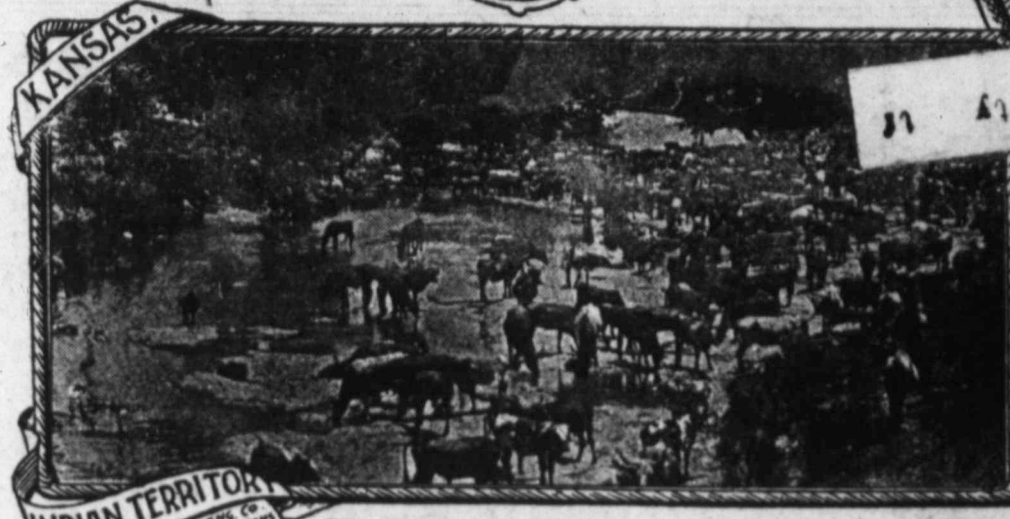


The LIVESTOCK



INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Ninth Year,
No. 9

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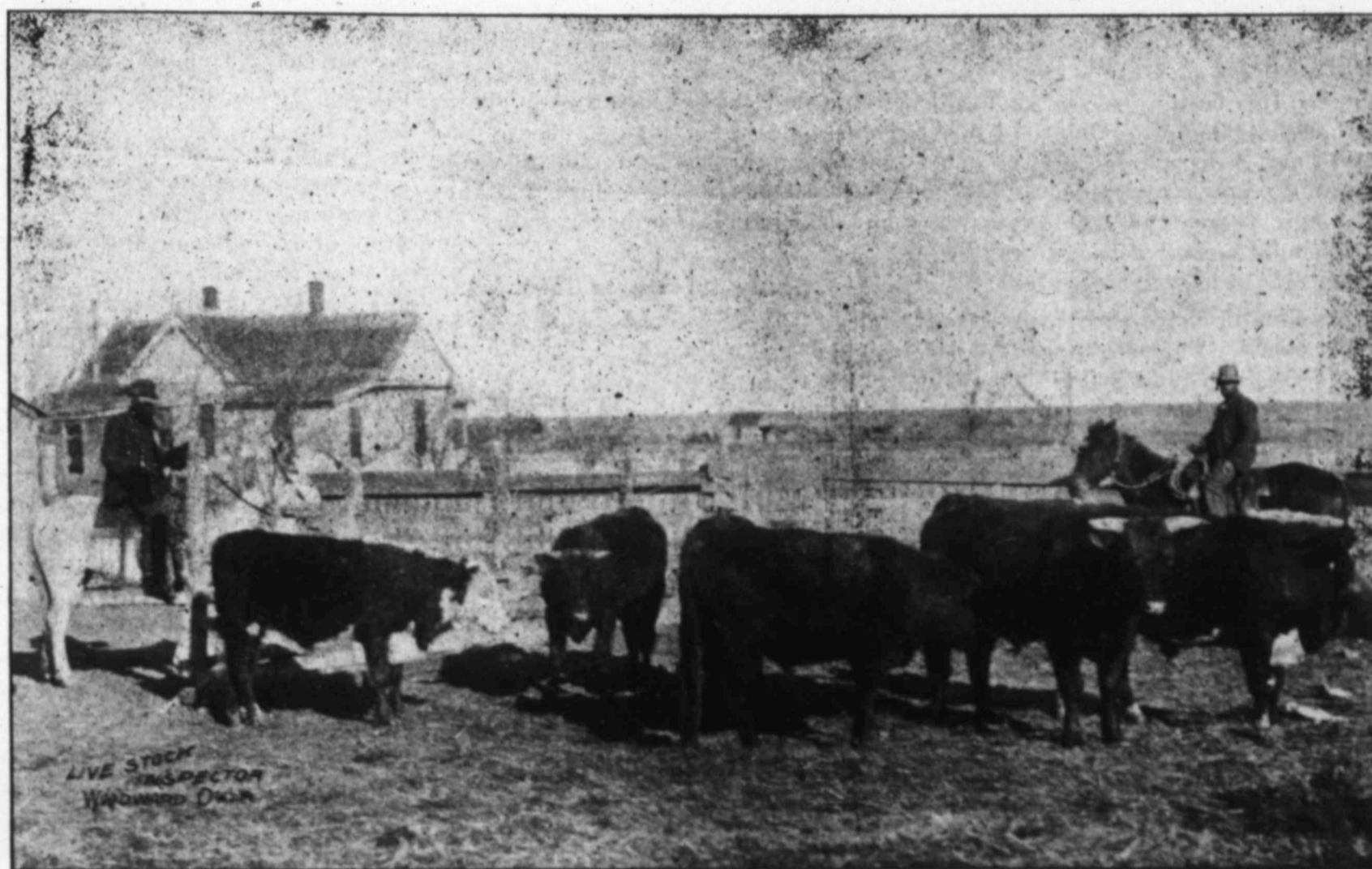
The Live Stock Inspector

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO
LIVE STOCK INTERESTS

VOL. 9 No. 11

WOODWARD, OKLA., AUGUST 1, 1903.

Subscription, \$1.00



CATTLE BELONGING TO J. H. COX, MOSCOW, OKLA.—BLOODED SHORTHORNS.

CATTLE MANGE OR TEXAS ITCH.

That this disease exists in western Oklahoma is quite certain as a portion of the Territory has been placed under quarantine. As a general rule Oklahoma has been very free from this disease as it has only been reported once or twice and then in small herds. Neighboring states have been to a certain extent troubled with this disease. This is especially true of portions of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado.

To successfully cope with the trouble the stockman should know exactly what is causing the trouble, the history of the disease and especially the means of preventing its spread. The last is of great importance to those who do not have the disease among their cattle as they will be able in a great measure to keep their cattle healthy. In many cases the presence of lice on stock may be mistaken for mange as lousy cattle will rub a great deal and are unthrifty. But an examination will determine this, as the lice and nits are easily found.

Mange is a very contagious disease and will spread rapidly among cattle and can be communicated from cattle to horses and vice versa. The disease is always caused by a very small mite that lives either in or on the skin depending on the species.

There are several varieties of mange mites but mention will be made only of those that cause the greatest amount of trouble to cattle and horses. There

are two varieties of the mite affecting cattle; one that lives on the surface of the skin (*Psoroptes communis vir. bovis*) and generally spreads over the greater portion of the body, while the other variety, (*Symbiotes bovis*) is very rare and is generally found at the base of the tail but through neglect may spread along the back or down the thighs.

The effect of these mange mites is to produce an intense irritation of the skin by piercing it to obtain food. This causes an intense itching, the cattle rub a great deal, and in many cases the hair is completely removed from portions of the body. Crusts and scabs form on the body and in chronic cases the skin becomes thickened, dry, and insensible. Both varieties of the mite found upon cattle are large enough to be seen with the naked eye and one can be certain whether it is mange or not by scraping off some of the scales and scabs and placing them on dark paper in the sun. If the disease is mange or itch you will be able to see very small objects moving on the paper or over the scabs.

The mite causing the greatest amount of trouble to horses is the *Sarcoptes equi*. These mites burrow into the skin and are very minute in size, so small that it is necessary to use a magnifying glass to be sure of their presence. On account of the mite burrowing into the skin the disease is more difficult to cure in the horse than in cattle. The disease is

generally first seen on the nose or some portion of the head and extends back over the neck and body until in neglected cases the disease will spread over the entire body of the animal. The disease is easily carried from one animal to another by harness, blankets, or in fact any article that may be used on a diseased animal and then brought in contact with animals that do not have the disease. Probably the most common way of spreading the disease is by saddle blankets as the disease is frequently seen on the back where it is located from the blanket. This particular mange mite of the horse is easily transferred to man, and such cases are very common where the disease is among horses that are continually handled.

From a sanitary point of view mange is a very important disease as it is easily spread by contact with diseased animals or by coming in contact with fences, cars, etc.; where diseased cattle have been. It is not a fatal disease, as it is very seldom that it kills except in case of weak animals, where the disease has been for some time, but in all cases it prevents good growth and is easily spread through the herd. The disease is more common during the early spring than any other season and can be easily recognized at this time, but it will almost entirely disappear during the summer with just enough of the infection left over to spread among the cattle during the winter.

Treatment:—Where the disease exists to any extent the only practical

thing to do is to construct a dipping vat and dip the stock in some solution that will kill the mange parasite. There are a number of commercial preparations that can be used to dip cattle in, such as Zen-deum, Chloro-naphthaleum, or Lincoln disinfectant. These are all used for dipping purposes and will prove effective in one and one-half to two per cent solutions. Vats constructed on the same plan as those used to destroy ticks will be found best for this purpose. Among the various remedies that may be prepared at home the tobacco and sulphur dip and the kerosene emulsion will be found to be very effective and cheap. The ingredients for these can be obtained at any general store and where there are only a few head of cattle to handle it will be cheaper to make a few gallons of either of the above dips and spray or mop them.

Kerosene emulsion. Hard soap $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, kerosene (cheap grade) 2 gallons, water 1 gallon.

Cut the soap into shavings and boil in the water until the soap is dissolved. Remove from the fire and add the kerosene and churn or spray back until the mixture is thoroughly emulsified. To this emulsion add six gallons of water, mix or spray back again, and use this for spraying.

Tobacco Dip. Tobacco leaves or plug 1 pound, sulphur 1 pound, water 6 gallons.

Place the tobacco in one gallon of water and allow to stand for twenty-four hours, then bring the water to the boiling point, remove from the fire and allow to stand overnight. Mix the sulphur with another gallon of water and when ready to dip or spray, remove the tobacco leaves from the infusion, mix this with the sulfur water and add four gallons of water. In using any of the dips or sprays it is necessary to thoroughly wet the animal so as to soften the crusts and scabs and allow the solution to reach the parasite. One treatment is generally sufficient for cattle as the mite is on the surface of the skin but in horses, where the mite is generally burrowed in the skin, the treatment should be repeated in twelve to fifteen days.

ROPING CONTEST IN JACKSON.

There was a roping contest in Jackson county, Tex., last week, the net result being that two steers were killed outright and about ten crippled. For the first day's "sport" there were thirty entries, at \$5 each. The first money, \$52.50, was won by T. H. Miller, of Lavaca; time, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. The second money, \$41.50, was given to B. Whitting, of Morales; time, 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. The third prize, \$31, was won by D. Whittington of Morales; time, 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ second. In the second day's contest there were twenty-one entries. First prize of \$21.65 was carried off by J. J. Hopkins, of Lavaca county; time, 1:1 $\frac{1}{4}$; second money, \$16.35, was won by T. H. Miller, of Lavaca county; time, 1:04; third prize, \$12, won by A. E. Egg of Edna; time, \$1:10.

Cattle Department

"When it isn't one thing it's another," was said by a philosopher.

The ever active fly has always been a retarding influence in beefmaking on the range. While endeavoring to dislodge a pestiferous swarm of blood-sucking insects a steer naturally does not accumulate much flesh, but compared with the canine nuisance the cattle fly is a mere picayune. When the settler invaded the range he naturally brought his dog along. The less capital he had the greater his canine wealth, probable by way of compensation. Cattlemen discovered to their dismay that the settlers' dogs seriously effected their pocket-books. The average cur appreciates no finer sport than worrying cattle and while it is fun for the dog the steer temporarily postpones the accumulation of beef. The vagrant cure is evidently as much out of place on the range as in farming districts. It has come with civilization to take the place of the vicious wolf and prowling coyote of the old drover days when the cowboys had to be ever on the watch to prevent attacks from the lebo.

