

The LIVESTOCK



INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

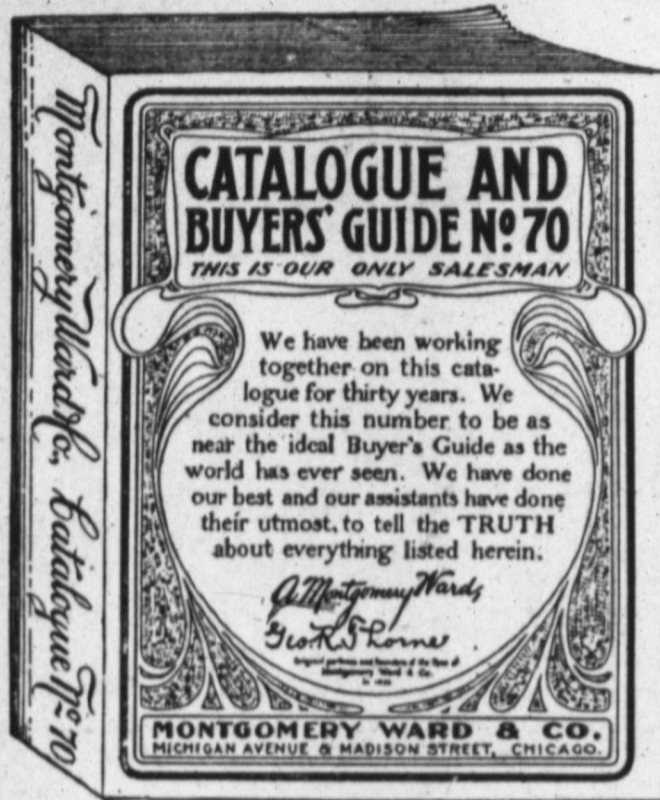
Eighth Year.
Number 2

Woodward, Oklahoma and Kansas City, Missouri, May 1, 1902

Subscription { One Dollar per Year.
Single Copy 5c.

**SOME PRIZE WINNERS
AT IOWA AND NEBRASKA FAIRS**

1. A large hog standing in a pen.
2. A large hog standing in a pen.
3. A large hog standing in a pen.
4. A large hog standing in a pen.
5. A large hog standing in a pen.
6. A large hog standing in a pen.
7. A large hog standing in a pen.
8. A large hog standing in a pen.
9. A large hog standing in a pen.



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70,000 Prices 17,000 Pictures 1,000 Pages

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...Chicago



Chas. Fitch.

It affords us pleasure to present to the readers of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR the features of Mr. Chas. Fitch, a well known man in the cattle world.

Mr. Fitch was born 1846 on a farm near Fort Wayne, Indiana. Was a student at Perry Center Seminary and Fort Wayne College, and taught in a log school house when it was the custom for teachers to board around with the scholars. In 1864 he moved to Iowa, where he again engaged in teaching until 1870, when he launched into the live stock business as feeder and breeder of cattle, following same till 1887. At this date, Mr. Fitch removed to South St. Paul, Minnesota, opening up the first live stock commission house. He is now a member

of the successful firm of Fitch & Vitum & Company, and has a very large acquaintance among stockmen throughout the north west.

Poultry Department

The Chicago News, remarking about the high price of chickens, says that if they go much higher it will be grand larceny to steal them.

THE AMERICAN HEN.

The census report devoted entirely to the poultry business of the country recently issued shows that, of the 5,739,657 farms in the United States 5,096,252 reported poultry. The total number of fowls three months old and over reported was as follows: Chickens, including guinea fowl, 233,598,058; turkeys, 6,599,367; geese, 5,676,863; ducks, 4,807,358. The eggs produced in 1899 were 1,293,819,186 dozen, against 819,722,916 dozen in 1889. The value of poultry on hand on June 1, 1900, was \$85,794,996; the value of poultry raised in 1896 was \$136,819,877, and the value eggs produced in 1899 was \$144,286,158. The total income derived by the farmers from the poultry industry in 1899, representing

the total value of the eggs produced, as well as the poultry raised, was \$281,178,035. The total makes the poultry industry one of the largest connected with agriculture. The foregoing figures do not include any statistics on poultry and eggs raised outside of the farms and ranges. Iowa leads the states in the number of chickens, including guinea fowl, having 106,907,673. Texas leads in the number of turkeys, with 648,671; Kentucky leads in the number of geese, having 541,573. Iowa raises the largest number of ducks, reporting 487,752. Iowa reports the largest value of poultry raised in 1899, 11,397,599. Iowa reported the greatest number of eggs produced, 99,621,920 dozen.

The ratio between the value of the poultry and that of the eggs produced the past year shows that the eggs produced was 78.1 per cent the value of both eggs and poultry in Maine, and nearly that in the whole New England states. The impression is fast gaining ground among poultry keepers that eggs must be the first consideration; the flesh next. The man who keeps a poor layer, because when it is killed it will weigh more than a good layer, is on the wrong scent for profits. Poultry requires more grain food than either beef or mutton animals. The latter

can be grown almost wholly upon cheap forage. We believe one of the gravest mistakes made by farmers in the poultry business is that they keep too many of the very large non-foraging, seldom laying and nearly always sitting breeds.—Dakota Farmer.

There is no place where fowls can be more profitably raised than on the farm. The man that makes a business of fowl raising may indeed succeed better than the farmers, but he does so often against great odds. The poultry business fits in admirably with the farm crops. The fowls can be used for gleaners, and the amount of food thus saved is a very large item and the utilization of it means much money. The farm too gives range for insect hunting of which the professional poultryman cannot avail himself.—Farmer's Review.

INCUBATOR OR HEN.

The Western Fruit Grower says: An incubator will sit when it is set. A hen will sit when she wants to.

An incubator does not leave the nest. A hen does if she wants to.

An incubator does not fight and break eggs. A hen does, and she eats them and teaches others.

An incubator does not do a lice-hatching business; the hens do, and too often it is all they do hatch.

The Live Stock Inspector

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO
LIVE STOCK INTERESTS

Vol. 8. No. 2

WOODWARD, OKLA., MAY 1, 1902

Subscription. \$1.00



AN EASTERN RANCHE.

First Page Illustration.

This issue shows a few beauties which won ribbons at the Iowa and Nebraska state Fairs last fall. The LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR acknowledges the courtesy of the 20th Century Farmer of Omaha, Neb. for the permission to use the illustration.

FARMING IN COLORADO, UTAH AND NEW MEXICO.

The farmer who contemplates changing his location should look well into the subject of irrigation. Before making a trip of investigation there is no better way to secure advance information than by writing to those most interested in the settlement of unoccupied lands. Several publications, giving valuable information in regard to the agricultural, horticultural and live stock interests of this great western section have been prepared by the Denver & Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western, which should be in

the hands of all who desire to become acquainted with the merits of the various localities. Write S. K. Hooper G. P. & T. A., Denver, Colo. Nov 10,

Population And Debt.

The recent census makes the following comparisons: Virginia ranked first in population in 1800 and in 1900 ranked seventeenth; Pennsylvania has sturdily held her own, having ranked second in population in 1800 and the same in 1900; New York, which ranked third in 1800, stands first in the list in 1900; North Carolina, which stood fourth in rank in 1800, was fifteenth in 1900. Kentucky has moved downward from eighth in rank in 1800, to twenty-ninth in 1900; Delaware from seventeenth to forty-sixth; while Indiana moved upward from twenty-first in rank in 1800 to eighth in 1900 and Ohio from eighteenth place in 1800 to fourth in rank in 1900. The debt of the United States which in 1865 was \$78.25 per capita, and the interest

charge, which in 1855 was \$4.29 per capita, was in 1900 38 cents per capita; the lowest rate of interest on outstanding bonds in 1865 was 4 per cent, and there were but \$90,000,000 against \$245,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds, \$1,213,000,000 at 6 per cent, and \$671,000,000 at 7.3 per cent. while in 1901 practically one-half of the outstanding debt stood at 2 per cent. and even those bonds were selling at a premium in the markets.

In the report of the Panhandle Stockmen's Association published in our issue of April 15, we neglected to give the Clarendon Banner-Stockman credit for the same. It was an oversight on the part of our foreman and proof reader and we humbly apologize to Bro. Cooke for the error.

Pure Bred Poland China Boars at phenomenal low prices are offered for sale in another column, by the Star-water Stock Farm. Read the advertisement on page 7.

The 1902 Pocket Directory of the American Press, has just reached our desk, bound in morocco with gilt edges, and while it continues in its popular handy size for desk pigeon-hole or pocket, it is more complete than ever in the features it contains of special interest to all interested in advertising. The contents are arranged and classified for ready reference, and is sent prepaid on receipt of \$2.00 by Lord & Thomas, Trade building, Chicago, Ill.

Twenty-Eight Dollars and Ten Cents.

will buy a second class Colonist ticket to all California points DAILY during the months of March and April via the "SANTA FE." Descriptive literature will be mailed upon application to the General Passenger Agent, Topeka Kans., or particulars will be furnished upon application to local Agent.

A. P. GLENDENING, Agent.

IS NO BEEF TO IMPORT.

Removal of Duty Would Have no Effect on Values.

Live stock commission men and packers in Kansas City are inclined to smile at the idea of Representative Newlands of Nevada attempting to deal a death blow at the alleged beef trust by having the import duty on beef removed. They say that the packers would never know the difference if the import duty were removed, and that there isn't an available source of supply on the face of the earth that could send enough dressed beef into the United States to affect the market in the least. The duty is 2c a pound on beef, pork and mutton. That the repeal of this duty would cause the country to be flooded with cheap beef and drive the beef trust out of business is characterized as the consummation of folly.

The import duty on beef products at present is as follows: Beef, veal, pork, mutton and lard, 2c a pound; bacon, hams and dressed poultry, 5c a pound; meats not otherwise specified, dressed or undressed, but not otherwise prepared, ten per cent. ad valorem; meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for twenty-five per cent. ad valorem. Under these rates the total imports of beef during the year ending June 30, 1901, were 693,193 pounds, valued at \$38,863.13, on which import duties aggregating \$13,863.86 were paid.

Packers claim that the only possible sources of supply of fresh beef from abroad would be South America, Mexico and Canada. None of these countries are equipped for entering into the chilled beef trade. Before advantage could be taken of the removal of the 2c duty slaughter houses would have to be erected, refrigerating and ice manufacturing plants installed, refrigerator cars and vessels provided, warehouses erected in this country, and a complicated and expensive system of distributing the product provided. By the time this could be done another congress would have restored the duty on beef and the money invested would be a dead loss.

Even should the countries mentioned be equipped for exporting beef to the United States, the amount they could supply would not be a drop in the bucket. Packers claim that their competition would not be felt at all. The quality of the beef produced in Mexico is so poor that even with the duty removed and the price placed away below that of American beef there would be no sale for it. The business of manufacturing ice in Mexico is so expensive that slaughtering cattle there with a view of exporting the fresh beef could never be profitable. Beef in Mexico is cut into strips and dried, or "jerked." There would be absolutely no market in the country for meat so prepared.

Representative Newlands' bill providing for the repeal of the import duty on beef is looked upon as a very cheap bid for notoriety. Granting that a beef trust exists, such a measure could not affect in one way or the other.

Apropos of the announcement from Washington that the attorney general is about to inquire into the rumor that a combine of packers ex-

ists, Col. Albert Dean, live stock agent in charge for the bureau of animal industry in Kansas City yesterday told of his experience in investigating an alleged packer's combine. "In the second Cleveland administration, I think it was in 1893, there was a lot of talk about a beef trust, and I received instructions from Washington to make an investigation. Two men connected with my office spent three months of hard work on the investigation, and the only thing we ever did find out was that certain railroads running out of Kansas City had a monopoly of the packing house product business, and were evidently favoring the packers and receiving favors from them in return. As far as the existence of a combine to manipulate prices of meats was concerned we never secured any information along that line.

"My observation as the result of a careful investigation is meat prices go up and down about as the prices of fat cattle do. The former are dependent upon the latter. I carefully compared the prices of beef at two of the leading Kansas City packing houses with the prices of beef cattle in the files of the Daily Drivers Telegram for every day of the entire year, and I found this to be true. Not always would the advance in beef prices as quoted to the butchers by the packing houses advance the next morning after cattle advanced, but if the advance of fat cattle amounted to anything there would be an advance in beef within a very short time. When there was a decline in the prices of steers there was a decline in the prices of beef.

