strong and active demand for all kinds of killing sheep, the bearish reports from surrounding markets effected the general decline of 10c to 15c. Texas and Colorado representatives were moderate in number but in good demand, the best Colorado lambs selling up to \$5.50. More sheep than were offered could have been sold without effecting a greater decline. Good to choice Colorado wool lambs are worth \$5.10 to \$5.30; good clipped Westerns \$4.75 to \$4.95; wethers \$4.00 to \$4.60; fat ewes \$3.75 to \$4.35; Texas grass sheep \$3.50 to \$4.00, and Texas lambs \$4.25 to \$4.65.

Receipts of live stock for the week were, 59,500 cattle, 90,000 hogs and 19,000 sheep, as compared with 26,500 cattle, 81,700 hogs and 20,500 sheep for the previous week and 22,000 cattle 85,000 hogs and 16,000 sheep for the corresponding week last year.

F. H. B.

PERSONAL TO OUR SHIPPERS.

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

- Evans-Snyder-Buel Commission Co.
- Campbell, Hunt & Adams.
- Barse Commission Co.
- Drovers Commission Co.
- McKee-Zook-Whitford Com. Co.
- Rogers Commission Co.
- Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co.

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

- The Flato Commission Co.

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

- E. J. Healy & Co.
- Paugh & Co.
- The Eldridge Commission Co.
- Union Live Stock Commission Co.
- Robbins & Alexander.

These firms have confidence in the cattle industry of the southwest, and solicit your patronage, which is a strong proof of their progressiveness. It is the wide-awake commission men that are sure of their ability to give satisfactory results, who are not afraid to invest in advertising space. Also, you are indebted to these men for helping to support a paper, which from its location and personal interests in your country, is more in touch with your country and you than is possible for any other to be. Stand by the people who stand by you and consign your shipments to those who by their support enable your editor to publish a paper devoted solely to your interests.

Before renewing your cattle loans

see W. C. Hixon, Woodward, Oklahoma, agent for Boston-Kansas City Cattle Loan Co.

FOLLOWING ARE REPRESENTATIVE SALES MADE BY EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO. IN KANSAS CITY.

V. Barrett of Oklahoma marketed a load of lights at \$5.57½.

L. A. Keys of the Indian Territory marketed light hogs at \$5.60.

A. Criger of Kansas had on the market a load of light hogs at \$5.72½.

C. Langvort of Kansas marketed a load of mixed packers at \$5.90.

R. Buckley of Kansas shipped a load of light hogs that sold well.

J. H. Frazier of Oklahoma marketed a load of light hogs at \$5.62½.

G. J. Means of Kansas marketed two loads of light hogs that sold well.

Ross & McConnell of Kansas marketed a load of light hogs at \$5.72½.

P. A. Boughman of Kansas marketed a load of light mixed hogs at \$5.75.

Peterman & Reeves of the Indian Territory marketed a load of 165 lb. hogs at \$5.65.

Geo. B. Keeler of the Indian Territory marketed three loads of Indian hogs at \$5.65.

A. A. Truseutt of Kansas had on the market two loads of light mixed hogs at \$5.77½.

T. R. Todd of the Indian Territory marketed 34 corn-fed steers average 1039 lbs. at \$4.95.

Hogan Mercantile Co. of the Indian Territory marketed a load of light Indian hogs at \$5.65.

Caney Grain Co. shipped from the Indian Territory a load of light Indian hogs that sold at \$5.65.

The Commercial National Bank of the Indian Territory had on the market a load of light mixed hogs at \$5.65.

Wilson Bros. of Texas cleaned up their meal fed deal with 153 Texas steers average 965 lbs. at \$4.50.

A. N. Snapp of Texas came in with 13 grass Texas stags average 875 lbs. and brought \$3.40, also 10 grass cows at \$3.50.

Taylor Polk of the Indian Territory had on the market 24 grass Texas steers average 1140 lbs. and sold for \$3.00.

C. W. Bogue of Kansas had on the market a bunch of corn-fed Western heifers that brought \$4.45 and weighed 714 lbs.

W. R. Horan of Kansas marketed 35 corn-fed steers average 1136 lbs. and sold for \$5.25; also three cows that brought \$4.50 and averaged in weight 1030 lbs. Prices obtained were very satisfactory.

T. Heiman of Kansas had two loads of fed Panhandle steers on the market that averaged 1476 lbs for which the nice price of \$5.60 was obtained. Mr. Heiman is one of the best feeders that ships to the Kansas City market.

Hadley & Harris of Texas marketed 74 grass Texas steers average 965 lbs. and brought \$4.15, 22 steers average 921 lbs. at \$4.00, 25 steers average 1039 lbs. at \$4.50, 53 steers average 919 lbs. at \$4.35 and 50 steers average 988 lbs. at \$4.60.

Lakin, Kan., July 7, 1900.
Moore Chemical & Mfg. Co.,
Kansas City, Mo.

GENTLEMEN: We have put nearly 3,000 head of cattle through our plant, using Car-Sul Cattle Dip, and the results have been entirely satisfactory to all. This is as regards both mange and lice.

Very truly yours,
H. G. MADISON, Secy; and Treas.,
Kearney County Cattle Ass'n,

SOME SALES BY ROGERS COMMISSION CO.
T. E. Meed, of Inapaw, I. T., had in a load of stock.

H. E. Ring, of Mutual, Okla., had in a load of hogs.

A. H. Hatch, of Mahaska, Kans., was here with a load of hogs.

F. T. Grant, of Columbus, Kans., had in 89 hogs that sold at \$5.67.

J. B. Parsons, of Sycamore Springs, Kans., was on the market with a load of hogs.

E. W. Piersel, of Williamsburg, Kans., was on the market with two loads of cattle.

The Live Stock Inspector Midsummer Edition will be issued Aug. 1st—with a very large extra circulation. Advertisers should not fail to take advantage of this special edition.

NOTES FROM THE DROVERS COMMISSION CO.

J. T. Braddock, of Kan., had in cattle.

Hearyside & Seitz, of Kas., had in hogs.

John Stanley, of Okla., was here with hogs.

Aaron Robinson, of Okla., marketed 4 loads of cattle.

H. C. Jett & Co., of Okla., had in 5 loads of cattle.

W. Jorgenson, of Oklahoma, shipped in a load of hogs.

A. T. Olson, of Moline, Kans., had cattle on the market.

Walter Jacobus, of Redbud, Kas., was here with cattle.

Some Kansas shipments: J. H. McSherry & Co.; Edwards & Son, and Tuffley & Harbaugh, all had in hogs.

Tuffley & Harbaugh, of Clifton, Kas., was here with cattle and hogs.