The SMS cattle company of the Texas Panhandle has been making war on prairie dogs. Following the recommendation of Field and Farm persistence and science have triumphed over numbers and the millions of prairie dogs that infested the ranch have been practically exterminated.

A dozen men have been employed to war against these enemies. They pump bisulphide of carbon in the holes of the dogs, close them up and the deadly gas penetrating into all the galleries and crevices soon asphyxiates the whole family. There are now but few dogs on the ranch.

The hot weather has been a great detriment to the beef trade of the eastern markets and orders have been cut off sharply, leaving business in demoralized condition. Prices have taken a tumble.

The last of the Texas run of cattle to the northwest country went up this week. Shipments of this class show a decrease of thirty per cent over a year ago. The cattle have been a great disappointment as they are thin and show effects of a bad winter. The Matador people sent up 8,000 head and the last lot over the road belonged to the Continental land and cattle company of this city.

ON BOARD A CATTLE SHIP.

Many thousand head of live cattle are now shipped to England under conditions of comfort and sanitation that put to shame the old time slave ships which brought their freight of human cattle from the west coast of Africa. Mr. Joseph E. Wing tells graphically of a trip he recently made on board one, the cattle ship, "Minnesota," in "Breder's Gazette":

The deck is divided into six rows of stalls or rather pens made of three-inch plank with very narrow passages between in which attendants can walk

to feed and water the animals. As the steers come aboard they are shut in to the spaces, a certain number in each pen, by means of transverse planks. They have ropes on their necks as they come. These ropes were put on through a chute where the officers of the Bureau of Animal Industry inspected the cattle. At the same time little metal tags were placed in each ear; these bear consecutive numbers running now to about 1000,000. Through these numbers any ailing steer could be traced back to the farm whence he came.

The men in charge are only in part experienced. The ones who know how get in the pens and catch hold of the ends of rope; the ones who do not know so well stay in passages where they will not get kicked. The steers are dehorned and rapidly they are tied up. They stand just close enough so that they can lie down. It is wonderful how soon they become reconciled to being tied. This lot of 750 was in part branded cattle, mostly farm-raised however Shorthorn blood predominated, though there were some Herefords and a few Angus. Doubtless this just happened so. They are not extraordinarily fat. They are not quite so good for instance as our own fat cattle on Woodland Farm this year. I think the average weight of the lot would be around 1,425 pounds. There is no cruelty practiced in handling these cattle or if there is I did not see any signs of it. The foremen and old hands are kind and careful. The green hands water and help feed the beasts.

It is really most remarkable how soon they submit to the halters and appear quite content, standing munching hay or lying deep-bedded in straw. They do not suffer from sea sickness. The first thing in the morning they are given water, which is brought fresh from land. Later they get hay and in the afternoon corn. Part of the corn was shelled. I thought possibly some had too much corn given them and were thrown a little off in consequence. It is really difficult to avoid this consequence, for they come so hungry from the railway journey and all their old conditions are upset. There was not a sick beast on the ship nor a lame one on the voyage.

I have heard great tales of the hardship aboard a cattle ship. There may have been such but on the Minneapolis kindness, peace and good humor abounded. The men work together harmoniously. There must of course be heads, and orders are given; the work is not harder than men need for their health on such a trip; they are resting a good deal of the time; about 20 men care for 750 cattle and the beds are never cleaned out until the ship reaches London, so old cattle-feeders will realize that it is no great hardship. Our men on Woodland Farm do as much work as these fellows and a good day's work besides. A lot of them were working their passages across and paying a trifle for the privi-

lege. Such fellows are not fit to feed cattle grain unless closely watched, which I presume they generally are. We had very few horses aboard they were loose in roomy box stalls and should have crossed in fine content. However, they suffered some from influenza and did not seem as happy as the cattle. There was one polo pony, some carriage horses and omnibus horses. It costs but \$10 to ship a steer across, while it costs \$50 for a horse in a padded stall. The hay fed was all prime timothy, but hardly good cattle feed. I wonder that our shippers do not buy alfalfa, as the South Americans do. Much less gain would then be needed. As it is the cattle hold their own on board and some doubtless make a trifle of grain. There is not the hardship that they must suffer in rail transportation.

Cattle Raising in Cuba.

St Louis Journal of Agriculture.

A number of large companies have been formed in Cuba since the Spanish evacuation for the purpose of cattle raising. "The native grasses of Cuba, fertilized by the abundant rainfall of the island," said Mr. F. F. Mead, manager of the Cubanita Ranch, with whom I talked the other day, "constitute a fine forage upon which cattle can be raised and finished complete for market. There is a large profit in this industry. Cattle can be laid down by shipload in Cuba for \$20 to \$25 a head, turned onto the bottom lands and savannas (Cuba we speak of the savannas when we mean the higher lands) and be fattened to a value of \$40 and \$45. The difficulty is to secure enough cattle. Considerable shipments are arriving from Porto Rico, but of course this source of supply is limited. Cuban demand for fresh beef is strong as the cattle supply has not been nearly replenished since the war's devastation, when practically the entire cattle industry of the island was destroyed. Cuba's agricultural interests are looking up as well as its live stock industries. They are making good profit out of their sugar, and though I would personally like to see the island get the proposed reciprocity with the United States, for it would mean even better profits and more prosperity, as a matter of fact it is not needed so much as some of you believe."

Lime and Sulphur for Scabies in Cattle.

In dealing with this question, J. M. Kitchen of Harper Kan., writes the Breeder's Gazette as follows: "Cattle all through the West have been bothered with this disease for a number of years, but it is easy to cure after you learn how to do it. After trying a number of remedies without success I finally succeeded with one barrel of lime and sixty pounds of sulphur. Mix the sulphur with the lime while slacking or it will be lumpy; reduce to thickness of good stuff whitewash and apply with brooms on body and with whisk broom on head and neck. Be careful not to get it in the eyes, as it is very severe, but be sure to cover every spot and go over the whole herd. I prefer using this in the spring as it will stay until the cattle shed their hair and therefore kills every parasite. I built a chute with stanchions and gate on each side. After you secure animal's head in the stanchion open gates, giving free access to body on

each side. It will not take long to go over a good-sized herd after you get fixed in this way for the work. This remedy is not expensive and one thorough application will cure."

Carbolic Acid for Abortion

In a recent issue of the Breeder's Gazette appears the following formula for prevention of abortion in cattle and it is reproduced here for the benefit of readers of this paper:

TO THE GAZETTE.—Put twenty drops of carbolic acid in a bottle with about a pint of water. This is a dose for one cow. To cows in stanchions it is easily and quickly administered. For a few days give it to all the cows both night and morning. When the cows begin to spring give a few doses to each springer and inject twenty drops of carbolic acid into the womb of a cow that has lost her calf from any cause to guard against possible infection, not forgetting the pint of water. This remedy has produced none but good results for us.

Yakima Co., Wash. A. M. MILLER.

TO THE GAZETTE.—Responding to the request for the experience of those who have used carbolic acid for abortion I will say that having been benefited at least \$500 by the use of it I am pleased to pass the formula along.

Five years ago 50 per cent of my cows aborted, the year following 40 per cent. Writing to the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington I was advised to "isolate," "flush with funnel and hose," "wash" and the like. This treatment for my range herd was impracticable because it necessitated catching the cows, like the hare, before treatment. Now a range cow is no more domesticated than a native buffalo cow of the plains and would snort at a bran mash placed before her. The prescriptions published in the agricultural press, all of the same tenor, were alike useless for the same reason.

The subjoined treatment, which I began using three years ago, reduced my loss the first year to 3 per cent, the second year to 2 per cent and so far this year I have not had a case. The only fault with the prescription is that it is too simple and cheap—a genuine gold brick, at which people accustomed to long formulas are apt to shy. Here it is:

Feed your bulls and cows barrel salt in troughs where they can have constant access to it, pounding the lumps fine and to each twelve-quart pail of salt use four ounces of liquefied carbolic acid and mix thoroughly.

M. MESSNER.

Fergus Co., Mont.

Later, Mr. Messner corrects his formula by adding the following:

The carbolic acid to use is the crude undiluted and full strength.

The method of mixing when using Liverpool salt is the same, though I would prefer the common barrel salt if as easily obtained because the acid can be more evenly incorporated with the salt. In the formula as first given I said use four ounces of carbolic acid to 12 quarts of salt. To make that more intelligible I will amend it by saying use 1 pound of acid to 100 pounds of salt."

The Live Stock Inspector would be glad to publish opinions from its readers on this subject, giving their experience,



In the Poultry Yard

OATS IN SUMMER.

Oats make the best food for summer if grain is allowed. Some object to oats, claiming that they cause crop-bound, but this is not true. Injury may have been the result when fowls could get no grit, but no harm will result from feeding oats when plenty of sharp grit is supplied. Oats are not as fattening as corn or wheat, and should be used at this season of the year.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

Cholera frequently appears during the hot weather of this month. It may be recognized by the sad looks of the affected bird, weakness, loss of appetite and a great thirst. The comb shrinks and turns purple, there is violent diarrhoea, the voidings being of a greenish yellow color. When it enters a flock we recommend that the drinking water be at once medicated for three or four days by adding a teaspoonful of liquid carbolic acid to a ten-quart pail of water. If the feed supplied be ground, enough pulverized charcoal should be added to slightly color it, say two tablespoonfuls to the quart; if whole grain be fed, one-fourth of it should be charred in the oven until quite brown. These measures will prevent the spread of the disease among the healthy fowls. The sick ones, should be placed in a separate enclosure and treated with veratrum album. Dissolve about two dozen pellets in a quart of water and allow them to drink it. Get the remedy of a homoeopathic physician. Arsenicum iodine is also recommended for this disease.

MAKE A HOME MARKET.

There are usually more stale eggs in summer than in winter, as the warm weather causes them to begin to decompose sooner. If you are near a village or town you will find a class of persons who will be willing to pay an extra price for eggs which are known to be strictly fresh. This is an excellent season of the year for building up a trade, such but do not attempt to satisfy your customers by buying eggs for the purpose, as you will then surely find that you cannot supply fresh eggs, as stale ones will get in among them. Keep your own hens, collect the eggs daily and make it a rule never to disappoint a customer. One who goes into the business with the object of aiming to give full satisfaction will find ready sale for all of his eggs at extra prices.

HAVE THEM FAT.

All fowls now going to market should be fat, as greater weight and

higher prices are thus obtained, and they also sell immediately on arrival in market. Do not confine them alone in coops, as all birds will lose weight if so treated, but put about a dozen in small yards and feed four times a day. Give a morning meal composed of ground oats, one of crude tallow and one of bran, by weight, adding an ounce of linseed-meal to every pound of mixture. At night feed whole corn. The other meals may be of a variety.

LICE THE GREAT ENEMY.

Lice are at the bottom of three fourths of the losses sustained by poultry keeper, and this is the time of year when they multiply exceedingly unless carefully controlled. Cleanliness is the great remedy. Keep the floors of the houses well covered with dry dust, over which should be sprinkled a little plaster every two or three days. Air-slaked lime is a good thing to dust about over the floors and yards. It is claimed to be a preventative of gapes, and we believe may be counted on to help in this direction. A solution of copperas (blue vitriol,) in water, spread over the yard and floors, is also good to prevent infection of gapes and other infectious diseases. Powder nests and roosts frequently with tobacco dust. It will keep down the lice. Also spray the roosts and walls with kerosene or kerosene emulsion.

FOR PESTS OF POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK

For the red mites of poultry, spray the interior of the hen house and all roosts with 20 per cent. kerosene and water mixture, or wash with suds of whale oil soap, or with kerosene, or white wash frequently.

Give the fowls dust for baths, mixed with powdered sulphur. For lice on their bodies, use powdered sulphur, sifted into their feathers. Put a handful of powdered tobacco or tobacco stems in the nests of setting hens.

For lice on live stock, it is recommended to (1) spray with 15 per cent. kerosene and water mixture; (2) spray with kerosene emulsion, rubbing it in with the hand; (3) wash the animals with tobacco decoction, made by boiling one pound of leaf tobacco in two gallons of water; (4) wash them with carbolic acid soap and water, or a 3 per cent aqueous solution of creolin. Whitewash the interior of stalls and stables.