Washington, April 16.—"It is proper, I think, however, to add that owing to the positive, oft-repeated and circumstantial nature of the allegations that the law is being flagrantly violated. I directed some time ago a thorough investigation to be made by one of the district attorneys of the United States for the purpose of ascertaining whether, in fact, such combination existed, and whether, if so, its operations were in violation of any federal statute"—Attorney General Knox to Chairman George W. Ray of the house committee on judiciary.

For the first time since the original charges against the beef trust were made the official announcement by Attorney General Knox that an investigation had been ordered was made public yesterday.

This announcement was made in reply to a letter of inquiry sent to Mr. Knox by Chairman Ray of the house committee on judiciary, to which was referred the resolution presented by Representative Thayer of Massachusetts. In view of the attorney general's letter, and the important announcement which it contained, the committee voted to report the resolution back to the house today with the recommendation that it lie on the table.

The resolution was a request that the attorney general inform the house what steps have been taken against the beef trust.

The report read in the house, quotes Mr. Ray's letter dated April 12 to the attorney general, in which the following questions are asked.

"1 Has your attention been called to the matter alleged in house resolu-

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500 LETTER OR NOTE HEADS - - - \$1.50
500 ENVELOPES, - - - - - 1.25
500 BUSINESS CARDS, - - - - - 1.50

Write for Samples and Prices. LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

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Woodward, Oklahoma.

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For the Homeseeker: Cheap farming and grazing lands in the Panhandle of Texas. Lands under irrigation in the Pecos Valley of New Mexico, producing the finest fruits, melons, alfalfa, celery, garden produce, etc. etc. Business opportunities of all kinds in a new and prosperous country.

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And the PLEASURE SEEKER will find something to see and something to do.

Southern Kansas Railway Company of Texas, Pecos and Northern Texas Railway Company, Pecos Valley and Northwestern Railway Company, Pecos River Railway Company,

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Avery Turner,
General Mn'gr.

Don A. Sweet
Traffic Mn'gr.

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Unequaled Schedules.
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E. L. Rodgers, T. P. A., Dallas, Tex.
Jno. V. Tedford, T. P. A., Oklahoma, O. T.
Geo. H. Lee, G. P. & T. A., Little Rock, Ark.



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Pasteur Blackleg Vaccine ready for use.

Single Blacklegine (for common stock): No. 1 (10 doses) \$1.50; No. 2 (20 doses) \$2.50; No. 3 (50 doses) \$6.00. Double Blacklegine (for choice stock) \$2.00 for 10 doses, first lymph and second lymph inclusive. Blacklegine Outfit, for applying Blacklegine, 50 cents.

Pasteur Vaccine Co.,

Chicago, New York, Kansas City, Ft. Worth, Denver, San Francisco.

WANT COLUMN.
ONE CENT A WORD.

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

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

FOR SALE: One vaccinating outfit complete, and 100 doses of vaccine virus, will sell all for only \$10.00 if taken at once. Address LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, Woodward, Okla.

FOR SALE: 30 head of young cattle, 60 head of yearlings and 40 head of two year-old steers, balance heifers. Will sell to be delivered after grass comes with calves thrown in at \$5 per head. For further information address the publisher of this paper.

WANTED: to know the address of George Steere, formerly of Batavia, Ill. Important to him. Address David B. Martin, Batavia, Illinois.

FOR TRADE: Stock of general merchandise, invoicing \$4,000 or \$9,000, for ranch or land and cattle in Oklahoma. Address GEO. F. BERRY, Pond Creek, Okla.

FOR SALE: 23 yearling Hereford Bulls, all full bloods, from \$75 to \$100 each. Will sell 50 Hereford cows, all bred right. HODGDEN BROS., Enid, Okla.

FOR SALE: 400 yearlings, \$17.00; 100 head two, \$22.00; and 100 head of stock cattle, for May delivery at any station in Greer county. Address, R. E. BULLOCK, Warren, Okla.

J. H. COTERAL, Guthrie, Okla., wants to buy 6 or 8 good registered or grade short horn heifers, bred by registered bull. Write him and mention the Live Stock Inspector.

--- POUSTRY DIRECTORY. ---

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS

All High Scoring, Extra Heavy Boned. First Prize Winners at Kansas State Show 1901, also Salina, Kans., Shows, 1901 and 1902. None finer. Black Langshans, Black Minorcas, and White Wyandottes, of the finest. Write me. Prices reasonable. Am booking orders for eggs. **SCOTT MONGOLD, Salina, Kansas.**

POULTRY NETTING

We carry a full stock of the best poultry netting, galvanized after weaving. Price: 40c per 100 square feet. F. O. B. cars, Kansas City, Mo.

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IWAN'S AUGER (Used by U. S. Government) for Post Holes, Wells, for constructing Telegraph and Telephone Lines, Prospecting for Mineral, etc.
Size 4 to 10 in. \$2.50. Thrice the work accomplished with an "IWAN" than with others. Highest Award World's Fair. Special price to introduce. Show this to your dealer, or address **IWAN HEROS, Box 13, Streator, Ill.**

Important to Piano Purchasers

You can save \$50 to \$100 on a piano by securing one of those New Upright Pianos of a discontinued style (choice of actual leading standard makes) from **LYON & HEALY**. Also numerous bargains in slightly used pianos returned from renting. New twentieth century style pianos on easy terms at much lower prices than you can obtain elsewhere. This is an unusual opportunity. Do not fail to avail yourself of it. Steinway, Knabe, Fischer, Krakauer, Sterling and five other makes of pianos are sold by us. Write for particulars and state about what sum you desire to invest. Prices run \$125, \$135, \$150, \$165, \$200, \$225, \$250, \$300 and upward. Beautifully illustrated volume, "A Piano Book," free for the asking. Write today.

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... Prices right...
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R. T. FRAZIER,
Pueblo, Colo., U. S. A.

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,
Woodward, Okla.

Sale Dates.

Advertising for the following sale dates will appear in the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR:
Colin Cameron—Herefords—Kansas City, May 7th and 8th, 1902.
National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham:
Omaha, May 27—29, 1902.
Chicago, June 24—26, 1902.

RAND-MENALLY OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE
25 CENTS
166 ADAMS ST. CHICAGO.

tion 203, a copy of which is annexed.

"2 Have you been requested to take any official action in the matter?"

"3 Have you any evidence in the existence of such a combination?"

The attorney general, in a letter of the same date, answers the question as follows:

First—It has not except so far as it is a matter of general notoriety.

Second—I have not.

Third—None that could be classed as legal evidence.—Drover's Telegram.

SICKNESS IN LIVE STOCK.

Prevalence of Disease in Kansas Last Winter Not as Great as Expected.

Manhattan, Kan., April 16.—N. S. Mayo, professor of veterinary science at the state agricultural college, says there has been far less sickness among live stock in Kansas this winter than might have been expected. With the early scarcity of water cattle were not left in good condition to withstand short feeding on account of the thin corn crop and it was generally feared that there would be heavy losses. But alfalfa and other forage, helped by an open winter, brought stock through in much better condition than was hoped for.

Pneumonia was prevalent in many sections in the winter months, attacking cows and heifers principally. It seemed infectious and the symptoms caused stockmen to fear that tuberculosis had set in among their herds. An investigation showed it to be bronchopneumonia, an inflammation of the bronchial tubes and the adjoining lung tissue. With good care a majority of the animals recovered.

It was the dry weather last summer that was indirectly responsible for the outbreak. A poor quality of coarse food, especially corn fodder, was fed to the animals in the corn shortage, and the dust and other irritating material in the fodder affected the bronchial tubes. The irritation evoked certain bacteria that live normally in the air passages to multiply to such an extent that the tissues were inflamed. The first sign of the disease was a coughing, at first dry then moist with mucus. The breathing was rapid and the animal often stood with mouth open and tongue protruding. In mild cases the animal had a fair appetite, but in severe attacks food was refused and flesh fell away rapidly.

Medicine was of little value, often causing new irritation in the lungs. Good care, protection from the weather and laxative, nutritious food with pure water did the most good. Feeding of corn stalks had to be abandoned and when hay was fed it was sprinkled to allay the dust. With warm weather and grass the disease has largely disappeared.

Another disease of the winter that caused fears for cattle was sore mouth, often called black tongue. Prof. Mayo said that cattle of all ages were attacked and the disease appeared to be contagious. The cattle would at first refuse to eat and a profuse discharge of saliva followed. Sores appeared on the inside of the lips and cheeks as well as on the tongue, gums and pad of the upper jaw. An inflammation of the front feet was also present, with a fever that reached 105 degrees. In cows the milk

flow decreased and in all animals flesh fell away. Few of the animals died except from starvation owing to their inability to eat in pastures. When taken and fed on good mashes or gruel they recovered. The mouth was washed with a solution of alum. The disease, which some stockmen thought was the dreaded "foot and mouth" disease of Europe, soon disappeared. Blackleg has been robbed of its terrors by inoculation, and there is little loss from it among the cattle nowadays. For the last six years the college has been sending out the virus at a cent a dose, practically at cost, and the stockman vaccinated his cattle using a hypodermic syringe. The market price of vaccine is fifteen cents a dose. The syringe is sold by the college for \$3.50, also at cost. All the vaccine sent out is made at the college. A calf is inoculated with black leg and after death from the disease the meat is cut into strips, dried and ground into a powder. Then it is weakened by baking and it is one of the unpleasant tasks of the students of the veterinary department to sit in a little cell with a baking of diseased meat watching the thermometer. Two grades of vaccine are made, the strong and the weak, the strength depending on the temperature of the oven. A baking requires about six hours and the higher the temperature the weaker the vaccine. The brown dust is then packed in papers as the druggist packs powder for a human patient. The stockman's first treatment of his cattle is to inject the vaccine into the tail or under the skin of the neck or the shoulder. Ten days later a stronger vaccine is injected near the same place. In many cases the stronger vaccine is used at first and then only one injection is necessary. Last year the college station sent out 200,000 doses. The average loss of unvaccinated cattle is 5 per cent of those affected. Vaccination reduces that to 1/2 of 1 per cent. The treatment is used very generally in the ranches and the stockman who has not been convinced that scientific methods save him money is now rare. The treatment originated in France and is now used generally over the United States. In Nebraska the agricultural college sends out vaccine furnished by the federal government, but in Oklahoma the experiment station is following the example of the Kansas college in manufacturing it.

Cattle mange also appeared to a small extent last winter. It was due to a parasite, similar to that causing sheep scab, causing cattle to rub against wire fences, lose flesh and in some cases death resulted, especially where they were not given good care. Dipping is the only cure, except where the affected ones could be given a thorough hand treatment. The dip tanks are like sheep dips, only much larger. A solution of eight pounds of sulphur with 100 pounds water proved effective. The disease disappears when the cattle are taken off dry feed and put on grass, but, unless treated, is likely to appear again in the autumn. Eastern Colorado was most severely affected.

It is a fact that there is a lively demand for beef on domestic and foreign accounts and the man who makes his cattle good will not miss it for a time, at last.

HORSES AND MULES

The mule market in St. Louis was way off last week.

Horsemen are looking for a boom in horseflesh this spring as so many good farm horses have been shipped out of the country.

The war in South Africa has undoubtedly been a good thing for horse and mule growers. Without the English market to rely upon the past year or two it looks very much as though the prices for those animals would have been exceedingly poor.

St. Louis mule dealers say that the report that got into the papers several days ago that the British were maintaining a supply camp at Lathrop, Mo., has had considerable to do with the recent slump in prices.

Good draft horses sold in St. Louis last week at from \$120 to \$150.

The horse market in Chicago the past two weeks has been nominally steady. The top sale was \$162.

There is a good deal of kicking done about the British mule camp in the vicinity of New Orleans, but this is expected, for a mule camp wouldn't be natural without kicks.

In case of the trotting horse it seems that some device must be used in order to compel a horse to carry its head out almost in a line with its neck, so that the curvature of the latter at the throat will not cramp the wind pipe or shut off the horse's wind. In case of the running horse it naturally extends the head and neck without artificial aid. This is because the gallop is the horse's natural gait, while the trot is artificial when it comes to extreme speed. Hence the overcheck is needed. In the utility horses the checkrein is never needed.—Field and Farm.

An agricultural exchange says "only a regular horse-trainer can change the gait of a horse." We have known men who had not one element of a horse trainer who could ruin the gait of the best trained horse in a week.

Any of our farmer friends who imagine that horses are going to be cheaper will do well to remember that when the war with Spain commenced there were sixteen millions horses in the United States, and now there are but eleven millions. England alone has paid us six millions for horses since the commencement of the Boer war, and the cavalry horses live only a few months in Africa. During the last three years the average horse has risen in value from \$40 to \$140 and there is no prospect of a depreciation in price.