Gano & Hoag, of Medicine Lodge, Kas., was on the market with 9 loads of fat cattle and three loads of hogs.

Among Oklahoma shipments: Jno. Stanley, Kildare, hogs; Aaron Robinson, Kildare, cattle; C. H. Cox, Augusta, cattle; Bank of Santa Fe, Newkirk, cattle; Walters & Longmire, Anadarko, cattle.

J. E. Caruoll, of Mangum, Okla., was here recently and supplied himself with shoe leather from Chas. P. Shipley's stock of shoes.

FROM CAMPBELL, HUNT & ADAMS.

J. S. Murtha, of Guthrie, Okla., had in hogs.

A. Richardson, of Jefferson, Okla., had in hogs.

J. M. Vail, of Scullin, I. T., had in shipment of hogs.

R. J. Allen, of Atoka, I. T., was here with hogs.

Cook & Devine, of Alva, Okla., had in 2 loads of hogs.

C. F. Rogers, of Newkirk, Okla., was here with hogs.

W. W. Gunn, of Weber, Kans., had in cattle that brought \$5.45.

F. Garst, of Princeton, Kans., had in two loads of hogs and cattle.

The First National Bank of Claremore, I. T., shipped in hogs.

A. L. Lingard, of Princeton, Kas., was here with hogs and cattle.

W. H. Bodecker, of Benton, Kas., had in cattle that sold well at \$5.55.

L. L. Lane, of Greenwich, Kans., marketed cattle that sold well at \$5.55.

W. S. Canter, of Mangum, Okla., was on the market with some \$4.85 cattle.

R. Crawsord, of Paola, Kans., marketed some cows that sold well at \$4.85.

O'Connor & Co., of Hartford, Kas., and J. G. Painter, of Waverly, Kas., each had in hogs.

N. W. Taylor, of Sulpher Springs, Texas, was on the market with two loads of cattle.


Some Kansas shippers: W. L. Woods, Lenisburg, hogs; R. Forbes, Carbondale, cattle; J. S. Meyers, Langley, hogs.

J. A. Rudolph, of Glen Grouse, Kans., topped the market one day recently with cattle that sold for \$5.70. This was very near the top for the week.

Some recent Kansas shippers: S. T. Garth, Larned, cattle; F. Garst, Princeton, hogs; J. G. Painter, Waverly, hogs; Sinclair & Wallace, Kincaid, hogs; R. Berner, Clifton, hogs and cattle; S. Brooker, Bluff City, cattle.

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENT.
Progressive Salesmen of SHEEP, CATTLE and HOGS.

NO shipment too large and none too small to receive **BEST SERVICE** we can bestow. **GOOD SALESMEN OFTEN OVERCOME BAD MARKETS.** Ours are trained experts with experience and judgment. Bad sales are disappointing and unprofitable, yet good and bad cost the same. **WHY NOT HAVE THE GOOD? You pay for the BEST, often getting something else. You always get the BEST by shipping to us.** * * * * *



CHICAGO,
 KANSAS CITY,
 ST. LOUIS,
 OMAHA.

STOCK
 YARDS,
 KANSAS CITY.

For Best Results Ship to
ROGERS COMMISSION CO.,
 LIVE STOCK SALESMEN,
 Stock Yards, Kansas City.

C. HOOD, President. T. J. EAMAN Sec. & Treas.
 L. A. ALLEN, Vice-President. H. S. BOICE.

The Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co.

Is one of the Oldest and Best Companies in Kansas City

A good one to do business with.

They have ample capital and are perfectly reliable.

Twenty-five years in the trade.

Write to them for information
 and ship to them for good results.

GEO. B. CAMPBELL, Cattle Salesman.
 L. A. ALLEN, CHAS. W. CAMPBELL, PEYTON MONTGOMERY, } Cattle Salesmen.
 W. T. MCINTIRE, Sheep Salesman.
 J. T. MEGREDDY, Hog Salesman.

GEO. R. BARSE, PRES. J. H. WAITE, SEC. AND TREAS.

BARSE Live Stock Commission Co.,

Rooms 159-160, Live Stock Exchange. KANSAS CITY, MO.
 Established 1871.

Money to Loan on Cattle.

Experienced Salesmen. Prompt Remittances. Correspondence and Consignments Solicited.

SHIP YOUR STOCK TO

KcKee-Zook-Whitford Commission Co.
 Kansas City, Mo. St. Joseph, Mo.

Up to Date and Progressive in Everything.

—MONEY TO LOAN ON CATTLE.—

Cattle Salesmen at Kansas City, Joe Baker, Jno. S. Dorsey.
 Cattle Salesman at St. Joseph, T. F. McKee.
 Loan Inspector—Fred Billings, Hutchinson, Kansas.

FROM MCKEE-ZOOK-WHITFORD.

R. S. Campbell, of San Angelo, Tex., had in two cars of sheep.

E. L. Clubine, of Antelope, Kans., marketed some \$5.35 cattle.

B. Alfors, of Severance, Kans., marketed two cars of cattle at \$4.65.

Kolleman & Thomas regular shippers from Vliets, Kansas, had in two loads of cattle which brought \$5.30.

The following Kansas shippers were in recently with stock: D. H. Lockhart, Longford, hogs; John Curtis, Media, hogs; L. S. Palmer, Marion, hogs; F. H. Martiny, Franklin co., hogs; M. H. Redfern, from Leroy and W. R. Cunningham, of Morland, also had shipments.

FROM KANSAS CITY COMMISSION CO.

Warren Ellison had in 17 head of \$5.15 steers.

C. E. Lenis, of Mullenville, Kas., had cattle on the market.

N. W. Butler, of Weatherford, Okla. marketed 42 steers and heifers.

D. Honchin, of Ogenda, Kans., shipped in 44 hogs that brought \$5.72.

W. H. Johnson, of Noble, Okla., marketed 54 steers, average 913, at \$4.70.

O. Fagenberg & Bro., of Olsberg, Kas., was here with 78 hogs that brought \$ 75.

J. Taylor Bradley had in 262 sheep from Weatherford, Okla., that sold for 3 cents a pound.

A. D. Smith, of Purell, I. T., had in 73 steers that averaged 956 pounds and sold at \$4.75.

Johnson & Graham, of Noble, Okla. had in 52 head of 863lb. steers that sold for \$4.00.

R. F. McBride, of Shawnee, Okla., marketed 35 steers at \$5.45 and 49 head at \$5.65.

Joseph Howell, of Haggard, Kans., was on the market with 102 sheep that sold at prices ranging from \$3.35 to \$5.70.

