#  - DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS. 

$\underset{\substack{\text { Eleqhth } \\ \text { Number } \\ \text { Kar. }}}{ }$
Uloodward, Oklaboma and Kansas City, Missouri, July 1, 1902

some beautieg from the clover wave hereford stook farm, hambure, towa.

TRIBAL TAX ON CATTLE. Collection of it Has Begun in Chick asaw Nation.

Muskogee, 1. T,; June 21.-Hon. Guy P. Cobb left yesterday to collect the tribal tax on cattle being grazed in the Territory. It is estimated that there are 500,009 head of cattle subject to the tax and it will require three weeks to make the collection.
The regulations governing the in troduction by non-citizens of livestock into the Chickasaw nation are as follows:
Section 1. Any person, other than a recognized citizen of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations desiring to introduce or hold stock of any description within the limits of the Chjekasaw nation, Indian Territory, shall first make application to the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Terri tory, Muskogee. I. T., and shal pay to the United States Indian agent Union Agency an annual tax of twen-ty-five (5) cents per head on all cattle, horses and mules, and on all sheep and goats five (5) cents per head, provided that there shall be exempted from the provisions of these regulations, when owned and used by the head of a family, two cows and calves and one team of horses, or two mules, or one horse and one mule.
Section 2. Such tax shall be paid January 1 of erch year or prior to the time of the introduction of such stock and accompanying such remittance there shall be furnished, under oatb, a full description of such stock, ineluding the number and brands together with any other desired information.
Section 3. Such tax shall apply to all stock introduced within the limits of the Chickasaw nation since January I, 1902, upon which taxes have not already been paid to the Chickasaw nation and for which the owners or holders can not produce receipts.
Section 4. The tax prescribed shall be paid annually in advance, whether such stcek is held the entire succeeding twelve months or for a portion of such time.
Section 5. Where cattle are held by a citizen and mortgaged to a non-cit1zen, not in good faith but for the purpose of evading the payment of taxes, said cattle shall be considered as owned or held by such non-citizen and subject to these regulations and taxes.
Section 6. Parties who now hold stock within the limits of the Chickasaiv nation should remit the taxes prescribed promptly to the United States Indian agent at Muskogee, I. T., and such payments must be made within ten (10) days from the date of receiving notice of these regulations. If such taxes are not paid within this time remittances made thereafter will not be sccepted, but such stock and any other stoek found within the limits of the Chickasaw nation after July, 1, 1902, up on which taxes have not been paid will be considered as being within the limits of the Chieakasaw nation unlawfully, and measures will be adopted looking to the rentoval by the United States Indian agent of such stock, together with the owners or holders thereof, with out further notiee.
Section 7. Authorized agents of the interior department will make necessary investigations and reports and

see that proper remittances are for toms of reinfection have sometimes warded, acting under the direction of lost faith in the efficiency of the dip the United Stotes Indian inspector for the Indian Territory but will not be authorized to receive or collect any taxes whatsoever, as all payments must be made direct to the United States Indian agent, who will furuish receipts for all payments made
Section \&. These regulations and taxes will apply to all stock as indicated, held within the limits of the Chickasaw nation by other than recognized citizens of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations, whether held upon the public domain or upon lands leased from individual Indians.

## To Legalize Fences.

Senator Burton of Kansas has introduced a bill for the protection of stock raising on public lands. The measure, provides that the act which prevents the unlawful fencing and occupancy of public lands shall be amended so that the erection of drift fences may be allowed, under ruies regulations promulgated by the commissioner of the general land office. It is provided, however, that no drift fence shall be so constructed as not to permit the free passage of sheep under the same. This bill if it becomes a law, will be welcome in many stock communities in the West where it has been necessary to erect staight lines of fences for the purpose of separating herds and keeping cattle from straying. Inasmuch as these fences do not inclose any lands and free passage is allowed through them, they are not considered objectionable in many cattle communities, but under the present, law they must be kept down.

Dipping for mange is gorgg on quite generally throughout the grazing districts of easteru Colorado. Some complaints have been made that cattle become reinfected in a short time after being dipped. Stockmen who have gone to the expense of erecting dipping $\mathrm{v}^{\text {nts }}$ and using dips of varions kinds on cattle onee or twice and then have found that in a short time their cattle showed unmistakeable symp-
lost faith in the efficiency of the dip
and method of dipping. The reason for thes reinfections may be illustrated thus: Mr. A has done his part in dipping eattle to eradieate the disease. His neighbor believing the disease not contagious will not dip but will allow his cattle to roam at large and thus Mr. A's cattle become newly infected by mingling with his neighbor's eattle. This of course cannot be the fault of the preparations in which the cattle were dipped. Failures have aloo resulted in the use of some dips because the solution was not of proper strength and the capacity of the tank not accurately estimated. The stockmen were under the impression when they were dipping their cattle that the solution was of the required strength, $31 / 2$ per cent, but upon exsmination it was found that these solutions were less than two per cent aad on that account no pood results were obtained. -Denver Field and Farm.

Three thousand Mexican steers passed through Helena the first of the month. bound foc Canada, having been shipped in bond. The buyer is C. W. Price of Fort Benton, who is trying the experiment on his Canadian range. It is a venture that will be watched with much interest by stockmen generally in this state. The Mexi can two year old steer is somewhat larger than "a right peart Newfoundland dog," said a cowman in deseribing them, "but not so tame." However, they are certain to grow in the pure northern air, and it would not be surprising if they develop very rapidly into good beef. There is no telling what this nutritious northern grass will accomplish.--Montana Stockman and Farmer.

The war in the Philippines up to date has cost the United States $\$ 170$. 025,000 and still the war continues.

Prime cattle reached the enormous price of $\$ 8$ on the Chieago market this week. The first cattle to bring this price were $1426-\mathrm{lb}$ Shorthorns. This was the highest paid for eattle on the Chicago market for twenty vears.

South St. Joseph, June 23. 1902 Receipts of eattle reached moderate proportions last week and a good share of the arrivals are to medium natives grass fed steers, for which the market was slow and prices broke 25 to 40 e . Good to choice dry-lot beeves were comparatively in light quota and the demand was strongat 15 to 25 e higher prices. Quarantine steers were in relatively fair supply and the week closed up fully steady with the 15 to 25 c declines of earlier in the week. Good heavy cuws and heifers sold fully steady all week, but medium aud grassy kinds met with a slow demand at 15 to 25 e lower, range of values. The demand on couutry account was far ahead of the receipts of good stockers and feeders and values advanced 23 per cent but the common, and medium showed no material change in either demand or value.
The woek's supply of hogs' was farrly good and the demand was strong from all the packers. While the quality was only fair to good and weights showed some decrease for the fore part of the week, the latter half of the week quality averaged exceedingly good and weights were heavy. While the market was lower when supplies were heavy yet the week closed up higher than any time since 1892, and the range of prices to-day was from 745 to 780 , with the bulk of sales at $752 \downarrow$ to 775 .
Although receipts of sheep were moderate yet the treud of values was lower the greater part of the week, in sympathy with the adverse conditions in the east. A good string of Idaho wethers arrived, which were the flrst range sheep of the season to arrive at this market. They were in good flesh and averaged fully as good as a year ago. Spring lambs and bost shorn lambs deelined 25 to 35 c in value, while best handy weight wethers and yearlings lost 50 e. Common medium lambs and sheep and heavy ewes were about as dull as any time this season at prices showing a decline of 75e to $\$ 125$, with the ewes showing the most break.

# The Live Stock Inspector 

## DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO

## LIVE STOCK INTERESTS



CHOCTAW ACADEMY AT TUBKHHOMA, indiAN TERRITORY.

## Some Figures on Population.

In Mahin's Magazine for June there are some population statistics that are interesting.
The second largest German city in
the world isn't in Germany. It owes othing but gool will to Emper William. It is New York, which has
a German population nearly half as a German population nearly half as large as Berlin.
Of course ev
Of course everybody realizes that one-half her entire citizenship.
by over 100,000 than Hamburg, the 569 in Boston. second city of the German Empire

Chicago is the larcest Scandinavin Cincinnati is called a German city, city in the world, with 173.981. New but her German population is less York has 220,000 Italians, or more than shown in several other cities of than the city of Fiorence, Italy. he United States.

They are important figures-worth
no emigrants have made better New York is the largest Irish city in
American citizens than the Germans. the world, with 743,198 persons of

Ind., purchased Blark Jam, stay, to intermarry, to adopt American Frrncisco 78,819, and St. Louıs 69.376. Bros., of Carlock, Ill., the 16th.. for eustoms, and there are $7,832,681$ of In New York there are 177,089 per- $\$ 1,000$. This was one of Lantz Bros. them in the United States. New York sons of English parentage, 91,210 in nuted bulls and was a very valuable claims 809,624 of them, which is more Philadelphia, 82,272 in Chicago, 33,- animal.

The United States pays more for farm labor than any of the great farming countries-an average of $\$ 284$ a year, against $\$ 150$ in Great Britain. $\$ 125$ in France, $\$ 100$ in Holland, $\$ 90$ in Germany, $\$ 60$ in Russia, $\$ 50$ in Itaiy and $\$ 30 \mathrm{in}$ India. This is the secret of the heavy immigration to the United States.
The editor of the Cordell Beacon has ideas of his own in regard to cyclones and is going to have a residence built with a cycave beneath, over which a trap door will be put and his bed placed thereon. A "governor" on the roof will manipulate an attachment whereby when the wind attains a certain velocity the floor and bed will be lowered iuto the cave. This is surely a feasible plan and we hope the inven-
tor does not get a patent to it. tor does not get a patent to it.