When visiting Kansas City, stop at the

BLOSSOM HOUSE,
Opposite Union Depot.

Oftentimes a great mistake is made in attempting to rush a hog to maturity by over-feeding. This is something you should be very careful about as you will be loser by doing so.

HOG DEPARTMENT

A carload of hogs were sold on the Denver market last week for \$7.10. This is the highest price paid on the above market in months and five cents above the top "at the river" that day.

The man who used an inferior boar in his herd last fall will have a lot of inferior pigs to raise this summer and they will sell for an inferior price.

We are glad to see so many swine growers getting rid of their inferior hogs and replacing them with the best money can buy.

An exchange says the prodigal son kept going from bad to worse until he commenced feeding hogs and then his salvation began.

There are no animals on the farm which require closer attention than the hog, and none that will pay so well for the attention.

A variety of food will give your hogs a good keen appetite.

WHITE & DREYFOOS

Ben F. Dreyfoos

MENS' and
BOYS'
CLOTHING

Furnishing Goods
Hats, Boots and Shoes

16th and Genessee Streets, (Stock Yards)
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Mail Orders Carefully Filled.
STETSON HATS.

Late News From the Markets.

O. T. Shearon, of Chaney, Kas., marketed 1 load of cattle, including 11 yearlings that averaged 1,020 lbs and brought \$6.65.

Wm. Johnson, of Attica, Kas., was represented on the market with a shipment of hogs.

Geo. W. Thornton, Eagle, O. T., also had in a load of hogs.

27 cattle that sold for satisfactory prices were marketed by Comstock & Co., Chaney, Kas.

COLE & OTT L. S. BROKERS.

Grant & Hornaday, of Fort Scott, Kas., were on the market with 1 load of steers that averaged 1,127 lbs and sold for \$6.60 and 1 load hogs at \$7.00.

Isaacs Williams, Peru, Nebr., had in 1 load steers averaged 1,167 lbs and brought \$6.30.

H. F. Hendricks, Axtell, Kas., marketed 2 loads hogs and 1 of cattle.

The following resolution, the outcropping of the dissatisfaction resulting over the new rules promulgated by the Stock Yards Company, and effective April 10, were adopted and ordered printed in the daily press of Kansas City.

The result of the arbitrary feeling manifested in the premises, arose from many carloads of stock sold and re-

(continued on next page.)



THIRD
ANNUAL
SALE



—OF THE—

SAN RAFAEL HEREFORDS.

Colin Cameron, Lochiel, Arizona, will sell at public auction in the Fine Stock Pavilion, Kansas City, Missouri, on

Wed'day & Thursday May 7-8, '02

—90 HEAD OF REGISTERED HEREFORDS.—

78 Cows Nearly all of them in calf or with calves at foot. 12 Bulls Strong, lusty fellows ready for immediate use.

A selected draft from an old established herd of 1,000 head. The San Rafael Herefords are Arizona range bred, raised on native grasses, in fenced pastures, are in perfect health, have strong constitutions, and are in every way a desirable and profitable kind of cattle to handle. Bulls strong in the best blood of the breed have been used in this herd for 20 years. The opportunity is unequalled for breeders, and especially for beginners to secure strictly well bred cattle at their own prices.

For Catalogues address

C. R. Thomas

225 W. 12th St.,

KANSAS CITY, MO.



BLACK LEG VACCINE.

Don't pay more for Vaccine of an uncertain age than we charge for a superior vaccine of known freshness. Refuse to accept any not dated or that is dated more than six months ahead of the date of your purchase.

NOTE OUR PRICES. They Are Lower Than All Others.

SINGLE, per package, containing ten or more doses, according to age of animals.....	\$1 25
DOUBLE, per double package, containing ten to twenty doses, according to age of animals.....	1 75
STRINGS, per package of ten doses, including needle.....	1 25
Per package of 15 doses, including needle.....	1 75
Per package of 25 doses, including needle.....	2 50
Per package of 50 doses, including needle.....	4 75
VACCINATING OUTFIT, complete, including syringe, for using single and double vaccine.....	4 00
BLACK LEG SYRINGE, with two needles and extra washers, all in metal case.....	3 00

TERMS: Cash with orders or we will send by express C. O. D. We prepay all charges. Special discount to users of 500 or more doses.

Write us for booklet on BLACK LEG and ANTHRAX. They are readable and interesting even if you apprehend no trouble from these diseases.

For references to successful users and for further particulars concerning these and our other products, Address,

THE CUTTER ANALYTIC LABORATORY,
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA.

OUR SPECIALTIES: Anthrax and Black Leg Vaccines; Hog Cholera Serum; Cutter's Scour Cure; Cutter's Lump Jaw Cure; Cutter's Antiseptic.

Wire or
Write Us For

DELIVERED PRICES ON

Pure Cotton seed Meal
Cracked Cotton Seed Cake
Bulk Cotton Seed Hulls.
Correspondence Solicited.

H. E. BRIDGES & CO., Memphis, Tenn.

maining locked up in the pens, undelivered.

The recommendations of a committee appointed at a meeting held in the Live Stock Exchange assembly room on the afternoon of April, 10, that no stock should be delivered until paid for at the office of the commission firm selling them, created this status, and another meeting held on Friday April, 11, this resolution was the result.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO LIVE STOCK SHIPPERS.

The Kansas City Live Stock Exchange desires to call your attention to the fact that the Kansas City Stock Yards company has recently undertaken to enforce certain rules in the way of handling live stock at this market which this Exchange consider arbitrary, unreasonable and detrimental to the interests of live stock shippers to this market. Therefore suggest to all patrons of this market, not to ship any cattle, hogs or sheep to this market until the existing trouble between the Kansas City Stock Yards Company and the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange is settled. If there are any shippers who are compelled to ship their cattle, hogs or sheep at once, we suggest that that they ship to some other market until this matter is adjusted.

The Kansas City Live Stock Exchange is the friend of all patrons to this market, and in the present trouble with the stock Yards Company asks the hearty co operation of live stock shippers tributary to this market.

Notice will be given through the columns of the Daily Drivers' Telegram when this matter has been adjusted.

THE KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE. By J. M. Walden, Pres.

The superiority of the Kansas City live stock market continues to assert itself in more ways than one. Notwithstanding the controversy that was waged between the Stock Yards company and the Live Stock Exchange the distinguishing features of this market were not eliminated. Although death to the controversy came suddenly and unexpectedly to a large number of the contending parties, there were those long-headed wiseacres who foresaw a speedy culmination in which prediction they were not thwarted. When nearly every commission man at the yards expected light receipts contingent upon the edict published and heralded broadcast, the reverse proved the surprising result.

It must be ome a stern realization to the shipper that the Kansas City market has no real competitor. The St. Joseph and Omaha markets, while striving for prestige, cannot be considered seriously in the realm of competitors, although they rank well and Chicago is too far distant from Kansas City to be classed as a competitor, unless it be in an abbreviated form.

Chicago prices are no better than Kansas City's and adding to this the difference in freight rates from Kansas City to the windy city, the Kansas City market shows clearly a net percent in her favor. Therefore in summarizing the situation from a vantage viewpoint, the shipper must always profit by steering his sail toward Kansas City, the only really recognized market west of the 88th meriden.

H. P. Chesley, of the Mallory Com. Co., here, came home from Chicago, Sunday, April 20, where he has been on a business junket for the last few days. He returned to Chicago to complete the unfinished business the following Monday.

DRUMM FLATO COM. CO.

R. W. Johnson, Temple, Texas, marketed 9 loads, averaged 1,120 lbs and brought \$6.00

J. W. McBee, Braymer, Mo., had in a consignment of 1 load of steers, that averaged 1,032 lbs and sold for \$6.25.

Joe Trower, has severed his connection with the Tower Bros. Live Stock Com. Co., and has accepted a position with Harrington & Firebaugh.

Mr. T. J. Eaman, of the Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co., returned from a business trip to Oklahoma City, and other territory towns a few days ago. He reports plenty of rain in that section of the country, that grass and vegetation are growing nicely, and that the live stock situation looks fair.

R. W. Park, secretary of the Galloway association, left for Dallas, Texas, April 21, to attend the ex Confederate's reunion. The trip will be one of business intermingled with pleasure.

In a letter to R. W. Park, Sec'y of the Galloway association, Geo. M. Hunter, of Baxter, Iowa, says: "Galloway cattle are gaining ground every day in this locality, not only for beef, but dairy purposes. Our local creamery claims their milk is as good if not better than any other breed. Shipped one bull calf to party at Billings, Mont."

South St. Joseph, Mo., April 22.

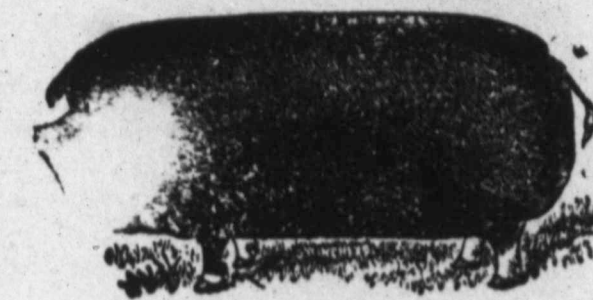
Receipts of cattle last week, 6,156; previous week, 6,477; same week a year ago, 6,840. No material change in prices, with demand strong from all buyers shipping order liberal. Good fat cows and heifers advanced 10 to 15c, common cows and canners were slow and 10 to 20c lower. Good heavy feeders and well bred yearlings sold readily on a strong basis, but plainish kinds were draggy at a decline of 10 to 15c.

Supplies of hogs last week, 29,138; previous week, 24,541; same week a year ago, 2,34,424. Under reduced marketing and sharp competition for supplies prices were on the upward trend for the most part of the week, and prices at the close of the week ranged from 6 90 to 7.35, with the bulk at 7 05 to 7 25. The quality averaged only fair and while the weight was slightly under the previous week no material decrease was noted with the like week of a year ago.

Arrivals in the sheep pens last week, 19,211; previous week, 26,941; same week, 22,286. The demand from all the killers was excellent and lamb values had an upward tendency toward the latter part of the week, a net gain of 10c being made. Mutton grades were in extra good request and prices advanced 10 to 15c. Today a big strong 76 pound Colorado Mexican lamb sold at 7.00, with the bulk going at 6 75 to 6 95. A big drove of native-fed Mexican weathers of 99 pounds average brought 6 10 and a large string of 85 pound Colorado-Mexican ewes fetched 65 60.

FRIDLEY.

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.)

A Rare Chance

To secure a pedigreed Boar at less than its value sometimes comes, but not often.

Today is one of those times! We have seven choice young Boars left, now ready for service, which will go to first comers at only \$12.50. The same Boars sell for \$20 to \$50 elsewhere. The price is made in order to close out last fall's product, as we need the pens for new litters. Don't wait, if you want something as fine as you ever saw. Pure Bred Poland China. Pedigree furnished with each. Call or address,

STARWATER STOCK FARM,

Three Miles Southwest,

WOODWARD,

OKLAHOMA

Stallions For Sale.

One black English Shire Stallion 5 years old; weight 1500.

One Percheron Stallion 2 years old; weight 1350.

For terms address.

C. B. KINKAID, Medicine Lodge Kas.

WM. POWELL,

Breeder of

Registered Hereford Cattle.

The Home of the Hereford. Established 1868.

Channing, Hartley Co., Texas.

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

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ATLAS OATS

WRITE US FOR SOUVENIR CATALOGUE OF PREMIUMS FOR

ATLAS OATS COUPONS

Our elegant assortment of Rogers Bros. A. 1 Silverware, Gold Rings, Silver Aluminum Novelties—Beautiful Works of Art—and Large List of Popular Books. All these premiums are of the highest standard and can not be compared with the common grade of premiums usually offered.

KANSAS CITY OATMEAL and CEREAL CO. Kansas City, U. S. A

Subscribe for the Live Stock Inspector.

THE WASHERWOMAN.