Pin Feathers.

It is the large head-lice which usually destroy late chicks. It frequently happens that no small lice (mites) are

found, but close search on the heads will disclose the large ones. Apply a few drops of melted lard on heads of hens and chicks.

Give fresh water often.

Don't gorge the pullets with corn.

Now is the time to hatch bantams.

The hatching of chicks should be suspended during August.

Green corn on the ear is as much relished by poultry as by people.

Save the lawn clippings to feed the poultry next winter. Dry them in the shade.

Burn the old nests often and make new ones, and you will destroy many poultry parasites.

Don't neglect to give the young growing chicks gravel or crushed shell, unless you wish them to droop and die.

If the hens lay soft-shelled eggs, make them scratch for a living and keep some refuse plaster where they can get at it.

To allow the hens to nest or roost in the horse stable is disagreeable to the horses and demoralizing to the hens.

Store boxes are handy for storing dry earth. Set them in one corner of the hen house and fill at the first opportunity.

If poultry can be given the run of the orchard from now on, they will be able to destroy large numbers of insect pests that prey upon the trees and fruits.

Many plants may be used as a green food for shut-in fowls. Among the best to sow now for quick growth are lettuce, spinach and rape.

An open, air shed is the best roosting room for young and old birds at this season. Close coops and houses should be empty for at least six weeks to come.

Antwerps, or crossed with common pigeons, are better for squab breeding than the latter used alone. As a rule they are hardier and better feeders of their young.

Progressive Live Stock Commission Firms.

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

- Campbell, Hunt & Adams.
- Drovers Commission Co.
- Rogers Commission Co.
- Elmore, Cooper.
- Crider Bros. Com. Co.
- Hopkins Kiely & Co.
- L. A. Allen Cattle Co. Co.

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

- When shipping to the Wichita Union Stock Yards, remember the following reliable and progressive commission firms:
 - E. J. Healy & Co.
 - Paugh & Co.
 - Union Live Stock Commission Co.

When shipping to Fort Worth, Texas, National Live Stock Commission Co. These firms have confidence in the cattle industry of the southwest and solicit your patronage.

Volume No. 5 of the American Rambouillet Record has been received. It contains 306 pages, filled with pedigrees 15,674 to 20,673 inclusive, also transfer records 4207 to 6294 and a description of the rules of registry.

For Big Cattle Convention.

DENVER, COL.,—Secretary of the National Live Stock Association was today advised that the transportation companies had made a rate of \$50 for the round trip to Portland, Ore., from Missouri river points on the occasion of the association's seventh annual convention to be held January 12 to 15, inclusive, 1904.

George C. Moser, federal inspector stationed at Amarillo for the spring season to pass upon cattle originating in the Panhandle for interstate shipment, has returned to Kansas City.

Mr. Moser has made his official report, and total number of cattle he inspected from the first of May to the first of July amounted to 95,467 head, as against 75,000 head last season, showing a net gain of nearly 30 per cent this season. These figures serve to demonstrate the fallacy of the oft repeated story that not as many cattle as usual were shipped from Texas this spring to the Northwest, as it is a well known fact that the emptiness of Kansas pastures attests the fact that these cattle did not go to that state, and it is a noted fact that Kansas shipments this spring were at least 50 per cent less than those of last season. Kansas and the northwest afforded the only outlet this season for Texas cattle located above the quarantine line, and if they did not go to Kansas they must have gone to the northwest.

Out of 50,000 head passed upon by the federal inspector stationed at Colorado City but 10,000 went to Kansas. Assuming that the same proportion went from this section the total movement from Texas to Kansas this season would number about 30,000 head, leaving 115,000 as the actual number moved from the safe area of Texas to Northwestern ranges this season which does not constitute a bad showing by any means when general conditions are taken into consideration. Panhandle cattlemen say that the heavy Northwestern movement this spring in connection with the winter losses has had effect of relieving all the pastures from any danger of overstocking, and this entire section is longer on grass and shorter on cattle than it has been for a number of years. All over this portion of the state grass is now very good, and there will be a fairly good movement of grass fat cattle to market later on. This movement will be later than usual by one or two months.

When shipping hogs to market in hot weather, avoid overcrowding the cars, as many deaths are attributable to this cause.

The brood sow of cannibalistic tendencies should not be permitted to survive long enough to obtain another meal off her progeny.

Whenever a hen lays a dozen or so of eggs and begins to set, it is not because there is an end to her "litter" but because she is overfed. There is no "litter" of eggs. A hen may be made to lay right on from the time she begins the spring till she moults in the fall if she is fed judiciously.

The children should have bantams for pet. Hatch them now.

LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES
 HORSE AND STEAM POWER CATALOG FREE
KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO
 153 MILL ST. KANSAS CITY MO

THE OLD RELIABLE



Horses and Mules



THE DEMAND FOR DRAFTERS.

An order for twenty black draft geldings has been placed in Chicago by one of the largest firms in Pittsburg. This concern uses none but blacks in the Smoky City, hooked to white wagons, and price is hardly considered when the order is being filled. Not so long ago this same firm sent out an order for around sixty head of lighter horses, all blacks and ranging in weight from 1600 down to 1000 pounds. A firm of brewers in New York also has an order in Chicago at present for gray drafters, but as the lowest line is placed at 1800 pounds it is figured that it will take some time to execute it.

A few "straws" of this sort point out to the farmer what type of equine he can breed most profitably. Along this line Breeders' Gazette says:

"For the past few summers it has been the lesson of the auction sales of western range horses that those of draft blood were preferred by the buying dealers and that the more draft blood disclosed by the animals the better the price which would be paid. Another bit of evidence trending along the same line was supplied in the Chicago retail market last week when a full load of range-bred drafters, harness-broken and well mannered sold at an average price of \$175. Reports indicate that buyers did not discriminate materially against the range-bred when in competition with the corn-State article and on every hand the sale as a whole was judged very satisfactory indeed. It would seem that this lesson is practically conclusive when taken in conjunction with those of other years when wholly unbroken horses were the medium of trade. It is true that some very good road and driving horses have been bred on the range, but in the unbroken state such have not sold with the bands of weightier extraction. Range horse-breeding as was disclosed about a year ago in these columns is in rather a peculiar condition in most parts of the plains and mountain country. In view, however, of the extremely good sale alluded to and of the fact that the auctions of such horses will soon be in full swing definite information from dwellers in the range horse county would be welcome by the breeding industry at large."

That nondescript, the despised range pony, has recently stepped into the limelight. In a government contest with horses from all parts of the country it has been adjudged as having the most speed, best constitution, of being the quickest to turn, least excitable, best disposition and capable of doing more and harder work than any other class of small horses in the United States and as such has been designated as the official horse to be used by the cadets and officers at the military school at West Point in their games of polo. The first lot of horses sent east to amuse the military

dudes were for the personal use of the officers at West Point. There were just sixteen of them, and they were revelations to the polo players of the east who had never seen such agility as the newcomers displayed. Soon this class of horses became the rage on New York and other polo grounds and to ride a western mount in polo games became a fad. Then came the government inspection and contest and the decision that these ponies were the best in the country for this purpose.

Roaring is caused by an obstruction to the free passage of air in some parts of the respiratory tract. Nasal polypl, thickening of the membrane, deformed bones, paralysis of the wing of the nostril are occasional causes. Many other causes may occasion temporary, intermitting or permanent noisy respiration, but after all nine out of ten cases arise from paralysis of the muscles of the larynx and the muscles of the left side are generally affected. In a normal condition the muscles dilate the aperture of the larynx by moving outward the cartilage and vocal cord, allowing a sufficient volume of air to rush through. When the muscles are paralyzed the cartilage and vocal cord normally controlled by the affected muscles remain stationary. Therefore when the air rushes in it meets this obstruction and the noise is produced. Treatment is very unsatisfactory, but the following sometimes gives relief: Nuxvomice, one-half dram, iodide of potassium, one dram. Give this dose twice a day for two weeks. Feed sparingly of hay and wet all hay feed.

HORSES SCARCE AND DEAR.

The scarcity of good horses and the high prices which prevail are points which have been frequently pointed out by The Journal of late. Some observations along this line are now made by the Breeders' Gazette, which says in the current issue:

"To learn that horses are very scarce and dear one has only to pay a visit to the "bull pen" at the Union Stock Yards in Chicago any afternoon. Compared with what it was in 1895, 1896 or 1897 the said place of selling in but a shadow of its former self. Then it was a question of there being daylight enough to prevent the horses being auctioned off. Now it is a question of getting enough horses to make it worth the while of buyers to attend the afternoon vendues. It never has cost much to sell a horse at auction in the Chicago yards. It costs no more now and the facilities offered are adequate in every way. But the horses are not for sale. They are not being shipped in for sale. Only a few good horses are sent on for each day's sale. The rest are low in condition and often go for less than than country cost—at least that is the story told time and again within the hour. A motley col-

lection these horses are outside of the few good ones which daily are sent forward. Most of the animals are merely country scrubs not in the best of condition and prices on such may fairly be said to be just 100 per cent higher than they were in any one of the years mentioned. Horses which in these years would not have brought more than \$60 a short time ago, go readily at \$130 now. Smallish pairs of mares such as sold at \$100 or thereby for the two animals sell for \$250 far more quickly than they did for less than half as much seven and eight years ago. And at that a tremendous lot of rubbish is being sent on, rubbish which would never have seen the market in the years named and if it had it would not have elicited a bid. Any kind of a good horse accustomed to city fare will sell for \$60 or thereabouts and some users prefer to have such rather than country horses much younger but not accustomed to hard grain and hay and nothing else.

LIVE STOCK CONDITIONS.

By Reports From States the National Live Stock Association Says:

OKLAHOMA.

Very heavy rainstorms during May brought up grass in fine shape, which was taken advantage of and stock kept on it as long as possible causing a later movement than usual of bees.

TEXAS.

The elements were erratic this spring. The early spring storms all over the Panhandle district caused very heavy losses, estimated at a half million head, while a continued dry spell in the southern part of the state kept the cattle extremely poor and reduced the calf crop perceptibly, fully 50 per cent below normal. From Ford and adjoining counties the movement out was exceptionally heavy in order to bring the holdings down to the feed possibilities. A very fair movement of grass cattle is expected from the Panhandle sections where late spring rains occurred.

NEW MEXICO.

In the southern and southwestern part of the territory general snow and rains from January to and including March and heavy rains in May brought about exceptionally good range conditions; such as have not existed for twenty years. Cattle were put in splendid condition and were sought after early, for immediate movement and fall delivery. Up to June 1, 45,000 head had been shipped out, most of them consigned to the Kern County Land Co., Bakersfield, Cal.; 9,000 yearlings were consigned to points in Colorado at \$15, \$18 and \$21, and 10,000 were contracted for fall delivery to go to California at \$14, \$17 and \$20. The calf crop is about 80 per cent, and the October roundup promises to yield a big branding; on some ranges every 2 year-old heifer will have a calf. Generally conditions point favorable for cattlemen in this particular section of New Mexico, comprising Socorro, Luna, Grant and part of Donna Ana Counties, with Deming as the trading center.

Northern and Eastern New Mexico reports are very discouraging. Very cold nights and high winds during April and May kept the prairies as dry and yellow as in winter, resulting

in thin cattle and some losses. There is no grass in all that district above a line drawn east and west through Albuquerque, and the southeastern part of the territory is in no better shape. The half crop is estimated 75 per cent and lambs the same. The wool clip will sell at 13 to 14 cents. The sheep losses were about 15 per cent.

In eastern Colorado the winter was long, and several severe storms occurred entailing a loss of about 10 per cent. As the spring wore on the rains improved conditions some and by June the range was fairly well covered with grass. The calf crop is estimated at 80 per cent and the lamb crop 60. Such stockmen as are cultivating forage crops are meeting with success and will be provided against future contingencies.