## HEREFORD CAITLE.

At Hereford-A Sight Never Before Seen on the Plains.
With the shipment of the long " $S$ ' two-year-old steers from Hereford this week there have been 45,900 , head of cattle sent from this point to the Northwest. There are 5300 in the long " $s$ ", herd sold by the C. C. Slaughter Cattle Company of Texas to the Pioneer Cattle Company of Mon tana, of whlch Conrad Kohrs of Helena is president, and J. M. Boardman general manager. This is the largest delivery of two-year-olds of one mark and brand made to one purchaser in the Panhandle, and attracted unusual interest from the fact that there were upwards of 2000 whitefaces in one of the bunches, chiefly the descendents of Ancient Briton, the famous Worid's Fair champion Hereford bull of 1893, and ten of his best bred registered sons which came to the Slaughter breeding establishment with him. Besides to their registered Hereford cows these bulls were bred on the cross " $J$ " cows, 2000 of which came to the Slaughter raneh in their purity just as Charles Goodnight selected them from the famous "JJ" herd when the division was made with Mrs. Adair of the Palodura ranch. From these cross bred Shorthorn-Hereford bulls come the sires of these whitefaced two-year-old steers. Ancient Briton, Sir Bredwell, (champion of the Onaha exposition), Country Gentlemen, Rex and upward of 100 other registered Hereford bulls of fine individual form and established breeding merit were brought into this herd the same season. But these herds are the gets chiefly of the sons of Ancient Briton and himself out of the full blood cows bought by Col. C. C. Slaughter for the establishment of the Texas blooded cattle preserve which he has founded on his solid body of land on the plains containing 450,000 acres.
In company with A. W. Marriott and Thomas Tomb of South Dakota. A. B. Roberison of the "Hat" brand, H. H. Robinson, ex-president of the American Cattle raisers Association of Culorado, Col. C. C. Slaughter of Dal las, John Lioftin of the "Curry-Comb" ranch, G. M. Slaughter of Roswell N. M , R. L. Slaughter of Midland W. P. Anderson, range cattle statis tician, of Chicago, and others, snclud ing W..W. Meeks, with photographic outfit, the representative of The Brand visited the holding grounds of this herd near Hereford, where they were separated in three bunches, representing the whitefaces, the pure reds and red and white and roans thus outlining three distinetly uniform colored types of cattle-"just like John D. Gillett, the great Illinois cat the grower, shaped up his eattle for market," said Mr. Anderson.
The Shorthorn end of this herd having for several years been rec:nited with the entire crop of the Gillett bulls, as well as several consignments of Gillett heifers, which were added to the already deeply dipped Short horn blood of the long " $S$ " herd.
All of the cattlemen of the party many of whom are smong the largest and most progressive cattle growers of
 tor. Book "Business
ee. W. Chester Pa,

Texas and the Northwest, were pronounced in their expressions of ad miration as a whole, and were concurrent in the opinion that this was the greatest herd of range steers of one age ever brought together. Mr. Robertson was especially enthusiastic who, when he saw the pure reds and the red, white and roans, thought they could not be beaten until after he had driven through the whitefaced bunch, which he said were the best. Sugg Robertson is a natural cowman and is considered one of the best judges of cattle in the, Southwest and has unusually strong predilictions favoring Shorthorns, hence his judgement and candid expressions of opinion of the superiority of this exhibition of Hereford cattle breeding are very complimentary to this high-class Hereford cattle blood, Mr. Boardman says that when these cattle are sent from the Montana ranges to market, which will be in 1904, that they will be gathred and shipped separately, as they were received, and that a record will be kept of the results, so that the value of the different elements of
blood entering into their breeding can be practically denonstrated on the final market.-Hereford Brand.

Is beef growing higher 9 Well, ev ryone says it all depends upon the coming coru crop. It is admitted that he supply of fed .cattle in the feed lots was never as low as at the present time and very few cattle are going in or will go in until the feeders know what they are going to have to feed with. We fail to ree just where hope of cheaper corn is going to be realized in the near future. A bumper corn crop this year would be about 2.300 , 000,000 bushels. This wonld be the largest crop ever had in the country. The crop of last year is estimated at about $1,500,000,000$, There was approximateif about $600,000,000$ bushels of old corn left, making a total of about $2,100,000,000$ bushels of corn in the country last November. On March Ist. the total estimated amount left was about $400,000,000$ bushels. This is just about enough to carry the counry to the new crop so with a bumper crop the country will be in very little better shape than it was last fall. Present prices of corn are preventing very much export, but the moment the price drops a little, the exporters step in and take the corn with a result that there is a shoatage once more. So while there ma: be weak places in the market the indications are that the average range of prices will be high for at least another year. It is the opinion of som of the statisticians that even a bumper crop will not send corn far below 56 cents for the next rear, This being the case, it certainy looks like a high cattle market for the same length of time.-Denver Record Stockman.

A duek which had laid several dozen eggs during the seazon complained that while her working record was better than the hen's, the latter had books and poems written in her honor while no one had a word of praise for the duck. A wise old rooster standing by said, "You lay an egg and waddle off without letting everybody in the neighborhood know it. If you want to cut any ice around here you must advertise."-Ex.


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## Santa Fe Excursions.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 5th, and 6 h . one fare plus $\$ 2.00$ for the round trip. Good for return, July 14th, but may be extended to Sept. 1st by paymeut of 50 -tents extension free. National Educational Assn, Annual meeting.
Salt Lake City, Utah, August 7, 8, and 9, good for return, September 30 . Grand Lodge, Elks. For round trip $\$ 29.35$.
Tacoma, Wash., July 23-27. good for return September 15th, Annual meeting Young Peoples Society of the U. P. church. On sale July 16-21, $\$ 18.10$ round trip.

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## Angus Breed is $\mathbf{I n}$,

Hurrah for the directors of the American Augus Breeders' association!
Three cheers for Charles E. Sutton of Russell, Kas.!
Hip, hip, hurrah and a tiger for the Great American Royal of 1902!
The Angus breeders have decided to take part in Kansas City's great purebred cattle and swine show this year, and the American Royal of 1902 will excel in greatness its memorable predecessors.
A special meeting of the directors of the Angus breeders' association was beld at the Coates house yesterday for the especial purpose of considering the question of taking part in the show; or, rather, for reconsidering it, because some months ago they decided that it would not be advisable for the Angus breeders to exhibit at Kansas C:ty this year. The meeting was the result of a petition drawn up and circulatsd by : Charles E. Sutton, a well known Angus breeder of Russell, Kas., and signed by 50 leading Angus breeders of the country. The petition asked that the matter of participating in the show be reconsidered, and was presented to the directors a month ago. A meeting was at once called for Kansas City, and breeds, those who had already decided to take part in the show, were invited to be present. The members of the directory of the Angus beeeders' association who were present. at yesterday's meèting were; L. H. Kerrick, Bloomington, Ill., presidént; Thomas McFarlane, Harvey, 1ll. ecretary; and W. A. McHenry, Dennisn, Ia., L. McWhorte, Aledo, Ill. W. E. Reynolds, Prophetstown, Ill.; H. W. Elliott, Estill, Mo., and George Stevenson, jr., Waterville, Kas, directors. Mr. Sutton was there by special invitation and was invited to part in the proceedings just the same as if he were a member, except that he wasn't allowed to vote. This did not make any difference, for in all matters relating to the show the directors were unamimous.
C. R. Thomas, secretary of the Herford breeders' national association and general manager of the Kansas City show, was present to advise with the Angus breeders. Secretary R. W. Park of the Galloway breeders' asssociation, and A. M. Thompson, of Nashua, Mo., a director of that as association, were also there to assure the Angus men that they were wanted in the show.
It was evident that each individual director had made up his mind that it was desirable that the Angus breeders be represented in the show before the came to the meeting. During all the discussion the question as to whether or not the association should take part in the show was not broached. It was taken for granted that it would, and the talk was all in regard to details. A letter was read from President N. H. Gentry of the Storthorn associaciation saying that he regretted that he could not be present, but was
compelled to be in Cbicago last nigbt to attend a meeting of his own association. General Manager Eugene Rust of the Kansas City Stock Yards company sent a letter in which he stated that he regretted having to
leave the city before the meeting to confience that the American Royal of be gone a month. He said that he 1902 would be the greatest pure bred hoped sincerely the Angus people cattle event in the bistory of America. would decide to join in the show, and They said their action in deciding to that should they do so, they would join in the show was not for this receive a cordial welcome and be ac- season only, but meant that in the corded all the privileges enjoyed by future they were a part of the annual the other associations. At the request event.
of President Kerrick, Mr. Thomas In the forengon it was decided, after outlined what had bsen done in the some discussion, to move the headway of preporations for the show. He sald 8,000 colored litograph posters had been printed and most of them sent out, 100,000 stickers printed and about half of them sent out. He said that the auctioneers had been engaged the sale dates partially apportioned. He said that it had been :agreed that not more than 100 head of cattle could be offered for sale from any one breed participating in the show.
The Angus men readily agreed that they would bear their share of the expense of advertising already incurred and would accept as final all matters of the committee of management so far. The question of saie dates was the one which worried them most. The Herefords have selected Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, and the Shorthorns and Galloways have taken Thursday and Friday, but not decided just how they will divide the time. This left only'Tuesday and Wednesday forenoons for the Angus breeders.

They all agreed that Wednesday forenoon would be all right, but that Tuesday forenoon would be very bad time to sell berause the crowd would not be here by that time. It was finally agreed that if possible the horse sale pavillion would be secured and that the Angus cattle would be sold all day Wednesday.
Some time was spent in discussing the matter of prizes. It was decided to offer ten moneys to six individual and four berd and group classes. The aggregate of the prizes to be offered by the Angus people will be about $\$ 3,500$. It was stated that the stockyards company would bang up a prize of $\$ 500$, which will probably be offered for steers in carload lots. The directors all agreed that special emphasis should be laid upon the prizes for steers, as the Angus breeders prize themselves upon the quality of their beef-producers. It is understood that some special prizes will be offered by the packing companies in addition to those of the association and the stock yards company.
George Stevencon, jr., of Waterville, Kans., and H. W. Elliott, of Estill, Mo., were appointed to represent the Angus association on on the general committee in charge of the show, and to them the matters of detail unsettled were referred. W. C. MeGavock of Mt. Pulaski, III., was appointed to represent the associatiou on the advertising committee.

It was late in the afternoon when the directors had reached this point, and most of them, in order to leave the city lsst night, had to take a six o'clock train. It was suggested that they remain and take up matters of detal today. This was decided unnecessary. It was decided to leave these matters to Messrs. Stevenson and Elliott. After adjournmeut they had only time to get their possessions together and make a run for the depot. They were all well pleased with what they had accomplished, and expresssed
quarters of the association from Harvey, Ill., the home of Secretary McFarlane, a suburb of Cbicago, to the Chicago stock yards. General Manager, W. E. Skinner, of Chicag3, international live stock show, was on hand with a broad smile, a map representing Chicago as the center of the universe, and a wash drawing in luminaet colors showing a palatial pressed-brick structure which he said was being constructed in Packingtown as a rendevous for live stock record associations: He assured the Angus men tnat every room in the building had oufside windows, noisless partitions, hot and cold water, gas and electricity, private entrance, and direct connection by dumb water with the nearest cafe. All this was very enticing, but Secretary McFarlane, being a man past the meridian of life, and loving the quiet nind peace of his suburban home, mildly protested against pulling up and moving to the busy city where the clatter of hoofs on the cobble stones never ceases and the chug-chug of the automobile is ever present in your ears. But he was assured that he would get used to it, and Mr. Skinner intimated that if he moved to Cbicago it wouldn't be long until he had an automobile of his own and that the clatter of hoofs was dying out before the onward march of electricity, and all that sort ef thing.
Much credit for the action of the Angus breeders is due to Charles E. Sutton, of Russell, Kan., a member of the national association, and George Stevenson, jr., of Waterville, Kas., and H. W. Elliott of Estill, Mo.. directors, who never swerved in their determination to if possible bring the Angus breeders into the show. They took the broad ground that the Angus breeders could not afford to remain out of it; that to do so would be to irreparably impair their prospects for extending their business in the Southwest, a territory for the trade of which all of the breeder's associations are striving.
There are 600 members of the Angus association. It is too early to forecast the number of entries, but it is probable that it will be large. It is probable that the Angus breeders will contribute their full quota of 100 to the sale.-Drovers Telegram.