In a very humble cot
 In a rather quiet spot,
 In the suds and in the soap,
 Worked a woman full of hope;
 Working, singin', all alone,
 In a song of undertone;
 "With a Saviour for a friend,
 He will keep me to the end."
 Sometimes happening along,
 I heard the semi-song;
 And I often used to smile,
 More in sympathy than grieve;
 But I never said a word
 In regard to what I heard,
 As she sang about her friend
 Who would keep her to the end.
 Not in sorrow nor in glee
 Working all day long was she,
 As her children, three or four,
 Played around her on the floor,
 But in monotone the song
 She was humming all day long;
 "With the Saviour for a friend,
 He will keep me to the end."
 It's a song I do not sing,
 For I scarce believe a thing
 Of the stories that are told
 Of the miracles of old;
 But I know that her belief
 Is the anodyne of grief,
 And will always be a friend
 That will keep her to the end.
 Just a trifle lonelier she,
 Just as poor as she could be;
 But her spirits always rose,
 Like the bubbles in the clothes,
 And though widowed and alone
 Cheered her with the monotone,
 Of a Saviour and a friend
 Who would keep her to the end.
 I have seen her rub and scrub,
 On the washboard in the tub,
 While the baby, sopped in suds,
 Rolled and tumbled in the duds;
 Or was paddling in the pools,
 With old sissors stuck in spoons,
 She still humming of her friend
 Who will keep her to the end.
 Human hopes and human creeds
 Have their root in human needs;
 And I should not wish to strip
 From that washerwoman's lip
 Any song that she can sing,
 Any hope that she can bring;
 For the woman has a friend
 Who will keep her to the end.

—Ironquill.

The Very High Prices of Meats.

There is more than the combine at the bottom of the high prices for meats now so universal. Short corn and short forage crops last year must be taken into the account. It costs almost or quite half as much again to produce a fat hog as it did a year ago. And the same is true of the steer. And then there are other causes, including an increased army demand and a decrease in animals. The farmers, however, taking the advance in the price of feed into consideration, are not making any more money out of the interest than when prices were lower. Take pork, for instance. The price in the eastern market which the farmer receives has almost doubled within the past three years. On Thursday the market price of prime live swine on the hoof was \$7.25 per hundred pounds. Two years ago on the same day the price was \$5.25, and in the early summer of 1899 it was but \$3.90. In other words, the farmer gets 34 cents more per pound for pork now than he received three years ago. The same is practically true of beef.

Of course, there is cause for this. Primarily it is the decrease in the number of animals to be slaughtered for food. In 1892 the number of cattle, which is the basis of the meat supply of the country, was 37,652,239. That had fallen in 1900 to 27,610,054. The number of swine decreased in the same period from 52,602,780 to 38,651.



IN MID WINTER.

631, and there was also a decrease of 2,500,000 in the number of sheep. That started the advance in price two years ago.

Last summer's drouth in the corn belt and on the western cattle ranges gave it impetus. Then tens of thousands of cattle were rushed to the market to save them from starvation on the ranges, and the partial failure of the corn crop brought a sharp advance in the price of the principal food for cattle and swine, making another advance in the price of meat necessary.

Of course, the combination of packers is able to keep the price up, but every reader should understand that there is good reason for an advance in price of meat. The retailer is in no wise to blame for this, and he is sure to suffer in the end as much as the consumer, if not more because high prices mean smaller purchases and less profits for him. There may be relief soon, but how or when it is to come nobody can tell at present.—Wichita Eagle.

The evolution in the cattle business of the West, which has been going on for several years past, has been so rapid that it has puzzled most of the stockmen to keep pace with it. And there is good reason to believe that the end is not yet. It was not so many years ago that the rangemen gathered every fall and shipped their cattle to market as beef. Then it began to be a difficult matter to make them fat enough for beef on range grass and the corn states, discovering a good method of turning their almost worthless corn into good cash, began to buy these cattle under the name of feeders and for several years the bulk of the range cattle have gone to the market as feeders. This business grew to enormous dimensions until last year, when the climax was reached in the failure of the corn crop. I believe that this incident, if it may be so called, will prove a turning point in regard to the feeder business and that gradually

the rangemen will find a way to turn their cattle into beef instead of feeders. This is not getting back to first principles, but only another step forward in the evolution that is taking place.

A Neglected Fruit.

From Live Stock Indicator:

On many farms there is a general neglect in growing fruit. There are three ways of growing fruit. One is to plant out a lot of trees and neglect them; second way is to plant them and when they bear themselves to death the business is at an end, and the third way is to plant out and keep planting so there will be a continuation of fruit bearing trees and plants. We are convinced that the cherry does not receive the attention of fruit growers that it should. This kind of fruit is grown too little on most farms and yet it is comparatively easy to grow. The cherry is not troubled with many diseases, but bearing trees will soon bear themselves to death, and occasionally the buds will winter kill and there will be short crops. Even when we have the most abundant crops there seems to be no glut in the market. When everybody has cherries to sell there are buyers for all that can be sent to market.

For the most part planting of cherries is done in small lots of from a half dozen to two dozen trees. This will do fairly well for home consumption, but it is entirely to small planting for this all 'round good fruit. The birds will take much of the fruit and it is all right and proper that they should, for if it were not for the birds we would have but little use for cherries or anything else on this earth. A half acre is small enough to keep in cherries for commercial purposes. There are many places on every farm where a few cherry trees could be planted to advantage and on town lots, the same may be said. Almost any soil is good for cherry trees if it is dry. The cherry will not do well in swampy ground. The trees can be

as close together in rows north and south as ten feet, but the rows running east and west should be at least twenty feet apart for best results. We firmly believe in the plan of planting a few trees each year, as there will be those that will "fall out by the wayside" in the race, and by keeping new trees coming on all the time there will be no old ones.

"Wild Tom" the noted Hereford bull, is dead. He was born on the Sunny Slope farm ten years ago, of English parents. He has won blue ribbons from cattle shows all over the United States and Canada and his picture hangs in the rooms of all lovers of white-face cattle in this country and England. At one time, while Wild Tom was the property of C. S. Cross, an offer of \$25,000 was made for him and was refused.

All former hailstone stories will now please "go" way back and "sit down." Read this from the Granite Enterprise: "The peculiar feature of the storm, in addition to the record breaking size of the stones, was their unusual shape. They were of any size and shape except round, sometimes biscuit-shaped, again warty, knotty and corrugated as a family of artichokes, and still others six or eight inches long and an inch and a half in diameter, and a little boy was moved to exclaim: "Mamma it's raining stovewood."

Here is a straight tip from a man who made a fortune from a start in life as a dry goods clerk—John Wanamaker: "There is only one way to advertise, and that is to hammer your name, your location, your business, so constantly, so persistently, so thoroughly, into the people's heads that if they walked in their sleep they would constantly turn their heads toward your store. The newspaper is your best friend in spite of your criticism. It helps to build up the community which supports you. When the day comes that the newspapers are dead, the people are near the edge of the grave, with nobody to write their epitaph."

From the Markets

Kansas City Office, 289 Live Stock Exchange.

Kansas City Stock Yards, April 22, '02.

With the steady increase of supplies, the buyers were finally able to weaken values in a slight degree, although the decline of the past seven days was confined almost exclusively to only partially finished stock, and does not amount to more than 15 or 20 cents on this class. While the arrivals that showed quality of either sex or any weight are fully steady. Native steers are selling from \$5.25 for very plain to \$7.00 for choice, with most of the sales ranging from \$6.40 to \$6.85 good butcher cows and heifers are still in short supply and price range from \$3.50 for very plain butcher cows to 6.55 for fancy grades.

Stock and feeding cattle are always in light supply at this season. The demand for heavy feeders continues strong, while light weight common bred stock is selling slow, and in some cases lower. Sales range from \$3.50 to \$5.50.

Texas and Indian meal fed cattle are in excellent demand, with only the plainest grades showing any shrinkage in value. W. Bryant of Midlothian, Texas, topped the Southern steer market this week with 103 Texas steers that averaged 1007 lbs. at \$6.25. And Raiser & Atwood, Gainesville, Texas, broke all records by selling one heifer that weighed 1530 lbs. at \$7.00 per hundred. Steer prices range from \$5.00 to \$6.25, cows \$3.50 to \$5.00.

Hog prices are slightly lower, although hogs at \$7.20 per hundred, the top to-day, can hardly be said to be very cheap. Prices range from \$6.75 to \$7.20.

The big increase in sheep receipts has had no material effect on values; the fed stock are selling at practically the same figures, while the few grass arrivals are about 10 cents higher. Western lambs \$6.40 to \$6.85, Western wethers \$5.50 to \$6.00, yearlings \$6.00 to \$6.40, fed ewes \$5.00 to \$5.60, Texas grass clipped sheep \$4.85, and stock and feeding sheep \$3.00 to \$5.25. M. Frakes, Elk Falls, Kansas, marketed through Wm. Wright & Co., 2 loads steers and heifers that brought \$6.55 and 2 loads steers and heifers that sold for \$3.30 and 1 load hogs at \$6.95.

	HOGS.	
	Top.	Bulk Sales.
Friday	\$7.37 1/2	\$6.85a \$7.35
Saturday	7.37 1/2	6.90a 7.25
Monday	7.30	6.75a 7.15
Tuesday	7.20	6.75a 7.15

	CATTLE.	
	Native Tex. & Ind. cattle.	Tex. & Ind. steers. cows.
Friday	\$6.65	\$5.50
Saturday		
Monday	6.85	6.25 - 3.75
Tuesday	6.85	5.00 - 2.85

LIVE STOCK SHIPPERS SOLILOQUY.

Oh, for a mart divine,
Kansas City thou art mine.
Highest of all the marts thou art,
From thee I shall ne'er depart.
The more to thee I bring
The closer to thee I cling.
B, Balling purchased and shipped to the Seaport up to the 22nd of April, 81 cars of cattle.
Moffett Bros. & Andrews, sold for A. W. Erickson, Clyde, Kas., a regu-

lar shipper to this market a consignment of hogs which sold at a good price and pleased the owner.

They also sold for Peter Peterson, of Clyde, Kas., one load of hogs. Mr. Peterson was well pleased with the price, which was satisfactory.

Wm. Soule, of Madison, Kas., marketed a shipment of cattle and hogs, which were sold by Ben L. Welch & Co.

F. Adamson, Kelly, Kas., sold through Cable & Reed, a load of cattle of his own feeding; that averaged 1,376 lbs and brought \$6.65.

A consignment of a load of 1,000 lb yearlings, fed by P. W. Goebel, Louisville, Kas., were sold for \$6.40 by Cable & Reed.

NATIONAL L. S. COM. CO.

John Jesch, Everest, Kas., marketed a shipment of cattle and hogs.

O. C. Catlin, of Melyern, Kas., had in a load of cattle.

John Grossiklauss, Oberlin, Kas., was on the market with 4 loads of cattle.

Aurora, Mo., was represented on market by J. B. Miller, with cattle and hogs.

W. A. Johnson, Valley Falls, Kas., shipped in cattle and hogs.

Roberts & Carls were on the market with 1 load of hogs.

Gladish L. S. Com. Co., sold for Bates Vaughn, of Lexington, Mo., 64 baby beeves, all his own feeding, that brought \$6.40. Mr. Vaughn has a large farm in Ray county where he feeds a good many cattle and has now on hand another load which he expects to market in about a month.

DRUM FLATO COM. CO.

Morrow & McKinnias, Uniontown, Kas., marketed 108 hogs that sold for \$7.15, and 98 steers averaged 1273 and brought \$6.40.

Landergin Bros., Eureka, Kas., had in a consignment of 119 steers, averaged 1,091 lbs and sold for \$5.70.

Hamilton & Son, San Angelo, Texas, were on the market with 665 sheep averaged 80lbs and sold for \$5.65 and 25 sheep averaged 76 lbs at \$4.00.

SHEEP.

The market on sheep and lambs' for the second week in April, proved a good one, and prices steady to 10 cents higher for the week. The receipts were a little below the first week in April and less than half as large for the same week one year ago.

The prices on Colorado lambs ranged from \$5.00 to \$6.70 while a few spring lambs brought from \$8.50 to \$10.00 and ewes \$2.50 to \$5.70.

The following consignments were received by Mallory Com. Co.

Drigger & Sharp, Chickasha, I. T., 2 loads cattle.

C. E. Peterson, La Junta, Colo., 2 loads sheep; J. B. Carnes, Trenton, Mo., 1 load hogs and G. W. Shaver, Holt, Mo., 1 load hogs.

McIntosh & Peters received a shipment of 77 hogs from Arthur Allen, Howe, Nebr.

One car of mixed cattle and hogs was consigned to Ryan, Robinson & (continued on page 11.)

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

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.

W. A. Michael. A. T. Mustion. 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.

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.