Moore & Turner, of Weatherford, Okla., had 415 hogs on the market that sold at prices ranging from \$5.55 to \$5.82½.

Jas Buchanan, of Marietta, Kans., was on the market one day recently with 80 hogs that brought \$5.75, and a few days later had in 85 head more that sold for the same price.

Walker Moore, of Weatherford, Okla., marketed 71 hogs at \$5.75; and 101 hogs at \$5.57½. He was in later with a shipment of 237 hogs that brought prices ranging from \$5.62½ to \$5.87½.

Some Kansas shippers: J. H. Lyons, Olathe, 34 heifers at \$4.70; R. J. Williams, Olathe, 40 heifers that sold at prices ranging from \$4.00 to \$4.45; Jas Buchanan, Marietta, 66 hogs at \$5.77½; S. G. Sermisch, Keighley, 88 hogs at \$5.70.

NOTES FROM BARSE COMMISSION CO.

C. Lowe, of Prescott, Kans., marketed 63 hogs at \$5.85.

M. C. Harvey, of Walula, I. T. marketed 40 steers at \$5.55.

W. H. Correll, of White Eagle, Okla., had in 40 steers that sold at \$4.90.

J. M. Moody, of White Eagle, Okla., marketed 77 head of \$4.80 steers.

G. S. Hale, of Caldwell, Texas, marketed 40 steers at \$4.45 and 40 cows at \$3.50.

Walker Moore, of Weatherford, Okla., had in 178 hogs that averaged 712 pounds and sold at \$5.55.

N. V. Huddleson & Son, of Pomona, Kans., was on the market with 32 heifers that realized \$4.55.

S. Nation & Sons, of Weatherford,

The Kansas City Stock Yards

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

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

—INCLUDING HOUSES OF—

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

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

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

C. F. MORSE, E. E. RICHARDSON, H. P. CHILD, EUGENE RUST,
 V. P. & G. Mgr. Sec. & Treas. Asst G. Mgr. Traffic Mgr.

W. A. Michael. A. T. Muston. H. S. Davis. E. E. Peters. J. A. Crane.
DROVERS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Rooms 135 to 138 Exchange Bld.

Consignments and Correspondence Solicited. Financial Assistance Given Responsible Parties. Market Reports Mailed Free on Application. Proceeds Remitted on Day of Sale. Buying of Stockers and Feeders a Specialty. Consign Your Next Shipment to Us.

WHY ARE RESULTS SATISFACTORY ON STOCK SHIPPED TO

CAMPBELL, HUNT & ADAMS,

LIVE STOCK SALESMEN, CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

KANSAS CITY, MO., AND EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

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

Okla., marketed 26 steers that averaged 759 pounds and sold for \$3.95.

J. B. Hunter, of Atchison, Kans., had in 75 heifers, average 842 that sold at \$5.05; and 50 heifers, average 850 pounds, at \$4.95.

Coleman & Keeran, of Craddock, Texas, marketed 104 cows at \$3.55, 54 calves at \$4.00; and 200 cows, average 427 lbs., at \$5.00.

Bodecker & Ball, of Bowie, Texas, had 23 steers on the market that averaged 850 lbs. and sold at \$4.25; and 24 steers, average 967 lbs., at \$4.55.

Mrs. Nellie Pannell, of Kaufman, Texas, was on the market with two cars of fed cattle, all coming two-year-olds, graded Herefords, Shorthorns and Angus. They were fed on cotton seed meal and hulls, under the personal supervision of Mrs. Pannell, who is considered one of the best feeders in Texas.

D. P. Marum, of Woodward, Okla., was a visitor at the yards recently.

James Hannahan, of Dryden, Texas, gave a nice order of a pair of Shipley's cowboy boots.

Ross, L. Clark, of Dallas, Texas, was in Kansas City recently and took home with him one of Shipley's celebrated side saddles.

Boys, if you appreciate late styles, good goods and courteous treatment, don't fail to visit White & Dreyfoos clothing store when at the stock yards.

HOGS BACK TO SIX CENTS.

Notwithstanding a tremendous increase in stocks of hog product in the West during the month of May and the heaviest receipts of hogs ever known for the season, the price today for top swine got back to \$6.00. After selling between \$5.80 and \$5.97½ for about five weeks, the top today stands the highest since April 25, when the highest price was also \$6.00. The extreme high point in April was \$6.17½ on the 4th and the 12th. Those were the two high days of this year and, in fact, the highest days for any month since September of 1894.

The extreme top hogs in June of last year sold at \$5.35 and in June of 1899, \$5.90. Today's \$6.00 top was the highest for the month of June since 1893 when \$7.00 was paid. The man who got \$6.00 today can congratulate himself, too, that there has been only one June since 1883, or nearly twenty years, in which the price beat the figure received by him today. In June of 1883 the high point was \$7.05. Between that and 1893 the high June figure was \$5.75 in 1888.—K. C. Drivers Telegram.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Stockmen are requested to write postal card items for this column. The Inspector desires to print live stock notes from everywhere. Send us a postal—push it along.

After shipping out the ten thousand head of stock cattle from their Panhandle pasture to their range in New Mexico, the Turkey Tracks will replace them with steers from their New Mexico headquarters—so we understand from Mr. Willingham.—Miami Chief.

The movement of cattle from the Texas Panhandle promises to continue for several weeks yet. The recent rains in South Dakota and Wyoming has assured grass for that section and buyers are still going South. Trade has not been heavy thus far, but some cattle are changing hands all the time and the outlook is favorable for an average run by the time the season is over.—Record-Stockman.

The northeastern Montana and North Dakota ranges are still suffering for moisture. The recent rains barely touched this territory and the rainfall was only enough to tantalize the stockmen. Reports from this section are discouraging, and some of the stockmen are already preparing to get their stock out of the section. Elsewhere, the range is in good condition.—Record-Stockman.

The range districts of Texas are in fine fix except some localities in southwest Texas where there has been little

or no rain for several months. The Panhandle, eastern Texas, north and central have been blessed with copious rains and southwest Texas will doubtless soon receive her share also. Every thing indicates continued prosperity for some time to come.—Texas Stockman and Farmer.

The El Paso Herald says the movement of cattle from Mexico through that port has already been large and seems to be increasing. It reports the following receipts there last week: Charles Hunt bought a full train in from the Terrazas ranch near Chihuahua, which were the last of a sale to Colorado people, aggregating 4,000 head. W. W. Tuttle also brought in a full train of twenty cars from the Corralitos ranch, which go to New Mexico. Urnston & Baird also brought in a full train from the Casas Grandes country.

