

The LIVESTOCK



INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

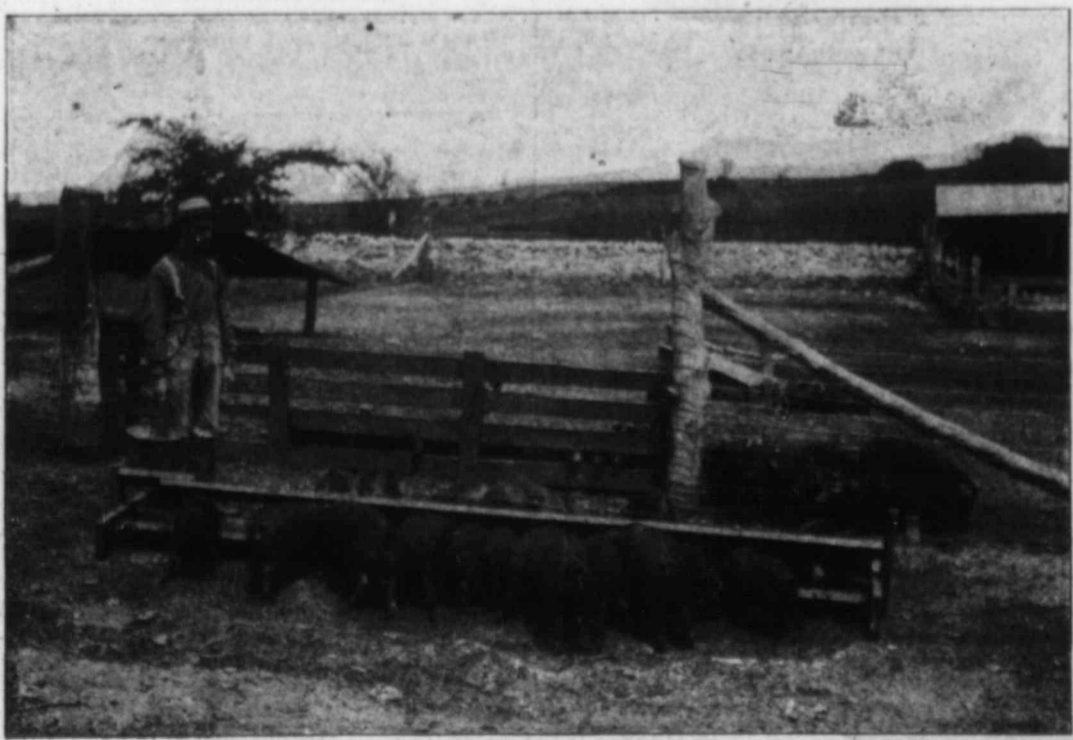
Seventh Year.
Number 10

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

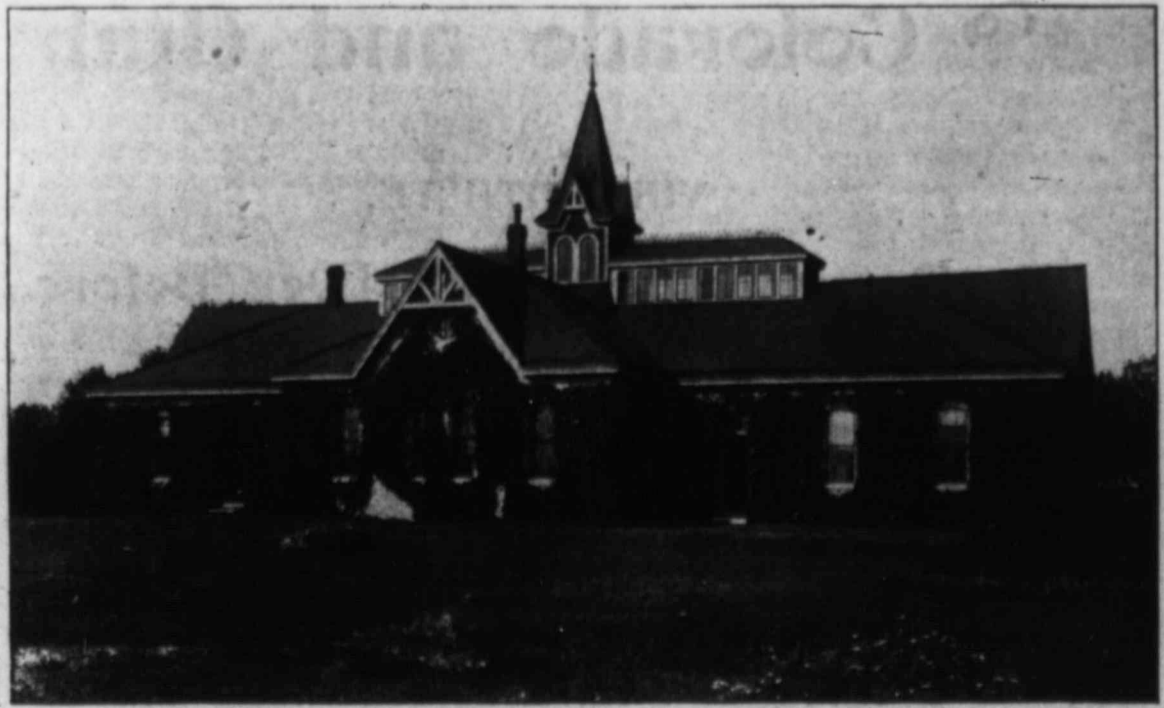
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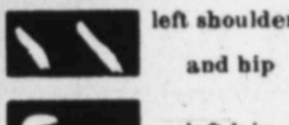
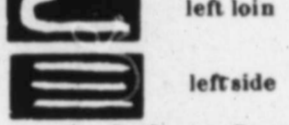
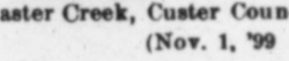
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A. L. MCPHERSON & SONS.

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.


J. L. SIMPSON, Hammond, Okla.

 left shoulder and side.
 left shoulder and hip
 left loin
 left side
Range, East Quartermaster Creek, Custer County, Okla. (Nov. 1, '99)

M. C. CAMP BELL.

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



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

T. C. SHOEMAKER.

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




OTHER BRANDS:




10 on left side


F. D. WEBSTER.

P. O. Address, Gage Oklahoma. Range, on Little Wolf east and south of Gage.



 On left jaw of all young stock.

18 on left hip.


 On left hip or shoulder.

 On left hip.


HORSE BRANDS:

 On left shoulder.

MILLARD WORD.

P. O. Address, Grand Day County, Oklahoma. Range, on South Canadian, Red Bluff and Mosquito creeks, in Day county.


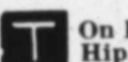
Ear mark: Crop the left and swallow-fork the right.

 on left thigh.

GEO. W. CARR.


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


BRAND OF CATTLE.

 On Left Hip.  On Left Hip.

All calves are branded same as cattle.

BRAND OF HORSES.

 On left thigh.


Location of range same as cattle.

W. B. GRIMES, JR.

Range in Clark, Meade and Comanche counties.
P. O. Address, Ashland, Kansas.

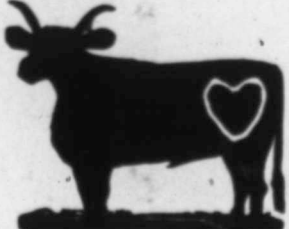

OTHER BRANDS:

 On Right Hip.

Horse Brand, Left Shoulder. 

Horse range same as cattle.

ISHMAEL & RUDOLPH.

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


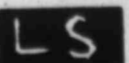
EARMARKS: crop and split left. Horses: branded heart on left shoulder.


WHITE & SWEARINGEN.

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

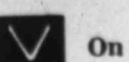


OTHER BRANDS.

 On right side, seven under bit each ear.

 On both sides.

HORSE BRANDS.

 On right shoulder.

\$20 a week

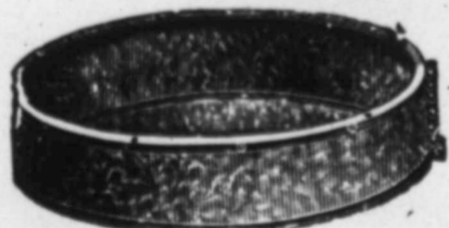
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The Live Stock Inspector

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO
LIVE STOCK INTERESTS

VOL. 7. No. 10.

WOODWARD, OKLA., AUGUST 15, 1901

Subscription, \$1.00

FEEDING WHEAT TO LIVE STOCK.

The Kansas Experience Seven Years Ago, as Told by Secretary Coburn.

The present talk about feeding wheat to live stock in place of corn recalls an experience of that sort which Kansas had seven years ago, and which became so important that Secretary Coburn issued a report on the subject, which was a part of the regular quarterly report of September, 1894. This report gives the experience of a great many farmers in feeding wheat and summarizes results as follows:

"In Kansas, under the conditions as to product and prices of wheat and corn existing in the years 1893-94-95, wheat has become a very unusual and important factor in the grain feeding of all classes of farm stock.

"It is superior to corn, pound for pound, as a grain to produce healthful, well balanced growth in young animals.

"Mixed with corn, oats or bran, it is much superior to either alone for work horses.

"Fed to cows it is an excellent milk producer, and for that purpose corn is scarcely to be compared with it.

"For swine of all ages it is healthful and agreeable food, giving generous returns in both framework and flesh, but fed whole, especially without soaking, is used at a disadvantage. Ground and made into slops it is invaluable for suckling cows and for pigs both before and after weaning.

"For cattle it has, at least as a part of their ration, a very high value, which is much enhanced in the line of needed variety by mixing with corn, and in a still greater degree by mixing judiciously with bran, oil cake or other albuminous foods, tending to balance the too carbonaceous nature of clear wheat.

"With corn and wheat approximating the same price per bushel, it is not unprofitable or wicked to feed the wheat; yet, if it can be ground, rolled crushed or in some way broken at a total cost not exceeding five to seven cents per bushel, to feed it whole and dry is unwise.

"It can be ground at a cost of five cents per bushel, and on a majority of Kansas farms very much less.

"If grinding is impracticable, soaking from twenty-four to thirty-six hours (the length of time depending somewhat upon the weather and season), is for various reasons deemed desirable, but is injudicious to any extent that its being moist facilitates swallowing without the mastication or the proper mixing with saliva. Any arrangement or system of feeding by which the grain was delivered in such a way that the animal could eat but slowly, would largely overcome this defect.

"It is a superior food for all fowls, and, as a promoter of the maximum egg-production, is unsurpassed by any other grain."

Secretary Coburn's report shows that of the 24,827,000 bushels of wheat raised in Kansas in 1893, there was used for feeding farm animals 4,059,000 bushels, or 16.4 per cent. The corn crop that year was 118 million bushels. Corn sold in the Kansas City market that year at thirty-five to

forty-six cents and wheat at forty to forty-six cents a bushel.

In 1894 the wheat crop was 28,205,000 bushels and the corn crop 66,952,000 bushels. In August, 1894, wheat sold around forty-eight cents and corn at fifty to fifty-three cents in Kansas City.

The Immigration Question.

The Meade News makes some sensible remarks in reference to the present rush of settlers to Oklahoma and to nearly all the counties in southwestern Kansas. It says:

"We are informed that settlers are crowding into Woodward county, Oklahoma, at a very rapid rate, thus cutting up the cattle ranges of that county. These new settlers all come with a view to making a living by farming, which will not pay when conducted separately from cattle raising. There is no use talking about this being a farming country at present, for it is not. The man who tries it cannot stay longer than a couple of years. This rush of immigrants will, in course of a year or two, hurt the country, for it will crowd out the men who need range for their cattle, which is the only industry that can thrive in these parts. The News is not encouraging any new settlers to come to this county. Of course we could use a few more men engaged in the cattle business, but not on a large scale. The general tendency at the present time is to smaller bunches of a better grade of cattle, which will require considerable more care and attention than do the larger herds of western cattle. This great enthusiasm for western Kansas lands because they are cheap compared with lands in eastern Kansas, Missouri or Illinois will abate in the course of a few months. People lose sight of the fact that land in all countries is governed in price by the use which can be made of it and the profits which can be derived from the same. We should certainly regret to see a great number of settlers move into Meade county and in the course of a year be compelled to pull up stakes and leave as they did after the boom of 15 years ago. We don't believe there is a single resident of Meade county who would mislead an easterner by telling him that he had made money exclusively by farming, for if he hadn't raised a few cattle on the side, the chances are 10 to 1 that he wouldn't have been here today. He may have made some money farming, some seasons, but one year with another it doesn't pay. Again, we say, we would regret to see the country settled up and be compelled to go through the crisis of 15 years ago."—The Western Star, (Coldwater, Kan.)

Alfalfa as an Oklahoma Crop.

Hennessey, Okla.

To the editor of the Press Democrat: SIR: I am requested by so many people to write up my experience in regard to alfalfa as a crop for this country, I hope you will give space in your paper for this article.

I have always done more or less experimental farming, and from the fact that the continual raising of wheat on any soil exhausts and impoverishes

the soil, the question is, what is the best crop method to enrich the soil, and at the same time make it a paying crop?

In my opinion there is nothing equal to alfalfa, for the following reasons:

First, it is the best crop for a dry climate, standing long spells of drought. It requires a deep sandy loam by nature, steadily it penetrates the soil to a greater depth than any other plant I am acquainted with, penetrating downward until it reaches moisture.

Second, it is fully equal to any of the varieties of clover as a forage plant, for milk and butter, and nearly as good for hogs as any of them, if cut in the bloom and properly cured. When wilted, it should be raked and put in small cocks, and remain until cured, and then put in the barn immediately, or if stacked out of doors, covered with some other forage like cane, to keep it dry, for it does not shed water well.

Third, it will make three crops a year, leaves in any season, but the great advantage here is that it comes six weeks earlier than any other grass and remains green until January and February, giving early pasture in the spring for six weeks after taking stock off the wheat, before there is any native pasture. And then, when the native grass has dried up in the fall, you will have nice alfalfa pasture until January or February.

I have five acres that I have kept from eleven to fifteen head of calves on, the whole year, as all my neighbors will testify, and it seems to stand it better than any native grass. The same treatment would use up any of the native grasses.