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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 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	25c	Horses, per head	20c
Hogs, per head	6c	Sheep, per head	5c

FEED:

Corn, per bushel,	\$1	Hay, per hundred lbs	\$1.00
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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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M. B. IRWIN, Traffic Manager, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

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...Capacity 8,000 Cattle
5,000 Hogs

Private Yards for Texans
Perfect Sewerage and City Water
All Pens Covered....

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Union Stock Yards, Wichita, Kan.

Special inducement to feeders.
Markets furnished on application.
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ALL KINDS OF CATTLE.
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Pure Bred Swine for Sale:
Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys,
Berkshires and Chester Whites
Good individuals well bred, at hard time prices. Agricultural Dept.
A. & M. COLLEGE,
Stillwater, Okla.

Individual effort collectively exerted cannot fail to produce results. The Oklahoma Live Stock Association is best described by the above statement of facts. You should share its benefits

Subscribe for the Inspector.

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

HEREFORDS FOR SALE.
Cows, Heifers and yearling bulls. All are grades except two bulls. Come and see or write,
Farm 5 miles N. W. of Oklahoma City
W. N. SHELLNBARGER,
Oklahoma, City, Okla.

The INSPECTOR, \$1 per year.

Of interest to growers and dealers in wool is the advertisement of Silberman Brothers in this issue. Their position as leading wool merchants, the liberal terms offered, fair treatment given, and low commission asked will be appreciated by all growers, and bespeak for the firm large patronage. Read the advertisement on page 16.

Co., by J. E. Ivens, of Turon, Kas. W. B. Barnes, Pratt, Kas., shipped to Steek, Johnson & Steiners, 1 load of butcher cattle.

	CATTLE.			
	Native steers.	Tex. & Ind. steers.	Tex. & Ind. cows.	Tex. & Ind. heifers.
Friday	\$7.15	\$5.55	\$3.75	\$2.50
Sat.				
Monday	6.75	6.20	5.25	4.00
Tuesday	7.15	4.75	3.25	4.25
Wed.	7.10	6.25		7.00
Thurs.	6.80	5.35	4.35	4.00

	HOGS.		
	Top.	Bulk of Sales.	
Friday	\$7.25	\$6.75a	\$7.10
Saturday	7.15	6.75a	7.05
Monday	7.25	6.80a	7.15
Tuesday	7.25	6.75a	7.20
Wednesday	7.25	6.75a	7.15
Thursday	7.30	6.85a	7.20

Jas. Robertson, of Simpson, Kas., shipped to Burnside Jardon & Co., one load of hogs, that topped the days market at \$7.25.

Wm. Doman, Winchester, Kas., marketed 71 hogs that brought \$7.15 and cattle averaged 1,490 at \$6.90 sold by John I. Standish & Co., also 1 load mixed cattle and hogs from Patterson & Lyons, Formosa, Kansas.

Moffatt Bros. & Andrews sold for George Bingman, Bavaria, Kas., 18 collie cattle averaging 1,375 lbs and brought \$6.60. Mr. Bingman, is a regular shipper and fed these cattle less than 3 months on cottonseed meal and chopped feed.

L. E. Benson, of Ingersoll, O. T., shipped 1 load of hogs to Moffatt Bros. & Andrews, which brought \$7.17½.

W. H. Allen, of Cass county, marketed 19 860lb heifers at \$5.85, 3 steers sold \$9.50 and 2 cattle at \$5.25. Sold by T. F. Farmer & Co.

The following shipments were received by the National Live Stock Com. Co.

Martin Kistner, 1 load hogs; J. R. Ralston, Towanda, Kas., 1 load hogs; L. L. Lindsay, Madison, Kas., 1 load hogs and Schrem in Bros., Alma, Mo., 1 load hogs and 1 of cattle. H. Edwards, Rock Creek, Kas., 1 load cattle.

Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., have won the distinction of topping the market with one thorough-bred barren short horn heifer for the highest price in the history of the quarantine market in Kansas City, which brought \$7.00 and weighed 1,530lbs. The heifer was fed and bred by Raiser & Alwood, of Gainesville, Texas, who also marketed 9 Texas shorthorn, meal-fed bulls, which topped the market for the year, and sold for \$4.75. The same firm had on this market 56 Texas steers averaging 1,000 lbs, fair quality, which were on feed only 70 days and brought \$5.75. All sold by Evans-Snyder-Buel Co.

J. K. Southee, sold for E. J. Huling, an extensive sheep feeder of Las Animas, Colo., 844 lambs that topped the market at \$6.70. Mr. Huling has fed 15,000 sheep the past winter, and has now on hand about 25,000.

Drumm Flato & Co., had in the following shipments:

P. J. Quigley, Harper, Kas., 64 hogs that sold for \$7.50 and ear mixed cattle.

J. E. Sebitts, Caldwell, Kas., 22 steers, average 1,415 lbs. and brought \$6.00. Campbell & Horton, Caldwell, Kas., 22 steers averaged 1,140 and fetched \$6.30; 15 steers averaged 1,422, at \$6.60.

Owing to the light receipts of cattle on Fridays market, in the second

week in April, the full strength of the buyers was not tested. The market, however, ruled steady with the high time of Thursdays prices and was topped by C. H. Butler, of Frankford, Kas., with a load of 1329 lb cattle which were sold by Elmore & Cooper to a Seaport buyer for \$7.15.

Monday's receipts exceeded expectations, but despite this fact prices were firm and fat cattle sold up to \$6.75 with Texans and Indian steers \$6.20 and cows \$5.25.

The market was steady to strong and 16 beef cattle sold for \$7.15 on Tuesday, whereas the marked broke from steady to 10c lower on native heifers with Texans 10 and 15c lower on Wednesday market. \$6.25 for straight Texas cattle was paid which is said to be the highest in the history of this market for this class of stuff. A further weakness was manifested on Thursday when the prices on all grades ruled from steady on best heifers to 10c lower on beef cattle and 15 and 20 cents lower on quarantine cattle.

The closing of the second week in April, showed a higher market tendency and prices on Friday ranged 5 and 10 cents higher. These prices were augmented by a good steady market with occasional stronger spots on Saturday. Lighter receipts were anticipated for Monday, but the theoretical falling off proved an illusion for nearly 5,000 hogs was the result. Prices ruled active steady to 5 cents higher. Packers, however, received a goodly portion of this consignment, leaving a little more than half that number to be disposed of by the commission men. Tuesday witnessed a market that proved the significance of the controversy, for salesmen stood firm upon the recommendations of the special committee of 12, with possibly two exceptions. The result was the holding over of a large number of hogs.

The differences having been adjusted and the troubles over, evidently had the desired effect, for Wednesdays receipts were the largest in several weeks. Prices ruled 5 and 10 cents lower. Thursdays market was strong to 5 cents higher and two loads topped the market at \$7.30.

The fight that has been waged between the Stock Yards Company and the Live Stock Exchange, came to a sudden finale, on April 15, just 5 days after the inauguration of the objectionable rules, by the Stock Yards company.

The Committee of 12 selected by the Commission men reported at a called meeting in the assembly room of the Exchange, at 3:30 o'clock p. m., April 15, a compromise reached by the contending parties and neither side claims a unilateral agreement. That the difficulties were amicably adjusted, in a manner wherein both sides are profited by the settlement. The statute quoted with one exception, it is alleged, has been reestablished, barring the fact that transactions dating from the compromise will be based on a more business like and sound basis.

All interested parties will now put their shoulder to the wheel to rebuild the business that may have been lost during the interim of peaceable

(continued on page 15.)

Two Litters a Year.

The business of raising swine, like everything else, has its advantages its profits and its losses; but in the raising of two litters a year it seems to me that the advantages outnumber the objections. In the first place, pigs ought to be raised from matured stock to secure the best results, and if but one litter a year is raised the cost of maintaining the sow during the time she is idle cuts into the profits. I believe the best plan to follow in raising swine is to select your brood sows wisely and well, and then let them raise two litters a year. In order to do this it is necessary to have spring litters arrive not later than April 15th, then with pasture and a side table for the pigs to learn to eat they will be ready to wean by the last week in May, and the second litter can then be expected in September. It is not advisable to have them later than September, as the cold weather is very liable to shut in on them before they are large enough to resist it. In raising two litters a year one must not rely on the dam weaning the pigs, as that is too slow, but the pigs must be coaxed to eat as soon as they are three or four weeks old, and should have a place where the old pigs cannot disturb them. By breeding twice a year one is enabled to keep old sows that are tried and true, and then have young stock that are strong and able to meet the dangers of hog life. The last litter requires the most care, however. They not only have to be fed and taken from the dam as soon as they can go alone, but they require extra warm quarters for the winter and must be separated into small bunches, say twenty in a bunch, to prevent piling as they are very sensitive to the cold. Briefly summed up, the advantages are these: Two litters a year make it possible to keep old stock, to prevent them from getting too fat, to sell twice a year and to get the maximum of increase of stock for the minimum of feed. The first litter must come early when the weather is liable to be unsettled, must have extra care and be pushed as fast as possible to wean early, and the second also needs extra care for the first six months of their lives. Taken all around I think two litters a year more profitable.—A. B. Boughman in Homestead.

We look into a cradle and behold a male child. At the age of ten he is a noisy kid with half the buttons off his pants and holes in his pockets; and at 15 a devil in a print shop, with an eye for meanness; at 25 the publisher of a country newspaper, engaged in publishing the resources of the country; at 35 emancipated and worn out; at 50 a corpse in a cheap coffin and his only resources are a Washington hand press, a few cases of nonpariel type and a subscription book, the names of 500 delinquent subscribers, who line up and march past his coffin, saying: "He was a public spirited fellow but he just couldn't save anything."—Ex.

One of the events at the St. Louis World's Fair will be a free-for-all flying machine race. There are now six entries. M. Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian Aeronaut, is at present in St. Louis arranging for the race.

RUMELY

That is a name that means character and utility. It suggests the best in Threshing Machinery. Investigating, start with the Rumely and you will end at the same place. Get our catalog on the New Rumely Separator and the Rumely Gear General Traction Engine. All approved devices and appliances to each, and constitute the one perfect threshing outfit. Catalog shows our engines for all purposes. We send it for the asking. Write to-day.

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Send For FREE Catalog.

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Are So Low For

The Best Harness

For this Farm Harness. Traces 6 ft. long, 1 1/2 in. wide. 18 ft. lines. Pole and Breast straps 1 1/2 in. with snaps and slides. No buckles. Lines 1 in. x 8 ft. Cut from heavy oak tanned stock. With heavy hip collars, \$27.25. Every harness guaranteed. If it don't, can be returned. Write for testimonials. Address, MARVIN SMITH CO., 55-57-59 N. Jefferson St., Chicago.

\$11.10 is our price. Re-tails at \$18. High quality Double Buggy Harness, Nick. or Davis rubber trim. 1 1/2 in. traces, 1 in. lines, full kip from oak tanned leather. Nick. or Davis rubber trim. 2 1/4 in. V shape breast collar, 1 1/2 traces, 1 in. lines harness, \$14.60 to \$65.00.

\$22.50 is our price. Re-tails at \$30. Extra quality Double Buggy Harness, Nick. or Davis rubber trim. 1 1/2 in. traces, 1 in. lines, full kip from oak tanned leather. Nick. or Davis rubber trim. 2 1/4 in. V shape breast collar, 1 1/2 traces, 1 in. lines harness, \$14.60 to \$65.00.

\$18.50 For this Farm Harness. Traces 6 ft. long, 1 1/2 in. wide. 18 ft. lines. Pole and Breast straps 1 1/2 in. with snaps and slides. No buckles. Lines 1 in. x 8 ft. Cut from heavy oak tanned stock. With heavy hip collars, \$27.25. Every harness guaranteed. If it don't, can be returned. Write for testimonials. Address, MARVIN SMITH CO., 55-57-59 N. Jefferson St., Chicago.

\$24.20 For Heavy Team Harness, with breeching 13 1/2 in. traces (or 15 in. lower price). Genuine bolt hames. Lines 1 in. x 8 ft. Cut from heavy oak tanned stock. With heavy hip collars, \$27.25. Every harness guaranteed. If it don't, can be returned. Write for testimonials. Address, MARVIN SMITH CO., 55-57-59 N. Jefferson St., Chicago.

LIGHTNING SCALES COMBINE BEAM ON ALL WOOD OR STEEL. HIGHER SPECIFICATIONS AND WORKING PLANS. FURNISHED FREE. EVERY SCALE GUARANTEED.

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LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES WILL BALE MORE HAY IN LESS TIME. MAKE SMOOTHER AND ARE EASIER TO DRAFT THAN ANY OTHER PRESS. GASOLINE ENGINE. GREATEST POWER WITH LEAST FUEL. NO VALVES. NO FOUNDATION.