A. H. Wood has sold his ranch six miles south of town to J. F. Roberts formerly manager of Dan Waggoner's enormous ranch interests. The deal aggregates about \$16,000, the property consisting of 6490 acres of land which brought a little over \$8000 and 400 head of registered and high-grade cattle which were bought at a little less than \$8000. This deal, managed by E. G. Pendleton, was quickly made, the place having been offered for sale less than a week. Mr. Roberts will take possession of his purchase July 1. Mr. Wood will probably engage in the banking business at some point in the Panhandle.—Amarillo Champion.

ST. JOSEPH MARKET.

St. Joe has a packery wherein are killed and dressed daily, 10,000 chickens and 10,000 turkeys.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS:—Receipts have been fair, prices averaged \$3.35 to \$4.75.

HOGS:—There has been no check to the rise in values, and the demand has been eager, prices averaged \$5.75 to \$6.00.

SHEEP:—Arrivals have been light, and demand medium, prices ranged from \$4.00 to \$5.10.

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS:—A good undertone and quick trading has characterized the market lately, prices have averaged \$4.50 to \$5.70.

COWS, BULLS AND MIAED:—Demand has been good and prices averaged \$3.00 to \$4.75.

VEAL CALVES:—Have been in limited supply and quickly taken at \$4.00 to \$6.50.

"I have been in the habit of shipping all of my fat cattle to the Kansas City market for the last eleven years," said W. B. Shockey, of Derby, Kan., who was in yesterday with four loads of cattle of his own feeding, "and it required hard work on the part of several stock dealers in my locality, to induce me to give South St. Joseph a trial shipment. Now that my cattle have been disposed of to better advantage than I expected, you may state that I am not only delighted with the prices that my cattle brought, but am also happy that I made the shipment to day."—Stock Yards Daily Journal.

"I am more than pleased with the price that my cattle brought here today," said A. M. Byers, who marketed the 31 head of 1,531-pound branded western steers which topped the market at \$5.50, "and your market ranks second to none. I have been going to Chicago previously, but I am convinced now that your market pays relatively, if not higher, prices than the Windy City market." The cattle were fed at Dubois, Neb., where Mr. Byers has a section of land. He also owns a fourth of a section near Dawson and 480 acres around Kearney.

Mr. Byers resides at Aledo, Ill., at which place he is president of the Farmers' bank, as well as the Lenox bank at Lenox Iowa, and the Clearfield bank at Clearfield, in the same state. Mr. Byers reported that the cattle in question were fed seven months and about eight days on straight corn and clover,

which rations he considers the best weight getters and finishers. The cattle made the good gain of 500 pounds while on feed, which shows that he feeds from scientific basis. Mr. Byers handles only good cattle, as he says that common stock loses one's money as well as the time spent on them. In speaking of the conditions around Dubois, Dawson and Kearney and the surrounding country. Mr. Byers said: "We had a soaking rain yesterday, which instilled new life into all the crops, and the farmers are in a more hopeful frame of mind, for up to yesterday it was quite dry and crops did not look any too promising. Wheat looks magnificent and no bugs have been seen as yet. Oats are not up to last year's standard, but they are doing fairly well. Corn planting will have been finished by the end of this week. Around Horton, Kan., however, oats look poorly, owing to the wet spring and the lateness of the seeding."—Stock Yards Daily Journal.

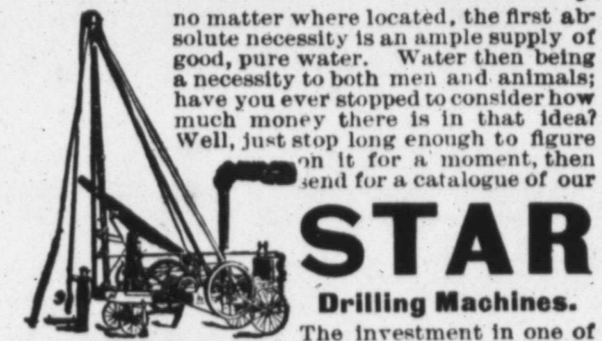
RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1901.

The following table shows the receipts for the corresponding time in 1901:

	1901.	1900.	Dec.	Inc.
C'tle	136,537	135,946	.....	591
Hogs	793,871	710,710	.....	83,061
Sh'p	254,800	165,863	.....	89,937
Hor's	8,381	3,870	.....	4,511

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Receipts—			
Friday, May 31	925	7,740	1,402

To Build a Home,



no matter where located, the first absolute necessity is an ample supply of good, pure water. Water then being a necessity to both men and animals; have you ever stopped to consider how much money there is in that idea? Well, just stop long enough to figure on it for a moment, then send for a catalogue of our

STAR

Drilling Machines.

The investment in one of these will make you more money than you can possibly make in any other way with the same expenditure. Think it over and write us.

Star Drilling Machine Co., Akron, Ohio.

Month ago	1,671	114	2,967
Year ago	1,990	3,803	3,076
Saturday, June 1	125	8,221	
Monday, June 3	693	3,248	4,166
Tuesday, June 4	1,602	11,547	830
Wed'day, June 5	2,142	11,023	1,794
Thursday, June 6	1,138	7,462	30

Total for week	6,622	49,241	8,222
Previous week	6,992	43,433	13,505
Month ago	7,757	39,150	19,135
Year ago	7,147	42,675	12,357

Shipments—			
Friday, May 31	192	.....	.....
Saturday, June 1	55	.....	.....
Monday, June 3	1	.....	.....
Tuesday, June 4	269	.....	.....
Wednesday, June 5	3	.....	568
Thursday, June 6	251	.....	.....
Total for week	760	.....	568
Previous week	780	.....	261

SHIP YOUR STOCK TO

KcKee-Zook-Whitford Commission Co.

Kansas City, Mo. St. Joseph, Mo.

Up to Date and Progressive in Everything.

—MONEY TO LOAN ON CATTLE.—

Cattle Salesmen at Kansas City,
Joe Baker, Jno. S. Dorsey.

Cattle Salesman at St. Joseph,
T. F. McKee.

Loan Inspector—Fred Billings, Hutchinson, Kansas.

THE FLATO COMMISSION COMPANY.

St. Joseph Stock Yards, Mo.

CAPITAL - \$100,000.

Cattle Salesman, W. S. WOOD. Hog and Sheep Salesman, J. P. CLAREY.

H. L. FLATO, Manager.

Consignments of all kinds Live Stock Solicited. Reference any bank in St. Joseph.