Besides pasturing my calves on the grass the year round, I have cut one crop off the ground every year. People are making a fatal mistake in not sowing alfalfa. There should be a patch on every farm. It is claimed by all alfalfa growers that it does not stand pasturing very well and I must confess that I am much surprised. I never treated a piece of pasture as bad in my life, and fed as close as I have my alfalfa. The great mistake most people make in sowing, is in not properly filling the ground and using seed enough. The ground must be plowed deep, and thoroughly harrowed especially. If the ground is not sandy enough to blow, you should get as fine a seed bed as possible, and as free from weeds as it can be. Sow by hand and harrow, or better, brush it. Fifteen pounds to the acre at least should be sown, so as to have a good stand from the start, because it does not spread and thicken up. You want a stand from the start, so as to occupy all the ground. If there are any weeds or grandpa grass on the ground, be sure and run the mower over the ground as soon as the weeds or grandpa grass are six inches high, and let it lay on the ground as a protection to the alfalfa. It is very tender when small. Do not sow until the frost is all out of the ground, and if there are any weeds on the ground or grandpa grass, after sowing, be sure and keep them cut until the alfalfa is well set. You may sow as soon as you are safe from frosts, and until the 15th of May. I think from the first until

the 15th of May is the best time to sow.

It is as tough and hardy as any plant when you have once got it well started.

A FARMER.

See Whilkins! Read This!

Garrett P. Servis, the astronomer and scientific writer has recently written an article in which he says: "All astronomers know that the face of the sun is blanketed with absorbing vapors, while its interior is much hotter than the glowing shell we see. Strip of the vaporous blanket entirely and the surface of the earth would probably burst into smoke and flame in the instantaneous gush of unbearable heat that would be poured upon it.

Whenever, as occurs periodically, though not always to the same extent, the solar vapors are thinned, the heat from within leaps out through the weakened shell and strikes the earth and other near by planets as with a breath of fire from the suddenly opened door of a blazing furnace.

That is what has happened this summer, and the immediate agency that has flung open the furnace doors and sent forth the destroying blast is the mysterious power whose visible manifestation is the presence of black sun spots. But it is a mistake to suppose that the sun spots themselves exercise any direct influence upon the weather, or that there must be spots on the sun whenever there is extraordinary heat on the earth.

The spots are simply indicators of the sun's condition, resembling in that respect the eruptions on the face of a small pox patient. They tell the story of the sun's internal convulsions and indicate some of the places on its surface where the pent up forces are bursting out.

For the next four years these gigantic outbursts will increase in fury, and a corresponding series of terrestrial seasons marked by great excesses of temperature, sudden contrasts and extraordinary cyclonic disturbances will follow.

They Will be Higher in the Spring.

The St. Louis Reporter takes a gloomy view of the outlook when it says: "One of the most regrettable phases of the drought is the unsalutary effect it will have upon the progressive stockmen of the west and south who in making effort to breed up the standard of their beef cattle, are found with high-priced bulls and other foundation cattle on their hands. No matter if a stockmen in a case of extremity could afford to sell his ordinary good cattle at a loss, it is impossible to conceive of him turning his high-blooded cattle into money to escape the obligation of feeding them, and therefore feed them they must. It is certain beyond the cavil of a doubt that corn is going to be high, and yet there is no substitute of lesser value which would thoroughly dispense with its necessity. So the western cattle-men who have high-grade and high priced blooded cattle on their hands will have to part with a considerable outlay during the winter to carry them over until the next favorable crop year.

HOG DEPARTMENT

A pig confined to a pen, fed corn and milk, will fatten fast, look rice breed young, have few pigs, caked udders, fever, eat her young if she lives through farrowing, and prove a dismal failure. Her muscles are unyielding, blood thick, system feverish; she is diseased (fat) instead of healthy (lean).

The Kansas experiment station has tested the feeding of some pure-bred Poland-China and Berkshire hogs along with some hogs of mixed breeds, such as is kept by the average farmer, and they found it required from 10 to 30 per cent more feed to make 100 lbs of gain on the mixed breeds than on the pure-bred.

In New England we think the short chunky hogs that will fatten quickly, weighing 175 to 200 pounds at six months old, and as fat as any one wants pork, will make the most meat for the feed given, and they often bring the highest price in our markets.—American Cultivator.

ABOUT SHORTAGE OF HOGS.

"This year there seems to be a shortage of pigs, yet next fall and winter receipts may disprove what now seems to be a certainty, relates the Western Swine Breeder. There are good grounds this spring for believing that the apparent shortage is real. Two existing causes justify this conclusion:

1. The high price of pork.
2. The high price of corn.

It has been a custom among farmers to sell their hogs very close at times when either or both these conditions existed.

The past season has been no exception, and there are fewer brood sows on western farms today than there were a year ago. Local dealers tell us that there have not been so many brood sows on the general market as during the past winter. If this condition prevails throughout the hog district, and there is no reason to believe it does not, then there is sure to be a shortage in the number of hogs marketed the coming season.

High priced hogs and 30c corn will be sure to upset all calculations as to the visible supply of hogs.

SUNLIGHT IN HOG PENS.

The Maryland experiment Station call attention to one point that is commonly lost sight of in hog growing, and that is that the hog is an animal to which sunshine is just as essential as it is to the corn plant. Neither corn nor hogs can be successfully produced without plenty of sunshine. In the south, under normal conditions it is only necessary to face the pens to the south; allow the sun's rays to reach to the back of the pens on the beds and give good shelter and protect from the north and west winds.

In constructing the hog pens for the station, the following rules have been observed:

1. It is faced to the south so as to permit the rays of the sun to shine upon the beds of the pigs at the extreme rear end of the pen in the winter season and to give shade in that portion in summer.
2. The lattice construction between the pens at the ends and rear admit of a free circulation of air during warm weather.
3. The location of the manure pit in the center and below the level of the sleeping and feeding floors, with all the drainage toward it, materially aids in maintaining a proper sanitary condition.
4. Swinging gates close the pigs in their beds while the manure is being loaded.
5. The manure pit is concreted, which enables the saving of all liquid excrements, which, with the pig, amounts to over 51 per cent of the

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

manure value.

6. Feed bins are placed in front of each pen, which facilitates feeding, and aids in keeping different kinds of feed for each pen, if desired.

THE HOG THE PACKER WANTS.

Mr. Lucius F. Swift, of Chicago, (of Swift & Co., meat packers,) has a lengthy and instructive article in the Western Swineherd on "The Hog the Packer Wants." We glean from the article that the favorite weights are 175 to 250 pounds. Such hogs yield a larger percentage of high-priced meats, and are not too fat. When lard is scarce and high, the heavier and fatter the better. There is always a good demand for hogs weighing from 170 to 190, if they are otherwise suitable for making the best bacon. Hogs fed on corn or wheat are most desirable. Hogs fed on soft food, acorns and nuts, make oily and undesirable bacon. Packers prefer Berkshires or Poland Chinas because they yield the largest percentage of high-priced meat. Yorkshires and Tamworths are better for curing into high priced bacon, such as is popular in Canada and England. Butchers prefer white hogs because they can be dressed so as to make a more attractive show, but packers care nothing for the color of the hair. There is a sufficient demand for the bacon hog, but he cannot be made from our American breeds by any system of feeding. Light bacon is not necessarily the best bacon. If American farmers would produce or grow a bacon type of hog, in quantities sufficient and in supply regular, then packers could pay a premium for such and make bacon for the British market. No packer can undertake to supply a special grade of meat unless he is assured of a sufficient supply of raw material. Unless there are enough bacon hogs available it is not reasonable to expect them to command the prices they otherwise would. The man who fattens his hogs as a part of his cattle feeding business, using them to utilize the droppings, cannot make a bacon hog at all. Corn as an exclusive feed will not make a bacon hog. Peas, barley, oats, wheat, bran and shorts are feeds that develop lean meat, and are necessary to develop the bacon hog. Mr. Swift gives the following advice to farmers from the packer's standpoint:

"I advise farmers to market younger hogs—hogs that are mature at about six months of age, and weigh from 175 to 250 pounds. A painstaking, successful farmer, who aims to mature and market his hogs at six or seven months, weighing 220 to 230 lbs., says that experience has taught him that with corn worth 25c per bushel the first one hundred pounds of hog cost him \$2.00, the second \$2.75, the third \$3.50, and the last hundred pounds of a four hundred pound hog, \$4.25. This in view of the fact that as a rule the 175 to 200 pound hogs are in best demand and consequently sell at better prices, added to the tied-up capital and greater danger from disease, holding hogs to make them heavier, makes a powerful argument for early maturity."—Farm and Ranch.

SHEEP AND GOATS

TECHNICAL WOOL TERMS

Combing Wool.—A distinctive term, applied the length and soundness of the staple as being suitable for the combing process of manufacturing. Combing wool should be 2 in. or more in length.

Clothing.—An equally distinctive term, meaning wool of the shorter growth and in many instances of finer character and quality, which the manufacturer put through a carding machine, it being too short or weak in the staple for combing.

Kindly.—A term often used. Means, as the word expresses, an attractive condition, i. e., as to the get-up, with quality more or less combined, but more particularly condition; it means

that the washing has been done well—not overdone—which would render the wool open, loose, or harsh; and that a small yet sufficient rise of yoke as come into the fleece after washing, rendering the wool soft, kindly, and attractive to handle.

Fribby.—A term applied to very bity locks, or to fleeces or scoured wool, where small, discolored, locky pieces are sometimes intermixed, or where the wool itself generally partakes of this character; also second cuts in shearing.

Dingy.—Applied to scoured and washed wools, signifies not a good color as distinguished from bright and clear.

Moity or Specky.—Terms used when the wool contains small specks and particles of vegetable or other matter often found in the necks and polls of the fleece.

Gruffy.—A slight dust, etc., got by the sheep after washing, and is also applicable to greasy. This character especially applied to many of the Western Australian washed fleece wools.

Earthy and Sandy.—The terms are used when earth or sand is really present in the wool.

Yolky.—Applied to washed wools, means that good condition of the animal which gives softness to the wool, the yolk rising between washing and shearing. The term is also applied to greasy wool when heavy in grease and yolk.

Cotted and matted.—Terms which mean that the flesh side is matted or fetted together, caused by ill-health of the sheep, bad keep, etc., more prevalent in deep-grown wools when badly maintained.

Stained.—A yellow, and sometimes a greenish hue, caused by ill health of the sheep and urine stains.

Tender.—When the wool breaks in the center or any part of the staple. Tenderness may also be caused by ill-health of the sheep, starvation, etc.

Sickly and Hungry.—When the wool is matted, stained, tender, and poorly grown.

Healthy, Useful and Sound.—Apply as the words themselves express when the staple draws out well.

Free and Plump.—Not tender, and will work well in the machinery.

Mushy.—When the fibres of the wool have hardly any hold together, very short in the staple, rotten, loose and mushy. Mostly found on rumps and hollow of the back, generally among old sheep.

Don't forget that the well matured, strong, vigorous rams are what catch the eye of the intending buyer, realize the highest figure, give the most satisfaction. To have these, feed must be nutritious and abundant.—Tennessee Farmer.

A strong bear movement has set in to break down the price of sheep and lambs next fall and hence it is said that there will be between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 surplus sheep to be disposed of from the western ranges this year in excess of the usual marketing. Some place the figures far in excess of this number but we are inclined to take the conservative smaller figure.

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

Seventy-five sheep will yield about as many pounds of wool as an acre of land will of cotton. The wool brings about twice as much per pound as the

cotton. And the sheep is as good after the wool is taken off as it was before, and is ready to produce another crop, regardless of drouth or frosts.

HORSES AND MULES

PROFITABLE HORSE BREEDING.

In harmony with progress generally, the breeders of America have learned that horses must be raised for special purposes if the breeders would make their business more profitable, writes J. R. Laughlin, of Columbus, Ohio. Of all the different types and breeds of horses, probably the most in demand are work horses and carriage horses for pleasure and driving.

As a rule work horses are used for heavy draft, while carriage horses are intended to pull a light load at a moderately rapid rate of speed.

The draft horse must, in the first place, have size and substance, he must have heavy bone to carry his great weight. Along with size, he must be a good walker and fairly easy trotter; however, the most serviceable gait for a draft horse is the walk.

With the renewal of industrial activity in this country, the demand for draft horses has been very largely increased, for no other breed of horses have the market prices advanced so rapidly as they have for work horses in all of our American horse markets, consequently there is a larger demand for stallions among farmers and breeders at the present time than has ever been known before in this country. The demand has developed so rapidly and has become so out of proportion to the supply that we have not been able to find in any of the draft horse breeding countries of the world one-tenth enough stallions. This condition of things leads us to believe that it will be impossible to raise as many draft horses in America as there is a demand for, and as there will be a demand for, for ten or fifteen years in the immediate future.

The present prosperous conditions have increased the demand for pleasure horses as well. Men who are successful in their business, who are making money, are much inclined to invest in fine carriages and horses. There is probably no other means that contributes more to a man's pleasure and happiness than driving or riding behind handsome, high-acting, fine-appearing attractive horses.

The farmers who have good trotting bred, or road mares, and who will breed them to high class coach stallions, are sure to derive a profit in any event, because, no matter whether the times continue prosperous or the reverse, there has been, and always will be, a demand for the kind of high class carriage horses they will raise.

The following from Horse and Stable shows how very keen indeed must be the horse's sense of smell: The horse will leave musty hay untouched in his bin, however hungry. He will not drink of water objectionable to his questioning sniff, or from a bucket which some odor makes offensive, however thirsty. A mare is never satisfied by either sight or whinny that her colt is really her own until she has a nasal certificate to the fact. A blind horse now living will not allow the approach of any stranger without showing signs of anger not safely to be disregarded. The distinction is evidently made by the sense of smell, and at a considerable distance. Blind horses, as a rule, will gallop wildly about a pasture without striking the surrounding fence. The sense of smell informs them of its proximity. Others will, when loosened from the stable, go direct to the gate or bars opened to their accustomed feeding grounds, and when desiring to return, after hours of raceless wandering, will distinguish one outlet and patiently await its opening. The odor of that particular part of the fence is their pilot to it. The horse in browsing or while gathering herbage with its lips, is guided in its choice of proper food entirely by its nostrils. Blind horses do not make mistakes in their diet."

PATENTS!

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Poultry Department.

CONDUCTED BY
JOHN C. SNYDER,
KILDARE, OKLAHOMA.



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

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

Glad to exchange with all Poultry and Hare Journals.

Any variety that you like best is the kind for you to keep.

Plant peach, plum and cherry trees in the poultry yard, as they are quick growers.