From the San Luis Valley the reports are equally as bad, as the winds held on longer than usual this spring, after a dry fall. The losses from poverty principally are placed at 10 per cent. The calf crop, it is estimated, will not go better than 50 per cent. No trades or stock movements are reported. The round-ups did not start until the 25th of June. The lamb feeders in northern Colorado had a profitable season. From the Fort Collins district alone, 152,000 head were marketed which is about 40 per cent less than a year ago, the decrease being due to what were thought to be unfavorable market conditions at the opening of the season, a shortage of hay and the high price of corn. The profits to the feeder, however, have been much greater proportionately. The average cost to the feeder per lamb this season, including transportation, was \$3.75, per hundred weight while the average price received was \$7.25 per hundred weight per lamb was 76 pounds, which left a profit of \$1.76 per lamb.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

Especially along the Kaw, in the former, and the Blue in the latter, have had a destructive supply of water this spring. Other portions of both states have been well supplied with moisture, excepting the Sand Hills section of Nebraska. In the Ames district the losses have reached an average of 5 per cent. In the Alliance district there are not as many cattle as a year ago. The average loss in cattle between the Platte and the Union Pacific railroad is put at 30 per cent. Sales of cows and calves for June 15 delivery reported at \$33.50. Calf crop, 60 per cent. In the territory surrounding Jason no serious or destructive storms during the winter, but late spring rains reduced the average pig crop one half. Fat sheep and lambs are selling at satisfactory prices. In Kansas and Nebraska feed crops will be abundant this fall, and there is a strong probability that more cattle and hogs will be fed than ever in the history of the state.

MISSOURI.

Throughout Missouri grass is good and the record in summer feeding is being broken, promising heavy shipments of fat cattle in the fall. Wet weather has cut down the pig crop some. Shipments of marketable cattle much delayed by shortage of cars.

(Continued on Page 14)

Swine Department

GREEN FOOD FOR PIGS.

No one is in a position to grow pigs with profit unless he can provide pasture or green forage of some kind for his animals. They need this from spring to autumn and then they go to grain for finishing. In this connection the following experiment is interesting—the idea being to see whether a portion of the grass or fibrous food fed in conjunction with corn meal was not more healthful and profitable than the meal without any other added mixture. Taking a litter of six pigs, five weeks old, it was divided into two lots as nearly equal in weight and thrift as possible, says "Massachusetts Ploverman."

One lot was kept in a pen and fed upon corn meal soaked in water twelve hours, and fed upon green clover, cut short, and mixed with corn meal. At first only one quart of this cut clover was fed each pig, with all the meal they would eat. This meal being mixed with clover, the particles were separated, and when eaten went to the stomach in a spongy condition, so that the gastric juice would penetrate the mass, as water does a sponge. The juice being able to come in contact with all the food very quickly, digestion is soon accomplished.

This lot of pigs, with the clover and meal, were always lively, always ready for their food, while the other lot, with meal alone, ate greedily for a time, then became dainty for a few days, showing a feverish state of the system, contenting themselves for a few meals with water, until, by fasting, they got over their indisposition, and went on feeding again. This was repeated many times during the five months that the experiment lasted. At the end of the time the two lots were weighed.

The lot fed on meal alone scaled 150 pounds each, the other lot 210 pounds each, or forty per cent more for being treated as grass-eating animals. Each lot consumed the same amount of meal. The clover in this case was given in small quantity, and intended merely to act as a divider for the meal. The amount never exceeded two quarts of cut clover at a meal.

Quite a good many of our Oklahoma grangers are going into the hog business. This is, we think, a good idea. We can't see why the raising of hogs in this country should not be profitable. Hogs cholera is an unknown article here and the risk in raising them is nothing at all. In a few years as much attention will be paid to the swine herd as there has here-to-fore been paid to cattle. There is good money in hogs. They winter as well or better than any other stock and are always marketable product.—Higgins News.

Feeding Brood Sows.

For brood sows in winter and very early spring, it is always advisable to give them access to a piece of early sown wheat or rye, and to let them

have a limited amount of nicely cured clover, alfalfa or cowpea hay by way of variety of feed. Sorghum stalks grown as is customary for the production of syrup, in limited quantity, make an excellent addition to the ration. The main thing to be avoided in carrying hogs of this sort through the winter, is a straight corn diet. The greater the variety of cheap materials like these, the better the sows will do.—G. W. WATERS.

The Methods of a Successful Hog Raiser.

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

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

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

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

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

After the ground freezes and the alfalfa field can no longer be pastured the sows are divided into bunches of from six to eight, according to size, and each bunch is given a portion of a dry, roomy, well-ventilated hog house with ample yard room adjoining where they may exercise. Bright alfalfa hay and small potatoes are substituted for the alfalfa pasture and the grain ration remains much the same as in the fall. The one object is to feed so as to obtain the greatest growth in the unborn pigs. The sows are watched and bred so as to obtain the farrow in March or April.

From four to six days before farrowing time the sow is taken away from her mates in the large house and put in a small yard with an individual house 8 feet square in it. To prevent the sow from lying on her pigs a board one foot in width is nailed in the corner along the side of the house, so as to form an angle of 45 degrees with the floor. One edge of the board is in the angle formed by the angle formed by

the floor and the wall and the other edge slants upward and inward. The sow is bedded down sparingly with dry straw or shredded corn fodder and left as quietly as possible till after farrowing. If the weather is cold a blanket is hung over the door. This keeps the little house warm and comfortable. Her feed up to farrowing time is just the same as it has been all winter; for twelve hours after farrowing she is given nothing but clean water to drink; then a feed of bran and shorts in a slop. From now on she is treated as a dairy cow. Her only mission is to make plenty of milk for her growing litter. Corn forms no part of her ration at this time. When the pigs are about a week old the pen around the individual house is taken down. This gives the sow a large yard in which to run in company with other sows which have farrowed.

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

Our Friend, The Pig.

Of course there are pigs and pigs, and, likewise, there are fashions in pigs, as in millinery and other merchandise. Moreover wholly aside from the matter of breeds or types, there are at least two radically different notions as to what a pig ought to be. Consequently, it is rather difficult to state the "point" of a good pig. Indeed, some say a pig should have no points at all—he should be quite round like a sausage. But even this definition might not please the southern "Cracker" for his favorite "razorback" is a long-legged, nimble fellow, built primarily for speed.

The epicures, who are satisfied with nothing less than the bacon with a "streak of fat and a streak of lean," are ready to declare as an abomination greasy, unwholesome and unclean, the Yankee porker that has attained his form and fame through the absorption of Indian corn for generations unnumbered. On the other hand, many of the points which pertain to what are called "bacon hogs," of English, Irish and Danish types, are not at all approved by the average swine growers of America, who produce a great proportion of the pork products of the world. After all, the lean, leggy, lardless hogs which mainly represent the so-called bacon types are but a rela-

tively small factor in the world's food supply; and, therefore, what is said here will be applicable mainly to the opposite types, although to all good pigs, whatever the breed.

A somewhat short, broad face, wide between the eyes, terminated sometimes, but not always, by a slightly upturned muzzle, is deemed extremely important for what it suggests with further reference to the individual possessing it. It says to the pigs owner, "This animal is of a quiet disposition, and has strong digestive and assimilative powers, likely to extract the utmost from the food consumed, for conversion into valuable product, with small probability of wasting much of it through restless energy."

The well-rounded and rather prominent jaw, along with the short head suggests quick-feeding quality and early maturity in the animal managed for such a purpose.

A medium-size, soft, silky ear, thin and inclined to droop, goes, in most breeds, with high quality and light offal, as do large, heavy ears and tail, thick skin and coarse hair, and bone, with flabbiness and large offal; while the erect, foxy, pointed ear, sharp, long nose and convex face generally bespeak a nervous activity and perhaps viciousness.

A deep chest, which is wide between the fore legs, indicates that he is probably of robust constitution, with plenty of lung room for large breathing; it also signifies a hardiness that successfully resists or repels the many diseases which seem to lie in wait for the defenseless pig.

A not too long, slightly arched back, broad by being well packed on each side of the spinal column with muscle, which in this part of the body is known as tenderloin, tells of strength in various ways, as well as of added weight.

If the top of the rump is built backward quite level, without much slant to the setting of his tail, not too low down, and his thighs are fleshy, full and large, firm and well let down in the twist, with the meat spread thickly on well down to the hocks, this gives a large ham, and it need not be said that the ham is a considerable proportion of the very highest-priced meat in his carcass. This is an important consideration to grower and butcher.

Side of considerable length and depth with an even underline, mean a goodly weight of meat, which, if not extremely fat, is accepted everywhere as a good quality of bacon; but if very fat, makes much of what is known as "side meat," and esteemed as palatable and economical food by those who do hard labor.

Rather short, stocky legs are likely to be found on the pig with the deep sides, and are much of an index to the animal's general character and constitution. They should be neither too fine and small, nor too large and spongy, but amply strong for supporting the carcass at any stage or weight.

The ankles should be strong so that the pig stands firmly and walks squarely on short broad feet, without difficulty and without signs of being in any wise crippled. Faulty breeding and a corn diet for generation have tended to faulty, sprawling feet and weakness in the lower limbs of many

(Continued on Page 15)

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

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W. E. BOLTON.

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AUGUST, 1, 1903.

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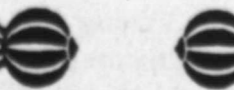
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A postal card, addressed to the Secretary of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association, Woodward, Okla., will bring by return mail a full set of blanks necessary for becoming a member of the Association, also full information pertaining to the same.

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

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

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

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

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

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

L. D. Kibby, a prominent stock grower of Woodward County, was here July 27th and in speaking of the Scabies or Mange, reported to be prevalent in part of Woodward and Beaver Counties, said that arrangements were being made to put in a Dip Plant in his neighborhood which would accommodate from three to thousand cattle during the season. It is more than probable that "Car-Sul Dip" will be used, or a combination of lime and sulphur, which will effectively destroy the parasites said to be the cause of the disease. It is Mr. Kibby's opinion that the infection is carried by flies as he has noticed that where flies work on the brisket or lower part of the neck of cattle that these parts are usually the first to be affected by the mange.

Some weeks ago, Mr. Kibby visited this office, and by request of the publisher, carried with him to his home a can of solution manufactured by The Cutter Analytic Company, and sold at this office, known as "Keep-flies-Off," to test its merits. He now reports having given it a partial test and so far it seems effective but that he will make a further test. This will be done because of the fact that some animals are more troubled than others, just as there is a difference in people; and he will make a close observation of the effects of the solution.

Mr. Kibby, also states that he tried the solution on a bad wire cut on one of his horses and considers it the best thing he has ever tried in such cases. The cut was fully two inches deep, reaching to the bone, on the upper fore leg yet it healed rapidly and without infection by flies or screw worms. He thinks it is a valuable remedy in such instances.

The Live Stock Inspector is pleased to make this statement from a reliable stock man for the benefit of others who may wish to use it.

Interstate Shipments.

In a recent letter from C. F. Martin to the publisher of this paper.

He says:

"An interstate shipment of live stock is where the stock is shipped from one state to another. A train load of stock shipped from Omaha to Council Bluffs is interstate business, and cattle shipped from Omaha to Kansas is likewise interstate business. We will admit that the Kansas Sanitary Board has a right to inspect stock which is brought into that state but they have no right to levy and collect a fee for inspecting this stock after the same has been inspected by a federal official.

If you stop paying the fees, you will have no trouble in the matter of inspection, in a very short time. The law is very plain in regard to this matter, and on interstate shipments bearing a government bill of health, the Kansas Board has no right to impose the hardship of another inspection. If you people stand for it, the only way that I can see is to have a test case made and carry it to the Supreme Court of the United States."

This letter seems to be very explicit and is given to the readers of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR for their protection and benefit.

Advertising the American Royal.

Kansas City, July 27, 1903.

DEAR SIR:—I send you under separate cover copy of poster, 10,000 of which will be circulated throughout the southwest for the purpose of advertising the American Royal Live Stock show to be held in this city, October 19, 24, 1903. I would be pleased to have you make some mention of provided you deem it worthy.

I would appreciate it if you would also make mention of that the recent disastrous flood will in no way affect the American Royal Live Stock Show. None of the building used for the show was damaged. Preparations for the show are going forward in an entirely satisfactory manner, and its success is assured.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. M. HAZELTON,

for K. C. Stock Yards Co.