Little Alfonso, the boy King of Spain, is sitting on a Cactus, as it were, and with the various intrigues against him, Al has mighty little show to save his precious scalp. The bloodthirsty anarchists have already served notice that they intend to blow him up at the first opportunity. Al is only 16 years old and is carrying a big load on his tender shoulders. Spain is a hotbed of discontent and we don't envy the kid his job in the least. His mothEr is also trying to marry him off to some young princess and between the pretender to the throne, the anarchists and marriage, Alfonso has mighty little show for his white alley.

## Charcoal for Poultry

Pure charcoal or the charred wood from the stove, when fresh is an excellent aid in arresting bowel complaints, and is both simple and harmless, says the "Country Word," Where the hens have not had a variety, parched grain partly burnt affords an agreeable change and serves nearly the same purpose as charcoal. Oats, corn, wheat or even bran will be readily eaten by hens when they have been regulary fed on a sameness of diet, and such food will greatly aia 'n arresting diarrhoea or other bowel disorders. In experiments made to determine the benefits of charconl in feeding, if any, four turkeys were confined in a pen and fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats, and four others of the same brood were at the same time confined in another pen and fed daily on the same articles, but with one pint of finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their food. These had also a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed and there was a difference of one and one-half pounds in favor of those supplied with charcoal. They were the fattest, and the meat was superior in point of tenderness and flavor.

## TRAINING THE LAYING CHICKENS.

The spring and summer eggs are al ways the cheapest and easiest to get, and in a great many cases they hardly pay for the cost of wintering the layers. Eggs sell for two or three times as much in the late fall and winter as they do from the first of April to the first of October. Two or three dozen egss in the former season are consequently worth from six to nine dozen laid in the spring and summer. Our profits, consequently, must largely come from the eggs laid out of season. I would not give much for the owner of a poultry flock who could not get plenty of eggs in the spring and summer, but I have great respect for those who can get two eggs ln the fall and winter where another manages to get one or one and a half. This may not be the time of the year to consider fall and winter laying, but if you will stop to think a moment you will find that it is just the right time to commence laying plans for the fall months. It is only by careful rearing and selecting a flock of birds which will lay in the fall and winter season that we make a success of it. If anyone thinks it is an easy matter to let the hens go ahead and lay right along. and then when fall comes expect them to keep it up, he is bound to disappointment.
The flrst essential for next fall and winter laying is to select our flock of birds this spring. The best layers last winter and fall should for next year's work. They should form the breeding stock to rear new layers for the cold season. They should be selected carefully, and then be kept in pens or yards by themselves, crossing them with the best males on the farm. Half the battle is fought out by selecting from known goodelayers. Some chick ens show a tendency to lay in cold
weather, and others cannot be induced to do it under any circumstanees. It is possible by carrying this method of selection and careful breeding for several years to obtain a flock of winter layers which will nearly double the ordinary number of eggs. All the feeding methods in the world will fall short unless we have the right birds to begin with, and this summer is the time to select them.-Annie C. Web. ster, in Indiana Farmer,

Robbing trains has become so common in the United States that congress has taken up the question of stopping it. A bill has been introduced which provides that any person robbing or attempting to rob a train or attacking any of the officials of the train shall be punished by in.prisonment not exceeding twenty years, or by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court. It also provides that any person who shall counsel, aid or abet in train robbery shall be guilty the same as the principals. Now if cungress will provide some way to eatch the robbers there may be some hope of stopping the crime.

Some wise man has said that when poverty comes in the front door love goes out the window. While we have respect for the veice of wisdom yet we do not think wisdom infallible. There are some things that even wisdom don't know and because wisdom happens to say a thing it is no more binding than if a clown spoke the same words. The truth is that when poverty comes in the front door love does not go out of the window. She lies down upon the bed and moans that she ever got married; she thinks of home, happiness and mother, and longs to see again the sights of happy girlhood, with youthful lovers and innocent amusement. Then she be comes a woman-strong-decides not to perish, and goes out into the neighborhood to gather up family washings and bringing them home, straightway proceeds to make a few dollars and keep alive the bulk of her worthless husband.-Enid Events.

The big coronation ceremonies are now on in England and a large number of Americans are in attendance to see that the thing is done right. This reminds us of something we saw in a paper rocently in regard to the coronation. An Englishman asked an American what he thought about the way the big event was being pulled off. The American replied that everything was running quite smoothly but that they could beat it all to pieces in the United States. The aversge American is proud of his country and won't admit that she can be beaten at anything, even when it comes to crowning kings.

Advertise in The Live Stock InsPECTOR. Rates reasonable, results sure.


# Black Leg Vacine 

SCREW WORM DESTROYER, KEEP FLIES OFF,
(DESTROYS TEXAS FEVER TICK) IMPROVED DIP (CURES TEXAS ITCII AND mange in cattle.)
The Live Stock Inspector has taken the agency for our products and will hereafter carry fresh stock on hand for the convenience of our Oklahoma patrons.

## OUR PRICES

BLACK LEG VACCINE

## are lower than all others .

Powder SINGLE, per package, containing ten or more doses, Vaccine. accordingto age of animals

DOUBLE, per double package, containing ten to twenty doses, according to age of animals (for first and sec-
String SINGLE, per package of ten doses, including needle. Vaccine. Per packrge of 15 doses, including needle. Per package of 25 doses, including needle. Per package of 50 doses, including needle.
DOUBLE, per package of 10 doses, including needle (for first and second vaccination of choice stoc
needle NATING OUTFIT, complete, including single and double powder vaccine
Discounts to Large Pur Chasers as Fohows:


## Provision for Exchange.

We want the stock raisers to get uniformly good results, and to insure this as far as possible we want them or our selling agents to return to us any vaccine that is six months old. We will send in exVaccine packages are stamped on back with date, on or after which they should be returned for exchange. Before fall vaccinations return for exchange vaccine of any date.
Vaccine Deteriorates With Age, and, whatever make you use, you should refuse to accept any not stamped or that is stamped more than six months ahead of the date of your purchase.

Among our Veterinary Remedies we reeommend the following as seasonable to the time of year:

CUTTER'S SCREW WORM DESTROYER
Screw Worm Destroyer. - Nearly every stockman has had more or less trouble with maggots and screw worms in wounds, sores. ete. Our Screw Worm Destroyer is safe, effective and easily applied. It will kill the worm and heal the wound.

PINTS $\$ 1.00$.
QUARTS \$1.50
CUTTER'S KEEP FLIES OFF.
Keep Flies Off. - A cheay and effective preparation, having the advantage over most preparations of his kind, mat it is not necessary to apply so often. Also kills lice, vermin and ticks, including the Texas Fever Tick. Best applied with a spray or with a stiff brush.
prices: No. 1, for Cattle.
$\$ 1.50$ per Gallon No. 2, for horses
$\$ 2.00$ per Gallon
CUTTERS DEHORNING FLUID,
For painless and perfect dehorning of calves. Price per bottle 50cts. CUTTER'S IMPROVED DIP
A low-priced, non-poisonous and effective dip. Particularly recommended for "spotting," as it does not damage the wool. It is sure death to all parasites and and will cure Texas Itch and mange in catt $\mathbf{e}$. QUARTS, 50 c ; GALLONS, $\$ 1.25$; ONE CASE ( 6 ONE GALLON CANS) $\$ 6.00$

Write for booklet on Black Leg and other literature.
Address the LIVE STOCK 1NSPECTOR. Woodward, Oklahoma, or
THE CUTTER ANALYTIC LABORATORY,
FRESNO, CAEIFORNIA.

Report of Deputy Live Stock Inspectors of Oklahoma, for Two Weeks G5 Sec. 16, Chap. 31, Session Laws 1897 , Statute
the duty of the inspectors provided for by this act to provide themselves with record books in which they shall record age, brand and color of all cattle slaughtered within their respective districts for the purpose of sale to the pubic, either wholesale or retail; ** *any person offering the meat of cattle for sale without haying them inspected as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be fined ten dollars for every and mail so unlawfully slaughtered.

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

John W. Capers. Logan County. Red and white cow age 4, brands 0 . L. H.

Pale red cow age 3 yrs brands B. $O$. L. S.

Brown steer age 2 yrs same brand. Brown and white steer age 5 yrs brands O. L. S.
Brown and white steer age 4 yrs B. R. S.

Red and white cow age 5 yrs brand O. L. S.

Brown cow age 3 yrs brand B. O. R. S.

Black cow 6 yrs brands O. L.S. Red and white cow age 4 yrs brand B. O, L. S.

Black steer 5 yrs brand O. R. S. Dark brown steer age 3 yrs brand (1) R. S.

Red cow age 4 yrs brand $U$. R. S. H. R. Roberson, Pawnee County. Red and white heifer age 4 yrs Cr h.
Dark Brown cow age 5 yrs mark split both ears brands N 1 s 1
Ked and white cow age 10 yrs marks crop both ears brand M ri.
Brindle cow age 6 yrs brand Th.

In the quarantine division this week up with the scissors. Leave a natural the market has been fully steady with amount of horn in the feet. In fact, a week ago on the very best, good have the horse fat, about as fat as you weight, fat stuff, but on anything be- can make him, sound and clean, and low prime cattle there is a loss of show him to the buyers very mach as from 25 to 50 c per cwt . Running in- nature rounded him out, nothing lackto common steers, extreme declines ing nothing added." have been as much as 75 c per cwt. General market on common stuff from 40 to 60c lower. Cows and bulls show a decline of 15 to 25 c . Good, light and medium weight, fat calves about 50 to 75 e per head higher than a week ago. Thin calves hard to sell.
Texas sheep about 50 c per cwt lower.
Highest price paid on straight load of branded cattle was realized here yesterday on 20 head of Hereford, Colorado bred steers, fed in Illinois. They brought $\$ 8.15$ per cwt.
What few cattle that have been for warded from this market this week have lost money.