After the middle of this month we would advise the setting of all the hens wanting to set. Fall pullets will lay next spring and summer.

At the fairs this fall, buy your breeding Cockerels for next season. You will get a better selection, get them cheaper and be more satisfactory all around.

If millet hay, when used as bedding for hogs, is a preventive of lice, we should think the same used in hens' nests would be a preventive of lice and mites. We shall try it and see.

The Annual Catalogue of the American Plymouth Rock Club has reached us. This is one of the neatest catalogues ever issued of any specialty club. H. P. Schwab, of Rochester, N. Y., is secretary.

The extreme heat, along with numerous farm duties, has kept us too busy to pay attention to our Department as we should have done. We are hoping the busy season and the greater part of the hot season is over, so that the "old hen" can have some of our time.

Poultry, Ranch and Home, from Woodward, Okla., is upon our table. It covers the field, as indicated by its name, and will no doubt be a success. There is one thing about it we do not like—no one seems willing to be responsible for it. We would like some name as "Chief Cook and Bottle Washer," as it were.

With eggs as cheap as they are at present there is no excuse for people not filling up on "egg fruit," yet the extreme hot weather has a tendency to the glutting of the market with spoiled or at least not extra fresh eggs. This of course causes customers to be afraid to buy. Persons who can furnish guaranteed fresh eggs should receive good prices for them.

THE LITTLE CHICK'S HARD LIFE.

A chick's first meal should be of gravel.

After that, bread slightly moistened with milk; rolled oats, also moistened, or corn bread that is moist but still crumbly.

In the chaff keep fine grain of some sort—millet, cracked corn or broken wheat or even rolled oats.

A chick does not have to be very old to learn to scratch when it is hungry.

Let a baby chick have its craw kept full all the time with soft seed, and it is in danger of dying from a surplus of nutriment.

On the other hand, let it scratch for all it gets over three meals a day, and it will make a hardy, healthy growth.

Sometimes a man will get the idea that half-grown chicks should forage for half of their living, but one season's trial of that sort of feeding will not pay.

Chicks that are made to scratch will always do a lot of foraging, but it will always be noticed that when they forage awhile they will come trooping back to their feeding ground and begin to scratch for the grain that should always be scattered there.

When a baby chick is three days old it may be fed meat with profit, providing the meat be cut fine and be mixed with crumbly cornbread or something of that sort. To feed meat that is warm from being broiled is to invite almost sudden death, because the meat will form a stuck-up mess in the craw that will not pass into the gizzard; consequently the chick soon dies of starvation.

But meat that is allowed to cool before it is chopped will, if chopped with stale white bread or cornbread, make a feed that may be allowed the chicks at least twice a day.

THE QUESTION.

A man or woman having a dooryard in which the sun shines, may start with a capital of \$50, and during the first year may make that \$50 grow into a value of between \$200 and \$500, having succeeded that well with patience, eternal vigilance and intelligent work for the first year, may within three years develop a plant that will bring them an income from \$1,200 to \$2,000 a year.

The great question facing the growing boy or girl, or the man and woman who may find themselves out of work and thrown on their own resources, untrained in any of the money making pursuits, is "What shall I do to make a living?"

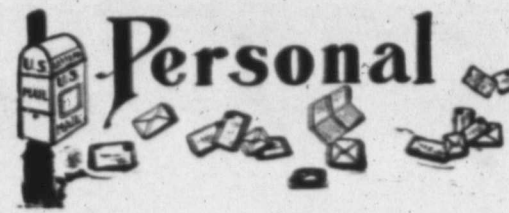
Many think they can go into stores as clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers and so on. Any position which may be found today by the untrained individual with ordinary natural qualifications and ordinary education, is one from which only one in a million may rise, and it means long hours, hard work and small pay for years. Success in any business means training and preparation for several years anyway.

All people are not adapted to the poultry business any more than are all people adapted to the occupation which they try to learn. Thousands graduate as physicians who do not practice medicine. Thousands of people spend years learning this and that trade, to find that they can not succeed at it after all.

The poultry business is one industry which is not overdone; this is one line of trade a trust can never control. The supply will never exceed the demand in our time.

To one who has a love of country and for animals, with a natural instinct to care for the helpless, poultry keeping will be a pleasure as well as a profit. Don't believe that anything or anybody can be a successful poultry keeper; it must be learned step by step, just as a professional man, a mechanic, or a business man, learns his special line.

But in these days of over crowded trades, and over crowded business, and over crowded professions, and certainly over crowded cities, there is a means and a way to escape to some little acre of ground, and, instead of the grind in somebody's shop, or drudging over somebody's accounts, put that energy and that same hard work into developing a business of your own. All with better health, more pleasure in the occupation, and, as the days go by, a larger bank account and a future business of your own.—Golden Egg.



W. C. Quinlan, Jr., was a visitor in town several days this week.

M. Herring shipped one car of cattle to Kansas City on the 23rd.

T. J. Seward and son, Dennis, were up from Cupid several days this week.

F. L. Campbell, better known as "Sac," shipped three cars of cattle to Kansas City on the 5th.

Thurmond Bros. shipped twenty-five cars of cattle from Gage to Kansas City on the 23rd.

B. J. Hobbs, of Woodward, has been appointed by Governor Jenkins as Sheriff for Kiowa County.

E. Dunagan, of Grow, Day county, shipped 400 head of sheep from Woodward to Kansas City on July 27.

Sam White, of the firm, White & Swearingen, is here from Weatherford, Texas, attending to some business matters.

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

W. W. Robbins, of Norwich, Kan., a member of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association recently sold 1000 head of cattle to Montana parties.

Roadmaster J. S. Selfridge has removed his family from Wellington, Kansas, to Woodward, and now occupies the Crabtree property.

John Mathews returned Tuesday evening from a four week's trip through Kansas as he was all over the central part of the state, and reports everything very dry.

Jerry Shook, who was brought to Woodward some time ago, charged with cattle stealing, was given a preliminary trial Tuesday. Judge Patton bound him over to district court.

Wm. Lowry again took charge of the Cattle King Hotel yesterday, the 1st. Mr. Lowry was very successful in its management before, and his many patrons will be glad to know he has it again.

Mrs. A. H. Tandy left Sunday for an extended visit with relatives and friends at Ft. Worth, Texas. She was accompanied by her nephew, Louis Tandy, who has been here visiting for the past three months.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

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

A portion of south Greer county has been quarantined.

There is considerable movement of cattle just now from New Mexico to the ranges of Montana and Idaho.

Leases on Indian allotments in the new country are held at \$50 per quarter and upward, for grazing purposes.

A great deal of horse stealing is being done in and around Granite, Okla. Woodward is having the same trouble.

The range in southern Texas is reported in fairly good condition, but not yet equal to the range in western Oklahoma.

J. C. Snyder & Sons,

PROPRIETORS
The SNYDER FARM

KILDARE, OKLA.
Barred Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys, Belgian Hares.

Scale for Sealy Legs, 15 cents per box, post-paid.
Routine for Rooste. Receipt for 25 cents.

The cattlemen of Comanche county, Kansas, are all of the opinion that with kafir corn and other forage crops they will be able to feed their cattle through the coming winter in nice shape.

Woodward and vicinity was visited with a good inch rain last Monday, the 22nd. It was the first that had fallen since May 18th. It was of a general nature, and Woodward county feed crops will be greatly benefited.

A prairie fire in Beaver county was started by lightning recently. Court Brown, who is a member of the Executive committee of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association was a loser to the extent of about fifteen sections, which were swept by the fire.

Horse thieves got in their work in Woodward Tuesday, July 16th. Two horses belonging to W. W. Carter and one belonging to Dr. R. A. Workman are missing. Dr. Workman's horse was branded circle over bar on left shoulder, light bay with white spot in forehead, about five years old.

The man with a good crop of feed stuffs this year will be strictly "in it" when winter comes, says the Clarendon Banner-Stockman. Feed will be valuable and in other cattle regions than this will be extremely scarce. Hold on to every ton you can and when cold weather comes if you have more than you need you will be able to name your own price for what you have to sell.

The X I T ranch is not in the hands of receivers, as was so widely reported the latter part of last month. Manager Boyce is still in charge of the ranch. There are 3,250,000 acres in the ranch and it is stocked with 120,000 head of cattle. Mr. Boyce has had the management for the past fourteen years, and the citizens in and around Channing are unanimous in the hope that there will be no change.

Steps should be taken to severely punish the brutes who are shooting and maiming live stock in this neighborhood, says the Cheyenne Sunbeam. Mr. Beaty has had several cows badly mistreated. The hide was cut through to the bone just below the horns in front and then torn down so that it would hang over the animals eyes, making it impossible for them to see. Hanging is too good for the brute who performed such a fiendish act.

The fourth annual report of the National Live Stock Association, comprising the proceedings of the annual convention at Salt Lake City, Utah, last January, and the work of the Association for last year has just been issued and is being distributed to the members. Each delegate receives a copy of the report, and it will be sent free to any stockman in the country who will send 25 cents to Charles F. Martin, Secretary, 211 Quincy Building, Denver, Colorado, to pay postage. The book is handsomely bound in silk cloth and consists of about 550 pages on handsome plate paper, illustrated with portraits of those who took part in the last great convention, and containing the valuable papers delivered as well as the verbatim report of the interesting discussions. The stockman of to-day requires just three books in his library. He should have the "Year Book" of the Department of Agriculture, the annual report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and add to these the annual report of the National Live Stock Association and a library is complete. The two Washington reports convey fully all the work being done by the government, and the National Association report shows what the stockmen are doing for themselves. If these annual reports were all that the stockmen got for their membership in the National Association, they might consider themselves well repaid for the outlay. In some respects the last publication of the National Association is the most interesting of any yet sent out. Those who have had a mixed understanding of the work being done by the Association should read the fourth annual report and be enlightened.



Lavender Viscount 124755, Owned by Chas. E. Leonard, Bell Air, Cooper County, Mo.

RANGE NOTES.

Carlsbad, N. M.
July 25th.

PUB. LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR:

It is said that a straw will indicate the direction of the wind and sometimes a very small straw will do it. This time however, the straw that is showing us how the wind blows is not only a very large straw, but as a matter of fact a good many of them and it appears they are all being blown in the same direction. They all point to one thing and that is the rapid extinction of the big cattle ranges of the south-west. The cattle barons with their miles of territory and their armies of cowboys are fast becoming matters of history and old tales of a past era, the same as the "old trail," or other records of a bygone age. The "old trail" faded away with the advent of the railroads, the chuck-wagons are fast being relegated into the lumber pile, and the old time cowboy is looking for a job "braking." This is no new thing on the cattle horizon. It commenced when the Interior Department began to open up its Indian reservations to small settlers. It was confirmed when the same department announced its determination to absolutely free the public domain of the drift-fences which cattlemen had erected to prevent their stock drifting to the south on the advent of a cutting north wind or blizzard. And then to cap the climax comes the key-note. The "Capital Syndicate," now in the hands of a receiver, the great "X I T" are selling off their immense holdings in "lots to suit" and on such terms as a year ago they would not even have replied to. This great pasture is being rapidly sliced up and divided up, and within a year it too will have become one of the "has beens."

Now it appears to me that the policy of the Interior Department looking to the entire extinguishment of these big ranges in these deserts of the west, and more particularly of the great tract known as the "Staked Plains" is entirely wrong, or to go a step further, it might be called foolish. No settlers could by any possibility make a living. They could not raise five calves a year, and as for raising anything else, that is out of the question also. A potato will not grow in that sterile soil where the bunch grass thrives. It is simply good for stock and nothing else, and even for that industry it requires thirty acres to support one cow or steer, year in and year out. These great plains were made for cattle the same as the pampas of the Argentine in South America. They were not intended for agricultural lands by nature and the moment legislation undertakes to reverse this order of things, these plains will revert again to the desert waste that they were twenty years ago.

The great drouths of the north and in Kansas have had the effect of keeping buyers out of the valley this year. At the beginning of the season there were some 30,000 head for sale and at moderate prices. To-day there are at least 20,000 head on hand and at still more moderate prices. Yearlings sell for \$13.00 and twos and threes up to \$21.00. Of course the lack of grass north has operated strongly against disposing of these herds here. Buyers did not know where to put them. If the drouth is broken effectually within the coming month so as to insure fall and winter grass there is small doubt but that some of these good bargains will be taken advantage of yet this summer.

Clark Merchant and Jim Daugherty, as well as the "H A T" people and the "L X," General Benson's range, have come through thus far fairly well, but it is a notable fact that gasoline engines are rapidly taking the place of wind-mills.

Rains here have been frequent, but they are more in the nature of showers than in the shape of general rains, still enough has fallen to secure good grass on most of the ranges bordering the Pecos river. East of here on the plains, the situation is not quite so promising.

The oil problem is about to be solved here now very shortly. Some Pennsylvania and California parties are here with drills and machinery and as they have plenty of money behind them they will reach the bottom before they let go. They are experts in the oil business and as they ask no help from the citizens they are evidently in earnest in their statements that petroleum exists here in paying quantities. Most of the stock of these companies is owned north and east, but enough is held here to indicate that people in the valley have faith in the prospect.

GEO. H. HUTCHINS.

Feeding Wheat.

Secretary Coburn, of the Kansas Experiment Station says:—The almost unprecedented drouth of the present season, which bids fair to cut the corn crop down to next to nothing, but which began late enough to allow the production of a large crop of wheat, is turning the attention of farmers to the possibilities of feeding wheat instead of corn. In previous years of similar conditions thousands of bushels of wheat were profitably fed. Experiments in feeding wheat to swine were performed at the Kansas Experiment Station, and at the experiment stations of other states. Experiments in feeding other stock have not been made at the Kansas Station, and but few at others, but hundreds of farmers have fed it to all kinds of farm animals.

In brief, the nutritive value of wheat, as shown by its composition, is greater than that of corn; it can be best utilized by feeding it ground or crushed, and mixed to a certain extent with oats, corn or kafir-corn; it may be fed advantageously to horses, hogs, cattle, sheep or poultry.

In discussing the feeding value of wheat, the grain only has thus far been in mind. In this year of extreme scarcity of roughage it may not be amiss to insert a word of suggestion that wheat straw is much better than nothing, and that in all probability the farmers of the wheat belt can contribute to the needs of their less fortunate neighbors, and add to their own profits by preserving, baling and marketing their straw instead of burning it as usual.