St. Joseph Stock Yards Company,

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

We are in the Market Every Day for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

We are especially bidding for range cattle and sheep, both for slaughter and feeding. Located on fourteen railroads, and in the center of the best corn and live stock market district of the United States, we are prepared to furnish a good market for all kinds of live stock. Our charges for yardage and feed are—

YARDAGE:

Cattle, per head	20c	Horses, per head	20c
Hogs, per head	6c	Sheep, per head	5c

FEED:

Corn, per bushel,	60c	Hay, per hundred lbs	60c
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Our packers furnish a daily market for all kinds of cattle ranging from canners to export cattle. Look up your railroad connections, and you will find them in our favor.

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The members of the Oklahoma Live Stock association will receive good protection in the way of inspection this year. As soon as the shipping season opens, inspectors will be placed at all the important points.

Wichita Market.

The Wichita live stock market since the last issue of the INSPECTOR has maintained its strength and steady tone. Four buyers are now in the field for hogs and the supply has been persistently kept below the demand, especially on fat well trimmed butcher hogs. The packers desire this grade, but in lieu of them have absorbed all offerings. The quality has been more or less mixed, but the daily average run has been very fair. Here, as elsewhere there have been far too many light lights and thin immatured stock, pigs and runts; with some coarse heavy packers and roughs. But the demand has been strong enough to take in these undesirable classes, usually, though at a slight discount. Well-fed, even running butcher weights will receive a prompt premium. There have been no very wide fluctuations in prices and if on some days the market has been inclined to follow the lead downward of Eastern receiving points, it has rarely lost to the extent

of the rest, and invariably it has regained the next day. Some days have opened with a weak and downward tone in sympathy with adverse reports from other points and after a lively trading and spirited bidding, has regained all the early weakness and closed strong and higher. A few days have been mean and wabby with uncertain tone due more to the undesirable grade of hogs offered, and lower markets everywhere else, but on the whole we have held our own very well. Several days when Chicago and Kansas City with heavy receipts have broken and gone down ten cents this market has failed to respond more than a nickel and often not at all. The steady and permanent demand from shippers, packers and order buyers with only normal run of hogs makes this a sellers market and to the advantage of shippers.

For the week ending May 18th the total receipts of hogs were 9,418; the average weight, 223; the top price, \$5.65 and the low point for tops, \$5.55. For the week ending May 25, the receipts were 7,500; the average weight, 217; the high point for tops, \$5.70; the low point, \$5.624. Week ending June 1: receipts, 8,268; average weight, 218; tops, \$5.70; low tops, \$5.65. The above shows the steady even run of both prices and weights.

The cattle division has been generally dull and draggy during the above period. There is a stiff demand from all the regular order buyers and cattle brokerage firms, and everything offered has been disposed of easily at strong sellers' prices. But the supply has been light and generally of indifferent quality. Cows and heifers have been at a premium, and stockers and fat butcher stuff also has received good prices. The falling off in cattle receipts was not unexpected but buyers are here for many times as much as is coming in and will pay well for all the several grades and classes.

Oklahoma, as usual is more than holding her own in heavy shipments and fine quality of the stock. The territory delegation is made up of some of the largest stock dealers in the southwest and are regular and permanent patrons of this market.

The stock yards pens and sheds are being completely new roofed with pitch and when done the pens and yards equipments will be among the best in the west. City water, prompt service, and easy distance from all the stock producing sections in the southwest, it is to shippers advantage especially during this coming heated season to consign to Wichita.

Among the well known shippers who have had stock, mostly hogs, in the past two week are as follows: Charlie Granville, Sedgwick City, four cars; Jeff Houston, Ponca City, five cars; Morris & Rollius, Hutchinson, three cars; Day & Yoman, Alameda, two cars; Foster & Cheesman, White-water, three cars; John Ratcliffe, Cunningham, two cars; L. M. McCrocklin, Derby, two cars; Hugh Griffith, Belle Plaine, two cars; Dunnaway & Gregory, Tonkawa, four cars; C. G. Handy, Norwich, three cars; Steiner & Blair, Lyon, five cars; H. F. Williamson, Pratt, three cars; Fritz & Denoya, Ponca City, five cars; D. M. Hutchinson, Haverhill, four cars; John Ratliff, Hennessey, three cars; Martin & Wilson, Enid, three cars;

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W. R. DULANEY,
Supt. of Stock Yards.

Pat McKinley, Freeport, two cars; G. R. Cole, Mt. Hope, four cars; W. B. Johnson, Pond Creek, six cars; Overton Bros., Hennessey, three cars; Townsend & Lamson, Andale, two cars; P. B. Lincoln, Enid, three cars; Jas. Harper, Colwich; Joe Kirk, Kingman, two cars; Sykes & Son, New Murdock, three cars; Breen Bros., Byron, O. T. two cars; Smith Bucklin, Cairo, two cars; Jackson & Merrill, Furley, two cars; Steele & Son, Blackwell, three cars; George R. Smith, Pratt, two cars; Schroeder & Enns, Buhler, two cars; Campbell & Horton, Caldwell, two cars; Bert Kell, Clearwater; Sale & Johnson, North Enid, two cars; House & Woulff, Newton, two cars; Corey & Shepherd, Pond Creek, three cars; Phipps & Payne, Bremen, O. T. two cars; Frank Moore, Andale, two cars; J. M. Pirtle, Eldorado, two cars; O. B. Kidney, Hennessey, three cars; Dan Winn, Udall, four cars; Charlie Hanna, Enid, three cars; E. W. Johnson, Pond Creek, four cars; Brenholt & Peoples, Deer Creek, O. T., two cars; Joe Knoblauch, Colwich, two cars; W. E. Beckham, Burrton, two cars; Owen & Co., Kremlin, two cars; Burchfield & Connell, Anthony, three cars; Charley Dorsey, South Haven, three cars; D. T. Dewell, Pond Creek, three cars; W. J. Norris, Oxford, two cars; Seymour Clarke, Benton, two cars; James Vowell, Anthony, three cars; Henry Steinkirehner, Newton, three cars; Lagan & Baxter, North Enid, three cars.

Meat Gives Chicagoans Heart Disease.

Now, what do you think of this? A professor way over at Bad Nauheimer has found out the startling fact that the people of Chicago have more heart disease than anyone else because they eat too much meat. If that be so, then the Australian can never flourish to old age, because they eat more meat to the head of population than any other people on earth and that too in a hot, tropical country. From what the professor says you would expect to see the folk at Chicago topling over against each other on the sidewalk from heart disease at the least excitement, and they do excite.—National Provisioner.

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Are you a member of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association? If not. Why not?



[EDITED BY "AUNT MARY."]

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

FORGIVENESS.

Not till we yield forgiveness free
As His on Calvary's hill,
When from the cross He prayed to Thee
For those who wrought him ill,
Then only may we dare to say—
"Father, which art in Heaven,
Forgive us all our sins we pray,
As we have all forgiven."
—H. M. Burnside.