## bare live stook com. oo.

## Good Tip to Horse Shippers.

To get the best prices in the open market for horses, especially from the buyers for export, the Breeders' Gazette advises sellers to leave $\therefore$ 'e tails as nature made them. Docked horses are looked upon with suspicion as most buyers, and especially is this true of export buyers, are inclined to look upon them as second handed, and they also prefer to buy horses in the rough and make the profit there is in finishing them up. The Gazette offers finishing them up. The Gazette offers
to sellers the following advice relative to marketing their horses: "The best advice that can be given to breeders desiring to get good prices for good horses is to present them to buyers in as nearly natural shape as possible, and the best condition as to flesh and and the best condition as to les and full as it will, also the mane and foretop, and do not cut the last named hirsuite ornament off, hoping to make the animal look a little finer about the head. If the legs are inclined to hairne _s dress them up a little if the knack has been acquired; otherwise leave them alone, and on no account use the shears. Horses' legs are not dressed eases leases of state lands. The leases were the land by consolidating numbers of smaller leases that were about to exire. Large numbers of actual settlers have already entered upon the ground, much of which is fine farming land. The law is so plain and the court's dedecision so broad that there is no likelihood of further action on the part of the large owners.

Parts of Wyoming are suffering from the severe dry weather, and in the northern part of the state the streams have gone dry and a good many sheep and cattle are dying.

CORN $\begin{gathered}\text { Harvesters, } \\ \text { throws it in pile. }{ }^{\text {It }} \text { one ane and } \\ \text { one man }\end{gathered}$


 BREEDERS DIRECTORY


Shorthorn Bulls
We breed ShortHorn Bulls from deepest strains of Bates cattle, using sires from such famous old and tried families as Wild Eyes, Kirk-Levington, Harrington, Rose Sharon, Hilpa, Liverpools and Craggy.
No bulls on earth have greater power of transmisting the qualities that have made the Short Horn the leading beef breed of cattle. Our bulls for range purposes by being pampered.
Our ranch son the Staked Plains, seventeen mules from
Panhandle, Tex. Come and see us.
H. T. GROOM Manager,

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, <br> Three Miles Southwest,

WOODWARD,
OKLAHOMA

## Prevent Blackleg

## WM. POWELL,

 Panhandle, Texas
$\qquad$

In Cattleby using Collier Williams Mixture. Easily applied and of Blackleg in cattle. sure preventive
For full inforof cation, price, etc., call on or address
collier williams,
Woodwrad, Okla.

## Breeder of <br> Registered Hereford Cattle.

The Home of the Hereford. Established 1868.

My herd consists, of 400 head of all the well

Woodwrad, Okla.

> Channtng, Hartley Co., Texas.
car load lots. Correspondence solicited. $\quad \mathbf{8 - 1}$

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THE LIVESTOCK INSPECTOR PUBLISHED SEII-HOUTHIY BY w. E. BOITION. WOODWARD
OKLAHOMA.

 Regreasisted




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live etoek Interosts nid stock tarmuling:
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## orlahoma poultiky asociation.


orlahoma swine breeders association

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E. E. Hoous, Prow, stillwater.

## Display ndvertismin 10 cents per lime, agate fourteen lines to the inch.)   Anumul cards in the 'R reeder's Directory  petcr free Etectris should have metal hase. Oitjeet onalle advertisementa      Every nde ertiver w, whl recelivenco copy of the vaper ire. during the publication of the dd- 

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

## A postal card, addressed to the Sec-

 retary of the Oklahoma Live StockAssociation, Woodward, Okla., will bring by return mail a full set of blanks necessary for becominga mem-
ber of the Association, also full information pertaining to the same.

Eucourage the farmer to exhibit fat steers at the county fairs. Sucha course will rapidly expand the demand for pure bred stock.
Texas cattle brought as high as $\$ 7$ an the Chicago market this month. The Texans are naturally feeling quite jubilant over these prices
During the month of April the ar rivals of meat in London were 35,221
tons, of which 7,280 tons were from the United States. For the same period there arrived at Islington 10,043 cattle and 2.818 sheep. Thus it will be seen that, in the face of our short-
age of fat cattle, this country is furnishing about one fifth of the meat supplies of London.
At the Nebraska experiment station it has been demonstrated that wheat will make beef of a superior quality. A bunch of ten head showed a gain of 312 pounds in twenty-three weeks on a ration consisting of 70 per cent wheat, 15 per cent corn and 15 per cent oil meal This is especially interesting to feeders who live in states that are long on wheat and short on

The ranchers and cattlemen of Granite county, Mont., are getting their war paint on, and judging from the
few quief expressions dropped in conversations in this vicinity there is trouble thead for the cattle thef. This constant unrest and disquietude is especially nuticeable among the owners of the smaller and medium sized herds of cattle. They claim that
they are the pincipal losers; that the they are the principal losers; that the
cattle rustlers carefully avoid commit ting their depredations upon the bands of stock owned by the large and rich concerns and individuals, because they know those people bave plenty of money to carry on a vigorous prose cution and investigation.

The number of striking miners in the Pennsylvania anthracite coal re-
gion is now estimated at 165,000 . The strike situation has become a question of endurance.
A number of pigs in a village near Windsor drank out of a trough into which a jar of rhubarb wine four years old had been accidentally poured and became incapably drunk. They stág. gered about the sty, swayed to and fro and ultimately falling down, were unable to rise again. One ultimately died, a victim to the potency of the wine.-London Meat Trades Journal.

Tonkawa News: Wheat harvest is now in full swing and the soft wheat is being cut. Hard wheat will be about ten days later. The soft wheat that we have seen seems to be light in quality and will only grade number three while we are informed that hard wheat will fill out and grade number two. Oats look immense and if the weather stays favorable will yield an extra good crop.

Seven years ago Col. John W. Bishop started the Cleo Chieftain with $\$ 137.00$ and with a whole lot of good hard work today has a good outfit and gets out one of the neatest and newsiest papers in western Oklahoma. During that seven years Mr. Bishop has written the obituary for three or our coutemporaries who had coveted a portion of his patronage. Col.

Good, philosophical Ras Wilson once said to a new reporter, "Young man, write as you feel, but try to feel right. Be good humored toward everyone and everything. Believe that other folks are just as good as you are, for they are. Give 'em your best and bear in mind that God has sent them, in his wisdom, all the trouble they need, and it is far you to scatter gladness and decent, helpful things as you

## go.

The House has passed the irrigation bill by a vote of 146 to 55 . The bill had already passed the senate. The fund from the sale of public lands in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska. Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma. Oregon, South Dakotp, Utim, Washington and Wyoming, less the amount paid to local land offices and 5 per cent due the state under existing laws for edueational purposes, the reclamation fund to be used for the construction and maintenance of irrigation works in the states and teqritories enumerated

These are golden days for the farmor and stock raiser and not so bad for the stock feeder. Cattle are the highest in twenty years, hogs the highest in nine years, and good sheep are not much out of line. The aggregate revenue derived from the sale of live stoek this year will be far ahead of any other year in the bistory of the country. Breeders, feeders and producers are all receiving record-break ing prices, and when the year rounds athe sum total of all the money paid out at the various stork yards in the country and at the many breeders sales that have been made will make a pile beside which the wealth of Carnegie will look like thirty cents.-Chicago Drovers' Journal.

The cattle ranges of South Africa depleted by continued warfare between the Boers ond British will be restored with Texas long-horns. The first of a arge number of shipments that are to be made left Pensacola, Florida, a few days ago.
Levi B. Dand, of Chicago, who is good authority, says that the sheep export business is at a very low ebb ow. He says that they have conracted no ocean steamer space as conditions do not justify assuming obligaions of that nature
The Colorado Packing Company, he largest in Denver, has closed. General Manager Gebband says that his plant has been running at a loss wing to strong Eastern competition and the high price of beef, and he is unable to grant the increased wages demanded, and that his men insist upon the increase or a strike, there is nothing for him to do but close down. D. F. Wight, the well known southern Colorado stockman, has completed a deal for the purchase of 81.000 acres of the XIT lands near Texline. The price was $\$ 16 \% .000$ and the deal was consummated in Denver last week. Mr. Wight purchased 40,000 acres of be syndicate lands last fall and the addition of this 81,000 acres wlll give him one of the largest ranches in the panhandle.
In his aderess to the graduates of the Stillwater College, Judge Burford gave his idea of a good newspaper man as follows: "If you would be a ournalist, then cultivate the faculty of observation and the power to reate what you have seen; study industral, commercial, social and political problems and conditions; be an educator, a moulder of public sentiment; suggest remedies for existing evils, aphold moral and civic honesty, condemn corruption and malfeasance in public affairs; deal not in personalities but in principles; never attack private character, but expose the evils which destroy character; make your matter interesting and readable, without be ing sensational; sell your space for legitimate purposes at legitimate figures; never ficcept a price for withholding the truth; make your paper of such interest and mportance in the community that people must have it and your success is assuced."
If the parties who are inquiring about the different kinds of plants for hog pasture will sow a piece of ground near where they keep their hogs, to barley or barley and oats, they will have a first-class early pasture long before clover or rape should be turned out. The barley should be drilled in using four or five bushels per acre, so as to make a thick stand. Young pigs as well as older hogs are very fond of barley pasture, and it will last from the time it is three inches bigh until about the middle of June, by which time clover or rape will come in for a steady diet. Feed a little shelled corn to sows and little pigs until pigs are weaned, and then when peas and sweet corn are ready you will have a good growing ration until your field corn is ripe. Sow a piece of rye in September or earlier and you will have good late fall and early spring pasture for your hogs which you are to winter over: By this method you can have pasture for your hogs the whole time unless the ground is covered with snow.-Farm and Ranch.

a flook of angoras, owned by fletcher bros., minneapolis, m nn

## Debate Irrigation Matter.

Washington, D. C., June 17.-Mr Mondell of Wyoming submitted in Congress yesterday an extended argùment in favor of the irrigation bill. The amount of land which ultimately might be reclaimed by irrigation was estimated, he said, at between 35.000 , 000 and $75,000,000$ aeres. He discussed fully the reasons why the states could not undertake the work. The wisdom of national aid in reclamation of the arid laud of the west, he declared, had been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the people and of both political parties in national conventions. The fear expressed in some quarters that an increase in the irrigated area will affect disastrously the values of farms in the middle west was clearly without reasonable foundation.
It was estimated, he said, that the pending bill would produce a fund from the sale of public lands of between $\$ 2,000,000$ and $\$ 2,500.000$, which gradually would increase. It also was estimated that the cost of bringing water to the settler would be about $\$ 10$ an acre; that at the present rate the bill would bring 250,000 acres under irrigation annually.
Mr. Ray opened in opposition to the bill. He declared that the friends of the measure had sought to create the impression that the irrigation of the arid lands in the west was a continuation of the free-home policy of the government. The scheme, he said, would benefit certain states, but at the expense of others. The public lands, he contended, belonged to the people of all the states. This bill proposed to take the proceeds of their sale to develop one section of the country. Mr. Ray said he believed in carıying out the pledges of the Republican national platforms, but insisted that no convention ever had indorsed the scheme proposed in this bill. A large portion of his remarks was devoted to the constitutional and legal 'phases of the questions involved.