At a meeting of the directors of the Dold packing houses at Buffalo on the 10th, it was decided to rebuild the plant at Wichita. Construction will commence immediately, and the plans are on a vast scale. When completed it will be one of the best packing houses in the west, its capacity being three times greater than the old one. The new plant will have a capacity of 2300 hogs per day. The news was joyfully received by the citizens of Wichita and the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR predicts that it will be just as welcome news to the stockmen of Oklahoma and the southwest.

Trade at Fulton's—It Pays.

STETSON HATS.

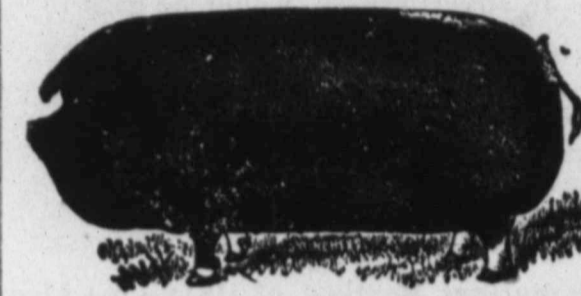
All the new styles for fall and winter 1901—1902.

Including the Stockmen Shapes DENVER, DAKOTA, BIG FOUR, and other like shapes are now here for your choosing. The LARGEST and FINEST STOCK in the west. Equal all other Wichita stocks combined, also the KNOX, GUYER, HAWES, AUSTIN DREW, JUDD & DUNNING, for which we are exclusive agents in Wichita. You'll find our prices considerably lower than you'll be asked for same quality elsewhere.

C. R. FULTON

Wichita's Greatest Clothing Store.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY



BRIGHTSIDE POLAND CHINA SWINE.

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

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



Shorthorn Bulls

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

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

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

H. T. GROOM Manager, Panhandle, Texas.

(Please mention this paper.)

HEREFORD GROVE STOCK FARM,

U. S. WEDDINGTON, Proprietor.

CHILDRESS, TEXAS.

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

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

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

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

Breeder of High Class REGISTERED

Red Polled Cattle and Berkshire Hogs

WM. POWELL,

Breeder of

Registered Hereford Cattle.

The Home of the Hereford. Established 1868.

Channing, Hartley Co., Texas.

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

Prevent Blackleg

In Cattle

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

COLLIER WILLIAMS, Woodward, Okla.

Clover Blossom Shorthorns

CRUICKSHANK AND CRUICKSHANK TOPPED CATTLE

GEO. BOTHWELL, Nettleton, Mo.

LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR \$1 per year

50 Shorthorn Bulls 50

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

H. CLAY DUNCAN, OSBORNE MISSOURI.

N. H. Gentry.

BREEDER OF Shorthorn Cattle Berkshire Hogs

SEDALIA, MO. Correspondence Solicited

Percheron Horses

YOUNG STALLIONS AND MARES FOR SALE REASONABLE. J. W. and J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS. Largest pure bred herd in the state.

C. P. SHIPLEY'S

BOOTS AND SADDLES

Are Winners Order Catalogue and Measure Blank Today. Prices Right. Opposite Stock Yards KANSAS CITY - - - MO



EFFECT OF THE DROUTH.

Opinions Expressed to the Secretary of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association by a Number of Successful Stockmen.

In reply to an inquiry made recently in regard to the effects of the dry weather and its probable results the following well known stockmen have given opinions, which will serve to indicate the general feeling in regard to these matters. The Live Stock Inspector will be pleased to hear from any others who may entertain a different view of the situation at this time:

KIOWA, KANS., Aug. 1, 1901.

W. E. Bolton, Secretary Oklahoma Live Stock Association:—My opinion is the prices of cattle will be fairly good this fall. I think there is going to be a great deal more in the country than we have been led to believe, not much big corn perhaps, but more of that than we thought. So with other crops. I think the feeder market will be reasonably good, and with the rains we are getting over the country, which surely will stop the big runs, the market will get better. As for the pastures in the southwest, if we can get a few more good rains, they will be fine and we will all soon be happy again.

A. T. Wilson.

CARLSBAD, N. M., July 31, 1901.

W. E. Bolton, Secretary Oklahoma Live Stock Association:—The great rush to market of feeding cattle from the drouth-stricken districts has, of course, caused this class of cattle to decline materially in price. Further, on account of short feed, many feeders will find they have overbought themselves and will have to market these same cattle before they are fit, and the consequence will be that the market for the next eight months will continue to be over crowded with inferior stock and prices will range low except for high class fat cattle. In the sections named it is evident that prices will drop at best 25 per cent.

The above is mainly the expression of an opinion on the situation by Mr. S. T. Bitting of the "S. T. Bitting Bank" here, and one of the shrewdest observers of the cattle situation in the southwest.

GEO. H. HUTCHINS.

GRAND, Okla., Aug. 2, 1901.

W. E. Bolton, Secretary Oklahoma Live Stock Association:—I think cattle will be cheaper this fall, but it will make them higher next year.

M. F. Word.

DOCK, O. T., Aug. 4, 1901.

W. E. Bolton, Secretary of Oklahoma Live Stock Association:—In reply to your favor of the 28th of July, will say that the prices of cattle seem to stand just about as they were last spring in this country. There are but very few cattle changing hands, but when they do they sell for \$17 or \$18 for yearlings, two-year-old steers \$23. There are but very few older cattle in this country and none changing hands. I see no reason for cattle to undergo any very great changes in prices. Money seems easy and everybody in good spirits. There seems to be plenty of hay and fodder and I think that most of our people will carry their cattle over rather than cut prices very much. I look for very few cattle to change hands until late this fall. Should the drouth continue long enough, of course it would finally get us, though I think it would take more than one dry season to affect the cattle market in general very seriously. I consider our part of the country in very good shape.

E. T. DAVIS.

Caple, Okla., Aug. 5th, 1901.

W. E. Bolton, Secretary of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association:—I look for low prices on the market

for all light thin cattle while the drought continues or the supply of cattle lasts, which will cheapen those kinds everywhere. Grain fed cattle will be high. I look for all good grass fat cows and heavy steers to bring good prices—this fall to all who can hold their thin light cattle the outlook is good for good prices next year in the country named above. Cattle will be cheaper till eastern men can buy again. Fine rain here on the 28th inst.

J. C. Denison

Dry, But Still All Right.

(Drovers Telegram, July 24th.)

W. E. Bolton, the "sage of Oklahoma," and probably the best known man in Oklahoma or the Panhandle, was at the yards today from his home at Woodward, O. T. Mr. Bolton is editor of the Live Stock Inspector, published at Woodward, and is also secretary of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association. He is always ready to

"The 'shinneries' this summer are full of mast and the farmers are fattening their hogs on that. It makes a good feed and we have plenty of it now. Our land is well adapted to raising forage and especially Kafir corn. Ground Kafir corn is fine feed for hogs and that will be used largely this fall.

"No cattle are being sent in to our country for pasture, but a good many are shipped from points in Eastern Kansas and Western Missouri to Southwestern Kansas, where the short grass is about as good as it is with us, and where the pastures are sufficient to care for more cattle than have been on them this summer."

Mr. Bolton was asked his opinion as to the outlook for the demand for purebred live stock in Oklahoma and the Panhandle country this fall and winter. He said the drouth in Kansas and Missouri and the consequent shortage of the corn crop in these states had greatly reduced the demand for the stockers and feeders of

land into small farms that formerly formed part or all of the big ranges, will make a demand for purebred hogs as well as cattle. On account of the greater supply of feed that is raised on these farms, as compared with the time when the land was used as range or pasture exclusively, the production of both cattle and hogs is increasing. The same amount of land under the new conditions will raise and care for more stock than under the old. Western Oklahoma and the Panhandle offer a fertile field to the breeder of purebred hogs. The farmers as well as the larger cattlemen have learned, or are rapidly realizing the fact that they must improve their stock, and they all know there is only one way to do it, and that is by the use of good blood."

Mr. Bolton spoke of the growth of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association and the rapid progress it has made in the past year. "Its membership now represents over \$7,000,000 worth of cattle," he said, the second largest organization of the kind in the country. We surrender to the Texas Live Stock Association, but we're a big second, and still coming. Our membership includes cattlemen in Oklahoma, the Indian Territory, Northern Texas and Southern Kansas. Many new members are coming in from Kansas. The next meeting of the association will be held at Wichita in February. Special train service be afforded, especially from the range country. One special will be run on the Santa Fe, starting from Amarillo or south of there, and one on the Rock Island, starting at Mangum.

"Wichita ought to be able to take care of the convention in grand shape, as it has plenty of hotels and plenty of accommodations of all kinds, as compared with Woodward and El Reno, where the meetings have been held the last two years. The Dold fire at Wichita a few weeks ago will hurt the market a great deal and cause them some annoyance in caring for the Association, but I guess they can handle us allright. That fire, which burned the plant entirely, may put the Wichita market back about a year. The plant will be entirely rebuilt."

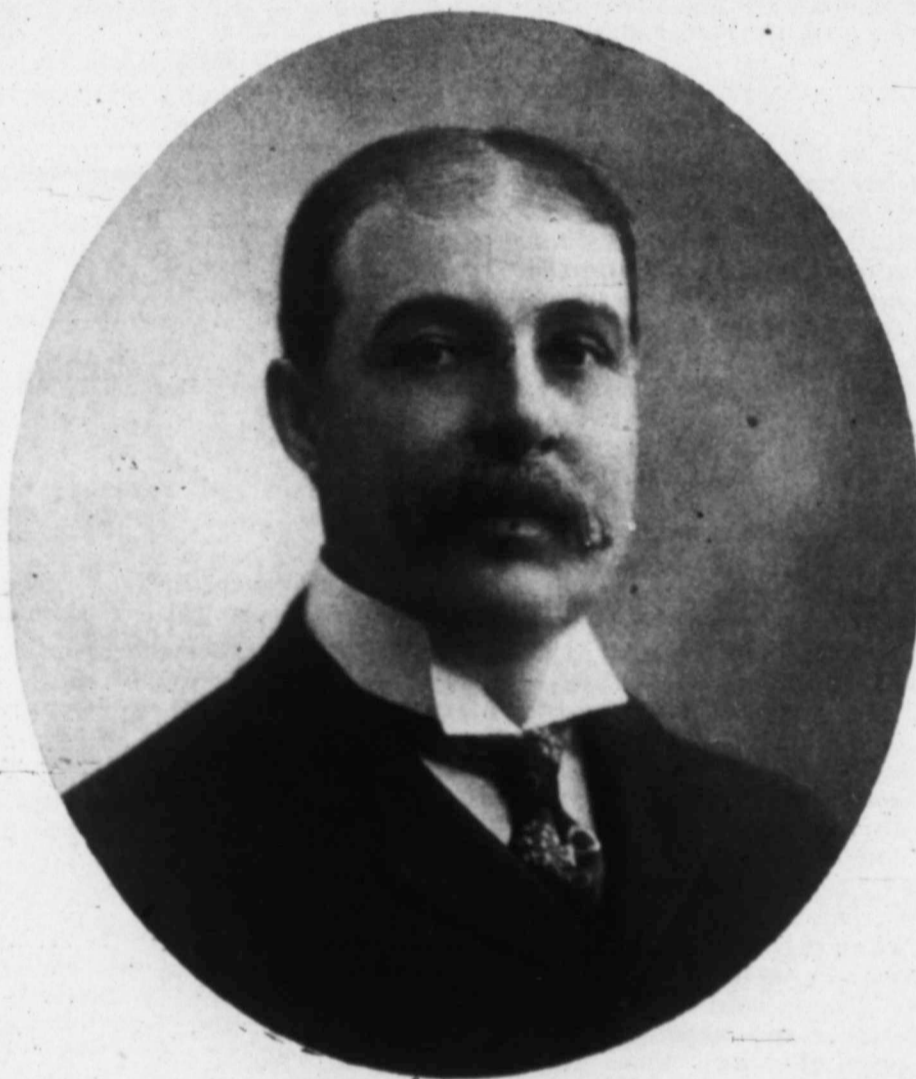
The illustration on page 6 is of Lavender Viscount 124735, the head of the Ravenswood herd of Shorthorns, owned by Chas. E. Leonard, Bell Air, Cooper Co., Mo. Lavender Viscount was sired by Baron Lavender 3d 78854, he by Imp. Baron Victor, out of Imp. Lavender 38th by Dunblane. The dam of Lavender Viscount was Gaiety, she by Viscount Richmond 89826, out of Gilliardia by Imp. Baron Victor, thus giving him a double cross of Baron Victor. He is a red, and in point of individual merit is considered the best bull of his age in the country. As evidence of this assertion, Lavender Viscount was awarded the \$400 Armour trophy for grand sweepstakes bull any age.

From an Old Timer.

W. B. Hester, of Roby, Texas, writes this paper a very interesting letter, and from which we make a few extracts. Mr. Hester was once in partnership with J. V. Andrews, now located at Kansas City, Kansas, in the cattle business. He says: "I was once wagon boss, then foreman and then partner with Mr. Andrews on the North Fork, just below camp Supply. If Woodward is located where I am told it is, I have made many a round up there in the days of yore. I began work on the range in 1882, and closed out and settled up with Mr. Andrews in 1885. I camped the first winter on the north side of the river about 5 miles below Woodward, and where for about ten months my wife and children did not see a white lady."

Mr. Hester says that in 1883 he and Mr. Andrews branded 6400 calves, and that they drove several large herds across to Dodge City.

Mr. Hester, in company with G. W. Burney, of Welmer, Texas, and J. B. Jones, better known as Deacon Jones, of Brazos, Texas, will all attend the Dallas State Fair this fall, and would like to have a general reunion of the old timers.



The above picture is a good likeness of the widely known and popular President of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, Mr. G. W. Walden, who is also as well known and equally popular as the quarantine cattle salesman of Evans-Snyder-Buel Co. Mr. Walden is a polished gentleman, a finished parliamentarian, and a gifted after dinner talker. His friends call him "Charlie" and he strikes thirteen when discussing "cows" or markets with people who have business with his Company. The LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR esteems it a special privilege to be able to present its readers with a portrait of Mr. Walden.

talk for Oklahoma and never in his life has he been known to say a word except in praise of that country. He admitted today that it was a little dry down there, but one could see that it was with the greatest reluctance that he made the acknowledgement. "But Oklahoma is alright, any way," he said as a kind of proviso, "even if there hasn't been as much rain as we ought to have had. Oklahoma, or the western part at least, is a dry weather county, you know, and is better adapted to such a long spell of heat and drouth than most other sections.