LIFE'S STORY.

Just a little sunshine,
Just a little rain;
Just a little happiness,
Just a little pain;
Just a little longing,
Just a little gold,
Then the great eventful tale
Of life is told.
—Frederick Solomon.

Oh, no, it never crossed my heart
To think of three with love,
For we are severed far apart
As earth and arch above;
And though in many a midnight dream
Thou promptest fancy's brightest theme
I never thought that thou couldst be
More than that midnight dream to me.
A something bright and beautiful
Which I must teach me to forget,
Ere I can turn to meet the dull
Realities that linger yet.
A something girt with summer flowers
And laughing eyes and sunny hours;
While I—too well I know—will be
Not even a midnight dream to thee!
—William Cullen Bryant.

The way to make a happy home
is to fill it with kind hearts.

The habit of thoughtlessly criticising
our neighbors, friends and acquaintances
in general is really an unkind one,
which often wounds and sometimes
makes serious trouble. It is one
person drifts into almost unconsciously
but which has a demoralizing effect
upon the one who indulges in the habit.

Many a mother neglects herself for
her children. In a little while the
husband loses pride in his wife; some-
times grows ashamed of her and the
children grow up with the feeling that
they are better than their mother.
You will keep the admiration and re-
spect of your children better by doing
less work and keeping neat and clean,
than by becoming careless of your-
self in your efforts to have your home
perfectly clean. And you will have
more influence over your children if
they do not consider you merely a
household drudge. Put yourself first
and your housework second—you are
of the most importance. I remember
how disappointed I once was when the
door of a certain house opened. I had
admired the house and grounds and
neat looking children. When I looked
at the mistress of the house, I felt
that she was sadly out of place. Hair,
face, hands and dress all showed the

effects of either overwork or neglect,
and the contrast between her and the
children and surroundings made it
more conspicuous. Such unselfishness
does not pay. Take a little care of
yourself and your husband and chil-
dren will be just as comfortable and
think more of you.

AMUSING AND SENSIBLE.

The following list of after-dinner
topics of conversation have been voted
a prize. They have two advantages—
one does not need to be well read or
highly educated to discuss them and it
also brings into consideration some
important phases of human nature.
They may possibly have another ad-
vantage. Discussions on subjects
which in many instances touch vital
points in our lives might leave an im-
pression that would be productive of
good.

1. If a cross wife commence to scold her husband, is it a good policy for him to commence whistling?
2. If a husband be a few days absent from home, should he bring his wife a present on his return?
3. Is it an easy matter to "spot" an old bachelor in a crowd?
4. Does reading love stories make ladies more inclined to flirt?
5. Supposing you had a few friends whom you knew to be downcast, how would you entertain them for an hour so as to make them give a good hearty laugh?
6. Why do old bachelors and old maids give their preference to lodgings where there are no children?
7. Should the husband occasionally remain at home to look after the children and leave his wife free to go to the theatre?
8. How would you cure a man who stops too long at his club?
9. What means should be adopted to bring a bashful man to the "sticking point"?
10. What advantage has the new woman over the old?
11. Are heroes or heroines the more to be admired?
12. Is it better to marry for love or for riches, or for a compound of both?
13. When a man has offended a woman, should he admit being to blame or not?
14. When is an apology a crime, and when is it merely a blunder?

Dear Aunt Mary—Why is it consid-
ered a disgrace to be called countrified
instead of citified? Why is it that so
many country girls and boys are awk-
ward and lack the culture and refine-
ment of the city girl and boy? I sup-
pose the answer will be, "Because
they have fewer advantages." Why
don't we have the same advantages?
As a general thing our fathers have
just as much money as the fathers of
town girls who make a much better
appearance than we do. I think the
same pains should be devoted to a
child on the farm as in town, and
parents who expect their children to
do well in life should give them the
advantages other children have.

I remember being at a girl's house
when her mother told of how much
more the girl's cousins had done in
life than her own children had, and of
what fine men they had married. The
girl made no answer to her mother's
remarks but I felt like telling the
mother that the greatest hindrance
her daughter had to marrying into a
fine family was the fact that her par-
ents were so shiftless and quarrelsome;
the poor girl had had no early train-
ing and all she knew was what she
had picked up from association with
others. Also that the company she
then kept, while not grand, was more
highly respected than her parents.

There is no reason, I think, why a
girl or boy on the farm should grow
up awkward, slouchy or ignorant.
They should be taught the value of
personal neatness, intelligence and be
given an education, the advantage of
good books, etc., and the benefit of
society. People in town have their
clubs, lodges, and other social affairs.

People in the country make money
and then sit at home, lonely, with no

friends to share their prosperity. If
you have made a mistake so far and
staid at home too much, you had bet-
ter begin at once going out gradually
until you learn to be sociable and then
people will soon invite you.

A lot of money and a finely furnish-
ed home is not necessary to win
friends. A Miss Brown whom I knew,
had only three rooms in her house;
they were plainly furnished but she
had all the friends she could wish for.
Miss Jennings, a lady who was em-
ployed in an office in the same town,
went to Miss Brown's house one day,
as she was not well enough to work.
Although Miss Brown was a dress-
maker, she was not so anxious to make
money that she got in the rush some
people do. She made Miss Jennings
lie down on a couch and had her as-
sistant stop work and make some lem-
onade. After a "restful" visit, Miss
Jennings said goodbye and went away
with a memory in her heart that no
vision of costly furniture and fine car-
pets could have created. Kind hearts
win more friends than money, and so-
ciability on the farm should be en-
couraged. Don't you think so?

GRACE.

Yes, Grace, I think it should.
"Kind hearts are more than coronets"
and we should not let sympathy for
others die out in our efforts to attain
wealth. In regard to city girls, how-
ever, many of them lack proper train-
ing, although they may possess some
superficial qualities. In a business
office in a city, sometime ago, a very
independent stenographer answered
my questions in such a careless, arro-
gant manner as to amount to insol-
ence. After I seated myself, she be-
gan a quarrel with the office boy,
whom she soon sent on an errand. In
a gushing talk over the telephone to
a girl friend she designated the office
boy as a "dirty little devil." In an-
other moment a young man came in
and she was smiling up into his face
with a sweetness that until then I had
supposed impossible for her to assume.
Which all means that many a city girl
needs more training on certain lines
than she gets.

SOME FASHION HINTS.

A white straw, trimmed with three
or four shades of yellow, and a black
velvet bow at one side, makes a very
effective summer hat.

Long evening gloves may be pre-
vented from slipping down by cutting
slits in the top, running ribbon through
and tying it in a bow at the back of
the arms. One, two or three rows may
be used.