Mr. Tongue of Oregon followed in an earnest argument in support of th
bill, the constitutionality of which, he deter him from bnying a good bull. It is the first serious outbreak of the disdeclared, could not be questioned suc- is not necessary t, pay a thousand dol- ease in a long time. There were a cessfully.

## Harvesting Grasshoppers.

Over in Utah the farmers have dis covered a new crop and the harvest is ripe and is being gathered with considerable enthusiasm. At Mantia few days ago, the county commissioners adopted a resolution to pay $\$ 1$ per bushel of sixty pounds for grasshoppers delivered alive or dead to agents of the county appointed to receive them in different sections. The result has been a general onslaught of men, women and children upon the swarming pest in the figlds. The commissioners expect to receive obout 1,000 bushels but those who are posted say that the harvest will be nearer 5,000 bushels. Every possible scheme is being devised to capture the hoppers but coal oil is the principal weapon used.

## Use Good Sires.

Never was there a greater demand for good sires and the encouragement for the improvement of herds. greater than at present. The sales of pure blood cattle during the past three or four months proves this. The ouly way that we can produce a better grade of live stock, a grade that will top the markets, is by the improvement of the native herds by the infuston of pure blood. The ideal constantly recedes. When the breeder of today approaches the standard set a year ago he will find that it bas advanced a few points furtner. This means that he will never reach perfection. The apparently perfect animal will be fonnd to be licking in some small detail, and future generations will develop a type of animal far superior to the best produced by our most successful breeders of the presnt.

The recent high prices paid for pure bred bulls are likely to discourage some farmers from buying a This should not be. Nothing should
lars for a bull. The price does not cut few cases down in the Arkansas valley such a flgure. The progeny of a good last fall, but the prompt action of the pure bred bull costing $\$ 200$ will readi- state veterinarian prevented its gainly sell for $\$ 2$ to $\$ 5$ a head more as ing much headway.-Denver Recordcalves or yearling stockers than the Stockman. offspring of a scrub or grade bull at the same age, and the better bred stuff will bring from $\$ 15$ to $\$ 20$ a head more as finished beeves.
The small farmer who cannot afford to purchase a pure bred sire may easiy breed his cows to the bull owned by some one of his neighbors. Nowadays in nearly every farming distriet may be 5ound one or more first class bulls that may be secured at a fee ranging from $\$ 1$ up to $\$ 10$. There is no excuse for not having highly bred calves. In communities where the farmers own but few cows and none of them own a fine bull it would be a good idea to form a club and purchase one. This plan is practiced with success in many sections. At the present high price of beef every farmer should endeavor to be a producer. The demand is increasing and the supply constantly diminshing. Get in line, farmers, and help meet the demand by buying pure bred sires to assist you in the work. Kansas Farmer.

## Outbreak of Anthrax.

State Veterinarian McCapes has just returned from Walsenburg where he has succeeded in stamping out a bad outbreak of that dread dattle disease. anthrax. The disease broke out among the cattle on the open range there sometime ago, and when Dr. McCapes arrived he found between fifty and sixty cottle dead. The owners of the herds effected did not seem to know what to do to stop the further spread of the disease. Dr. McCapes, after a thorough investigation of the situathon, satisfied himself that the range was affected and ordered the cattle removed to another range. The result was very satisfactory and when he left for home the disease had been pretty effeetually stamped out. This

## Fed in Colorado.

That cattle can be fed in Colorado occasions great surprise when an occasional load drifts into one of the river markets. The Omaha Journal Stockman says: "No one thinks of Colorado as a state from which corn fed cattle are likely to come, but H. M. Sandy of Holyoke, in that state was here recently with a car of his own feeding. It was a fair bunch of cattle, though not fiuished and brought 87. Mr. Sandy says that a few cattle were fed $n p$ there this year and the feeders all did well. There was plenty of corn and as the feeders would pay a little more than the market price farmers held it and there is still considerable left in that section."

President Roosevelt will have the duty of issoing a lottery land drawing proclamation soon. This is the opening of the Rosebud Indian reservation in September, when 2.600 fine 160 acre farms will be thrown open to publie entfy. This is another of the "last chance for free homes in the West" series, that the government has been managing for some years. Unlike much of the land that has been thrown open in Oklahoma this country has been quite generally broken and comparaiively little virgin sod remains. The reservation is just across the Ne braska line, largely in Gregory county, S. D. Some attention has recently been drawn nationally to the conflict between the senate and house as to whether this land shall be free or whether $\$ 250$ an acre shalı be demanded for it. The senate wants it thrown open without restrictions, while the house thinks that with adjoining quarter sectionz in Nebraska selling for $\$ 3,500$, it is not too much to ask $\$ 400$ for one of these.

## sf From the Markets of <br> Kánsas City Office, 289 Live Stock Exchange.



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Date. Top. $\begin{gathered}\text { top under } \\ \text { Soo lb. }\end{gathered}$
Bulk
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packer's púrchases week ending
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Armour Pkg. Co,
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Ruddy Bros.


Receipts of eattle, hogs and sheep up to and including 20 were as follow

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| 4193 | 49876 |

## combination shorthorn sale.

The combination Shorthorn sale, to which the following persons were contributors: Sam W, Roberts, Pleasant Green, Mo., 16 head; A. A. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo., 10 head; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., 6 head; Gentry Bros., Sedalia, Mo.. 6 head; June K. King, Marshall, Mo., 10 head; Galla gher \& Myers, Highland Station, Kas. 6 head; S. E. Wornall, Kansas City, Mo., 1 head M. B, Guthrie, Mexieo, Mo., 16 head; to place at the sales pa vilion, June 17. A goodly attendance greeted the auctioneer, and satisfactory prices were realized. The total number entered for sale was 71 head.

## hopkins keily \& co.

C. H. Brosseau, Clyde, Kan., marketed one mixed load.
Henry Neimiller, Waketield, Kans., had in a load of hogs good enough to fetch $\mathbf{8 7 . 5 5}$.
L. W. Mason, Lenora, Kans., had
in a consignment of hogs.
WHITE \& CURTIS L. S. com. co.
Miller \& Miller, Savonburg, Kans. heavy shippers, had in a car of stock. ers.
Smith \& Son, regular shippers of Erie, Kans., shipped in a mixed load,
W. S. Daniel, Miami, I. T., hadin load of light weight hogs, that sold for \$7.15.
byan robinson com. co.
rought 87.35 per ewt.
H. H. Arthur, Neodesha, Kans., had in a car of cattle, weughing 32,440 lbs. at $\$ 5.35$.
Potts \& Henry, Stafford, Kans., 1 ar cattle.
W. W. Dunham. Fredonia, Kans., was in with a car of cattle.
Budge \& Harvey, St. John, Kans. marketed 2 mixed loads
C. G. Cichran, Plainvilie, Kans., had in 2 loads steers.
W. Crandell, Burlington, Kan., had in 3 cars of cattle.

## the labor question.

The modus operandi of farm labor which has been in transition state during the past generation, and more especially during the past decade presents a wonderfnl acumen and fertility of brain matter and science, coupled with the achievemtnts and the ingenuity of the human family. Time was when the farmer could secure his by calling on his neighbors, who with. out hesitation responded to his eall, and an exchange of work would fol. low, when the neighbor was forced by like circumstances.
New inventions, new modern up-todate machinery has now supplanted the old and antiquated methods of tillag the soil and harvesting and reaping the ripe golden grain.
Following in the wake of modern scientific farming, the exchange of labor by neighbors, has been relegated
to the past, and the help required on A. R. Buziek, a freqnent shipper to to the past, and the ielp required on of hogs weighing 14,880 pounds and ly from transient labor, and is paid so

## The Kansas Sity Stock YardS

Cover 160 acres of ground and are the most modern and envenient of any in the world. They are located near the wholesale district of the city, easily accessable to the business and residence portion by street railway and withi
Kansas City is thejLargest Stocker and Feeder Market in the World, While it is the Chief Packing Centerlof the Middlé'West.

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live stock salesmen, cattle, hoos and sheep. KANSAS CITY, MO., AND EAST ST, LOUIS, ILL

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FRST PERSONAL SERVICEANDSTRENGTH OF
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## DROVERS <br> E. E. Peters, J. A. Crane. <br> LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

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Cattle, per head
YARDAGE:
He Horses, per head FEED:
Corn, per bushel, \$1 Hay, per hundred lbs \$1.00
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.
a. F. SWIFT, President, JNO. DONOVAN, Jr

Vice Pres, and Gen. Mgr.
M. B. IRWIN, Traffic Manager. M. B. IRWIN: Trame Manater.

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Supt. of StockiYards.

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BEGINNING JULY FIRST, WE SHALL HAVE TWO THRU TRAINS TO COLORADO EACH DAY.
One will leave Fort Worth at 9:45 A. M., the other, 11:10 P. M., after the arrival of all evening connections.

For guests who wish to retire early, a sleeping-car will be ready each evening at 9 o'clock.

Both trains will be run thru to Denver. Each will carry thru coaches and sleeping-cars, and meals will be served, en route, in cafe dining-cars.