"The buffalo grass can stand the drouth better than any other grass, and if it had plenty of rain while growing, enough to give it sap and growth, it is even better when it is dry than if the rain was plenty at this time of the year. It cures on the ground and is as good as cured prairie hay for cattle feed. We will have enough for the cattle that are now in Woodward and adjoining counties but it is all being utilized and there is none to spare for cattle that may come from now on. Over in the Panhandle I understand they have had some good rains recently, but none of any consequence has fallen in Oklahoma in the last few weeks.

Western Oklahoma, and had hurt the trade in that way to some extent. A good many thin cattle, however, are going out or will go out to the feed lots in the states farther to the north. "Whatever injury may have been done on this account has been offset by the general feeling that the cattle must be improved in order to command the best prices," he said. "The campaign of education started by the breeders of purebred cattle, with its object lessons in the shape of cattle shows, and the more practical lesson in the higher prices that are paid for the animals with quality, is having its effect with the farm and range cattle raiser, and he is beginning to realize that he must improve his stock if he is to keep up with the procession. This latter feeling will counteract the bad effect that the drouth may have. I do not look for any increases in the demand for purebred bulls this coming season, but I do not expect any backward movement. The trade, from present conditions, should be in about the same place as it was a year ago, and of about the same proportions.

"The fact that settlers have been coming into Western Oklahoma so very rapidly in the past few years, and that they are breaking up the

From the Markets

Kansas City Office, 289 Live Stock Exchange.

Mrs. J. E. Reed Clerk in Charge.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared especially for The Live Stock Inspector.

CATTLE.

Table with columns: Date (June 10 to June 22 Inclusive), Receipts, Dressed Beef & Shipping Steers, Native Fed., Texas and Indian Steers, Texas and Indian Cows, Okla. Feeders, Stockers and Feeders, Bulls.

HOGS.

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

Table with columns: Date (June 10 to June 22 Inclusive), Receipts, Top Price, Bulk of Sales.

Kansas City Stock Yards.

Kansas City Stock Yards, August 8, 1901.

After a mean close to the week's market on the Friday before, a moderate supply and 10c to 15c general advance in cattle values were the features of last Monday's market. Monday's receipts were about 7,000, including 3,000 Southerners. Tuesday's cattle supply was larger than Monday's but the proportion of beef grades was small and 10c to 15c more of the previous week's shrinkage was regained on such offerings. Southern cattle receipts amounted to but 500 on Tuesday—not enough to attract buyers—but such as were on hand sold steady. Again the supply of stock cattle was large and as many country orders were withdrawn with the disappearance of dry weather prices, the slack demand caused a decline on everything but choice heavy feeders, which was variously estimated at 10c to 25c. Tuesday's receipts amounted to about 15,000 head. Nearly 14,000 head came in on Wednesday and while some sales of dressed beef cattle were quoted as a shade lower, the quality was such that \$5.85, the highest price of the week was realized. Southern cattle receipts on Wednesday were about 1900 head and again the market was steady. On Thursday there were about 8000 natives and Westerns and 2000 Southern cattle and the best of the beef grades were quoted strong but common to medium qualities were easier. Southern steers were quiet and steady but cows received the first serious set back for some time and were quoted 10c to 25c lower. Veal calves gained strength during the week and choice light weight Territory calves sold up to \$5.25.

Late quotations were about as follows: Good to choice export and dressed beef steers \$5.40 to 5.85; common to fair \$4.65 to 5.25; fed Western steers \$4.40 to 5.50; Western range steers \$3.25 to 4.25; Southern fed steers

\$3.75 to 4.50; Southern grass steers \$3.00 to 4.00; good heavy feeders \$3.50 to 4.00; medium weight feeders \$3.00 to 3.75, including branded lots up to \$3.60; extreme range of stockers and feeders from \$2.65 to 4.00. Prime heifers sell at \$4.50 to 5.05 and fair to good lots at \$3.00 to 4.25; native cows range in value from \$1.75 to 4.00, including canner grades up to \$2.50. Southern cows after Thursday's decline sold at \$2.50 to 2.90.

Hog values settled back 10c to 15c from Monday until Wednesday but a firmer tone causing a five cent advance prevailed on Thursday. Prices still range from 50c to 75c higher than a year ago, with choice heavy hogs selling up to \$6.05; packing weights at \$5.70 to 5.95; lights at \$5.25 to 5.75 and desirable pigs at \$4.50 to 5.20.

Small receipts ruled in the sheep market during the past week, the western consignments having slackened up. Lamb supplies were short and the highest prices of any of the large markets were paid. The best lambs sold up to \$5.25 on most every day of the week. Sheep sold active and firm all week but large supplies at other markets precluded any local advance in values. Western wethers are worth \$3.25 to 3.40; Western ewes \$2.90 to \$3.15; native ewes \$2.75 to 3.25; native wethers \$3.25 to 3.65; stock ewes are taken at \$2.00 to 2.50. There is a good demand for Western range nuttens.

Receipts of live stock for the week were: 52,500 cattle, 58,500 hogs and 8,800 sheep, as compared with 51,600 cattle, 77,600 hogs and 13,000 sheep for the preceding week and 46,600 cattle, 45,400 hogs and 14,700 sheep for the corresponding week last year.

Moore's Hog Remedy positively cures mange, scurvy and canker; kills lice, fever germs and all other vermin. Write to Moore Chemical Co. 1101 and 1503 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo.

Progressive Live Stock Commission Firms.

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

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

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

- The Flato Commission Co.

When shipping to the Wichita Union Stock Yards, remember the fol-

lowing reliable and progressive commission firms:

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

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

W. P. Rogers, of Oologah, I. T., ordered a pair of Shipleys celebrated boots.

SOME REPRESENTATIVE SALES BY EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL.

G. A. Clem, of I. T., had in 32 steers average 948 lbs., at \$3.15.

G. W. Cox, of I. T., had in 97 calves that averaged 147 lbs., at \$4.00.

W. R. Moore, of the I. T., marketed 120 steers, average 979 lbs. at \$3.60.

Heiman & Son, of Kansas, marketed 40 steers, average 1233 lbs. at \$5.05.

Lewis & Co., of Mo., sold 50 southwest steers, average 933 lbs., at \$3.25.

J. Baumert, of Kansas, had on the market 20 steers, average 1090 lbs., at \$3.90.

W. F. Choate, of I. T., had in 54 steers, average 926 lbs. that were good enough to bring \$3.10.

Frazier & Farley, of the I. T., were on the market with 48 steers, average 970 lbs. that brought \$3.45.

Johnstone & Watson, of the I. T. had on the market 125 southern Texas steers, 945 lbs. that brought \$3.25.

C. Q. & Jno. Hassard, of Kansas, were here with 120 steers. They brought \$3.75, and averaged 996 lbs.

Frank Thrall had on the market a consignment of 111 feeders. They averaged 873 lbs., and brought \$3.00.

W. A. Wade, of I. T., was well pleased with the sale of his 405 steers. They averaged 867 lbs. and brought \$3.37.

Smith & Soldani, of Kansas, had a consignment of 163 steers on the market that averaged 972 lbs. and sold for \$3.50.

Mitchell & Selfridge, of the I. T. marketed 75 wintered Texas steers, 945 lbs. at \$3.45, also 25 steers 1028 lbs. at \$3.60.

Keeler & Gorham, of I. T., were on the market with 21 wintered Texas steers that averaged 1080 lbs., and sold for \$3.60.

H. H. Halsell, of Texas had on the market 198 steers, 1036 lbs., that sold for \$3.30, also 36 cows, average 775 lbs. that brought \$2.70.

J. W. Mosely, of Texas, had in 266 wintered Texas steers that averaged 1052 lbs. and sold for \$3.80, also 140 steers 1061 lbs. at \$3.65.

Todd & Brown, of the I. T., had on the market 60 cows, average 840 lbs., that brought \$2.70, also 20 bulls, average 1305 lbs., that brought \$2.60.

W. C. Brooks, of Kansas, was again on the market with a consignment of 58 cows 773 lbs., \$2.80; 66 cows, 738 lbs., \$2.70; 48 wet cows, 767 lbs., \$2.25; 20 steers 772 lbs., \$3.00; 48 calves, 211 lbs., \$3.75.

W. W. Tuttle, of Higgins, Texas, bought a set of Shipley's fine buggy harness, recently.

FOLLOWING ARE A FEW SALES MADE BY EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.

Hogan Mercantile Co., I. T., light Indian hogs, \$5.60; Kemp & Woodward, Kans., load light mixed, \$5.70.

J. W. Howard, Kans., load light hogs at \$5.67; N. T. Olson, Kans., load mixed packers at \$5.70; L. A. Keys, I. T., load light hogs, \$5.55; Commercial Nat'l Bank, I. T., load light Indians, \$5.40; Geo. B. Keeler, I. T., load light weights, \$5.65.

NOTES FROM BARSE COMMISSION CO.

Wm. F. Warren, of Oklahoma, had in 105 hogs that brought 4c.

Pat Nation, of Kansas, had in 43 steers that sold for \$4.10.

James Stoner, of Indian Territory, was here with 66 steers, that averaged 1055 lbs. and sold for \$4.05.

Coleman & Keeran, of Indian Territory marketed 110 steers that averaged 1016 lbs. and sold for \$3.75.

James Dofflemyre, of Indian Territory, marketed 72 calves, that averaged 198 lbs and sold for \$2.85. Also 62 calves, average 543 lbs. at \$2.65.

Some Kansas shippers: Ripp Bros., 42 steers, average 1232 lbs., at \$4.20; 24 cows, average 1128 lbs., at 2c. E. Wines, 41 steers, average 1060 lbs., at \$4.15. M. C. Harvey, 134 steers, average 1300 lbs. at \$5.50. F. F. Chase, 46 steers, average 1063 lbs., at \$4.25.

F. H. Denoya, 92 cows, average 720 lbs. at \$3.10; 123 cows, average 605 lbs. at \$2.35; 94 calves, average 155 lbs. at \$4.35.

Kansas City Cancer Hospital cures cancer without the knife. No pain. Skin diseases and female diseases a specialty. Home treatment successful. Read ad on another page.

NOTES FROM THE DROVERS COMMISSION COMPANY.

E. Donagan, of Woodward, O. I., had in a load of sheep.

J. H. Tucker, of the Indian Territory marketed 119 pigs at 5c.

From Oklahoma—H. C. Jett, 5 loads of hogs; W. Jorgenson, 1 load of hogs. Kansas shippers:—F. L. Allender, one load cattle; D. T. Skaggs, load of hogs; J. M. Young, 2 loads of cattle; J. B. Gano, 2 loads of cattle; John Storrs, 1 load of cattle; R. H. Vance, 1 load of hogs.

Sloan's Economic Bake Oven is unequalled. It is highly recommended by every one who has used it, for its fine baking qualities and great saving of fuel.

NOTES FROM CAMPBELL, HUNT AND ADAMS.

I. W. Gregory, of the Indian Territory, marketed 70 pigs at \$2.15.

Brown Bros., of Oklahoma, marketed 71 medium weight hogs for \$5.75.

W. J. Young, of the Indian Territory, sold 24 steers, average 938 lbs. at \$3.45.

John Taliaferro, of the Indian Territory, sold 48 cows, average 760 lbs. at \$2.75.

Arthur James, of the Indian Territory, marketed 63 cows, average 779 lbs. and sold for \$2.70.

J. T. Brooks, of Oklahoma, had in 82 light weight hogs that brought \$5.42.

W. T. Sessums, of the Indian Territory, marketed 28 steers, average 896 lbs., at \$3.46.

J. C. Ward, had in 24 steers from the Indian Territory that averaged 770 lbs. and sold for \$2.75.

W. M. McWhirt, of the Indian Territory, had in 37 steers and heifers that averaged 570 lbs and sold for \$2.25.

L. D. Sautbine, of Oklahoma, was on the market with 63 medium weight hogs that sold for \$6.70; also 28 pigs that brought \$5.20.

SOME SHIPMENTS TO BOWLES COMMISSION CO.

Martin & Wilson and P. B. Linecln, of Enid, Okla., were here with 2 loads of hogs each—G. W. Franklin, of Vinita, I. T. had in 2 loads of cattle.

Some Kansas shipments of cattle:—Wm. Johnson, 3 cars; G. M. Redfearn, 2 cars; Ed Wilderson, 2 cars; T. B. Hefflebower, 3 cars; D. A. Wallace, 3 cars.

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

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



CHICAGO,
KANSAS CITY,
ST. LOUIS,
OMAHA.

STOCK
YARDS,
KANSAS CITY.

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

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

The Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co.

Is one of the Oldest and Best Companies in Kansas City

A good one to do business with.

They have ample capital and are perfectly reliable.

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

Twenty-five years in the trade.
GEO. B. CAMPBELL, Cattle Salesman.
L. A. ALLEN, CHAS. W. CAMPBELL, PEYTON MONTGOMERY, } Cattle Salesmen.
W. T. MCINTIRE, Sheep Salesmen.
J. T. MEGREDDY, Hog Salesman.

GEO. R. BARSE, PRES. J. H. WAITE, SEC. AND TREAS.
BARSE Live Stock Commission Co.,
Rooms 159-160, Live Stock Exchange. KANSAS CITY, MO.
Established 1871.
Money to Loan on Cattle.
Experienced Salesmen. Prompt Remittances. Correspondence and Consignments Solicited.

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.

NOTES FROM MCKEE-ZOOK-WHITFORD COMMISSION CO.

Webb & Houghton, of Austin, Texas, came in with eleven cars of cattle from their pastures near Elgin, Kansas, in the Osage Nation.

Shanholtzer & Farlow, of Lenepah, I. T., made shipment of 12 cars of cattle.

J. M. Pollard, of Ardmore, I. T., had in two cars of cattle.

J. R. Yutzy, of Hutchinson, Kans., had in a load of cattle.

Skinner Cattle Co. Lampasas, Texas, shipped in six cars of their cattle from their pasture in the Osage Nation.

Some hog shipments from Kansas:—M. H. Redfearn, Leroy; J. O. Seymour, of Rantoul; W. Towler of Severy; A. R. Strowig, Paxiso.

OCTOBER SHOW AND SALE.