As usual, for the above stated occasion, the Live Stock Inspector will appear in extra special number, with covers, on Oct. 1st. Advertisers please note.

The Indian Territory has opened its Gates to every one to visit Durant during the United Confederate Veterans reunion to be held on August 6, 7 and 8 of this year. This is your opportunity to see this beautiful country that is soon to form another star in Old Glory. Preparations have been made to entertain every guest. Tickets selling on August 5 and 6, One Fare plus 50c; good to 9th. For information write to

LEWIS PAULLIN,
Chairman of Advertising Committee.

Jake Kerr has on exhibition the rattles from a monster snake recently killed in Woodward county. There are thirty two rattles and a button showing that their owner must been in its thirty third year. The snake is said to have been about seven feet long and four inches in diameter.—Alva Pioneer.

Herd Book Societies.

American Red Polled Cattle Breeders' Association, President, D. Fields; vice-presidents, E. H. Small, J. Welton, R. G. Lamberton and A. Y. Sweesy; corresponding secretary, Freeman Current; treasurer, G. D. Foster; board of directors, S. C. Bartlett, B. R. McConnell, C. W. Far, C. H. Night; secretary, J. C. Murry, Maquoketa.

Holsfein Friesan Herd Book. Incorporated 1885. Consolidated 1898. Frederick L. Aoughton, secretary, Brattleboro, Vt.

American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Register. Organized 1868. Incorporated 1889. J. J. Hemingway, secretary. No. 8 W. 17th street, New York.

Ayrshire Breeding Association. Organized 1875. Incorporated 1886. C. M. Winslow, secretary, Brandon, Vt.

Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association. Organized 1880. Not incorporated N. S. Fish, secretary, Gorton, Conn.

American Guernsey Cattle Club, Organized 1878. Not incorporated. H. Caldwell, secretary, Peterboro, N. H.

American Hereford Record. Organized 1881. Incorporated 1885. C. R. Thomas, secretary, 225 West 12th street, Kansas City, Mo.

American Polled Durham Breeders' Association. Organized 1889. Incorporated 1890. J. H. Miller, secretary and treasurer, Peru, Ind.

American Galloway Herd Book, R. A. Park, secretary, Kansas City, Mo. American Devon Cattle Club, L. P. Sisson, secretary, Newark, Ohio.

American Short-Horn Herd Book. Incorporated 1882. John W. Groves, secretary, Springfield, Ill.

The American Polled Hereford Cattle Club. Incorporated in 1890. Warren Gammon, secretary, Des Moines, Iowa.

American Branch Association North Holland Herd Book. N. F. Sluiter, secretary and treasurer, 481 6th avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Texas Red Polled Cattle Breeders' Association. President, E. S. Peters, Calvert, secretary-treasurer, B. R. McConnell; Jackboro.

Do You Want One?

We have on hand a limited number of copies of "The Busy Man's Friend" left over from a special premium offer made last year. To the first fifty old subscribers who renew and pay for one year in advance we will mail a copy of this valuable compendium of legal and business forms with its fund of practical information for every day life. The book alone is more than worth the cost of a year's subscription. If you want one of these books, absolutely free to you, send in your name and renewal at once. This offer is withdrawn when the present supply of books is exhausted—we can't buy 'em for these figures. Address,

Publisher Live Stock Inspector,
Woodward, Okla.



FRUIT GROWING ON AN OKLAHOMA FARM.

The Future of Cattle Improvement.

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

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

Cattle Have Hydrophobia.

JEFFERSON, O. T., July 19.—(Special.) G. E. Dozier, a farmer living ten miles northwest of here has lost several cattle from hydrophobia. Dr. A. W. Sanders, territorial veterinarian, was called here a few days ago and pronounced that the trouble from which a whole herd was suffering. Five were dead and several others, it was believed, could not recover. It is supposed a mad dog got into the herd and bit the cattle.

The young man who is fired with an or resort to criminal practices in their efforts to make a hasty ascent the result must necessarily be disaster and ruin. Haste makes waste is an old saw ambition to rise in the world of commerce, first of all must exercise patience. In these time of hurry and bluster, our young men are apt to attempt to climb too fast. They are tempted to plunge into reckless speculation but it has been verified in the busy world about us so often that all must recognize its truth. Go slow, exercise patience, accept the best situation within reach, then be faithful and true to your employer, consider his interest and yours locked together. Don't whine or complain to others, be cheerful and hopeful.

Do your work as well as you can, make yourself useful to others, be patient if your efforts are not recognized as quickly as you think they should be, simply make an extra effort to please. If such a course is not recognized by the one you serve, sooner or later it will be by others and a better opportunity will come to you. Be careful however and make no change until you are convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that you are getting a better situation. Above all be honest and accurate, these qualities are highly praised and liberally rewarded in the commercial world. You may have the ability and education necessary for conducting an extensive business, but these facts must first be demonstrated.

You must show extraordinary abilities in the discharge of present duties before you can expect promotion, be patient and toil on merit will win its reward in due time.—Enid Echo.

Subscribe for the Inspector,

My Picture's Buried in a Soldiers Grave.

You have offered love and honor,
All that rank and wealth bestow,
Pleading for the fond devotion
None but the truest heart can know.
Ere I answer list a story
Sad as knighthood tale of yore;
For my sweetheart was a soldier
Duty called to a distant shore.

On, the anguish of that parting
Filled my soul with nameless dread;
But with manhood's stronger courage,
Strangely tender words he said:
"Though I wear the victor's laurels,
Or am numbered with the slain,
O'er my heart in life or death, love,
E'er your picture shall remain."

Long months passed; one day a message
From his captain came to tell
How he caught the falling banner,
Bore the flag until he fell.
Reverently his comrades raised him—
One faint smile—a gasp for breath—
And my picture, torn and crimsoned,
Pressed a heart now stilled in death.

Then think me not unkind or thoughtless
Of the pain I would spare you;
But my love complete was given
To a noble lad and true.

And in a far and southern country,
Where the palm and cypress wave,
O'er a heart so true, my picture's
Buried in a soldier's grave.

—By K. W.

R. B. Pittenger and Wm. Manker were arrested here and tried on July 30th for violation of the quarantine line in Blaine County last March. A plea of guilty was entered on two counts and the fine assessed \$100 each, which with costs amounted to \$439. The quarantine laws of Oklahoma must be obeyed.

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

Killing Late Weeds.

Few farmers of the central West can be said to engage in what might be called intensive farming in the proper sense of the term. One evidence of this is found in the strong weed growth that is seen on every hand, especially in cultivated crops. Most persons make it a practice to cultivate their corn three or four times or until the crop is so large that the two horses cultivator can no more be worked without breaking off some of the corn. When corn has been kept fairly clean until this period most persons consider their duty well done. In a general way it may be said that the work thus far must be commended, but the fact must not be lost sight of that the cultivation ordinarily is not carried far enough into the season, and as a consequence a heavy crop of weeds is produced in the fall, resulting in a profusion of seeding of the land to another crop of annual weeds. Possibly the foxtail, or June grass as it is frequently called, is the enemy that gives the most trouble in corn fields during the latter part of the season.

At first, if one is asked for the remedy, it may seem as though there is no remedy by which these late weeds may be kept in check, but to this we will reply that there is no question in our mind but what cultivation will be carried farther into the season in the future than has been the case in the past. We frankly admit that the two horse cultivator cannot be used after the corn has reached a certain height, but there is an opportunity then for the free use of the one found on comparatively few farms at the present time, although we look for its more general introduction in the future. Experiments conducted at the Iowa station resulted in an increased yield where the one horse cultivator was used once or twice after the crop had become so large as to prevent working the two horse plow. The increase in this case more than offset the labor, there being to the good the natural advantage of having the soil practically freed from these annual weeds. It is only by carrying out plans of this kind year after year, that we will finally come to that state when the soil can be made to produce maximum crops, it being given over entirely to the growth of economic over plans instead of having the fertility and water supply divided, part of it producing weeds and part of it other crops.

Toads are the gardener's best friends. They subsist entirely on insects and it requires an immense number of them to supply sufficient food. A single big toad will sit in one place and consume twenty or thirty large potato bugs in a few minutes. While snakes do some good by catching mice and a few injurious insects they do more harm by eating toads, therefore every snake should be promptly dispatched as soon as found. The little lizzards known as swifts, native on the plains everywhere in Colorado, are harmless creatures and great insect destroyers. They will catch and eat grasshoppers almost as large as themselves. The swifts and toads should be protected as well as the birds.

SANTA FE REDUCED RATES.

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

From the Markets

Kansas City Office, 289 Live Stock Exchange.

Kansas City Market Letter.

Kansas City, Mo., July 27, 1903.
SPECIAL TO LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR:

Live stock receipts at Kansas City last week were 27,301 cattle, 3,676 calves, 32,278 hogs, 12,156 sheep and 1051 horses and mules. The same week last year there arrived 43,506 cattle, 6,862 calves, 27,917 hogs, 18,932 sheep and 453 horses and mules.

Short supplies make a good market, and trade was quicker and prices better on all kinds of cattle. Calves caught the biggest raise, \$1.00 to \$1.50, and stockers and feeders next to the biggest, 30 to 60 cents, and closed strong. Native she stuff in good fresh gain 25 to 35 cents. Cannery were slow and medium grass cows made but a slight gain. Bulls were quite, but strong. The rise in prices started a free movement of grass and corn, or wintered, steers, which sold very satisfactorily. Top fat steers sold at \$5.40, and fair to good steers brought \$4.90 to \$5.20. All the packers are now free buyers of all kinds cattle and competition improved noticeably last week. Cows sold up to \$4.50 stockers \$4.00 and feeders \$4.40. Veal calves sold up to \$5.00 Friday.

Run to-day is liberal at 11,000, and the market on killing grades of cattle is 10 cents lower, 4,000 head of today's run are in the Quarantine division.

Trade is active and everything will be sold in good season. Stockers and feeders are about steady with last week's close. Top to-day for fat steers \$5.30.

Last week made a new low record for this year in hogs prices. Heavy hogs lost 10 to 20 cents, but light hogs, 120 to 180 pounds, were only a shade lower. Packing hogs sold Saturday from \$5.15 to \$5.25, and the market opens the work to-day with a further decline of 10 to 15 cents, \$5.17 12 is top to-day for medium to heavy hogs, and \$5.30 for pigs, with bulk of sales at \$5.05 to \$5.15. Compared with a year ago these prices are \$2.00 to \$2.35 lower. Some of the traders predict higher prices for hogs, as they are now on the same relative basis with corn, but of course, continued favorable corn weather may have a depressing influence on the price hogs.

Sheep receipts at Kansas showed some improvement last week, but are still inadequate for the wants of the packers. The proportion of muttons was heavy, and they are about steady with a week ago, though ewes are a little higher? Lambs gained 25 to 35 cents last week, and the general market is 10 cents higher to-day. Wethers are worth \$4.25, Ewes \$3.60, lambs \$5.90, stock and feeding sheep \$2.75 to \$3.25.

A satisfactory market ruled on horses last week. Shippers are advised to confine their efforts to rugged work horses, as these have the call just now. The mule market closed the week with a loss of \$5.00 per head. Big mules were also lower. Extreme range for fat mules \$45.00 \$180.00.

JNO. M. HAZELTON,
Live Stock Correspondent.

ST. JOSEPH MARKETS.

South St. Joseph, Mo., July 23.—Receipts of cattle this week have not only been moderate at South St. Joseph but at other points as well, which has been very beneficial to the market. The good fat light and medium beefs met with the most favor and sold mostly around 25 cents higher, as also did the well fattened heavier weights showing smoothness. The plain and roughish corn grades and common and medium grassy offerings did not sell so well as the above mentioned kinds, although values advanced 10 to 15 cents. Several droves of Kansas and Missouri cattle topped the market at 5 30, with the bulk of the offerings today selling at 4 90 and above. Native cows and heifers were in small quota and receipts were augmented by the arrival of Panhandle offerings, which averaged common to fair. The trend of prices was upward in sympathy with steers, a 10 to 15 cents gain being recorded for all grades above the canner order, which kinds sold to no better advantage. Fairly good dry-lot heifers sold at 4 60, with best kinds at 4 80. There was a good demand for stock cattle on the account of both country buyers and regular dealers which, combined with the improved fat cattle trade, caused a reaction of 10 to 15 cents in values, with yearlings at 4 10 and at 4 35.