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For St. Louis, Chicago AND THE EAST.

Supper New Pullman Vestibuled Buffet Sleepers, Handsome New Chair Cars (seats free.) Only Line Running Through Coaches and Sleepers to New Orleans without change.

Direct Lane to Arizona, New Mexico and California
E. P. TURNER, G. P. & T. A.
Dallas, Tex.

Genuine C. C. Co.'s PATENT EDGE CORRUGATED ROOFING

makes a perfectly tight joint with one corrugated side lap. Don't throw away money on the other kind. 4 in. end lap with this equals 8 in. with others. Let us tell you how to save 30% to 50% in material. Free Catalog and price list sent you if you write.

Kansas City Roofing & Corrugating Co.,
218-220 W. 3rd St., Kansas City, Mo.

SHIPPED ON APPROVAL and Ten Days Free Trial. Not a cent deposit required on our wheels in advance.

1902 Models, \$9 to \$15
1900 & '01 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11

500 Second-hand Wheels all makes and models, good as new, \$3 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale.

A RIDER AGENT WANTED in each town. You can Earn a Bicycle distributing catalogs & make money fast. Write at once for net prices & our special offer.

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. CHICAGO, ILL.
Department 385 Chicago Ill.

STRONGEST FENCE! MADE. Bull-tight. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices. Fully Warranted. Catalog Free.

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Box 106 Winchester, Indiana, U. S. A.

A Good Route to Try



It traverses a territory rich in undeveloped resources; a territory containing unlimited possibilities for agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, mining and manufacturing. And last, but not least, it is

The Scenic Route for Tourists.

The Frisco System now offers the traveling public excellent service and fast time—

Between St. Louis and Kansas City and points in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas and the Southwest.

Between Kansas City and points in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida and the Southeast.

Between Birmingham and Memphis and points in Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas and the West and Southwest.

Full information as to route and rates cheerfully furnished upon application to any representative of the Company, or to

Passenger Traffic Department, Commercial Building, Saint Louis.



The Gallup Saddles

have been on the market for nearly a third of a century, and are growing more popular as the years go by. Our new catalogues, showing all latest improvements and newest ideas in Saddles and Harness, sent free upon application.

The S. C. GALLUP SADDLERY CO., PUEBLO, COLORADO.

CANCER, Tumors, Eczema,

Skin diseases and female diseases treated at home or office; No pain or knife, acid, caustic or burning plaster used; Patients not compelled to stay in hospital but many return home the same day they are treated; Our home treatment is successful. Write for testimonials. Address, KANSAS CITY CANCER HOSPITAL CO. Room 315, 1021 Grand Avenue. DR. J. C. MCLAUGHLIN, Physician in Charge.

L. S. NAFTZGER, PRESIDENT. E. R. POWELL, VICE-PRESIDENT. J. M. MOORE, CASHIER.

Fourth National Bank OF WICHITA.

CAPITAL, - \$100,000
SURPLUS, - \$25,000
General Banking Business Transacted

Seven Great Schools

Chillicothe Normal College
Chillicothe Commercial College
Chillicothe Shorthand College
Chillicothe Telegraphy College
Chillicothe Pen-Art College
Chillicothe School of Oratory
Chillicothe Musical Conservatory

Enrolled last year 729 \$130 pays for 48 weeks board, tuition, room rent and use of textbooks. Write for free catalogue.

ALIEN MOORE, Pres.,
Box P, Chillicothe, Mo.

LAFE BURGER, Wellington, Kansas.

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

NO HUMBBUG'S PERFECT INSTRUMENTS IN 1

Humane Swine V. Stock Marker and Calf Dehorner. Stops swine of all ages from rooting. Makes 64 different ear marks, all sizes, with same blade. Extracts Horns. Testimonials free. Price \$1.50 or send \$1 net in trial. If it suits send balance. Pat'd Apr. 23, 1901. E.F.P.

FARNER BRIGHTON, Fairfield, Iowa.



TWO MAMMOTH JACKS. Weighing 3600 lbs, ages four and five years. First prize at Paris Exposition 1900. 13 jacks for sale. Also 35 jennies for sale, 21 bred this spring.

S. O. HINGSTON, RICHMOND, OKLAHOMA

Are you a member of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association? If not, why not?

The Cameron Hereford Sale, May 7 and 8.

The sale of 90 registered Herefords by Colin Cameron, of Lochiel, Arizona, which is announced to take place at Kansas City May 7 and 8, is the last Hereford sale to be held at that place this spring. It is the third lot of San Rafael Herefords that have been sold at Kansas City and while there are many breeders and farmers who are familiar with the type of cattle these sales offer, there are many—a constantly increasing number of young breeders to whom a sale of this kind offers special inducements—that may not have a proper conception of just what kind of Herefords they may expect. The fact that they are range-raised and branded might cause the uninformed to think they were undesirable, but the experience of the buyers at Mr. Cameron's two last sales in May, 1900, and in April, 1901, has been just the opposite. It is very doubtful if there has ever been cattle sold in any sales that have been a greater source of profit to their purchasers, and we will call attention to two instances, not because they are exceptional but rather for the reason that this sale offers cattle with which to do likewise.

In Mr. Cameron's 1900 sale, of which the average selling price was about \$140, a young cow with her first calf, a bull, at foot was purchased by a Missouri breeder. This bull calf was sold in the recent sale at Kansas City for \$250, or about \$100 above the average, and practically every other animal in the sale was bred and raised in the corn belt. And this Missouri breeder still has the dam and two of her calves dropped since she became his property. In Mr. Cameron's 1901 sale a number of young bulls were included which sold at an average price of \$75. An Iowa breeder bought 14 and resold them last February in poor condition at an average price of about \$130. There are, doubtless, many other instances where even larger profits have been the portion of the purchasers of these San Rafael Herefords.

There is a reason for this. Every animal included in Mr. Cameron's sales are healthy, vigorous and have constitutions that can be developed only by their life on the range. They have the blood, descending through the very best strains, of the foundation stock that has made the Hereford breed worthy of the high esteem in which it is held. But it seems that buyers must have everything in plain sight before they will pay long prices, and at a result cows in Mr. Cameron's sales possessing every quality that makes up the "sale toppers" at Kansas City and Chicago, with the single exception of scale, can be purchased in his sales at from \$100 to \$200, and the calves of these cows, under the conditions prevalent in the corn belt, develop the same scale and quality as calves from cows whose ancestors have never been outside the more favored region.

The writer recently visited Mr. Cameron's farm at Greeley, Kansas, where the cattle for his 1902 sale have been kept since last May, and was pleased to note the great improvement that had been worked by even this short life under farm conditions.

These cattle are in better condition and are of better size than any Mr. Cameron has heretofore offered. The calves that will be sold with their dams are in every respect the equal of calves bred in the central states, and unlike their dams are not branded. There is a surprising uniformity when the number of sires represented is considered, and it is a complete justification of Mr. Cameron's breeding methods.

The Hereford breed has found in Cameron for many years a most enthusiastic supporter, and a buyer of the best Herefords at stong prices. He has selected the best money would buy from the herds of Merryman, Fielding Smith, Henry, Funkhouser, Cross, Clark and Gudgell & Simpson. No one has been more particular about the strains of blood, and individual excellence. Sir Richard 2d, The Grove 3d, old Anxiety and Lord Wilton were the original strains; their descendants are Richard 3d, Dictator, Rudolph, Hesiod, Harold, Earl Grove 4th, Anxiety 2d, Anxiety 3d, Anxiety 4th, Sir Bartle Frere, Defiance, Hetrarch. What a list of names to conjure by. And their sons and grandsons, scarcely less famous: Beau Real, Hesiod 2d, Dictator 2d, Lamp-lighter, Peerless Wilton, Lars, Beau Real's Rudolph, Ben Imboden, these and others of like worth, immediate and remote, are the ancestors of the San Rafael Herefords and are sponsors for the conceded high quality of the herd.

Arizona Herefords do not boast the scale of the choicest specimens of the corn valley states, yet, on account of the continual stream of excellent blood which Colin Cameron has poured into this herd it will be found surprisingly good as to quality, and in all that is material in the best Herefords. The grown animals are branded and upon that account buyers will perhaps discount prices, though why they should no one can tell. It is well nigh a senseless objection; the brand does not affect the breeding nor productiveness. Mr. Cameron tried various methods—ear tagging, hoof and horn branding, ear tattooing, halters and neck straps—but has discarded them all except the ear tattoo and the brand, the latter assuring absolute identification during the life of the animal. The best horse and pony breeders in California and Kentucky, where herds are large, use this private herd record brand. In large herds it seems really a necessity.

The calves are not branded and it is only necessary to come to the sale May 7 and 8 to have the best of proof that the range life of the dam exercises no influence on the calf. With this evidence before one, and the satisfied purchasers of the 1900 and 1901 sales, it is safe to assert that the progeny of these range cattle cannot be surpassed by that of any eastern bred cows.

Catalogues are now out and can be had by writing C. R. Thomas 225 West 12th st., Kansas City, Mo.

An Oklahoma barber shop advertises thusly: Facial upholsterers and designers of features. Whiskers trimmed in all languages. Automatic hair cut and hydraulic shampoo. Hospital in connection. No extra charge for ambulance. Gas, chloroform or ether.—Exchange.

Rich Quality of the San Rafael Herefords.

Hundreds of men have attended Hereford sales this year and though wanting cattle badly have not purchased, because prices ranged too high for them. In our opinion the values prevailing, though deterring buyers, have not been too high for Herefords of good quality and valued blood. This is about the last sale of the spring season, and all transactions along cattle lines point to increased values at the fall sales. The offering from the noted Cameron Hereford herd presents an opportunity for shrewd buyers not before offered this year.

The home of these cattle is in Southern Arizona. They have been raised under range conditions. Pastures are not counted by the acre, but by the square mile. Thirty acres are required to the cow. That the young cattle—excepting the calves—do not, age for age, show quite the size of Herefords grown under more favorable circumstances is expected to make purchasers discriminate somewhat against them in price.

Another thing, these cattle all (except the calves) bear a small brand on the hip, the owners private herd record number, adopted to secure absolute certainty of identification. The prejudice against branded cattle, which causes buyers to discount the prices offered, certainly is an unreasoning one. It should not exist. It certainly can not long continue. It does not in the least injure the cattle as breeders. It is a condition, however, that confronts Mr. Cameron, and although no more potent and valuable blood can be found than that which has entered into the unbuilding of this herd, yet the brand probably as going to militate against the cattle selling for full values.

The most noticeable feature of this consignment will be the splendid breed type and rich Hereford quality, features that make these cattle of especial value to the beginner. This fine quality and choice breed type is no accident in the San Rafael Hereford herd. It is the natural and expected sequence, following the liberal use by Colin Cameron of the best blood to be found in the leading Hereford herds in America.

The calves that will be sold with their dams are unbranded and will be indisputable proof that the range life of the dam had no deterrent effect whatever on the produce. The two or four year old range raised cow, after two years on the farm will be the same size as if she had always been there. They are not dwarfed in the sense that their growth has been arrested. They take more years to grow out, that is all that is lost.

The San Rafael calves reveal a wealth of Hereford character that is surprising in the highest degree. At times one sees a number of calves the got of one sire that for short-leggedness, for depth of body, for girth of heart, for breadth and strength of back, are noticeable, but the remarkable thing about the Cameron Herefords is, that all his herd bulls seem to give this same class of calves, which really, however is not to be wondered at, when it is borne in mind that for twenty years the series selected for and used in this herd have been of

the same breed type. The first requisite being that the sire must come from a family pre-eminent for extra constitutions and early maturing qualities, and that the individual must be of the deep-bodied, thick and even fleshed, low down kind, extra well developed in heart and chest as well as having the typical Anxiety 4th hind quarter. The second requirement no less important than the first was that the immediate ancestors, sires and dams, must measure up to this same standard and trace to the conceded best individuals of the breed.

The short grasses of Arizona and the trying climate have not abated one jot of their original fine Hereford quality and character. Arizona cannot raise on the range cattle as large as some other sections of the country, but the Cameron Hereford cattle show that no state in the Union can beat them for quality. Here is furnished an object lesson in Hereford thrift that will be a revelation to the oldest breeders who have never visited the range country and who consequently are uninformed as to its possibilities. This demonstration can never be seen so far east, except annually at Kansas City at the Cameron Hereford sales. For this reason, whether buyers or not, all breeders should attend this sale.