There has been some talk of postponing the October show and sale on account of the recent drouth, but this was put down by a meeting of the executive committee of the Shorthorn breeders in Chicago, August 7, which declared strongly in favor of holding it this year.

There was no official action taken by the executive committee of the Galloway breeders association, owing to the failure to secure a quorum. The majority of the Galloway breeders, however, have been in favor of holding the show and were prepared to stand by whatever decision was reached.

The swine breeders considered it best to postpone their show and sale.

The cattle breeders, however, while they do not expect the sale to result as profitably as would have been the case had there been no drouth, are determined to make the show the grandest event of the kind ever held.

The new fine stock barn in process of erection will be a fine addition to the facilities for showing cattle. The sides being largely of glass, and the building well supplied with skylights, make the interior well suited to its purpose. Fully 14,000 cattle are expected to be on exhibition.

COLORADO Do you want to know about its mines, its farms, its scenic attractions, its opportunities for settlers? If so, send stamp for a sample copy of THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN GLOBE, published by W. E. Pabor at Denver, Colorado.

The Kansas City Stock Yards

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

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

INCLUDING HOUSES OF

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

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

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

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

RANCH FOR SALE.

5,000 Acres located in Beaver county, Oklahoma. Fine pasture. Good water. Fine natural breaks for protection in winter. On Rock Island Railroad. A bargain if taken soon.
Address, MISSOURI LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.



"Advance."

Highest price beef ever sold in the World. Winner of the Drover's Journal Championship Cup over all breeds and ages at the International Live Stock Exposition, in Chicago, Dec., 6, 1900. Owned, bred and exhibited by Stanley R. Pierce, Creston, Ogle county, Ill. Age 1 year, 11 months, weight 1430 pounds, price \$150.00 per cwt., amount \$2,145.00.

Sold by Bowles Live Stock Commission Company.

We are the Established Leaders in selling for High Prices, all stock consigned to us, at the three great markets, Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis. Results are the best evidence. **WE SHOW RESULTS.**

W. A. Michael. A. T. Mustion. H. S. Davis. E. E. Peters. J. A. Crane.

DROVERS LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Rooms 135 to 138 Exchange Bld.

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

A Breeze From the West.

Kamela, Oregon, July 24, 1901.
Editor LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR:—

In the long silence, I have not forgotten you. We look forward to the coming of our paper with something like the thrill of an old love. It is a sort of family history to us. We scan its pages and recall its old familiar names with fond and abiding memories.

We have "felt for you" during the past few weeks of drought which have hovered over the beloved southwest. In our mountain valley, free from the vicious extremes of other climes, we do not appreciate the blessing of good crops and good health and good appetites. We have a moderate middle ground all the year through. Last winter was almost a California dream. This summer is a Sicilian day. We live in a happy medium between the sultry clime of the American Desert and the crisp breezes of the old Pacific. The balm of the mountains mingle with the breath of the vales.

I would tell you a fish story if space permitted, but will leave that for another time. We are at the summit of the Blue Mountains, 5,000 feet above the sea level, with a trout stream at our kitchen door that is the wonder and glory of fishermen for miles around.

At our left is a huckleberry patch that has been trampled upon by squaws, bears, lovers and picnickers for ages, and is yet unscathed. While all around is the mystery and beauty of the blue receding hills, the gloom of the forest gorges and the bracing air that is born of cloud and whispering pine.

I am yet riding a "battleship" locomotive, pushing my share of the commerce over the mountain crest. We have three giant engines here, with two crews each. It is a railroad town exclusively. Some twenty people make up our little group. We are twenty miles from La Grande, our terminal point, and we enjoy life here as well as working for our daily bread will permit. We patronize the print shops pretty liberally, and the bundle of magazines, dailies, books, pamphlets and Sunday school tracts that come here would make a postal clerk "cuss."

I can't quit the newspaper habit, and for the past six months have been associate editor of the Daily East Oregonian, doing my editorial work at night, between "sleeps," and at odd times when I had an hour from my engine.

Oregon crops are the usual perfection this year. Sugar beets, fruit, grain, hay and boy babies are plentiful. Stock of all kinds are on the decline; but school teachers, female nurses, red-cheeked Oregon lasses, even prim old maids and fair grass-widows are always above par, anywhere in Oregon.

Times are good here. The printers, painters, clerks and preachers all have money to bet on the ball game.

The circus reaps its usual crop of tenderfeet and the patent medicine man finds the fields unusually green.

Our home town has recently struck an oil well with strong indications of gas; a few of our brave plungers have bought Beaumont petroleum stock, and with a railroad survey into a remote county, we are about on an even footing with the big world.

We read with joy of the transformation of the "Strip" into a model civilized community. Its dugouts are mansions; its cattle trails are highways; its prairies are wheat and corn fields; its "nestors" are good citizens and its politics are pure enough for a virgin to bathe in.

All this is due to the efforts of the Boltions, O'Briens, Wiggins, McPhersons, Keys, Gerlachs, "Dad" Yoakums and Bob Benns who blazed the trail to this era of good things. We are delighted at the prospect. It is a pleasant contemplation. It brings back the recollection of the tent and dugout; the camp fire, the prairie schooner and the broiled bacon of

that old Strip of eight years ago. We recall the 10,000 population of '94. It is eclipsed in the present. We forgive Dave Marum for his lavish estimate. He was looking into the future. He was ahead of his age. He had the eye of prophecy, and we did not, that was all the difference.

True to the old Indian meaning, Oklahoma is The Beautiful Land. It contains one of the most picturesque pages in all western history. It breathes a native charm and enchantment that fills the subject with interest. We note the growth of the short grass counties, and await in wonder the development of the heavier oil and coal. Once we might have doubted that such things existed, but in the light of twentieth century surprises, we are prepared to believe anything.

We, who have forgotten to pray, for years, would almost bow before the shrine of the Fair Goddess. The dash and spirit of her old adventures, the stories of her submission to the plow, the history of her rise and establishment among the sister commonwealths,—all live in our memory, with the freshness and vividness of a dream. All we crave is six feet perpendicular and six feet east and west of her soil.

Respectfully,
BERT HUFFMAN.

St. Joseph.

July business at the south St. Joseph stock yards was a record breaker, as the following will indicate;

Receipts for July were 1,773 cars, 43,902 cattle; 3,320 cars 249,756 hogs; 156 cars, 33,869 sheep and 163 cars, 4,486 horses and mules. As compared with June there was an increase, 671 cars, 16,914 cattle, and 621 cars, 57,455 hogs and an increase of 7 cars, 5,354 sheep and 22 cars, 83 horses and mules.

W. F. (Tonk) Smith, one of the big cattle owners of Oklahoma, was on the yards the sixth with four cars of quarantine that were shipped from Davidson, Kan.

Receipts: 145 cars, 3,535 cattle; 135 cars, 9,576 hogs. Heavy receipts at all points causes values to take a tumble. Good beeves were mostly 10c lower. Kinds grading under good, 10 to 15c lower, cows and heifers off 10 to 15c, and canners were down 25c. Stockers were lower. Hogs 10c lower. Sheep and lambs steady.

STEERS.

The liberal supply at all points was sufficient to break prices. Eastern markets reported a decline of 10 to 15 cents, and with the large supply at the yards, buyers took their own time. The large supply of steers grading under good caused the trade to lag, the price being from 10 to 15c lower. Prices ranged from \$3.75 to \$5.60.

QUARANTINE DIVISION.

On this side of the trade 25 cars were received, all steers. The market was fairly active on the best steers, but common kinds were slow. Prices declined from 5 to 10c. The bulk of the sales were at \$3.75.

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

The market on cows and heifers was slow and the general market showed a 10 to 15c decline in prices on best grades, while medium kinds and canners suffered a 25c break in values in plenty of instances. The supply of good grades was light, but other kinds were plentiful. Bulls and stags sold generally 10c lower, with extreme cases more. Veal calf prices held steady under a light run and a good demand.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

Fresh arrivals of stock cattle were liberal and a good many dry weather

offerings were included. Arrivals ranged from good feeders down to desirable calves, but the general quality was of common to fair average. Owing to the bad clearances for the week thus far and the large accumulation of cattle, all classes of buyers started out to pound prices, and the general market ruled dull and draggy at 15 to 25c reduction in values, mostly at the extreme decline. Stock cows and heifers fared no better, the same amount being taken off on that class of offerings.

Range of prices: Stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$3.40; yearlings and calves, \$2.00 to \$3.50; feeding cows and stock heifers, \$2.00 to \$3.00; feeding bulls and stags, \$2.25 to \$2.60.

HOGS.

The large number of hogs in sight at the various markets, especially in the east, caused a decline of about 10c although the extreme top did not show this much of a decline. There was a seasonable clearance. Prices ranged from \$5.50 to \$6.10 with the bulk selling at \$5.65 to \$5.90. The bulk yesterday sold at \$5.75 to \$6.00, a week ago at \$5.60 to \$5.85, a month ago at \$5.72 1/2 to \$5.85 and a year ago at \$5.20 to \$5.27 1/2. Pigs were in fair supply and the demand was sufficient to hold values steady on the good choice weighty offerings, while on others the trade was more or less draggy and prices as mean as they have been for some time past.

The average cost was \$5.80 1/4, as compared with \$5.89 yesterday, \$5.71 1/2

a week ago, \$5.79 1/2, a month ago and \$5.23 1/2 on the same day a year ago.

SHEEP.

The sheep market was scantily supplied today, the supply being the smallest for Wednesday since the third Wednesday of March last. For the first half of the week receipts numbered 8,900, being 2,200 more than a week ago and 6,200 in excess of a year ago. Arrivals were natives and few good grades were included, the quality being of common to fair average. The market ruled active to the extent of the supply and prices were not notably different than yesterday. Killers want more good, fat grades, but they discriminate sharply against the half fat and common grades.

Prices have ranged: Native lambs, \$4.25 to 4.75; native ewes, \$2.65 to \$3.00; cull lambs \$3.00; cull ewes \$2.00.

Just Like You.

If you wanted a never failing well of good, pure water, wouldn't you have one drilled large enough and deep enough to tap a strong stream of living water? Well, other people think as you do. They are just like you in this respect. This fact affords a fine business opportunity. Buy one of our



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

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

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

FEED:	
Corn, per bushel,	60c
Hay, per hundred lbs	60c

Our packers furnish a daily market for all kinds of cattle ranging from canners to export cattle. Look up your railroad connections, and you will find them in our favor.

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

DO YOU WANT TO MARRY? THOUSANDS of pretty and respectable girls want to write to you. Send 15c for 5 card photos of lady members and large descriptive list. Reliable.
HEART & HAND, 1028 Main St. Kansas City.

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.

POSTAL NOTE WANTS.

This department is conducted especially for LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR patrons, and only the small charge of two cents per word merely to cover cost is made for advertisements of cattle for sale or pasture, lands for lease or sale, feed for sale, etc.—in short any want felt about the rancho or farm. Enclose postal note for amount with order and if insertion is desired for more than single issue, remit to cover the amount. Address, Postal Card Wants, care LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, Woodward, Okla.

Will Buy, Cattle Ranch. Write immediately for particulars of Stock, range, bottom price, etc. F. W. BRANIGAR, Burlington, Iowa.

RANCH FOR SALE—A 2440 acre cattle ranch, three miles from rail road station, living water, pastures fenced and cross fenced, 800 acres in cultivation, good wheat and corn land. For price address, J. S. KNOWLES, Harper, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Seventy head well bred native two-year-old heifers heavy with calf, few have calves now. Price \$28 each. Four miles west and 7 miles south of Augusta S. S. Burchfield, Wisby, O. T.

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

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

FOR SALE—1120 acres of deeded land, plenty of running water, six miles south of Woodward, Okla. Will sell cheap. Also have 275 head of graded Hereford cattle, 24 head of horses for sale. T. B. H. GREEN, Woodward, Okla.

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

WICHITA MARKET.

The hog market showed another decline on the 8th. The farmers who came in early with their wagon deliveries were on the market and had disposed of all their stock before the price went down when the car load lots began moving over the scales the prices declined, some salesmen quoting as much as ten cents lower. The buyer for Cudaby, who got nearly all the hogs, said his average prices were only about 5c lower than the day previous. The best priced hogs on the market were only fair to mixed packers. No tippy hogs were received. Wichita is not getting enough hogs by a long shot. Cudaby takes everything that comes along, and the order buyers are becoming impatient. Car load lots sold \$5.40 to \$5.70, and when taken into consideration that this price was paid for only fair to good packers, it would seem like a good idea for some shipper to take some tippy ones there. The lower priced hogs were large and small mixed lots ranging in weight from 125 to 350 pounds.

NOTICE.



Farmers and Teamsters who intend to buy Wagons this year are urged to send their address to us. We can do you much good. A postal card will do. THE TIFFIN WAGON CO., Tiffin, Ohio, or Kansas City, Mo.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.	Dock.	Av. Wt.	Price.
94.....	120	225	\$5 70
61.....		203	5 70
74.....	40	191	5 67 1/2
62.....	320	210	5 65
78.....	280	192	5 65
10.....		261	5 65
76.....	80	191	5 62 1/2
19.....		234	5 60
48.....	40	225	5 60
16.....		263	5 55
11.....		182	5 50
8.....		195	5 50
13.....		167	5 50
61.....	160	263	5 50
4.....		217	5 50
96.....	240	180	5 40
94.....	360	182	5 40
7.....		281	5 50
3.....		176	5 40
9.....	40	217	5 40
12.....	80	167	5 35
1.....		200	5 35
2.....		215	5 35
1.....		160	5 25
3.....		213	5 25
1.....		340	5 25
1.....		290	5 25
6.....	80	230	5 20
6.....	40	286	5 15
17.....		141	4 75

treme top \$6.15. Sheep market steady. Fair to good mutton \$3.00 to \$3.50. Lambs \$4.25 to \$5.00.

Receipts of live stock from January 1st to July 6th. Cattle, 448,344, hogs, 1,192,041, sheep, 324,371, horses and mules, 86,712.

Cattle received on the 6th, 5,897, market generally steady, price ranged from \$4.00 to \$5.70 on beef steers, butcher cattle, heifers 2.50 to 4.85, cows 3.00 to 4.50, bulls 2.50 to 3.80, veal calves 4.00 to 5.00. Stockers and feeders, steers, 2.50 to 3.85, heifers, 2.25 to 2.85, yearlings, 2.75 to 3.75. Texas and Indian steers, sold at \$3.00 to \$4.00.