Supplies on the quarantine side showed a sharp reduction with the last several weeks, with Texas the main contributor and Oklahoma and the Indian territory showing up with decreased supplies, which was attributed to the fact that shippers are holding back for better prices and not the fact local prices are not satisfactory, for they are as high, if not higher, than those prevailing at other points. The demand was good from all of the buyers, and steers advanced 10 to 15 cents with the good gain noted last week and cow stuff advanced about the same while calves are up 50 to 75 cents.

The reduced receipts of hogs and the good percentage of heavy weights and an increased number of old sows included in the receipts indicates that the hog supply has been heavily drawn on of late, and the future promise a much higher range of values, according to the experts. The decreased supplies enabled sellers to secure a good advance in prices towards the close of the week. The tops today were made at 5 50 with the bulk of sales at 5 35 to 5 45.

Placed in my hands For Sale or Exchange

For grade cattle or horses, 18 head of registered Hereford cattle as follows: 6 head cows, six years old; 5 yearling heifers, one bull, 6-year old, weighs 1800 lbs., a number one breeder; 6 suckling calves, (4 bulls and 2 heifers,) cows are bred again? These cows are from Scott & March herd. These are a number one lot of Herefords, owner cannot give them his attention. For particulars write

J. N. HARSHBURGER, Agent,
Lawrence, Kans.

The Kansas City Stock Yards

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

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

—INCLUDING HOUSES OF—

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

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

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

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V. P. & G. Mgr. Sec. & Treas. Genl. Mgr. Genl. Agent.

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

WHY ARE RESULTS SATISFACTORY ON
STOCK SHIPPED TO
CAMPBELL, HUNT & ADAMS,

LIVE STOCK SALESMEN, CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.
KANSAS CITY, MO., AND EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

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

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SIOUX CITY, IA.
SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Ship Your Cattle, Hogs and Sheep to

Hopkins-Kiely Com. Co.,

Kansas City Stock Yards,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Miscellaneous

A Deed of the Pen.

Grave on the minds children, sing to the souls of men,
Not of the charging legions fierce, but over and again
This newer, nobler legend: Here was a deed of the pen.

Of old have the books been laden with records of bloody hordes,
Of serfs whose name was legion, dead for the feudal lords;
Our voice of God was the bugle, our idols the unsheathed sword.

Of old have the nations listened, with faces shrunken and white,
To the silence of homes where dead men lay—after the bitter fight;
Of old have the trophies shriveled to naught, when the widow cried in the night.

Let the new books be opened, let the new tale be told,
The better picture be painted, fit for the frame of gold,
The dawn of the greater glory, the death of the idols old

Sing of the smiling region where the gates are ever wide,
Our loved Louisiana, where plenty and peace abide,
Our land of the smiling harvests, for which no man has died.

Grave on the minds of the children, sing to the souls of men,
Voice it, O priest and poet, this nobler tale again,
This legend of rare, new beauty: Here was a deed of the pen.

(Copyright, 1903.) LOUIS DODGE.

A Sensible Farmer.

In an address before a farmer's association one of the speakers said:
"As a rule the farmer has no firmer friends than the country press. The home paper is distinctly the farmer's own paper, supported directly and indirectly by farmers who compose the backbone of the printer's subscription list and largely for what the enterprising merchant advertises. Now, brother, let us not forget our friends. Let us see that our subscription is paid up to the first of January of each year and a year in advance if we can afford it. The man or the paper that fights my battles shall have my support. Another thing, the merchants who advertise are the ones who make it possible for us to get a good local paper, and the men or firms who are too penurious to advertise and help support the local press have no right to the farmers' patronage. I propose hereafter to go to live advertiser and a man who will do his share in supporting the local press, thus contributing to my support, rather than buy of a man who proposes to take all and give nothing in return. If farmers as a class would support their friends, the other fellow would soon go out of business."

A man without self-restraint is like a barrel without hoops, and tumbles to pieces.

Kaffir Corn As A Grain Crop.

There is a difference of opinion as to which is the superior fodder crop, Kaffir corn or sorghum, in areas where the rain-fall is light, but there is unanimity of opinion as to which is the superior crop when grown for grain. Kaffir corn will almost in every instance given a larger yield of grain than sorghum. The lateness of the season this year in some sections, due to heavy rainfalls, has necessitated seeding a larger area of these crops. During eleven years at the Kansas Experiment Station Kaffir corn gave an average yield of forty-six bushels per acre, while during the same period corn gave an average yield of thirty-four and one-half bushels. It was found at that station that a bushel of Kaffir corn made 10.6 pounds of pork while a bushel of corn made 11.9 pounds. Taking the yield and the feeding value into consideration, it was found that an acre of Kaffir corn would produce 487 pounds. It was found that while Kaffir corn is eaten by hogs at first with great relish, yet after a period of three or four weeks they tire of it and require a mixed ration.

In view of the great feeding value of Kaffir corn grain as indicated above, we desire to call attention to the importance of this crop as one that may be seeded late in the season after the regular time for the planting of corn has passed. In the southern half of the corn belt there is no reason why this crop cannot be seeded even up to the middle of July with reasonable expectation that a fair crop will be produced. No man should be discouraged and allow his land to remain idle for a season when there is recourse to such quickly maturing crops as Kaffir corn and sorghum.

How to Boil Water.

Washington Post.

"To boil water is the simplest thing in the world," said the steward at one of the leading hotels of Washington, "but how to boil it is quite another thing. I believe we have the name of having the best coffee of any hotel in this city. Of course we use good coffee, but, let me tell you, much of the praise is due to the fact that the water with which to make the coffee has been properly boiled. The secret in boiling water is just this: Always use fresh water and let the kettle be warm before the cold, sparkling fluid is put into it. The fire should be quick, so that the water will boil at once, and the water should be removed from the fire the instant boiling point is reached and poured upon the coffee or tea, or whatever beverage is in demand, immediately. So many people make the mistake of permitting the kettle to remain over the fire, where the water steams and simmers away, wasting the good water in vapor. Those who drink hot water before breakfast, as many do, should insist on the use of fresh water and have it served as soon as boiled."

Doctors say, however, that to kill germs in suspicious water boiling should last about five minutes.

St. Joseph Stock Yards Company

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

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

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS

G. F. Swift, President Jno. Donovan, V. P. & Gen. Mgr.
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**CAPACITY 3,000 CATTLE,
5,000 HOGS.**

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

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

Healy & Co.,

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

Market Reports furnished.

Union Stock Yards. **WICHITA, KANS.**

SPECIAL NOTICE: All business sent to us will have our personal attention. We solicit a trial and will do our best to merit your trade.

Union Liv Stock Commission Co.

Money always on hand to loan to cattle feeders....

A. B. Moore Manager,
Union Stock Yards. **Wichita, Kans.**

National Live Stock Commission Co.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

"OUR SERVICE THE BEST"

Ship Us Your Hogs. It Will Pay You

Market Advice Gladly Furnished.

Write Us Wire Us. Ship Us.

Womens' Department

Devoted to the Makers of Our Homes, the Bulwark of this Grand, Sublime and All-Powerful Nation

By "Aunt Kate"

An interesting protege of Uncle Sam's is the Red Moon Boarding School at Hammon, O. T. Established in 1897, at a cost of \$22,000, this school is proving an incalculable blessing to the young Indians whose heads and hands (and perhaps hearts) it educates.

Nothing is lacking in the efforts made to teach these young people all the accomplishments of civilization. The school room is furnished with abundant apparatus of the most approved kind. The latest maps, charts and kindred aids to learning, all of the pale-face's creation, are unfolded

are permitted to come in and take their children home with them for a half holiday. Doubtless there are happy times in the tepees on those occasions.

On Sunday mornings the school children go to Sunday School in the Mennonite church near by, and listen soberly to the words of the Missionary. The expenses of the Mission, of course, are borne by the Mennonite church and it is in no way connected with the Government.

The girls in the school are taught skill in kitchen and laundry by a cook and a laundress specially employed



RED MOON SCHOOL.

before the wondering twinklers of the little redskins, and the school room piano returns exquisite strains to the touch of taper brown fingers which but for the white man's intervention would have been knobbed and calloused in the business of skinning buffalo beeves for some painted and befeathered buck.

As indoors and air of attractiveness prevails, so out of doors the eye is pleased by well-kept grounds. The verandas are covered with luxuriant plants in profusion of bloom.

The dormitories are large, airy and well lighted. Looking out from the windows one can see groups of tepees,

for that purpose. In the sewing room they are taught to do all kinds of sewing, both hand and machine. One can see there their work, from heaps of wearing apparel to stacks of quilt blocks. In dormitory, dining room and kitchen all the girls, little and large, do their daily share in every task. In course of time some degree of proficiency is attained and their work becomes of real assistance.

Perhaps the occupation most interesting to the onlooker is that of bread-making. This is a truly wonderful and tedious process to the Indian girl, from the starting of the yeast to its progress through each stage, the



CHEYENNE GIRLS BAKING.



INDIANS IN SCHOOL ROOM.

where these children's parents live. The view emphasizes the contrast between civilized and uncivilized life.

"How do they take to these advantages?" one asks, surveying the white iron beds with their immaculate coverings and hygienic surroundings.

"Quite well at first," replies the lady in charge. "But they soon tire of it and want to go back to the life of the tepee."

Which shows how hard it is to civilize the savage! Inbred tendencies of successive generations are tenacious things.

On Sunday afternoons the parents

mixing and moulding of the snowy dough and on until taken from the oven in large, light loaves, delicately browned, when the culinary regions are permeated with the delightful odor of wholesome, home-made bread!

Steady, sturdy Indian girls! Placidly indifferent to the gaze of onlookers, they soberly pursue the even tenor of their way through whatever task is set for them. Apparently imperturbable, they surprise one with a wary glance occasionally, or a flash of defiance from keen eyes, or perchance a mischievous smile lights up the dusky face and makes one immediately pronounce the Indian lassie more than a little bit charming.

INTERNATIONAL SUNSHINE SOCIETY.

"Have you had a kindness shown? Pass it on."

Do the readers of our page want a "Sunshine Corner" in it? Or do they think they would like to be members of the Sunshine Society? In either case, write about it to Aunt Mary or to the Junior Superintendent, Mrs. F. W. Baumhoff, 3465 Park Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Everyone heartily enjoys being a Sunshiner.

REARING CHILDREN.

Firmness cannot too soon enter baby's life. From birth it develops its little whims to attract your attention to it. How quickly it learns its cry will bring you to its side. If rocked, carried or held for every whim, you must continue to do so. If thirsty, a few teaspoonfuls of water will relieve it, a change of position or its meal. If in pain, all relief possible should be given, otherwise a few crying-spells will soon settle the baby's case, whether spoilt forever or a sweet and good natured cherub, as it will be if cheerfully, lovingly but firmly handled.

Childish stubbornness, wilfulness and selfishness can be conquered by not gratifying every little wish or whim. In case of misdemeanor or mischief, talk first, try to reason with it; if punishment is promised for repetition of same, do so, or call yourself the loser, for your word will be ever after doubted. If from babyhood loving, gentle kindness, unselfishness and courtesy are sown, they will bear fruit.

Keep them children as long as possible; pure in mind, heart and habits. Make them companions, and have environments pure, good, healthy, cheerful and elevating, then the

future will see good men and women.

It takes a wise mother to know the happy medium, to rule by love rather than by fear of her, as no two children are alike. Love rules the world.

Clara Estelle Baumhoff.

"You can't appreciate home till you've left it, money till it's spent, your wife till she's joined a woman's club, nor Old Glory till you see it hanging on a broom stick on the shanty of a consul in a foreign town."

—O. Henry in July McClure's.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

When you see a woman pause before the outer door and make mysterious passes with her arms, flourishing them over her head, forward, outward and back, before a hasty entrance to the house, do not vainly imagine that she is performing signs and ceremonies before some mystical shrine. She is only shooing away flies.