Tho this doubles the thru train service to Colorado from this territory, there is still "Only One Road" which has any at all. We have also the only direct Colorado line; make the best time, and haul very nearly everybody who goes. And, using our line, "You Don't Have to Apologize," you know

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much per diem.
And yet farm help secured in this manner, and with a stipulated wage to be paid, is not devold of its intrigues among the men, where, as in the case of large land holders, where perchance forty or fifty laborers are employed for a brief period to do a particular work, and necessitating prompt action. The black sheep are in every fold. Schemes are devised, and offorts made to carry them out to completion by one or more of them. Usually, as in the case of laborers employed in the large cities where organizations have been formed for the mutual ( $\uparrow$ ) benefit of all its members, a leader is found, who is always ready and anxious, for the development of his scheme, to excite and stir up a feeling of discontent among his coworkers. He plies upon their sympathy and appeals to their better nature, by advocating first one thing and then another, and finally protests that they work too many hours each day, and that their remuneration is incompetant. He belabors them with his arguments, and gradually succeeds in convincing them of their error. As a remedy he suggests that a demand for higher wages be made, and in the event of refusal, to strike. The farmer is thus confronted with a problem, perhaps more serious thah the pork or beef packer, or other large institutions.
A day lost on the farm during the busy season may mean the loss of an entire crop, perhaps ultimate ruin.
But the present generation is living in a progressive aga, and the viscissitudes are not confined to any certain or particular class or line of business, and farming is as much a business a any established in the largest city in the universe.

## NEWS NOTES.

Chicago Live Stock Com. Co., sold for William Sanders, Weston, Mo., 3 loads containing 51 yearling steers, mostly Shorthorns of his own feeding, weighing $1,031 \mathrm{lbs}$ for $\$ 7.15$.
Larimer, Stagner \& Pierronet sold for Stagner Bros., Braymer. Mo., one oad containing 47 well fattened and finished hogs, averaging 358 pounds to Cudahy Packing Co., for $\$ 7.60$, the record since 1893 , when $\$ 8.30$ was paid. John A. Marshall, Whiting, Kan., a regular patron of the Kansas City market, topped the market recently with a load of 56 prime, mostly Poland China hogs, averaging 313 lbs . They went to the Cudahy Packing Co., who beat their own price of the previous day on a lead by paying 5 c premiom over other buyers. Cole \& Ott Live Stock Brokers made the sale. Mr. Marshall is well known as a high grade feeder of hogs and always tops the market. This is evidence that it pays to raise and feed thoroughbred stock.
G. H. Moore, of the Moore Chemical \& Mfg., returned from a business trip in lowa and the north a few days ago.
H. P. Chesley, manager of the Mallory Com. Co., located at Chicago, came to town the middle of the month. His stay was brief.

SHIPPERS AND SALES.
dRUM FLATO COM. CO.
Esch Bros,, Topkawa, Q, T., were
on the market with 20 1,091-lb eattle that sold for 5 e per pound.
Chas. Shulz, Braymer, Mo., marketed 86 hogs averaging 195 pounds at $7.221 / 3$.
Maj. Blackwell, San Angelo, Texas, had in 257 sheep averaging 80 pounds, and sold for $\$ 3.50$.

JONES BROS. COM. CO.
H. F. Holmes, Reading, Kan., marketed 53 hogs weighing $11,110 \mathrm{lbs}$ and sold for $\$ 7.40$.
John Dixon was on the market from Reading, Kans., with 72. hogs weighing $13,980 \mathrm{lbs}$ and sold for $\$ 7.271 / 4$.
H. H. Godfrey, of Garfield, Kansas, shipped in a mixed load that sold for fair and satisfactory prices.
J. S. Winget, Albert, Kan., had in mixed load.
W. A. Derr, Oregon, Mo., had in a consignment of 76 good light hogs weighing 15,160 los that brought $\$ 7.25$. A. N. Nelson, of Mouud Valley, Kan., a stern and exclusive patron of the Kansas City market, was in orecently with a load of $15,1,473-1 \mathrm{lb}$ beef cattle, that sold for $\$ 7.65$ the top noteh in the history of this market. They were sold by the Northwestern Live Stock Com. Co.
The same firm sold for George J. Deiter, of Cameron, Mo., a load containing 59 hogs for $\$ 7.65$, top for the day. The hogs averaged 312 pounds. WM. WRIGHT COM. co.
D. L. Babst, Watonga, O. T., had in one car of cattle and one of hogs.
Ed Hockaday, Kingfisher, O. T., was on the market with 2 ears cattle that were fed for 90 days and brought satisfactory prices.
m'intosh \& peters.
Geo. Wendell, Elmont, Kan , shipped in 21 cattle and 51 hogs.
Geo. L. Barber, Saffordville, Kan., was on the market with 28 euttle and one mixed load.
H. J. Eppler, Hollis, Kan., marketed 55 cattle.
B. E. Wetherholdt, Clements, Kan., a regular shipper, had in a mixed load of 64 hogs and 7 eattle.
Mulvane \& Belden, Topeka, Kans., had in a consignment of 22 eattle.

> GLADISH COM. co.

Frank Wilkerson, Chapel Hill, Mo., had in a load of hogs.
P. R. Suddeth, Chapel Hill, Mo., took out a fancy load of yearlings.
O. E. Rex, Odessa, Mo., a regular shipper; had in a consignment of hogs.
J. W. Newland and John Wilmoth, of Earlton, Kansas, were in with a mixed load.
R. W. Evans, Dalton, Kansas, a regular shipper to the Kansas City market was in with a mixed load.
H. J. Rowell, Brookfield, Mo., took out a load of good stock cattle.
J. E, Gilmore, a wholesale butcher of Lexington, Mo., bought a load of fat cattle on this market. Mr. Gilmore is an up-to-date business man handles a good many cattle, and knows where his interests are best served.
John Cobb, a well known banker and stockman of Lafayette county, Mo., was among the contributors to this market. Mr. Cobb was well pleased with the way his stock was sold.
H. Breipohl, the largest shipper of Lafayette county, Mo., marketed three loads of stock. Mr. Breipohl handles

of discrimination of freight rates, at most of the stock in his neighboor he Baltimore hotel, for the ostensible hood and is well and favorably known. purpose of adjustment. The Kansas M. Williams, a regular shipper of City contingent allege that the freight Nuckolls county. Nebr., favored this rates on cattle from Southern Kansas, market with a shipment of stock. He Oklahoma and Indian Territory and ships an oceasional load to St. Joseph Southwestern Missouri points, were unjust to this market, and a formal demand was made to Mr. Middleton to have the differences adjusted. The rate on cattle from the above named p points to St. Louis over the Frisco, are to be increased it cents above those to Kansas City, but it is contended that this difference in rates will not have the desired effect of turning ship- i ments to the Kansas City market. The Frisco, however, say that they will make no change from their present position in the premises, in-as. much as the increased rates to St . Louis are to take effect only upon legal notice, and think that the higher rates to St. Louis will eventually benefit Kansas City. In what ratio this benefit is to acerue to the latter mar ket is a problem whieh will be worked out subsequent to the rates being put th into opera.ion. It is claimed here that the differential is insufficient to turn the tid- to any appreciable extent, and to that shippers accustomed to going to St. Louis with their cattle, will continue doing so, irrespective of the rates in a minimum approximately favorable to Kansas City. The new rate will be effective July 1 .
White \& Curtis sold for W. R. Yan Anglen, Hodge, Mo., a lot of 16 dry lot $1,362 \mathrm{lb}$ eattle for $\$ 7.80$. They net ted $\$ 104.40$. This is the top for the year as woll as the top for the Kausas City market. At no time in the history of the Kansas City market, has beef on foot sold for anything nearlv as high. The previous hightime, prior to this year was 20 years ago, when $\$ 7.40$ was paid. 1902 seems destined to out-do whatever records might have been made here, or for that matter other river markets, and if the prices contiuue soaring in the same ratio during the next six months, the "Trust" may have to quit business.
Mr. Van Ang'en also topped the market here in January with a load that brought $\$ 6.90$, and the load mentioned above is 15 e higher than the highest price paid this year.
L, E. White, of the firm of White \& Curtis, died June 18, at $1: 30$ a. m. after an illnesss of several weeks. Mr. White was a veteran of the yards and the senior member of the firm of White \& Curtis.
J. H. Nations, formerly of this city and a member of the firm of Newman Bro., \& Nations, Live Stook dealers, but now of El Paso, Texas, where they have a large ranch, made a brief stop at the yards June 19, enroute to the north.
the markets.
For the wek up to and ending June June 18, Mr. J. A. Middleton, Genmoderate aud cousiderably below the the transportation committee of the
previous week. Good dry lot cattle Live Stock exchange, ou the question

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

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## Publisher Live Stock Inspector,

Woodward, Okla.

[^0]were higher, and by the quickened demand, prices advanced about 25 c for the week. One bunch of 16 head were good enough to brirg $\$ 7.80$, the highest ever paid on the Kansas City market. The lot was a well finished one, and considering the scarcity of good beef cattle were well worth the money. This is the time of year that the turning point or transition from hard fed to grass cattle arrive, and the herd fed cattle are in the minority. Good cows and heifers advanced 20c to 30c. for the weeiz. Medium and common stuff brought fair prices, and were disposed of without difficulty. Cows sold up to $\$ 6 \cdot 15$ and heifers up to $\$ 6.75$. Stock cows and heifers brought as much as $\$ 3.65$ top for the week. Bulls sold up to $\$ 5.50$ and stags, which were scarce sold up to $\$ 5.50$.
Stockers and feederg were in good demand, but the supply was considerably below the demand, which resulted in stiff prices being asked, and the advance quoted is about-a quarter higker than the previous week. Top $\$ 5.05$. Milkers and springers brought fair prices and sold up to $\$ 40.00$ per head. Western steers and cows were scarce and sold up to $\$ 6.15$ for steers and $\$ 3.10$ for cows. Colorado's brought $\$ 5.00$ and Oklahoma $\$ 4.00$. but hardly as large as the previous week. Prices were well maintained and! higher. Texas and Indian steers brought near the top of the previons week, selling as high as $\$ 6.35$ against 6.40 the previous week. Cows sold up to. $\$ 325$, bulls $\$ 3.20$ heifers $\$ 260$ and calves $\$ 5.50$.
Hog receips were about 10,000 less for the week ending June 20th, than the previous week. The market ruled steady with a strong tendency and closed 510 c higher, althougn the week opened with a declining market. On Friday, June 20, the high point of the week was reached when a load of good prime hogs sold for $\$ 7.77 \frac{1}{2}$ the highest of the year. The quality was good. but bardly up to the previous week. The pig market averaged steady for the week, but closed stronger-and higher. Bulk of all sales above 160 lbs was $\$ 7.10$ a 7.55 against $\$ 7.00$ a $\$ 7.55$ for the previous week. Pigs below 150 and above 110 lbs rold up to $\$ 6.80$ with a range of $\$ 4.00$ to 6.80 ; under 110 lbs the range was $\$ 4.75$ a $\$ 5.35$. Top was $\$ 6.35$.
Sheep receipts fell off this week compared with the previous week The offerings were only fair. Good lambs sold right around steady for the week, while merium lambs and sheep show a decline. Range of prices was: lambs $\$ 5,40$ a $\$ 7.10$; Texas $\$ 355$ a 3.75 ; Ewes $\$ 3.75$ a 4.35 ; cull lambs $\$ 3.00$ a 5.00 ; wethers $\$ 4.15$ a 4.35 ; Arizonas $\$ 415$ a 4.35.