Hogs: Receipts, 5,652. Opened steady to weak, and closed 5c lower. The top of the market was \$6.20, and the bulk of hogs above 150 lbs., sold at \$5.90 to \$6.07 1/2.

Sheep: Receipts 3,345. Market active and steady. All the best lambs sold readily at strong prices. Good demand for stockers but only fair supply.

Chicago.

Up to July 31st the Chicago Stock Yards received 164,200 carloads of live stock, being about 9,400 cars more than arrived the corresponding period last year, being the largest total in nearly ten years as compared with the corresponding period in other years.

Chicago's combined receipts of cattle hogs and sheep were by long odds the largest on record for July, or a total of 1,271,578 head, against 998,786 for July 1900.

At Chicago the total receipts of live stock for the first seven months of 1901, were as follows: Cattle 1,679,255, calves 108,294, hogs 4,636,213, sheep 2,075,961, horses 73,544. Total number of cars 164,314. Grand total of all stock received 8,575,267 head.

Chicago, July 7.—Receipts, cattle 22,000, hogs 28,000, sheep 23,000 Common fat cattle neglected, cow stuff slow and lower with a large accumulation of stock cattle. 1338 to 1424 pound beef cattle sold at \$6.00 to 6.30. Good smooth finished 1150 to 1400 lbs. steers at \$5.50 to 5.80. Prices ranged from \$3.50 to 6.30. Western rangers sold from \$3.00 to 4.62 1/2; butcher stock, \$2.50 to 4.50; stockers and feeders \$3.80 to around \$4.25 for strictly good to fancy 750 to 900 lbs. feeders.

Hogs.—Poor quality arriving and the market about 10c lower. Mixed and butchers, \$5.40 to 6.12 1/2; heavy \$5.40 to 5.95.

Sheep.—All common sheep and lambs neglected. Receipts on the 5th broke the record, being 32,153. General market fully 10c lower. Good to choice wethers \$3.50 to \$4.00. Ewes and wethers, \$3.00 to \$3.50. Ewes, \$2.75 to \$3.00.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.	Av. Wt.	Price.
1 calf.....	150	\$4 00
2 cows.....	1030	3 00
11 stockers.....	978	2 90
5 stockers.....	574	2 75
1 cow.....	1180	2 65
3 stockers.....	406	2 25
3 bulls.....	1300	2 00
3 cows.....	920	1 75
1 cow.....	1000	1 50

St. Louis

Quarantine receipts this year amount to 9,221 cars, of which Texas contributed 6,018, the Indian and Oklahoma Territories at 2,477, Arkansas 570, Mississippi 38, Tennessee 29, Alabama 8 and Louisiana 80.

Aug. 2, 1901

TO THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

We have had an up and down market here this week, Wednesday reaching the high point with an advance of 15 to 20 cents over the close of last week. The run of medium to common half fat grassers came thick and fast yesterday and to-day, and the market is closing to-day fully a quarter lower than Wednesday, or 10 to 15 lower than last week on all kinds, and dull at the decline. Cows about 10 lower; calves, under light receipts, are about 50 cents per head higher than one week ago. Hog market has closed practically about the same as one week ago. Ex-

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KANSAS CITY
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GOOD SALARIED ADDRESS HENRY COON PRES. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

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We show nearly one hundred styles of saddles in our Twentieth Century catalogue. Send for it. We make a specialty of keeping in the lead, in styles, latest improvements, and highest quality. As proof of this notice the number of our imitators

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

Seven Great Schools
Chillicothe Normal School.
Chillicothe Commercial College.
Chillicothe Shorthand College.
Chillicothe Telegraphy College.
Chillicothe Pen-Art College.
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75c enrolled. \$130 pays for 48 weeks board, tuition, room rent and use of text books. For free illustrated catalogue address ALLEN MOORE, Pres., Box P, Chillicothe, Mo.

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Correspondence solicited. Markets by Eagle and Drover's News sent free. Make your consignments to us. Special inducements to feeders.

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Money Loaned on Cattle at Reasonable Rate of Int.

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Special attention given to furnishing breeding bulls for ranchmen.
UNION STOCK YARD WICHITA, KANSAS.

Union Live Stock Commission Co.,
Union Stock Yards, WICHITA, KANS.
A. B. MOORE, MANAGER.
Loans made on cattle. Special attention given to all consignments. We always get best prices for our patrons for hogs and cattle.

E. J. HEALY & CO.,
Live Stock Commission Merchants
Union Stock Yards, Wichita, Kan.
Special inducement to feeders. Markets furnished on application. Phone 305.

Wichita Union Stock Yards Co.,
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...Capacity 8,000 Cattle 5,000 Hogs
Private Yards for Texans Perfect Sewerage and City Water All Pens Covered...
W. R. DULANEY,
Supt. of Stock Yards.

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



[EDITED BY "AUNT MARY."]

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

OPPORTUNITY.

My dead love came to me and said,
"God gives me one hour's rest
To spend with thee on earth again,
How shall we spend it best?"

"Why, as of old," I said; and so
We quarreled as of old;
But when I turned to make my peace,
That one short hour was told.

—Unidentified.

Queen Helena, of Italy, is said to be an expert cook. She is young, beautiful, a deeply loved wife, a happy mother and held in high esteem by her people. She is a classical scholar and one of the best read women of her day.

The Countess de Castelline has had her face "made over" by a prominent dermatologist. It is said if she were one inch taller, she would now be perfect in face and figure.

Wah-ta-nosa is a full-blooded Indian of Maine. Her name means "Bright Eyes" but her English speaking friends call her Lucy Nicola. She is about twenty years of age. Montague Chamberlain, recorder of the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard, has taken her under his protection because one of her ancestors spared the life of one of his. Bright Eyes has graduated from the common and high schools and is now preparing to enter the Harvard annex next summer. She sings well and plays the piano.

The boys who say they have no chance to amount to anything should note the example of Constantine Demeter Stephamore. He is a native of Macedonia. When he first came to this country, he worked on a farm while he learned the language. Then he went to a preparatory school and thence to Yale. During his seven years' work at Yale, where he has taken the degree of master of arts, he supported himself nearly all that time by working as a conductor on a trolley car. Next fall he will go to Germany to continue his studies. He is a fine appearing young man.

Young Cornelius Vanderbilt seems to be composed of the same sort of material as the old commdore. He graduated from Yale six years ago and entered a special course in the Sheffield scientific school of the university. He then became a machinist and went to work in the shops. He began building a locomotive, making improvements in the firebox or furnace of the old style, designed to increase power and save coal. As a result, the New York Central railroad, acting upon the advice of its engineers, has placed an order for 160 locomotives to be built with the Vanderbilt improvements. In addition to this he has several other inventions that are proving invaluable to the railway world.

♦♦♦♦♦

A JAPANESE PORCH PARTY.

A pleasant entertainment for these summer evenings is a porch party. Japanese decorations are very effective for this.

Umbrellas, lanterns, fans, wicker or bamboo furniture, straw rugs or matings and bamboo shades give it a truly Japanese appearance. Plants in Japanese jardineires heighten its effect.

Send your prospective guests a Japanese fan, with the invitations written upon it. The menu cards may have the figure of a Japanese woman at one side, which may be done in pen and ink if you are skilled in drawing.

At the other side, on the upper half of the card, in large letters, one below the other, should be printed Menu, in capital letters, and in a square below, the bill of fare. All the letters should be turned backward and embellished slightly so as to give them a foreign appearance. By holding to a mirror, they will be easily read.

Two young women in Japanese costume, one to serve tea and the other to tell fortunes with flowers, may be added to the features of the evening.

Any progressive game may be played, giving Japanese knick-knacks as favors.

Now that kimonos, or Japanese dressing sacques are in such favor, a request that the ladies would appear in these garments would add to the novelty.

♦♦♦♦♦

FROM FOURTEEN UP.

A great deal has been said in these columns about the duty of parents to their children. That is all right, but the young folks should also think of their duties to their parents.

The selfishness of some young people is appalling. Mothers and fathers, who slave year in and year out in order to make their children's lives pleasanter than their own have been, and do it patiently and uncomplainingly, suddenly find themselves deposed and a new authority established.

A sixteen-year-old, whose every thought centers upon herself, takes the authority of the household upon her shoulders. The authority—but not the work. She "bosses" the younger children around and is impatient to her mother. She counts the days until she is of age and can do entirely as she pleases.

She sits in the hammock while her mother does the washing. She "skimps" the whole family so that she can have fine clothes and turns a corner for fear she may meet her father or mother, whose clothes she is ashamed of.

Oh, boys and girls, when you become large enough, take some of the work off your parents' hands and let them do the bossing. They have had so many years of self-denial for you, and done so quietly that you can never realize one-tenth of it. Now that you are nearly grown, begin lightening their burdens, so that they may have a few years of happiness before they go to their eternal rest.

♦♦♦♦♦

A PRETTY SALAD.—Peel tomatoes and scoop out the inside. Fill up with green peas and bits of white chicken meat. Cover with salad dressing, after placing each tomato on a lettuce leaf.

♦♦♦♦♦

THE INSPECTOR POETS.

Below are the contributions to our poetical contest. Aunt Mary thanks them for their assistance and will give them an easier task next time, so that others can participate.

For September 15 I think a book discussion would be interesting. If some of our readers will give us a brief outline of their favorite book or any that he or she has read recently and tell us what they consider good in it, whether it is unselfishness, bravery, etc., or what they believe to be the dominant trait of the hero or heroine. All letters must be in by Aug. 26. I hope you will help on this as well as you have done on the poetical contest.

♦♦♦♦♦

Dear Aunt Mary:—I have been reading letters in this paper for some time, and I like to read them very much, so I thought I would write some to help make this page interesting. I live by Indian Creek. It is a very

nice little creek. Our school will begin the first Monday in September; I like to go to school and hope we will have a good teacher.

Very cordially,
E. V.

Bird of broad and sweeping wing,
Thy home is high in heaven,
Where the wide storms their banners fling
And the tempest clouds are driven.

♦♦♦♦♦

Dear Aunt Mary:—In my last letter I promised to contribute to your poetical contest, but at the last moment the muse refused to respond to my wooing. However, between my big brother's efforts and my own, I managed to turn out this much. I expect you will all be glad it was no more:

"The day is cold and dark and dreary,
It rains and the wind is never weary."
That poet didn't know what he was about—
When it rains we laugh and sing and shout,
And the day seems bright and cheery.

CLARA.

Blaine County, Oklahoma.

♦♦♦♦♦

Dear Aunt Mary:—I was glad to see Wood's County Cowboy's letter in your columns, as I did not feel so much like a trespasser with another man in the ring. I send you a few lines for your poetical contest, but dear Aunt Mary, don't ever ask me to do it again. It's the hardest work I ever did.

THE DINNER PAIL.

I sing to the dinner pail,
My friend so tried and true,
You tell me I am strong and hale,
I say, "The same to you."
And we never thank the cause of it all.
The dinner pail that stands by the wall.
You can talk of the heartache,
A pain in your back,
A terrible headache—
You fear it will crack.
But the ache that will make you
Forget every one,
Is that gaunt, all-gone feeling,
And oh! it's no fun!
Then look in your bucket,
That shiny tin pail,
Well filled with good truck; it
Never does fail to fill every want. A
Man feels well again
And headache and heartache can pester
in vain.
You can talk of your paintings
By this, that and the other,
I don't know the artists
They are not half so pretty
As the pictures I see
When sweet Bessie brings
My dinner pail to me.

GEORGE.

♦♦♦♦♦

Dear Aunt Mary:—I send you a few verses for the original poetry contest. The readers of the INSPECTOR will probably think they are pretty rocky, but they are not half so much so as the

CITY OF ENID, O. T.

Of Enid, I'll sing, 'tis a town in the Strip;
With saloons she's supplied with just even a score,
But yet with all these she has gotten so flip
The shingle is out that she must have six more.
They run day and night, with Sundays
thrown in,
Seven days in the week, twelve months in
the year.
Is it a wide open town and a close look at sin
That you wish? Well, we have it here.
And these are the places where men's wheat
money goes
That should have been spent for their families
at home.
Money gone, if not killed, they are pitched
out of doors,
Penniless and drunken the dry prairie to
roam.
Decent folks can't walk the length of a
block,
Without crowding between about forty
drunk men
That fill up the pavement from saloon to curb
rock
And fight and shoot as they blow off their
steam.
The reputation she has of a town that is

tough,
And she's flooded with whiskey and beer
and with gore,
Though to make it just right, "a house that's
real rough."
She needs of saloons that half dozen more.
Now if you come to this city or expect to
drive through,
Or would like some shopping to do 'round
the square,
You want to be ready with shooting irons
true,
And you want to come loaded for bear.

WOOD'S COUNTY COWBOY.

♦♦♦♦♦

"INSPECTOR"

The light of our country is the "Live Stock
Inspector,"

It is, to the readers, a golden reflector
Showing them all that they care to learn
From raising a cow to growing a fern.
Everything of interest, that we care to know,
Be it a cattle sale or a little dog show,
We learn by applying this lucky gem:
For it never misses any of them.
Items of fashion, we go there to find
For where is a woman who to style is so
blind

That she doesn't like dress of the Parisian
kind?
Our cooking receipts, we compare with
"Aunt Mary's;"

She tells us so nicely how to serve our berries.
Furnishing a house—that great work of art—
We make very easy by tracing "Aunt Mary's"
chart.

She gives us advice in more ways than one,
She, to us, is a jewel sparkling with fun.
"The Live Stock Inspector"—a brilliant
star—

It comes to our homes and it guides us afar,
Telling us how to buy and how to sell,
Telling us, in fact, how to do everything well.
With the brightest man in the West, at it's
head—

With the cream of learning its pages are fed—
By millions of people, every word of them
read.

The cattle range we would call a throne
And "W. E. B.," the king who is sitting
thereon,

Ruling the mass, with a golden rod,
Sending up daily his prayer to God—
"That—though the 'King's Message' to the
common ones,

Is sometimes sent in the shape of duns—
It may be forgiven—as only a hoax—"
For the king is humorous and likes his
jokes.