We overheard a man say, (a few days ago, somewhere—perhaps at a restaurant!) "Have you ever noticed how a woman can eat anything better than a man can? They are not half so particular as men are. Why, I can remember distinctly how my grandmother, my aunts, my mother, wife and in fact all my female relatives enjoyed cold or rehashed victuals and took from choice the bony pieces of chicken, and actually relished many old things that would have been distasteful to me. It's a fact that—"

"Enough said!" interrupted a woman at the same table, (pity she wasn't his wife!) "What you say only proves man's selfishness and lack of ability. When you see the state of affairs you've depicted, it is another proof that woman is more

WOMENS' DEPARTMENT

(Continued.)

self-sacrificing than man. She simply eats any old thing because she thinks somebody in the family must. She says nothing, and selfish man is satisfied and rewards her by saying he has superior taste. That's all!"

Cooking is fast becoming a fad. Rich girls and girls poor but proud alike are gayly learning the business of pots and pans since it has been given a place in the various departments of "domestic science." It is a good thing to learn. Some slight knowledge of cookery is a necessary and rarely dangerous thing. As usual, the wise, practical and philanthropic Helen Gould has stepped to the front and established a cooking school in New York, providing for the free instruction of poor girls in that city. Future generations will rejoice because in the year 1903 cooking was dragged up from the drudgery of being merely an adjunct to living and made a fashionable fad.

More funny things happen at an annual school election than at any other similar kind of circus calendared. Perhaps it is because this is the one great occasion when men think women's votes worth anything and as a consequence the poor creatures' heads are turned until they cannot see straight. One of those occasions came to its yearly pass last month in a certain live town of the west. However, it was not generally supposed the woman's votes would be needed. Everything was quiet, the men said. It was the men said, also, there would be "no opposition" to anything. When the hour came for election of officers the fun began. Some "opposition" developed in the shape of a "dark horse" with an unexpected squad of voters on his side. Then! Oh, it was then that men, horses, carriages and even the city's one bus and drays—sallied forth excitedly to bring the women in. And the women—obliging creatures!—went, most of them. "I won't go, not a step!" declared one. "If I cannot vote at all elections I won't vote at a little school district meeting. My vote's good enough to go for state and national officers and until you grant me that right you may go without it for other occasions." Another said, "I vote on every occasion, no matter how small. Let's show'em we're glad to vote and do some good in small elections; perhaps they will accord us the privilege in great ones by and by." This is not meant for a dissertation upon the subject of suffrage, but there's one thing yet to add, at the risk of breaking over paragraphical limitations. When lords of the ballot want the votes of their ladies they should ISSUE PERMITS in timely advance. Ladies do not like to be hustled to the polls in unbelted array. If I were looking for a strong argument in favor of "female suffrage," I would need to go no farther than this recent school election, where society's best appeared with collars unbuttoned, hair disarranged, faces powdered in spots, some in Mother Hubbards and tea-jackets, all because of their loyalty to the dear men whose political ambitions suddenly inspired them to see the value of a good woman's vote.

Oklahoma at Worlds Fair

Corn 22 feet high, Oats six feet tall, watermelons weighing 100 pounds. These are only three of the many products that will comprise a small part of the exhibit of Oklahoma Territory at the World's Fair in St. Louis.

Oklahoma produces in large quantities cotton, corn and wheat, and it is her boast that no other State or Territory in the Union can furnish a soil that can grow these important crops equally well.

Oklahoma's building on the plateau of States occupies an advantageous position between the New York and Colorado State Buildings. The cornerstone was laid with appropriate ceremonies during the dedication ceremonies of the Exposition on May 2nd. Governor Ferguson and his staff, and many prominent citizens from Oklahoma participated.

The building is 72 feet square and two stories high. It is a combination of the Spanish and Moorish architecture. The main entrance on the south is reached by passing beneath seven arches supported by six pillars of granite and marble quarried in Oklahoma. A flight of broad granite steps leads up to a porch, the entire length of the building and fifteen feet deep. The porch on the second floor is of the same size but is more enclosed. The building is of wood, the exterior and interior walls being plastered with Oklahoma cement. The roof is of red tile and in front the expanse is relieved with an attic feature. The interior is richly finished in the natural woods of the territory, highly polished. The house will contain reception rooms, and rooms for the Governor and for members of the commission.

In the Palace of Agriculture a typical Oklahoma barn will be constructed entirely of grass grown in the territory. The grasses will be pressed into bales the size of blocks of stones from which the best barns in the territory are built. The roof will be thatched with the various grains and alfalfa. In the yard in front of the barn will stand a buffalo constructed entirely of grasses, life size. On the interior of the barn will be Oklahoma's unrivaled wheat display. One thousand samples from as many different points will be grouped, with the products named and addresses affixed. Not one sample will be shown that will not make 60 pounds to the bushel.

In the agricultural exhibit, among other wonderful things shown, will be a stalk of corn 22 feet long. Oklahomans claim that this is the longest corn stalk ever grown. Oats, too, will be shown, that are six feet long, that yield 100 bushels to the acre.

Kafir corn, a product of great commercial value, will be an interesting feature of the display. This peculiar grain partakes of the characteristics of both wheat and corn and in a measure can take the place of either or both. It grows four and six feet tall, and in the field looks not unlike corn. The grain is in a cluster at the top where the corn tassel grows. It is round and white, a trifle larger than the ordinary grain of wheat. Kafir corn makes a splendid feed for stock. Threshed, the grain is an ideal food for poultry and made into flour it can be baked into wholesome and good-tasting bread.

Starting facts will be revealed in Oklahoma's exhibit in the Horticultur

Palace. Lemons, pineapples and bananas will be features. Of course, these do not grow out in the open all the year round, but the fruit shown never will have seen the interior of a hothouse. The plants are grown in tubs and for about three months in the year are moved indoors. Lemons that weigh 15 ounces have been produced this way in Oklahoma and they will be shown at the World's Fair.

Watermelons grow there to enormous size. They frequently weigh 100 pounds. All of the usual fruits will be preserved and shown in glass jars, and fresh fruit will be shown in the horticulture display every day from the time the exposition opens on April 30, until the close, December 1, 1904. Strawberries are in their prime May 1st, and peaches are in season up to December 1st. In between these dates, dewberries, raspberries, cherries, plums, apricots, pears, apples, canteloupes, etc., have their season.

In the mineral department Oklahoma has some interesting things to show. Plaster cement and plaster of paris are found in rich deposits in many parts of the territory. Many thousands of acres of land are covered with salt in the northwestern part of the territory. At certain seasons of the year Salt Creek, which is fed by a chain of springs, overflows, and when the water recedes the ground is covered with thick deposits of coarse salt that reminds one of a northern field after a heavy snow fall. The water from the salt springs is so impregnated that it yields 50 per cent of pure salt.

Oklahoma has a fund of \$60,000 already appropriated and enterprising citizens stand ready to increase this amount if it be deemed necessary. The Oklahoma Building will cost \$15,000. It was designed by A. J. Miller, an El Reno architect.

The Oklahoma commission is as follows: Joseph Meitertgen, Chairman, Enid; Otto A. Shuttee, Treasurer, El-Reno; Fred L. Wenner, Secretary, Kingfisher, and Prof. Charles N. Gould, O. E. Hull and Harry E. Hoover.

Happy Hits

Whoever makes home seem to the young dearer and more happy is a public benefactor.

A proud man is seldom a grateful man, for he never thinks he gets as much as he deserves.

That cannot be a healthy condition in which few prosper and the great mass are drudges.

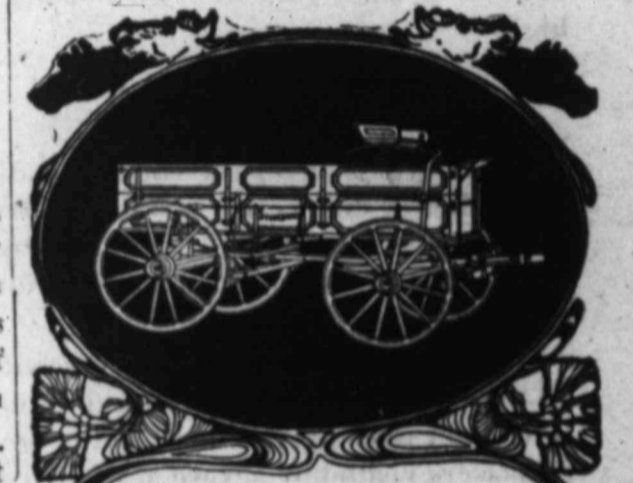
Some men are so miserly that they won't even pay another a compliment.

Newspapers are the schoolmasters of the common people. That endless book, the newspaper, is our national glory.

One of the original tendencies of the human mind, fundamental and universal, is the love of other people's private affairs.

The coyote is hunted upon all occasions and by devious and sundry meth-

ods. As the cowboy careers along the plains he pops at it with his six-shooter. The wise ranchman has a shotgun or rifle hanging in a convenient place awaiting the appearance of a coyote near the ranch house. The hunter of more choice game never misses a shot at a coyote, while there are professionals who do little else but pursue it from one year's end to another. Besides there are organized hunts inaugurated in settled communities for both pleasure and profit, when a large scope of the country is swept clean and the coyotes falling into the meshes of the hunt are dispatched and their skins tanned for rugs and doormats. Then animals are baited with poisoned meat. This method of destruction is not only used by ranchmen but by persons who make a business of killing coyotes for a living.



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Impartial Time bestows none in passing on vehicles. Each is judged by its fitness and the service rendered. It is through more than half a century's duty that

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have acquired the good opinion of all users. The verdict is that they are staid, staunch, dependable goods, that give full value everywhere and always. There's variety and fitness for all service, good taste, style, and above all, Honesty in Make and Material. You are entitled to these things for your money. The place where you are sure of getting them is the Studebaker local dealer. Catalogue and particulars sent direct on request.

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<p>Manufacturer's prices on agricultural implements, vehicles, harness, groceries, clothing and everything for kitchen, house, barn and farm. Write for free 480 page prepaid catalogue.</p> <p>THE UNITED MAIL ORDER CO., 529 DELAWARE ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.</p>		

Live Stock Conditions — Continued.

Losses by disease among stock have been less than in years. The calf increase will be 10 to 15 per cent above normal and the lamb increase 20 per cent above. Receipts of feeders and stock cattle from the West show a marked improvement over former years. The receipts of live stock at the St. Louis yards up to June 1, show an increase of 40,000 cattle, 60,000 hogs, 60,000 sheep and 15,000 horses and mules over last year up to the same period. The approximate live stock census of the state is, cattle 2,000,000, sheep 500,000. The wool clip is placed at 3,000,000 pounds and selling at 16 to 20 cents according to grade. Money is reasonably plentiful. Hogs have paid well. Stock hogs high.

Better Times Ahead.

Reports from over the country indicate a better chance for profits to live stock raisers according to a bulletin by C. F. Martin, summarized the situation at present is as follows:

Western ranges have been overcrowded the past winter. The weather continued dry until May, when certain sections were visited by severe storms, resulting in heavy losses to both cattle and sheep, which were weakened by the continued drouth. There was great scurrying about for hay and prices in some sections went up to \$20. This year is seeing more renting and fencing of state lands and more forage crops planted than ever before in the history of the stock industry of the West.

In many sections the cattle men are reducing their herds, because of the short range, and the consequence will be fewer cattle but a far better quality. Sheepmen are, in the main, holding on, and many of them are securing rights of some sort to their range. The nomadic herds are meeting with greater obstructions and objections and there are signs that the settlement of the public domain question will soon be brought about.

There is promise that the State of Kansas will feed more cattle in 1903 than ever before in the history of the state. This applies to hogs as well.

The unusually late and wet spring greatly delayed corn planting in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana, but at this date a good harvest is assured, and there promises to be a great demand for feeders this fall. There is plenty of feed, plenty of pasture and plenty of money, and stockraisers, encouraged by assurance of good prices, will invest extensively in the business.

Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and New York are in splendid condition, and good times for the live stock industry is inscribed clear across the continent from New York to the Colorado line. Even the flood lands in Missouri and Kaw river bottoms have had from 4 to 10 feet of water over them, yet they are now in growing corn fields.

In the South, particularly South Carolina and Louisiana, the live stock industry is making steady advances by the introduction of purebred stock.

Owing to the dry fall, the long winter and late spring the markets east were early crowded with shipments from the West and there was a weakening in prices. At this date, with feed-lot stock being held close for finish there is a firming up of prices and a profitable trade is therefore to be

expected this fall.