ANOTHER BIG GOAT SALE.
The combination Angora Goat sale June 26, at the sheep pens at Kansas City whereat about 2,000 goats, of aithough he which 1,000 , Louis in the past, Kansas City will re Angora does, almost eligible for rec- tion in future. Greer Mills \& Co. ord, and one thousand head Angora made the sale.

Clander \& Tsaaeson sold for B. F Harte, Seneca, Kas., 66 corn-fed hogs, averaging 278 lbs for $\$ 7.55$, for the day and the year. The hogs were all of his own feeding. Mr. Harte owns a large ranch near Seneca, and is a big feeder of both cattle and hogs.

## grain markets.

The third week in June the option markets were given over into the wary hands of the bulls, who grasped at the surrender, and promptly began active operations. The first cereal to take its upward flight was corn, which it was-claimed was cornered. After for two or three days in succession, the manipulation apparently lost its balance, and the market dropped back a fraction, at which point the bears began pounding the market, but with little effect. Up to June 20, the bulls were in full possession and the corn market showed a healthly condition with good prospeets for further adyance.
The heavy rains which have continued throughout the past three weeks have retarded the progress in the wheat fields, and harvesting had a setback. The ground has become so thoroughly soaked, that it is almost impossible to enter the softened fields with heavy machinery to cut and properly harvest grain, with clearing weather during the next few days, will put the ground in shape for the field work, and the residue will soon be garnered.

The oat crop is flonrishing and prospects are good for a large yield. John Firebaugh, made a short business trip to Nevada. Mo., June 21.
Joe Trower, went to Winchester, Kas., his old home. Saturday June 21, to call on old friends.

## hay market.

The hay market for the week ending June 20, was barely steady on the best grades, and dull and weak on other grades. Little demand was had for common grades below No. 2 , and clover mixed was a drug on the market. Receipts were large, in proportion to the demand. Pure clover was nominally in demand and few sales were made. The number of cars of hay and straw received this week were 514 compared with 216 last week, of which 178 cars this week were prairie hay against 186 cars for the same days last week. The following is the range of prices:

Timothy-Choice, \$12; No 1, \$11@ 11.50; No. 2, \$8@10; No.3. \$5.50@7.

Clover mixed-No: 1, \$8@9; No. 2. \$6.50@8.50; pure clover \$7@7.50.
Prairie-Choice $87 @ 10$; No. 1, 87.50 a 8.50 ; No. 2 \$5 a 6 ; No. 3; $\$ 4$ a 5 ; No. 4, \$3 a 4.

## Alfalfa- 85 a 9.

Straw-\$3.50 a 3.75 .
Packing hay-\$2 50a 3.
hide market.
The bide market for the week ending June 20, exhibited little change over the previous week, and prices were notably unchanged. The market ruled generally steady.
Green salted hídes, Nos. 1 and 2, all around, 7 e ; side brands, 35 lbs and up, $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$; side brand, under 35 lbs , 5e; bulls and stags. 7e; green uncured, 1 c per lb less, and part cured, $1 / 2 \mathrm{e}$ per lb less than cured; branded or badly grubby kips, 4e; glue stock, 4e; green horse hides, large, $\$ 275$ a 3 ; medium, $\$ 2.50$, and small, 81.25 a 1.50 ; ponies, (continued on page 15.)
[Editid by "Aunt Mary."]

 Stock Inspector. Address alil leters sto Aunt $M$ Mary,
care LLe Stock Inspector, Woodward. Okkla.-The
Ealtor.! care
EAltor. 1


## BOTH SIDES.

She lay in the shade in a hammock, The picture of ease and grace. As he caught the smile on her face. Her dress was of soft white musio Her dress was of soft white muslin,
Her laugh like s silver bell. Her laugh like a silver bell. Lgers
His hand touched her warm white finAs be bent low his love to tell. But be suddenly frigidly straighteued For just within the door

## er knees was poor old mother

 He was a knight of filial honor he idol's image was soiled. He could never make love to a maiden So we went off and her mother toiled. In the farther side of the to anoth And the girl in the hammock wonder Why his love for her had gone down.The foregoing has a familiar sound. Every man, old and young, will call to mind having read it, or something like it, with immense approval of the young man's course. Now, we women are thoroughly tired of such blind and biased logie. We can see both sides of the story. Doubtless the real facts in the case are as follows: That girl was the earliest riser in that large family that fateful ${ }^{*}$ morning. She kindled the fire in the cooking stove, prepared breakfast, washed the dishes, tidied up the parlor, opened up the bedrooms and shook out the bedding to air. Then she went to the washtub. Her mother had taken a long ride in the country the day before and was still feeling weary from the effects of it. While she recuperated in the hammock the daughter ruEbed, wrung, boiled, rinsed, blued and starched the clothes and bung them on the line to dry while she fairly flew through the deft preparation of dinner, all the time humming a lively tune to keep her feet from dragging. The meal over, sbe washed the dishes, swept the floor and made ready for scrubbing. When all the instruments incidental to scrubbing were arrayed on the floor before her, and she was ready to wade in, sleeves rolled up above elbows, skirts tucked high and feet incased in a pair of ponderous over-shoes, her mother walked in and gently pushed her aside. "I am fully rested now, daughter darling," she said, "Let me do this while you bring in the clothes and make the beds. After doing that you must rest awhile before finishing my new silk waist." The dutiful daughter obeyed. The clothes were soon off the line, bedrooms made trim and the girl's working dress exchanged for the exquisite afternoon gown which so heightened her charms in the hammock, where
five minutes later, she was found by What a blessing is oil! er admiring suitor. At the moment when he essayed to put the finishing touch to his suit for the little hand made white and warm by steaming suds, he espied the maiden's mother putting the finishing touches to her task with the serubbing brush, with the ohilling result described by the poet. This is the plain prose of the matter, and it is quite time for justica to be given to the girl's side of it.

## *****

the glorious fourth,
When the Nation was born, July 4, 1776, did the patriots wonder who would be celebrating her birthday a century and a quarter later? Did that brave woman who made the first flag wonder 9 Well, at any rate, it is being celebrated and we, the celebrators, ought not to forget the cour age and dignity which characterized those noble ancestors of ours who insured us a land of freedom. With all our exuberant commemoration let us mingle due reverence for their memory. It was no small matter they were considering when President Hancock, of the Continental Congress, said as he signed the Declaration of Independence, "We must be unanimous, there mnst be no pu!ling different ways; we must all hang together," and Franklin, grave but witty, re plied, "Yes, we must all hang together, or we shall all hang separately.'

WOMEN IN THE COURTS.
The changed public sentiment toward women, of late years, is in no way made more manifest than by numerous verdicts in their favor, rendered in courts trying their individual cases. A Chicago judge recently handed down the decision that "a woman has a perfect right to kill a husband whe beats her" and a judge in Ohio gave a decree of divorce to a woman whose husband was a vegetarian refusing meat himself and forbidding his wife's use of it. A Missouri judge has just refused divoree to a man wiose wife testified that she still wanted to keep him as a husband, although it was his fourth attempt to secure a divorce. And so it goes, the newspapers in every state being filled with similar accounts of the extremely liberalized sentiment toward women.

## What a blessing is oil

Keep all kinds of machinery well oiled.
Doors that creak dismally, hinges that squeak raspingly and children that whine fretfully,--all need a dose of oil; machine oll tor the hinges and castor and sweet oil for the children. Forty-nine out of fifty tongues in every community are sadly in need of il.
ork much more smoothly life's the world's go on it every worker in at the base of the tongue the moment it shows signs of irregularity.
A judicious out-pouring of oil is oft-en-times needful as well as its timely in-pouring.
ould much more gaily life's ship life's great ocean would earry over him a supply of oil with which to calm the troubled waters.

Ora Wizir.
on training children.
Dear aunt Mary:-Mrs. Harsheímor's letter showed her to be a woman Fathy own heart. In our house, hicher is the magic word toward which we respectfully bow. Every comfort is placed at his disposal, every eye is open to see what will please him, every delicacy is placed beside his plate, every request of his is equivalent to a command.
I firmly believe that nine-tenths of the waywardness in children is caused by the mother's lax control and wrongful upholditug of a child when the father attempts correction. There ought to be no fear in a child's obedience of its father; it should understand from the start that his word is law. If the mother's work is properly done it will/regard that law as one of loye, however, and not by its willful disobedience and resistance force it to seem harsh. Nowadays there is too much self-love among women of families, and not enough self-effacement; too much desire for ease and pleasure, too much useless longing for personal adornment, too much time wasted in striving after public attention. Better be content with beng good for its own sake and bring up children whose intrinsic goodness will perpetuate yours. I'd rather future generations would say of me, "She was a good mother" than anything else. It means much more than merely "She was a good woman." Mothrr amelia.

## a simple sandwich

A good sandwich can be made as follows: Mince any cold bits of beef or ham. Butter light rolls or thin slices of light bread and spread the minced meat on one slice, adding mustard and placing an unspread slice over. When all are thus prepared, place ander a cover. These are excellent when fresh, and just as good the day after. Hard-boiled eggs minced fine may be mixed with the meat. Or the neat may be sliced thin instead of minced. For luncheon and tea, and especially for Sunday supper, these sandwiches will be found very convenient and tasteful.

## +04*

An easy way to prepare mustard for table use is to make a smooth paste of the mustard flour and vinegar, let come to a good boil and add sugar and salt to taste. The amount of sugar and salt added must depend upon the amount of mustard flour used, about one tablespoonful of sugar and onehalf tea-spoonful of salt to the half cup of flour, if so much be used.