The entire San Rafael herd is permeated, one might say saturated, with Sir Richard 2d blood, and there is no better blood in the herd book. Sir Richard 2d stands in the very forefront, as an individual and sire pre-eminently great, as every tyro in Hereford breeding knows. His blood was sought and used in this herd in connection with that of Fowler, Garfield, Lord Wilton, The Grove 3d and the Anxieties every one marking an epoch in Hereford history.

The pedigrees of the 90 head to be sold—see advertisement page May 7th and 8th in the Fine Stock Pavilion, Kansas City, are tabulated, catalogues printed, and they can be had by inquiry from Mr. C. R. Thomas, 225 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo. Write for one.

Progressive Live Stock Commission Firms.

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

Campbell, Hunt & Adams.
Barse Commission Co.
Drovers Commission 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.

Archdeacon Wilherforce, of London, has inaugurated a new idea into his sermons. He gives the men an ounce of tobacco each and they enjoy a good smoke during the services. Beer is also distributed among them of which they swig freely.

[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.]



FOR WOMEN

IN RANCH AND STOCK-FARM HOMES

May.

Delightfully sweet are the days of May!
Just the perfection of weather!
So 'ulmy and bright! May out rivals all
Of the other months put together.
Quintessence of calmness the days of May!
Fragrant with odors from Heaven!
No cold waves to face nor hot winds to flee,
May is queen o'er the other eleven.
Oh beautiful May with the perfumed breath
May, month of delightful weather!
Say, is it not May where Celestial hosts sing
With gold harps tuned forever together?

The Coming of Cousin Aline.

It was a bright morning late in spring. The Morris family stood grouped upon their front porch, awaiting the coming of their Cousin Aline. To speak with exactness, she was only a very distant relative of Mrs. Morris, but every member of that large family loved her dearly.

Two little girls from neighboring families stopped at the gate. Rosalie and Bertha ran down the walk to chat with them.

"Tell me all about this Cousin Aline of yours," said Helen Wilson. "I was away when she came to visit you last summer."

"She's beautiful," said Rosalie, "perfectly beautiful and good."

"She paints lovely pictures and is always fixing pretty things for the house," said Bertha, "and she gets up the funniest, newest games and children's parties, and helps mamma with the extra housework."

"She helps us make our flower beds, too, and she knows everything about all kinds of seeds and plants, and tells us the most wonderful stories while we work together," said Rosalie.

"And then, she makes our nicest clothes and trims our hats till you wouldn't guess they hadn't come from a real, sure enough milliner," said Bertha.

"And then, when any of us is sick, she is the best nurse you ever saw or heard of. And she can go down in the kitchen and cook things so tempting you just can't help eating 'em no matter how sick or cross you are," said Rosalie in her turn.

"But the very best thing about cousin Aline, I guess, is that you never saw her get mad or scold anybody in your life. I never did. Did you ever, Rosalie?" asked Bertha.

"Never a single time," declared Rosalie.

"But—but—she"—began Trixie Brown, the other little girl, with a wry look on her face.

"But—but—she—what?" demanded Rosalie.

"She's an old maid, isn't she? And old maids are never really nice, are they?" replied Trixie.

Helen pursed her lips with a soft, astonished "Who—o—ee!" Rosalie and Bertha opened their innocent eyes to their widest extent.

"And her hair is just as gray as can be, and there are wrinkles on her face and neck, and she dresses awful plain, you know," pursued Trixie, in an explanatory tone absolutely free from malice.

"We never noticed any of those things about Cousin Aline," faltered Rosalie and Bertha in one breath.

"They're true, though," said Trixie, her childish voice quivering with patronizing kindness. "My mamma says so. And old maids are never really nice. They can't be, you know, just 'cause they're old maids. Mamma said she'd rather be dead than be one. They can't help being old maids, though, I guess. So you needn't worry 'bout it."

"Are you sure she's an old maid, Trixie?" asked Helen wonderingly, and full of pity for Cousin Aline's two crestfallen champions.

"Yes, mamma said so, I tell you, last summer. Maybe she's not bad as most of 'em, and, anyhow, she can't help it. 'F she wasn't one I'd think she was as nice as any lady I ever met, myself."

Then the two little neighbor girls ran to their own homes and the two little Morris went slowly up the walk, their hearts saddened by this new revelation. It took days of wise parental counsel to reconcile them to the one mar on Cousin Aline's loveliness.

Would that all women might let human kindness regulate their remarks about their sisters, especially in the presence of their own impressionable little daughters.

◆◆◆◆
PIE.

Cold ingredients make the best pastry.

Eggs will froth much more quickly when very cold.

When convenient, mix pie crust the day before using.

One heaping tablespoonful of sugar to the white of one egg is the rule in making a meringue. The pudding or pie should be cool before the meringue is placed on it, and it should be browned slowly in a cool oven. Otherwise it will fall and be tough.

Most cooks merely dust the pan with flour before placing the pie in it. It sometimes comes to pass that pies persist in sticking after this method is long continued. Grease the pans once when this happens and they will be all right for a long time afterward.

The foregoing suggestions are from an

OLD TIMEY PIE BAKER.

BLUEBERRY PIE.

Select a small sized can of solid berries. (Some cans being half water will make only one pie, a solid can making two pies of medium size.) Line the pan with a rich crust. Dust the crust well with flour, spread the berries, dust again with flour, sprinkle half a cup of sugar over all. Wet the edge of crust, press well together with hand the edge of crusts. Trim, and pinch together with thumb and finger.

LURA B. WARTHEN.

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BAKED APPLE DUMPLINGS.

As Aunt Mary wants us to send in

our favorite pies, I will tell the cousins how to make good apple dumplings.

Pare and core half a dozen tart apples, cut them in quarters. Make a rich biscuit dough, taking care not to get it too stiff. Take a piece of dough and press into it three or four pieces of apple, then press it altogether into a round ball. After making as many as you want, place in a deep pan with a lump of butter on each one, with a teaspoonful of sugar on that. Sprinkle flour over all with more sugar and grated nutmeg. Fill nearly full of boiling water. Bake thirty minutes. If too much sauce has cooked away, add a little more hot water and let it boil up through the dumplings before serving. Canned apples can be used for these dumplings, but are not quite so good.

L. B. S., Haley, Tenn.
◆◆◆◆
MOLASSES PIE.

Two cups of molasses.
Half a cup of butter.
Half a cup of water.
Two eggs.
One teaspoonful of cinnamon.
One teaspoonful of corn starch or one table spoon full of flour—dissolved in a little cold water. Mrs. E. W. A.

◆◆◆◆
LEMON PIE.

Yolks of two eggs, whites being saved for the top, one cup of white sugar, one cup of water, one medium-sized potato, grated, juice of one lemon. Stir them all together and cook ten minutes, stirring all the while. Pour into a medium-sized pie pan which has been lined with a rich crust. Bake until the crust is brown. Beat the whites with two teaspoons of white sugar to stiff froth. Spread on top of pie and return to the oven until brown.

L. B. W.
◆◆◆◆
CHERRY PIE.

Wash, stem and stone the cherries. Cover the bottom of pie tin with crust, a little thicker than the one to be rolled for the top crust. Put in the cherries, add half a teacupful of sugar and one-fourth teacupful of flour. Put on top crust, pinching edges closely together.

MATTIE INGLEHURST.
◆◆◆◆
CHERRY PIE.

Make a rich crust for four pies by taking a quart of flour, a pinch of salt, two cups of butter and lard mixed, and one cup of water. Line each pie pan with the crust, then nearly fill with the cherries, which, of course, will have been already carefully seeded. The amount of sugar must depend upon the tartness of the cherries, but a great sufficiency must be put in to make them very sweet. Cut a tablespoonful of butter into small particles and scatter over the cherries in each pie, sprinkle in a tablespoonful of flour or a teaspoonful of corn starch. Roll out upper crusts, cutting openings in some fanciful fashion for the escape of air from the pie. If one will do this, taking care also to wet edges of lower crust before putting the upper crust on, and then pressing them tightly together either with a fork or the fingers, there will be no trouble with puffed up, broken crusts or juices running over.

MARIE J. BARNES.

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PIE PLANT PIE.

Now is the time of year for the lavish use of the tart but luscious pie-

plant or rhubarb pie. If Aunt Mary will allow me, I'll tell my way to make it. Wash the stalks, but do not peel them. Cut into pieces an inch long. Place in a porcelain-lined pan and mix well with sugar, about three-fourths of a cup of sugar being required for each pie. Stir over a fire for two or three minutes. This will start the juice, so no hot water need be added to the pie. Bake with two crusts, for a length of time varying from three-fourths of an hour to one whole hour. Sprinkle thickly with powdered sugar and set back in the oven for a few minutes until the sugar melts.

COUSIN HARRIET.

◆◆◆◆

INVALID COOKERY.

◆◆◆◆

BREAD AND MILK.

One of the simplest and best of foods for invalids and children is hot milk in which are broken browned crackers or bits of light bread at least a day old. A little salt may be added if preferred, and in some cases a dash of pepper will be relished.

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PLAIN CHICKEN BROTH.

No doubt everybody knows how to make chicken soups; but it is a good thing to know all the different ways, and to know also, that when some stomachs refuse to retain the ordinary thickened broth it may be taken if prepared thus: Put the first and second joints of chicken on to boil in a quart of cold water. Boil slowly until very tender. Season very slightly with pepper and salt.

I wish some of the sisters would tell how to make the various kinds of Graham bread recommended for dyspeptics.

AUNT RUTH.

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EGG AND TOAST.

We are so thankful to Aunt Mary for letting us have the "Invalid Cookery Column."

The stand-by dish most liked by the invalids in our family is poached eggs on toast. Cut slices of bread half an inch thick. Toast them a nice brown. Butter while hot. Break eggs in boiling water, but do not let boil after eggs are in. When the whites are set, dip out, place one on each slice of toast, season with salt, pepper and little bits of butter, and serve at once.

THE TWINS.

◆◆◆◆

BAKED MILK.

When offering food and drink to the invalid one should avoid things very sweet and very sour, as they are often very hurtful to weak stomachs. Most sick people can take milk, but in many cases it is not well to give it raw. Baked milk is good and may be taken fearlessly into the most delicate stomach. To prepare this properly, put two quarts of fresh sweet milk in a jar covered with white writing paper tightly tied down and bake it in an oven moderately hot until thick as cream, which will take about eight or ten hours. A less quantity will not require so long.

LUELLA MARCH.

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BAKED POTATO.

Dear Aunt Mary:—My sister is sending a recipe for your column on "In-

(continued on page 15.)

valid (do like nurses family time w natura the ve ing th which petizi ering smootl one ti boil u in a r slowly more soon f of clot for ha not b serve. seaso cream Fru cravec lowab nied,

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valid Cookery," so I thought I would do likewise. We are both pretty good nurses, having had sickness in our own family for many years. In all this time we have found the simplest, most natural ways of preparing food to be the very best. That is why I am sending this recipe for baked potato, than which there are few dishes more appetizing and nourishing to one recovering from a long illness. Select large smooth potatoes—one is enough for one time. Put it in boiling water and boil until heated through. Then place in a moderately hot oven and bake slowly. The boiling makes it cook more quickly. If it gets done too soon for use, roll in several thicknesses of cloth and it will keep hot and fresh for half an hour or longer. It will not be good cold. When ready to serve, peel it carefully, wash fine, season with salt and a little butter or cream.

Fruit in some form is nearly always craved by the sick, and ordinarily is allowable. When uncooked fruit is denied, a dish to take its place is

PLAIN BAKED APPLE.

Choose a sound, smooth apple, wash well, place in a small pan and set in the oven, where it will cook steadily and not over-fast. When perfectly soft, take out, remove skin and core and serve in the manner that best suits the invalid—without sweetening if he likes it that way, otherwise add sugar and perhaps cream or butter.

Now, Aunt Mary, do not laugh at those homely little suggestions, for they may help some young girl beginning an apprenticeship as sick-nurse. When I began, those many long years ago, I would have been oh, so thankful for just such help. May this "Invalid Cookery" column prosper and be long continued.

STELLA MAY MARCH.



RHUBARB AS FOOD AND MEDICINE.

Many cases of spring sickness would be prevented and much less spring medicine needed if there were a more generous use of rhubarb in its season. It cools the blood and cleanses it. Besides it is excellent food for both sick and well. Stew it, bake it, make pies of it, meringues, tarts, short-cakes, puddings, jams and jellies. Always have it thoroughly cooked, well sweetened and not too watery. A pretty, delicate and appetizing dish for a hungry convalescent is a rhubarb meringue made with a crust of whole wheat flour in an individual pan (the small custard tins that come on about as large as a saucer, but deeper, are nice for the purpose.) Have the rhubarb cooked and sweetened before fling. The yolks of an egg or two may be added, also the juice of a lemon for a change. Then the stiffly-beaten whites, sweetened and flavored with lemon juice, (not extract) for frosting.