The shipments north, of cattle from Texas, New and Old Mexico have been very heavy, in some instances unprecedented. In three weeks of the early part of the shipping season, 100,000 head passed through El Paso alone.

Suggestions To Hay Raisers.

The season is close at hand when you should consider the matter of providing the necessary tools for handling your hay crop. The matter of securing new tools is frequently delayed until the work is absolutely needed, the purchaser not considering the fact that it takes some time to get delivery from the manufacturer, and loss of time means loss of money.

In the past it was considered that baling hay was only profitable where the crop was large, and with the intention of shipping. It has come to be a recognized fact however, that there is economy, and consequent profit in baling hay, whether the crop is to be shipped or used for feeding purposes. For shipment baling is an absolute necessity. The economical points of having the crop baled for feeding or storage purposes, are readily admitted, viz: Ease of handling. No loss from exposure or transporting. Saving of space. Destruction by fire almost an impossibility. According to the statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the hay crop is the most valuable crop raised in this country. Under these circumstances, modern methods should be employed in handling it. Do not wait for your neighbor to get a press, get one yourself.

The Kansas City Hay Press Co., of Kansas City, Mo. have been for twenty years as leaders in the manufacture of hay baling machinery. Their line is very extensive, presses being offered for hand, horse, or steam power. From these numerous styles the purchaser has no difficulty in selecting a machine to suit his needs. Every press they make is absolutely guaranteed, and each in its class is unexcelled by anything on the market. It will pay the reader to send for their catalogue.

This Company also make a line of Standard Scales, of guaranteed accuracy and durability.

Their gasoline engine made in different sizes is adapted to all farm purposes, and has become very popular in the last few years owing to its economical and durable features. Write them for prices, term and further particulars.

Refer to this paper when making inquiries.

United Confederate Veterans'

Indian Territory Reunion August 6, 7, 8, 1903 Durant, I. T. Elaborate and final arrangements are being made for the annual reunion of the Indian Territory Confederate Veterans, which takes place here on Aug. 6, 7 and 8 of this year. The event will take place in a lovely grove just north of town. A couple of pretty lakes, furnished with boats and bath houses, are embraced in the reunion grounds, which makes the place an ideal spot for carrying out the extensive program and entertaining the old soldiers who will come. Every necessary preparation is being made to give the veterans a royal good time.

The executive committee has pur-

chased \$1,600 worth of cooking and sleeping equipments, all of the outfit used at the Texas Confederate reunion at Dallas last year. Plates for a thousand will be spread and blankets, cots and pillows will be in abundance—enough to sleep fully a thousand soldiers, to say nothing of the many homes and hotels that will receive honored guests.

Something near forty beehives have been secured, to which will be added plenty of bread, cakes, pies, etc.—everything that an old soldier would desire to eat. Arrangements are being made to care for and entertain 15,000 people.

The amusement features will be very extensive and elaborate. Prominent speakers of Texas, the Territory and Oklahoma will come, among whom will be Senator Thos. Gore of Lawton, Okla., Henry M. Furman, of Ardmore, I. T., and Hon. Stump Ashby of Smithfield, Texas.

There will be high diving, balloon ascensions, broncho busting, roping contests, a gorgeous display of fireworks in connection with the grand spectacular extravaganza, "The Fall of Nero," introducing 150 cavalymen and 400 participants in Grecian and Roman attire. There will be ancient Roman lancers and Roman dancers. A stupendous chorus, comprising 400 voices, will render daily on the ground an elaborate musical program.

Arrangements are now being perfected to give an Old Fiddler's contest and burlesque old Virginia reels. The Merchants Band of Durant, eighteen pieces, will render music for the reunion and other events of the occasion.

A troop of cavalry, escorting Gen. Gentry, will arrive from the Creek Nation. There will be about two hundred people and as many horses. They will be transferred by rail, requiring thirty two cars—a full train. Miss Leota Crabtree of Eufaula has been appointed sponsor for the Creek Nation, with Miss Monahwee of Holdenville as the chief maid of honor. Gen. Cabell and his daughter, Mrs. Kate Cabell-Curry, of Dallas, Tex., will be present and assist in the program.

The important features of amusement will be the Indian "green-corn" dances and Indian ball playing. Something over fifty full-blood Choctaws will participate in the event.

The Durant Maroons will play a three-game series of ball with the Denton, Tex., during the reunion days.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas and St. Louis and San Francisco Railways will run special trains for the occasion, offering a rate of one fare plus 50c. from all Indian Oklahoma Territory points, and an effort is now being made to have the same rate apply from all Texas points. A rate of one fare, plus \$2, has been secured from all points in Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas. Tickets on sale August 4, limited to twenty-one days for return.

Durant invites everybody, soldiers and all good citizens, to come and enjoy the festivities. The gates will be wide open and a warm welcome extended to the old soldiers, the farmers, the town people.

A stabled cow should never be without a lump of salt, as it is not only an agreeable condiment, but it often prevents her losing her appetite, and contributes materially to her health.

The Farm Boys.

There is no one factor that is tending more to injure many of our farming sections, than the influx of the boys from the farm to the already crowded city. It is not because there is not work enough for the boys to do on the farm, but the inducements to the average farm boy are not always what they should be. The parents are often to blame for the dissatisfaction on the part of the boys. Give the boys a chance. Let them have a plot of ground to plant as their own or a part interest in some phase of the farm work. Teach them to understand that they are fitted for thinking and not drudgery, and intermingle these two features on the farm, until the boy is brought to see that there is much to learn in the farm work and that there are bright prospects connected with it. Talk over plans with him. Let him know there is something in the old farm, and above all, don't bring your discouragement to him or let him be led to think you are dissatisfied with your lot. Nothing will discourage the boy more than to think that the parents are dissatisfied with the farm life, or that it is but a life of hardship, for if such a condition exists it would be just as well for the boy to go to the city and the parents with him.

True there is much hard work on the well kept farm; work not only to be done with the hands, but with the brain as well. This is equally true in any line of business, we care not what it may be. Good things come to us often by "hard knocks," but the successful ones tell us, that overcoming the hard knocks was the making of them.

The boy on the farm following the plow spends much time in thinking. We know that some of the best thinking we ever did was when we were following the plow, and if the mind is directed toward the farm work and things pertaining to farm life in which the boy is interested, such as the soil, the birds, the growing things in nature the longing for the hot and dusty city will become a secondary consideration.

And you, my boy, are you making the most of your opportunities? We know that you are ambitious. We have been there ourselves, and such a feeling is natural and is worthy of admiration; it signifies advancement, and it is advancement, provided it is guided in the right channels. The farm is the place for you nine times out of ten. Did you ever stop to think that less than ten per cent of those who engage in business enterprises in our large cities fail? Only a small percentage of those in the professions are making more than a bare living. Don't get discouraged, Remember "tis daybreak everywhere." Study the line of work that you are daily engaged in; read, reflect and seek information. Take an interest in the Farmer's Institutes; look into things; find out the why's and wherefore's; and step by step the beauties of the farm life and the contrast to the dusty city will be apparent as the years roll by.—Successful Farmer.

CORN HARVESTERS. It cuts and throws it in pile. One man and one horse cuts equal to a corn binder. Price \$12. Circulars free. NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., LINCOLN Ks.

Our Friend, The Pig.—Continued.

of the otherwise most perfect swine. There are defects which breeders should strive to overcome by selection, mating and properly balanced diet. Animals so vitally weak in one part are likely to have kindred weakness in other parts that no careful breeder wishes to possess or propagate.

Abundant hair, lively and somewhat fine and soft, growing out of a pliable skin, which is neither thick nor papery, and free from mangy conditions, tell the story of robust health, vigour, thrift and active circulation.

The ideal pig should not be too sleepy and sluggish, nor, on the other hand, restless and uneasy. Free action and a bright, sprightly manner are signs of good digestion and good health. If he is a comfortable, good-natured, friendly fellow, wide awake, disposed to visit with his owner, instead of running away from him, and has the other points mentioned, he can scarcely fail to be a joy to his possessor, and approximate, in the eyes of many of us, a thing of beauty.—F. D. Coburn.

NOTES.

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

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

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

It requires 11 per cent more feed to produce good gains in winter than in summer. Hogs weighing from 115 to 155 pounds consume in winter 516 lbs. of grain or its equivalent to make 100 pounds of gain, while in summer the same gain only requires 467 pounds of feed. This experiment was conducted at the Danish experiment station of Copenhagen. In that country the winters are less severe than in the northern U. S. and the summers are cooler.

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

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

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

Praise for Oklahoma

The Ponca City Courier indulges in the following praise for Oklahoma:

Oklahoma has practically completed her most bountiful harvest and as her farmers haul the binder from the yellow fields of stubble and turn to view the long rows of golden grain in the shock instinctively they begin mentally speculating upon the value of the crop. The further the speculation proceeds, the firmer the conviction becomes that Oklahoma as an agricultural region is distinctly in a class by itself and wholly without a peer under the sun. The uniform size of a farm in Oklahoma 160 acres under cultivation. In the wheat belt, which embraces at least one half of her total area, 100 acres of wheat means an average of 2,500 bushels, worth on the market 60 cents a bushel. It requires no adept in mathematics to demonstrate that the value of the wheat crop alone is substance \$1,500. Any Oklahoma farmer of intelligence and industry will make the remaining sixty acres of his farm produce enough corn, oats, fruits, garden truck and live stock to sustain the family and pay the incidental expense, there by netting him in profits the value of the wheat crop. Indeed, it is the rule rather than the exception that the profits are added to form the value of the diversified products the aggregate of which runs into big money in many cases. In consequence of this productivity of soil, accessibility of market, cheapness of farm land and prudence in managing it is no uncommon thing for the Oklahoma farmer to clear enough in one season of farming to pay for his farm. The second season enables him to build a comfortable home and otherwise improve his place, and the third sees him starting a bank account which grows and multiplies as the years advance.

A man who does not love praise is not a full man.

STOCK BRANDS.

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

ISHMAEL & RUDOLPH.



P. O. Kiowa, Kas.
Range on Buffalo, in Woodward county.

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

A. L. McPHERSON & SONS.



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

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

WHITE & SWEARINGEN.

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



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

T. C. SHOEMAKER.

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



10 on left side

F. D. WEBSTER.



P. O. Address, Gage Oklahoma.

Range, on Little Wolf east and south of Gage.

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

GEO. W. CARR.

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



BRAND OF CATTLE.

I On Left Hip. **7** On Left Hip.
All calves are branded same as cattle.
BRAND OF HORSES.
I On left thigh.
Location of range same as cattle.

J. L. SIMPSON, Hammond, Okla.



S left shoulder and side.
S left shoulder and hip
S left loin
S left side

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

M. C. CAMPBELL.

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



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

MILLARD WORD.



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

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

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

7 on left thigh.

Uncle Sam says it's all right

Uncle Sam, in the person of ten of his government officials, is always in charge of every department of our distillery. During the entire process of distillation, after the whiskey is stored in barrels in our warehouses, during the seven years it remains there, from the very grain we buy to the whiskey you get, Uncle Sam is constantly on the watch. We dare not take a gallon of our own whiskey from our own warehouse unless he says it's all right. And when he does say so, that whiskey goes direct to you, with all its original strength, richness and flavor, carrying a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE of PURITY and AGE, and saving the dealers' enormous profits. That's why HAYNER WHISKEY is the best for medicinal purposes. That's why it is preferred for other uses. That's why we have over a quarter of a million satisfied customers. That's why YOU should try it. Your money back if you're not satisfied.

Direct from our distillery to YOU
Saves Dealers' Profits! Prevents Adulteration!

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PURE SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE

4 FULL QUARTS \$3.20 EXPRESS PREPAID

We will send you FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for \$3.20, and we will pay the express charges. Try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever used or can buy from anybody else at any price, send it back at our expense, and your \$3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. Just think that offer over. How could it be fairer? If you are not perfectly satisfied, you are not out a cent. Better let us send you a trial order. If you don't want four quarts yourself, get a friend to join you. We ship in a plain sealed case, no marks to show what's inside.

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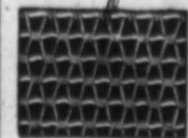
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