## $\bullet$ - ${ }^{*}$

## THE JELLY BEASON

The season of jellies is at hand and the heart of the housewife is glad. It is a pretty sight to see the jelly cupboard filled with glasses of bright colored jellies. I take the greatest pride in the quality and quantity of mine, and every fall I send a fine exhibit to the county fair. Allow me to give some general rules or suggestions which I follow, and among which some other jelly-maker may find a new idea. The best fruits and berries for jelly are apple, crab-apple, gooseberry, currant, plum, grape, quince, cranberry and blackberry. Rhubarb, raspberry, strawberry, peach, eherry
and others make jelly lovely to look at and delicious to eat when combined with apple, currant or gelatine.
Make but little at a time, not over three pints.
Use granite or porcelain pans and a ooden or silver spoon.
Strain juices twice at least, using funnel-shaped bags made of white flannel.
The well washed fruit should be cooked slowly in water just to cover.
Equal measures of juice and sugar is the rule, though for juices not strongly acid a little less sugar does better. Too much sugar makes wax instead of jelly.
After the juice is strained and boiled ten minutes, add the sugar and boil ten or fifteen minutes longer. Or, if you have a hot oven, heat the sugar therein while the juice boils twenty minutes, add the hot sugar and the jelly is done by the time it dissolves and again reaches boiling point Various causes may change the length of time required for the boiling. I find the best plan is to test the jelly by placing a few drops in a saucer to cool. Or a little may be dropped in a glass of water and if it falls in a lump to the bottom the jelly is done.

Place a silver teaspoon in the glass to prevent the heat breaking it and the hot jelly can be poured in immedintely.
One-fourth inch of melted paraffin poured over the jelly after it has cooled will effectually keep out the air and prevent mold. Nothing else is neces sary except the tin cover which always goes with jelly glasses.

Eunice Smith Wayne.

## - * 0 *

## INVALID COOKERY.

## meat on toast.

Take remnants of beef or chicken either boiled or roasted. Chop fine. Add gravy to moisten, heat it and season with pepper and salt. Spread this on nicely toasted shees of bread which have been dipped quickly in hot milk after toasting. Serve hot.

Mrs. M. A. P.

## - $4 \bullet$ *

PINEAPPLE SHERBET.
An invalid, or a sufferer from indigestion finding it difficult to keep food on the stomach or, if retained, who suffers because of it, may eat pineapple sherbet with satisfaction and com fort. Taken slowly it does not chill and it pussesses the properties of as similation and refreshment which give relief and are also beneficial. One may eat considerable when little or nothing else can be endured. Great care should be taken, however, to see that the pineapple is finely grated and free from the little bits of musk or eyes so easily passed over.

Allow the juice of two lemons to a quart of grated pineapple pulp and juice, a pint of water, one and one half pounds of sugar; and the whites of three eggs. Dissolve the sugar in the boiling water, add the lemon juice; boil up and strain clear. When cold, stir in the pineapple, and after it is partly frozen add the well beaten whites of eggs.-The Housekeeper.

## 

AN RGG-ON-RIGE DISH.
Eggs and rice are yery desirable foods paten separately or together, and they go especially well together, the egg being rich with albumen and
the rice made up mostly of starch. Wash the rice well in cold water, rub. ling it between the hands. Cool in boiling milk, the proportions being one half cup of rice to a quart of milk. Salt toward the last, and when done let it remain on the stove unco ered to keep hot and dry out a little while the eggs are being poached. Break each egg in a small sauce dish and slip carefully into boiling salted water. Do not let the water boil up hard after eggs are in. Dip hot water over each egg. When done soft, lift out with perforated spoon and drain well. Spread a thick layer of the hot boiled rice on a platter and lay the eggs on it neatly.
Sisters, I want a recipe for healthful minute pudding. And my sister-in-law wishes some one would tell her how to prepare meal ball or flour ball as food for her puny babies. Will you not hèlp us a little by sending these recipes for Aunt Mary to print? May I come again if I stop now? Lizzie New.
[By all means, come again. We are ever pleased to welcome a new member. Wetrust some member, whether old or new does not matter, will re spond to the request for desired reci-pes.-Aunt Mary.J
custard for an invalid.
Beat one egg, add a cupful of rich milk, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of sugar and one-fourth teaspoonful of lemon or vanilla flavoring. Bake in a small pan or boil by setting a custard cup in boiling water.

## Evelyn Minton.

## +0***

TOMATO CUSTARD.
The medicinal properties of the tomato are well known. There are many ways of preparing them for invalids. One that is especially nice and nourishing is in the form of a eustard. Take two pints of milk, one of stewed tomatoes, half a pint of sugar and four eggs. Strain the tomatoes, beat the eggs, mix all together and bake quiekly in small eustard eups. Mrs. J. O. Vost.

There will uadoubtely be a heavy movement of cattle to market next fall regardless of conditions. A big corn crop will make the movement of good tone, while any indication of a continuation of high prioes in corn will result in a heavy decline from present prices except on the best fed cattle, and even these will suffer to some extent. The real cause of the heavy movement will be a general calling in of loans. Few people realize during good times like the present how much of the live stook business is done on borrowed rapital. There is really no good reason why loans should be called in this season more than in ano other, but as many loans have been extended for several times, and a larger number than usual were extended last year, there seems to be a universal feeling that banks will demand that many of the oldest loans be paid off in the fall. This will not interfere with the making of new loans, for it seems to be a habit among those who deal in money to call in their money occasionally, just to see it and feel it. maybe, and at once to put it out again. There are plenty of signs that much of the outstanding cattle and sheep will be called in this

Do you get money enough? Would a fat increase in your income, salary or business profits be any object to you?

This advertisement applies to three classes of people. It will be strange if you do not belong in one of the three classes.
It applies to the young man or woman who recognizes the fact that almost every conceivable profession or business is so overcrowded as to make the chances of success very small and the possible final results very discouraging. This class should consider the greatest business in all the world-advertising.
In this business in America alone there are expended over $\$ 600,000,000$ per year, and a vast army of skilled, able, experienced assistants is needed. Such assistants are very difficult to get. Salaries are large. The business is easily learned. The occupation is digniified and pleasant.
It applies to that vast army of young people who are now learning some business as clerks, bookkeepers, stenog. raphers and other employes.

A knowledge of advertising will so add to their efficiency as to make immediate promotions certain and a rapid rise to positions of trust and importance, and large remunerations equally certain.
The man or woman in a business establishment who gets in closest touch with the head of the firm gets the most promotions and reaches the top rund of the ladder first, is one who has, or can gain, a working knowledge of the adv :rtising business.
It applies to the business man, whether just starting or established in business. The busi iess which gains all the custom and makes all the money nowadays is the one which is the best advertised. Others must go to the rear.
It should be the first duty of e ecry business man to possess himself of a full working knowledge of the proper means and methods of advertising his business rightly. With this knowledge he has an
advantage over all competitors which will be of inestimable value to him every business day in the year.
Do you belong to any of these three classes?
Would you like a detailed statement of a plan by which in the easiest, quickest ahd most inexpensive'manner you can gain a complete, practical knowledge of the advertising business? Not from a theorist in an office room, but from the inside of an actual advertising business, which does writing, illustrating, printing, mailing, posting and placing of advertisements of every conceivable, good kind,for retailers, jobbers and manufacturers, all over the civilized globe and which is beyond question the most successful business ever built upon the writing and illustrating of advertising-or adver tising as a professional proposition.

If you are interested, write for the plan.

# CHARLES AUSTIN BATES 

Vanderbilt Building<br>New York

fall and stockmen should not forget 17 e ; light fine 12 a 14 c ; heavy fine. been very slow and draggy, and this in making plans for next winter. 12a 14c; heavy fine, 10 a 12 e ; Kansas, little doing. Receipts have been light,
-Denver Record Stockman.
The live stock interests of the whole world are interested in the coming American corn orop. If it is large, it will mean continued prosperity for the farmer and stockman. If it is a fail-ure-well, no one eares to discuss that phase of the matter. At present, everything points to an unusually heavy orop of corn. The acreage is large, larger than ever before, ond the condition is as nearly perfect as could be asked for. If the hot winds of July and August can be headed off, there are more good times emming.

## Kansas City Markets.

(continued from page 13.)
$\$ 1$ a 1.25 ; dry flint buteher hides, 16 lbs and up $131 / a$ a 14; dry flint fallen, 16 lbs and up, $12 \mathrm{a} 121 / \mathrm{se}$; under 16 lbs and up, 12 a $121 / \mathrm{e}$; under 16 lb , 11 c ; dry glue, 7 f ; sheep pelts, green, 40 a 75 c ; sheep pelts, dry flint, 8 a 90 per lb; tac; sheep pelts, dry flint, 8 a 9 o per lb; 16 a 19
tallow, No. 1, 6e; No. 2, 5e. Wool 165.00 . market steady. Missouri medium, $15+\mathrm{c}$ 00 a 50.00 70.00 .
a a 14c; heavy ine, 10 a 2 c ; Kansas Nebraska, Indian Territory and sim
ilar wools, medium, 13 a 15 c ; light fine; 11 a 13c; heavy fine; 9 a 11 c ; burry, 2 a 4 c less than clear. depending upon the amount of burrs in the wool. HORSE \& MULE MARKET.
The mule market for the week ending June 21, was very dull and practically lifeless. There were several loads of mine mules sold and two or three loads of railroad mules. Aside from this, little else was done in this line. The week has been the dullest for some time.
Prices range as follows for sound, 80.00
serviceable mules, 4 to 8 years old
in good hair and flesh and well broken:
$13 \dagger$ a 14 hands, fat and broken $\$ 40$.
14 a $141 / 2$ hands, fat good hair 55.00
14ł a 15 hands, fat 75.00 a 90.00 .
15 a 151 hands, fat 95.00 a 125.00 .
$151 / \mathrm{a}$ a 16 hands, fat, with quality. 130.00a 14500.

16 a 16
The horse market for the week has
and demand poor.
Prices ranges as follows for sound, servicable horses, 4 to 7 years old. Extra good kinds are worth more and extra common kinds are worth less:
Drafts, good \$110.00 a 150.00 .
Drafts, $1,500 \mathrm{a} 1,700 \mathrm{lbs}$ extra 155.00 a 170.00 .
Chunks, good 85.00 a 130,00 .
Drivers, medium 55.00 a 65.00 .
Drivers, good to fancy 80.00 up.
Southerners, common to fair 25.00 455.00.

Southerners, good to extra 55.00 a 80.00 .

W L Byers of the firm of Byers Bros., Live Stock Commission merchants, expects to tour the Territories of Indian and Oklahoma, in quest of business. Billy is a genial and clever fellow, easily approached and will no doubt make a favorable impression with the cattlemen in the Territories. Concerning the business, he has everything to gain, being an up-to-date live stock man, and doubtless will return erowned with the best results.

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 vance.


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


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

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