ELIZABETH.

(continued from page 15.)

times and increase it to an extent whereby all losses sustained pending the controversy will be retrieved.

The happy medium of adjustment was met with the hearty cooperation and approval of all concerned and it is confidently expected that the difference between the parties in controversy are forever settled.

"The traders and dealers at the Stock Yards are trying to negotiate with eastern Capitalists, to build new stock yards and agree to place \$1,000,000 of the stock among the stock men. Here is a chance to get reduced yardage or a share in the immense profit at present rates. Expert accountants could only find where the Stock Yard Company had invested \$96,000. The \$7,500,000 is made up of surplus. This is their present capital. Why should not the stock shippers have some of the turkey instead of all crow?"

O. N. Nelson, of Mound Valley, Kansas, has a load of 195 lb mixed hogs that were sold by Rice Bro. for 6.80.

Moffett Bros. & Andrews, sold for G. I. Moyer, of Keate, Kansas, a load of fancy hogs, that topped the market and brought \$7.10. The hogs were from 10 to 13 months old, fed on corn and alfalfa and averaged 293 lb. They also topped the market with 19 two year old steers that averaged 1297 and sold for \$7.05 and 5 3 year olds which sold for \$7.00.

GLADISH & CO.

W. E. Goens, of Mound Valley, Kansas, has in a mixed load of cattle and 40 hogs. The hogs sold for \$660.

J. W. Newlin, of Earlson, Kansas, marketed a load of mixed cattle which brought \$3.25.

The firm bought for Walter Salyern, Houstomer, Mo., 2 loads of stockers. Verner & Scraggin sold for John Mosehart, of Republic county, Kansas, 68 eleven months old 306 lb hogs which topped the market and brought 7.25. The hogs were corn and water fed. Mr. Moshart was well pleased with the sale.

James M. Shaw, of Hiawatha, Kas., marketed through M. K. & T. L. S. C. Co., 1 load mixed cattle and hogs.

D. A. Anderson, Paola, Kansas, brought in 1 load of cattle which were sold by M. K. & T. L. S. C. Co.

H. I. Hendricks, of Axtell, Kas., marketed 1 load cattle and one load of 204 lb hogs which were sold by Cole & Ott for \$6.95.

Phillip Brack, of Otis, Kas., had in 7 cars cattle.

T. H. Brack, also of Otis, Kansas, marketed 2 cars cattle.

C. Kerbs, of Otis, Kas., consigned 3 cars cattle to the above firm.

M. E. Hickey, of Olmutz, Kas., shipped in 2 cars cattle. These cattle were from the wheat belt in Kansas.

J. C. Whaley, of Belcher, Texas, marketed 5 cars cattle averaged 926 and sold for \$5.55.

V. V. Aiken, Manhattan, Kas., had on the market one double-deck 874 lb yearling lambs that brought \$650 and Ben L. Welch made the sale.

Knollin & Booth sold for O. W. Sylvester, Monte Vista, Colo., 1,400 that averaged 63 lb and fetched \$6.25.

MALLORY COM. CO.

Greatwestern Sugar Co., of Loveland, Colo., marketed 543 lambs that topped the market and sold for \$6 60. Also 462 ewes that brought \$5.40.

Driggins Bros. & Sharp, Chickasha, I. T., had in 78 cattle averaged 1160 and sold for \$6.15.

B. P. Smith, Chickasha, I. T., marketed 110 cattle averaged 1075 and brought \$5.75.

Wm. Stall & Co., Beatrice, Nebr., marketed 73 hogs that averaged 293 lb and topped the market, bringing \$7.25

also one load averaged 214 lb and sold \$7.05. They were sold by Byers Bros.

Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co., sold for A. H. Henderson, Stafford, Kas., 1 load heifers for \$4.30.

McIntosh & Peters sold for J. N. Wood, Hays, Kas., 1 load cattle; for A. R. Strowing, Paxico, Kas., 1 load cattle.

C. G. Page, Paxico, Kas., was on the market with one load of 204 lb hogs that sold for \$7.00 and one load mixed cattle, steers brought \$5.25 and heifers \$5.25. Elmore & Cooper were the sellers.

S. P. Minter, of Clay county, Mo., sold through Thos. E. Ladd & Co., 78 steers averaged 1224 lbs and brought \$6.45.

Wm. Epperson & Co., sold for J. F. Anderson, of Burden, Kas., 40 steers of his own feeding, for \$6.10. Mr. Anderson was well pleased with the sale. Also 1 load 230 lb hogs which brought \$7.07.

W. K. McComas, Burden, Kas., had in 1 load hogs which averaged 271 lbs and topped the market at \$7.25. They were sold by Wm. Epperson & Co.

RYAN ROBINSON COM. CO.

Glasscock & Shetler, St. John, Kan., had in 2 loads hogs.

W. B. Reynolds, St. John, Kas., marketed 1 load cattle.

D. M. Brower, Lewis, Kas., shipped one load of hogs.

CLAY ROBINSON & CO.

Received the following shipments: T. S. Bugbee, Clarendon, Texas, 4 loads heifers; J. J. Peck, Cedar Bluff, Kas., 1 mixed load of cattle and hogs.

W. A. Curry, Alamogordo, New Mexico, came in with 840 wethers which were shipped to Morris, Kas., to be fed for W. T. McIntire & Co.

W. L. Hoover, of Cuba, Mo., bought of Mrs. M. Armer, Kingston N. M., and E. D. Ludlow, & Co., Lake Valley, N. M., 400 head of does, mostly registered.

Barse Live Stock Com. Co., have enlarged their quarters by the addition of another large and spacious room, which has been tastily decorated and furnished.

A CUP FOR THE GALLOWAYS.

The Armour Packing company has announced that it will give a silver cup to the Galloway sweepstakes bull at this fall's Royal, the same as the Herefords and Shorthorns have received. Secretary Park received the following letter in regard to the gift: Mr. R. W. Park, secretary Galloway association.

Dear Sir: We understand that your association will be represented in the October, 1902, cattle show at this point. We beg to offer to give a cup similar to those given at last year's cattle show for the best Galloway bull, any age, in this October, 1902, show. Wish you would be kind enough to advise us at your earliest convenience your decision in the matter. If accepted, we will want to place the order for the cup immediately. Respectfully, Armour Packing Co., by G. A. Greeley.

Mr. Park wrote to the company today accepting their kind offer in behalf of the association and thanking them for the same. He is particularly gratified at the gift inasmuch as it was wholly unsolicited. Last year, as has been its custom for the past three or four seasons, the Armour Packing company has took upon itself the

furnishing of the sweepstakes cup to the Herefords and Shorthorns. Some of the Galloway men thought their breed should have received some sort of recognition last season as well as the other two, but as it was the first time the Galloways had participated in the Kansas City event, the majority of the members of the board did not expect to share with the established breeds in the prize cups. The announcement of the gift this year therefore will cause a ray of pleasure to dart through the Galloway camp.

The Armour trophy is considered the handsomest special prize offered at any of the cattle shows in the country. The company makes no discrimination in regard to the breed, each one receiving a cup of the same value, namely \$250. The premium is beautifully engraved and the happy breeder who secures it has something in his possession that he is always proud to show to the public.

Secretary Park says the aggregate prize list for the Galloway division of the Royal will be \$1,200 or better. This sum is for straight association prize money, only. To it is to be added a big string of specials, which will now include the Armour trophy. The bull that wins the latter will receive in addition to it, the sum of \$100 from the association. Galloway breeders will have something substantial to compete for at this fall's Royal.

W. T. McIntire reports a shipment of 900 wethers shipped by L. K. Armer, from New Mexico. Also 120 wethers and 17 bucks from Price, Utah.

H. Winston, Peabody, Kansas, and Ive Moser, Baldwin, Kas., each shipped in a load of hogs to Burnside, Jardon Co.

Z. T. Woodward, Olathe, Kansas, sold to E. F. Swinney, President First National Bank, here, a matched team of carriage horses, for the snug sum of \$800.00. This team was prized very highly by Mr. Woodward. Mr. Woodward, left for Randolph, New York.

RYON ROBINSON COM. CO.

A. B. Smith, Stockton, Kas., had in a shipment of two loads of mixed cattle, which sold for satisfactory prices.

H. H. Arthor, of Neodesha, Kas., who has until recently been a regular shipper, to the St. Louis market, has transferred his affections to Kansas City, where he is receiving highly satisfactory prices. He had on this market one load of hogs.

MC INTOSH & PETERS L. S. COM. CO.
H. Schweiter, Jr., Wichita, Kan., 50 cattle.

L. Repstein, Oskaloosa, Kan., 31 cattle.

Thos. Black, Burlingame, Kas., 80 hogs.

J. G. Martin, Rook Creek, Kas., 26 fat cattle.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK COM. CO.
Jas. Buchanan, Marietta, Kas., 2 loads cattle, 5 hogs.

Wm. Crevier, Frankfort, Kas., 1 load hogs.

C. Carlson, Olsburg, Kas., 1 load of each hogs and cattle.

Bowles Live Stock Com. Co., made the following sales 20 cattle averaging 1373 lbs brought \$6.75 and were owned by N. Bachelder, Jr., at Benton, Kas.

STOCK BRANDS.

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

J. L. SIMPSON,
Hammond, Okla.



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

F. D. WEBSTER,



P. O. Address, Gage Oklahoma.

Range, on Little Wolf east and south of Gage.

- F** On left jaw of all young stock.
 - IB** on left hip.
 - V** On left hip or shoulder.
 - O** On left hip.
- HORSE BRANDS:**
- ED** On left shoulder.

MILLARD WORD.



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

Range, on South Canadian, Red Bluff and Mosquite creeks, in Day county.

Ear mark: Crop the left and swallow-fork the right.

- 7** on left thigh.

T. C. SHOEMAKER.

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



OTHER BRANDS:



10 on left side

A. L. McPHERSON & SONS.



P. O. Address, Woodward, Okla.
Range, Canadian river northward, including Cottonwood Springs.

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

ISHMAEL & RUDOLPH.

P. O. Kiowa, Kas.

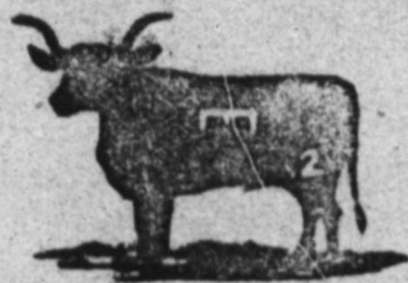


Range on Buffalo, in Woodward county.

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

M. C. CAMPBELL.

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



Other brands, on left hip. Horses. Range same as cattle.

GEO. W. CARL.

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



BRAND OF CATTLE.

- T** On Left Hip.
 - 7** On Left Hip.
- All calves are branded same as cattle.
- BRAND OF HORSES.**
- T** On left thigh.

WHITE & SWEARINGEN.

P. O. Address: Woodward, Okla. Range: On Sand creek, 3 miles north of Fort Supply.



OTHER BRANDS.

- LS** On right side, seven under bit each ear.
 - 2** On both sides.
- HORSE BRANDS.**
- V** On right shoulder.

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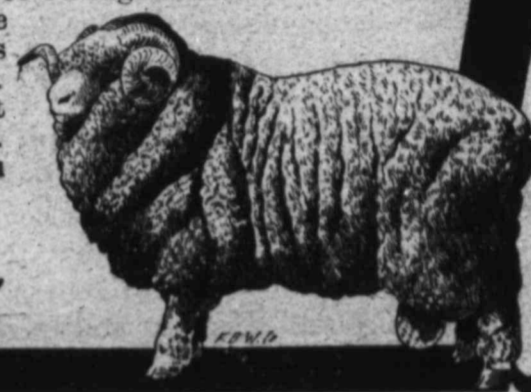
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are the great wool market emporium of Chicago and the West. Manufacturers come to their great storage lofts for their wool. Liberal advances of money at 6% interest per annum. Low commissions, no storage, perfect insurance. Sacks free to patrons. Their wool market circular keeps you posted. Send for it. Free.

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No. 740 Open Stanhope. Kiss 1/2 inch Kelly rubber tires. Price, \$82. As good as sells for \$100 more.

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