Striped stockings or stockings in
plain colors polka dotted in silk, are
now worn. The stripes or dots, in
most instances begin two or three
inches above the shoe tops and con-
tinue to the knee. Among fancy
stockings intended to be worn at home
with dainty slippers, are the ribbon
trimmed ones. These are not gener-
ally on sale, but can be easily made.
Bands of ribbon, half an inch wide
and three inches long, each finished
with a little loop, are fastened upon a
plain black stocking of silk or lisle.
The ribbons at the ankle are side by
side and almost touch, but at the calf,
where they terminate with a small
buckle, they are two or three inches
apart.

A plain black stocking, trimmed
with a very large bow fastened upon
the instep, is another attractive novel-
ty. A low cut slipper worn with this
stocking makes the foot appear very
dainty and the bow upon the instep
heightens the effect.

RECIPES.

POTATO CONES.—Mash some cold po-
tatoes with milk and butter; add pepper
and salt to taste; Shape into little
cones; brush over with a little melted
butter or beaten egg and bake in a
moderate oven till of a light golden
hue. Serve at once.

BAKED BANANAS.—Skin, slice length-
wise, sprinkle with sugar, lemon juice
and a little water and allow to remain
thus for several hours before baking.

They will then be a real pink when
they come from the oven. Before
serving, put over the top some sweet-
ened strawberries, and you will have
a most delicious desert.

Children's Corner

BY JOSIE E. REED.

[Address all letters intended for this de-
partment to The LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR,
Station A., Kansas City, Mo.]

I have a little June bug,
The strangest ever seen;
With eyes of deepest violet
And hair of golden sheen.
And when you see my treasure,
You'll all agree with me,
It is the prettiest June bug
That ever you did see.
She came one soft June evening
When all the world was still,
Just as her winged companions
Flew o'er the window sill.
The windows all were open
To greet the summer air,
And early in the morning
We found our June bug there.
She says she's not a June bug
But then I cannot see
Why they should thus have brought her
If one she should not be.
Some fairy has bewitched her,
Who caught her in his snare,
And changed her gauzy wings
To strands of yellow hair.

MY DOG.

They tell me of a mother's love,
Of fathers kind and true,
And teachers, bravely doing all
The good they can for you.
But the one who stands right by me
Of pity never lacks—
My brave old faithful partner—
My beautiful dog Max.
He is the dearest fellow
That any boy e'er knew,
With eyes so brown and tender
That look you through and through.
With coat so long and curly—
A dog worth twice the tax;
My handsome, dear old doggie,
My loyal hearted Max.
When pa goes to the woodshed,
Says, "Son, come go with me."
When all my flesh is quivering
With painful foresight—see?
When ma's afraid to pity,
Or ask pa to relax,
Who then stands by so bravely
But my dear old dog Max?
And after all is over,
I seek the garret floor,
And nestling in a corner,
My troubles ponder o'er.
Then cuddling close beside me,
Of pity never lacks;
He shares disgrace, misfortune,
My darling old dog Max.

ABOUT BOYS.

The poet Percy Bysshe Shelley as a
small boy was an eccentric little being.
He used to dress his four sisters to
represent fiends, and, filling a fire
stove with some inflammable fluid and
setting it aflame, he would march
the diabolical procession to the back
door. As a boy at Eton he would
watch the livelong night for ghosts
and consulted his books how to raise
one. His diet in after years was
meager enough to bring him weird
fancies. Bread became his chief sus-
tenance, and his pockets were well
stored with it.

A circle upon the carpet, clearly de-
fined by an ample verge of crumbs,
often marked the place where he had
long sat at his studies, his face nearly
in contact with his book, devouring
bread at intervals amid his profound
abstractions. Sometimes he ate rais-
ins with it, and his sweet tooth was
immense.—Ex.

A small boy whom I interviewed a
few days ago will probably never be-
come a poet, but for loyally doing his
best, deserves as much credit as any
one. On several visits to a doctor's

office, I noticed a very neat colored boy who was employed there. I asked him how old he was. He said, "Twelve years old."

I said, "How do you expect to get an education?"

He answered, "I go to night school and my mother helps me as soon as I go home from here."

He was cleaner, used better language and was better behaved than many a white boy who loafed around the streets and there is no doubt in my mind that he will make a good man.

BROWNIE'S ADVENTURES.

When Brownie was about six months old, she was still a very good baby, but about five o'clock every evening would begin to get restless. As papa came home to supper at half past five, mamma could not take her up then, so she would light the hanging lamp which was not far from baby's bed, and Brownie would watch the pretty shaded light with its swinging pendants set in motion by every breeze, until supper was ready.

One day her auntie came and brought Brownie's baby cousin, Clyde, who was just a little younger but much larger than our baby. The mamma gave each baby a stick of candy and set them on the floor; the sack full of candy on a chair and then left the room. Soon they heard wails of distress and hurrying back to the children, found a robust little fellow on the floor, crying lustily, while a demure, dainty little girl baby held his and her own stick of candy in one hand, the ends of which were in her mouth, and the sack full of candy in her other hand. She was sucking the candy contentedly and looking at Clyde as if she wondered what was the matter with him.

When she was scarcely a year old, some friend presented her with a dog, a little yellow puppy which her mamma named Queenie. At first Queenie was inclined to be rough, but was soon taught better. Sometimes the baby girl and baby dog would quarrel, but never hurt each other. One day Brownie found a sheet of paper and began to play with it. Queenie, as many children often do, decided at once that she must have that paper, so taking hold of one end with her teeth, pulled with all her might. But Brownie had just as good a hold, and at last, the paper, which was of a very heavy quality, gave way and baby and dog bounced backwards in a way that surprised both of them—but each had a piece of the paper, so were satisfied.

After Brownie learned to walk, it did not take her long to find her way to the cupboard, where she discovered some smooth, oval-shaped things, just the right size for a baby to play with. With one in each hand she started back to the parlor, but luckily for the parlor carpet, she dropped them before reaching there. Delighted with what she saw—a round yellow ball—she dropped herself beside it and attempted to pick it up, but like the proverbial flea, it was not there—only some soft—yellow stuff all over her fingers. Then Brownie had to be taught that she must not handle eggs, and sometimes would stand in front of the open cupboard, looking at the eggs longingly, then slapping her own fingers lightly, say "No! No!" and walk away.

A little stray kitten wandered into the house one evening and was greeted with raptures by Brownie. Soon after mamma heard a scratching on the carpet and considerable mewling, and going into the room, found her baby trying to pull the kitten around by its tail. Kitty would plant its claws in the carpet and hold on with all its might, but a determined little hand had hold of the other end and the kitten had to come. Then poor Brownie had another lesson to learn—that although kittens would not break, as the eggs had done, she must also exercise a little care in handling them.

"Where is my baby?" said mamma one day, looking everywhere for her. At last she went to a door opening out on a side porch. As she looked out, she saw some people, who were going

by, laughing. Following the direction of their eyes, she saw a dainty little girl in a clean frock sitting at the end of the porch. Beside her was a coal bucket, in which was some rain water, mixed with coal dust. The little mother would dip her hand in the water and then wash dolly's face. She would then inspect it carefully but the result was evidently not satisfactory. The experiment would then be tried again and the clean dress be used as a towel, but still baby's face was not clean. Again she dipped her hand in the inky water, but mamma interfered and washed—not dolly's but Brownie's face and hands and removed the soiled dress.

Hemp a Paying Crop.

H. B. Nelson, of Oklahoma City, Okla. who owns a fine farm south of that place, planted forty acres of the farm in hemp last fall. This spring he sold the entire crop for \$2,320, an average of \$58 per acre. Hemp raising is an experiment in Oklahoma, but it is believed that it will prove one of the valuable crops of the territory. Mr. Nelson will plant a large acreage this year.

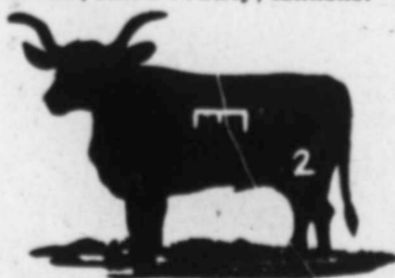
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On left jaw of all young stock.

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Horse range same as cattle.

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

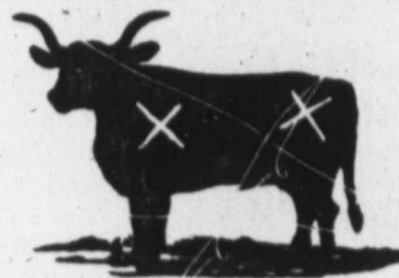
BRAND OF CATTLE.
 On Left Hip. On Left Hip.
All calves are branded same as cattle.
BRAND OF HORSES.
 On left thigh.
Location of range same as cattle.

A. L. McPHERSON & SONS.
P. O. Address, Woodward, Okla. Range, Canadian river northward, including Cottonwood Springs.

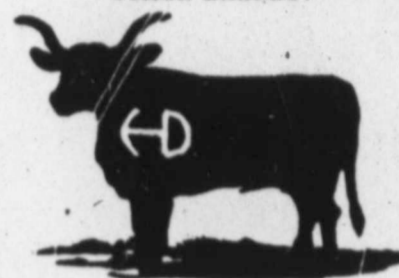
J. L. SIMPSON, Hammond, Okla.
 left shoulder and side.
 left shoulder and hip.
 left loin.
 left side.

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

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



OTHER BRANDS:



on left side
 on left hip:
 On left hip or shoulder.
 On left hip.
HORSE BRANDS:
 On left shoulder.

J. F. FULLER.
P. O. Woodward, Range, eight miles east of Woodward on the North Canadian.
On right side or on right hip. Horses unbranded. Range same as cattle.

S. B. JONES.
P. O. Address, Higgins Texas.
Range, in Texas and Oklahoma, near Higgins.

Other are:
 On either side; also
 On left shoulder and
 On left side and
 On left hip.

HORSE BRANDS:
 Also heart on left hip.
Range, same as above.

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



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

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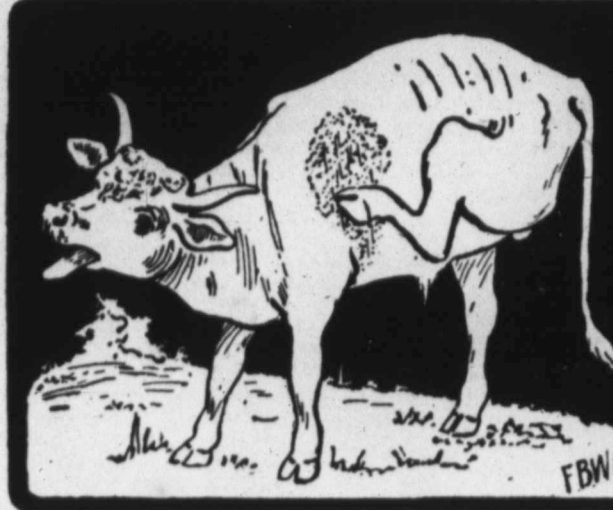
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WANTED to pasture in Beaver County or will make other satisfactory arrangements for one year, 1000 to 1500 cattle, steers preferred. GEO. H. HEALY, Woodward, Okla.

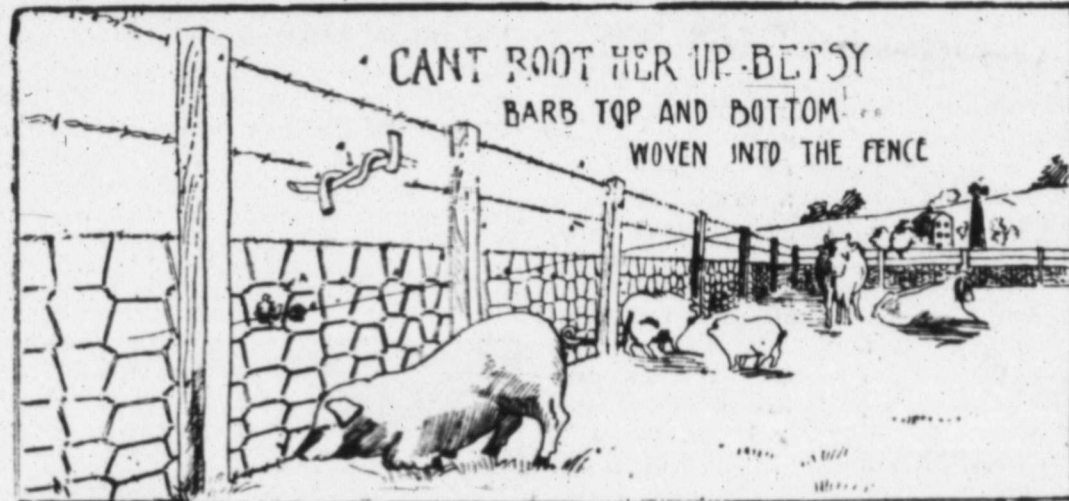
Have 400 steer yearlings for sale at \$18 per head, with ten per cent cut back. 2161pd E. BROOKS, Fanchon, Tex.

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