Oh, Inspector! Cherished paper!
Without thee, our knowledge would be
vapor:

Oh, thou good and well filled sheet!
We are always happy thy coming to greet!
Thou art the star that the "king" wears in his
crown—

The star that is turning the world around—
Brighter and brighter do'st, thou keep on
shining:

Thou art giving the clouds a silver lining;
Thou wilt ne'er be met by another star
For thou art beyond them—away too far.
— Kiowa Girl.

Wichita's Great Store.

Mr. C. R. Fulton, the genial and enterprising clothier, proprietor of Wichita's Greatest Clothing Store, has just returned from the eastern market, where he has been for the past month buying his fall and winter stock.

Mr. Fulton's business has been continually growing, and that at a rapid pace, for the past six years, until his last year's business reached the enormous figure of \$207,000, and he expects to crowd the quarter of a million mark this year, having just purchased the largest stock ever bought by any one dealer west of Philadelphia and New York City. Judging by his past season's business he will need this immense stock. His method of doing business, square dealing, small profits on a large scale have proven a big trade winner.



**HOT BISCUIT
COOL KITCHEN**
Sloan's Economic Bake
Oven—Roaster and Toaster—3 necessities combined
bakes biscuits in 7 minutes. Saves time, fuel, patience. If you have not
seen them write us for circular and sample offer.
Made only by ECONOMIC
BFG. CO., 1117 East
19th St., Kansas City

Children's Corner

BY JOSIE E. REED.

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

C C

SLUMBER.

Slumber, slumber, little one, now
The bird is asleep in his nest on the bough;
The bird is asleep, he has folded his wings,
And over him softly the dream-fairy sings:
Lullaby, lullaby—lullaby!
Pearls in the deep
Stars in the sky,
Dreams in our sleep;
So, lullaby.

Slumber, slumber, little one, soon
The fairy will come in the ship of the moon:
The fairy will come with the ship and the stars
And dreams will come singing through shadowy bars:
Lullaby, lullaby—lullaby!
Pearls in the deep—
Stars in the sky,
Dreams in our sleep;
So, lullaby.

Slumber, slumber, little one so;
The stars are the pearls that the dream-fairies know;
The stars are the pearls, and the bird in the nest,
A dear little fellow the fairies love best:
Lullaby, lullaby—lullaby!
Pearls in the deep—
Stars in the sky,
Dreams in our sleep;
So, lullaby.

—Frank Dempster Sherman.

FOR A CHILD'S PARTY.

When you want your mamma to fix something pretty and good for your party, tell her about crystallized popcorn, or it can be almonds or any kind of nuts.

The way to make it is to put into an iron kettle one tablespoonful of butter, three tablespoonfuls of water and one cupful of white sugar. Boil until ready to candy, then throw in three quarts of nicely popped corn or nuts, stir vigorously until the sugar is evenly distributed over the corn. Take the kettle from the fire and stir until it cools a little, and in this way you may have each kernel separate and all coated with the sugar. It must be watched very carefully to prevent scorching.

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BROWNIE'S BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Brownie's and Goldie's mother had always been a great friend to the fairies. She believed in them and told her little folks many a beautiful fairy tale. When the fairies heard themselves mentioned in a loving kindly way they drew near and listened, too, and they grew to love the little girls and their young mamma.

And then the most mysterious things happened. In the mornings, when the children would go to dress, they would find inside their shoes a sack of peanuts, or tucked among their mittens would be bananas or other things, and once some tiny tissue paper bags tied up with colored ribbons contained some dainty little candies just about the size a fairy would eat.

And such tricks as they would play. One morning the children found their fat stuffed elephant harnessed up with cord to their little red wagon. It was filled with dates and candies, except just enough space for a calico boy to sit, holding the lines.

"April fool" morning they found a tissue paper basket, one for each little girl, with a note from the fairies. But when they explored them, they found—ashes. As it was April fool day, they had to take it for a joke, and the fairies soon brought them something better.

Then another baby came to the household—a little Titian blonde. Do you know what that is? There was once a great artist who loved to paint women with a certain shade of red hair, so women who had that shade of hair were called Titian blondes.

Well, this baby had hair that shade,

very pretty hair, which soon grew long, much longer and thicker than her two older sisters. But Titian Blonde was too hard for Brownie and Goldie to say, so they called her Sunset Locks, or Sunset. That, of course was not her real name, but we will call her Sunset here.

Sunset was a round, fat, sweet baby, with a little mouth that everybody wanted to kiss. She, also, had curly hair, so the three little sisters, with hair of brown, gold and the color of Sunset were all little curly heads.

When Brownie was about five years old, she sometimes would want to "make pictures," so a blackboard and pictures with it was bought and in the children's first attempt to draw, they had a good plain copy before them to give them the right idea of what they were trying to make. Brownie did so nicely that her mamma would call her in every day and have her draw at least one. Sometimes it would not take her more than five minutes, but it taught her to draw better.

A blackboard, a sand pile, dollies, picture books and a mamma who could tell them while she was baking, ironing or doing most anything helped the little girls pass their baby days.

At last it rolled around to Brownie's sixth birthday. Margie Welch, who lived across the street, was six years old on the same day, so they had their birthday party together.

Margie had black eyes, black curly hair and full red lips. Brownie had dark blue eyes, golden brown hair and pink lips.

Out on the lawn were scattered little rocking chairs and hammocks. Indoors was a long kindergarten table and red kindergarten chairs around it. In the center of the table was a large, high dish of crystallized popcorn. Midway between the center and the ends were cake baskets, piled high with cake. At each plate was a dish of ice cream.

At one end sat Margie, and at the other end was Brownie. Near Margie was a lovely bouquet of flowers—red and other brilliant colors. Near Brownie was a dainty bouquet of blue and white posies.

There were just two more at the party than the table would accommodate, so Baby—or Sunset Locks—and a little friend had a fine dinner and a fine bouquet on a large sized doll table.

They all had a fine time and Brownie's first party was a big success. Margie and she had received a good many little presents and their joy was complete.

The little boy who brought the bouquets also brought for one of the hostesses a thread box, which was fixed up daintily with some white fleecy goods like a little bed. Inside, lying side by side, were six tiny dolls dressed in quaint styles.

Of all who were at the party, no one enjoyed it so much as Charlie, the ten-year-old brother of Margie. He had been partially paralyzed when only three years old and ever since had been unable to walk. But that day he was drawn over in his wagon and they were all so kind to him that he forgot his troubles.

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Dear Boys and Girls:—To all those who join the Children's Corner Club and contribute to its columns by a letter or short story, Aunt Joe will send a photo of herself at Christmas time. This will be done to make you feel better acquainted with her. If any of you care to send her your photo, she will put them in an album especially reserved for the club children.

A letter from each one of you about four times a year will make a very interesting circle. Don't you think you had better join? We have not heard from Magdalene Null, Ethel Taylor, Sallie Wilson or Ila-Baley since our club was organized. If you have read a story you like or have any pets, tell us about them. We want more range children in this corner. We have had only one boy write for this department, but we want others. Tell us about when you go swimming or any of your play. This is a children's corner and you are to talk to each other.

Report of Deputy Live Stock Inspectors of Oklahoma, for Two Weeks Ending Aug 15, 1901.

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

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

John A. Shaw, Kay Co.
Light red line back female age 6 yr brand O over — W B 1 s
Dark red female age 5 yr brand Y 1 jaw.
Red female age 6 yr brand W h
White and red spotted female age 6 yr brand bar through K l s
Red and white spotted female age 5 yr brand O K l s slanted X 1 h
Dark red female age 5 yr brand] 5 1 h
Dark Red female age 5 yr brand perpendicular bar through square 1 h
Black female age 7 yr brand inverted C r s neck

L. M. Williams, Pottawatomie Co.
24 black steers age 3 yr brand M E 1 s
Red steer age 3 yr brand M E 1 s
Black spotted steer age 3 yr brand M E 1 s
Brindle steer age 3 yr brand M E 1 s
Red cow age 6 yr brand bar through 15 r h C A L 1 s
Red cow age 5 yr brand 77 1 h
Red cow age 5 yr brand S 1 1 s
12 red cows age 5 yr brand — over X over — r s
White cow age 6 yr brand L X over — r s C C 1 s J O 1 thigh
Brindle spot cow age 7 yr brand — over B 1 s
Roan cow age 2 yr brand slash over S 1 s
White steer age 3 yr brand W R h i p M R shoulder
Red steer age 3 yr same brand
Brindle steer age 3 yr brand W over — R h i p M R shoulder.
3 red cows age 5 yr brand X r s
Brown cow age 5 yr brand J 1 h
Red cow age 5 yr brand S S r h B 1 shoulder B 1 thigh
Brindle steer age 3 yr brand B M r h
22 brindle cows age 8 yr brand P B r h
Brindle cow age 6 yr brand bar over Chip — over O r s
Brindle spot cow age 5 yr brand D U N r s
Speck cow age 5 yr brand L 1 s bar through O r h
Blue roan steer age 3 yr brand slash over A r s T 1 s
Red cow age 5 yr brand W r s W 1 s
Red cow age 5 yr brand C S 1 s h
Red spot cow age 5 yr brand — over J r h
Red steer age 3 yr brand T through O r h
Red spot steer age 3 yr brand W 1 s h
Roan steer age 3 yr brand | | | 1 s

half circle over A r s O r h
Red cow age 5 yr brand half-circle over X r s T R Neck
Brown cow age 5 yr brand P O over — 1 s
Roan heifer age 4 yr brand P A 1 h
Brindle cow age 5 yr brand half-circle over 1 L over bar r s
Brown cow age 5 yr brand S W H 1 s
Red side heifer age 3 yr brand I M 1 s
Red speck cow age 8 yr brand bar V connected 1 h
Red cow age 6 yr brand X 1 s bar over Y Y r s

Frank W. Dale, Kay Co.
Red male age 3 yr brand slash left flank.
Red female age 3 yr brand B F 1 h

H. R. Roberson, Pawnee Co.
Red heifer age 3 yr brand A r h A F r s
Yellow heifer age 3 yr brand A r h A r s
Pale red white face heifer age 3 yr brand A r h A r s
2 black and white heifers age 3 yr same brand
Red and white cow age 6 yr brand 7 r h
Red cow age 4 ys brand N r h
2 roan cows age 3 yr brand Z 1 h
White cow age 3 yr brand O r h
Black cow age 4 yr brand T on 1 s
White cow age 7 yr brand T on 1 s
Roan cow age 5 yr brand X r s

J. E. Chessher, Noble Co.
Black cow age 10 yr brand — X 1 h

Stephen Lewis, Woods county
Red and white heifer age 3 yr brand B B on r h
Red heifer age 3 yr brand H S 1 h
Dark red cow age 11 yr brand H S on 1 h
Light red cow age 5 yr brand H S 1 thigh
Red cow age 3 yr brand tree r h
Dun and white cow age 8 yr brand B D slash through D 1 h
White cow age 7 yr brand D W connected 1 h J D r h
Red and white cow age 8 yr brand J D r h D over bar N 1 h
Dark red white face cow age 8 yr brand B D r h and D N over bar 1 h
Light red cow age 8 yr brand B D r h N through D over bar 1 h
Brindle steer age 4 yr brand M R r s D r h
Dark red cow age 6 yr brand N through D over bar 1 h and B D r h

Improving all the Time.

Life is not altogether devoid of pleasure when such letters as the following are received from those who recognize merit and are competent to judge:

SCOTTSVILLE, N. Y., July 29, 1901.
Mr. W. E. Bolton,
Woodward Okla.

Dear Sir:—
I enclose \$1 for the INSPECTOR, and congratulations that you are doing so well with it, as I think it is improving with each number. With best wishes, I remain,
Yours truly,
Eugene D. Brown

A peculiar fact in connection with this season is the big trade in seeds, at this time of year. In portions of Kansas and Missouri gardens are being planted as in springtime.

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

Only \$45 California And Back

Sept. 19 to 27, account General Convention of Episcopal Church, San Francisco. Choice of direct routes returning; final limit Nov. 15. On the way visit Indian Pueblos, Petrified Forest, Grand Canyon of Arizona, Yosemite, San Joaquin Valley, Los Angeles. The Santa Fe is the comfortable way to go—Harvey meals, best in the world; superb service of the California Limited; personally-conducted tourist-car excursions. Write for copy of "To California and back," and "A Letter from Mr. Reeve to Mr. Harvey."

SANTA FE

W. S. Keenan, General Passenger Agent, Galveston.

A Sample Letter.

Gilpin, Iowa,
April 13, 1901.

Gentlemen:
Enclosed find draft for \$200.00. Among the 400 Chicagos I have installed during the past season, everyone is giving satisfaction. A few evenings ago, a rural line carrying twenty Chicago telephones Model 17, tangled with the Iowa telephone line, and we had no difficulty in ringing thirty bells on ninety miles of wire.

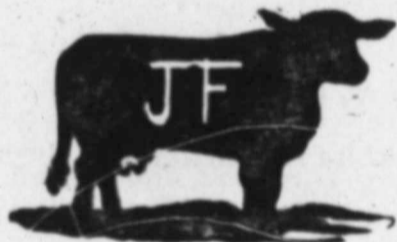
So long as you continue to keep your apparatus strictly up-to-date, and ship goods that are first-class, you will get my orders. Respectfully,
E. L. PARKER.

Chicago Telephone Supply Co.,

WASHINGTON AND CANAL STS.

CHICAGO.

J. F. FULLER.



P. O. Woodward, Range, eight miles east of Woodward on the North Canadian.

On right side or on right hip. Horses unbranded. Range same as cattle.

S. B. JONES.



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

Other are:

- CS** On either side; also
- ♥** On left shoulder and
- +** On left side and
- H** On left hip.

HORSE BRANDS:



Also heart on left hip

Range, same as above.

Protect the Calves.

Calf Cholera kills more calves annually than all other diseases combined. Your profit in beef production largely depends on your success in calf raising. You can kill the germ that produces Calf Cholera by the use of

ZENOLEUM

the great non-poisonous disinfectant, insecticide, germicide and parasitic'ide. Instructions for treatment furnished upon application. We send a trial gallon of Zenoleum anywhere, express charges prepaid for \$1.50. Five gallons delivered, \$6.25. Larger quantities at reduced prices. Send your order before calves all die.

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 113 Bates St., Detroit, Mich. or Union Stock Yds., Chicago.



The Best SADDLE

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FOR THE MONEY!
PRICES RIGHT.



R. T. Frazier's Famous PUEBLO SADDLES. Send for Catalogue.

R. T. FRAZIER,
17 Pueblo, Colo., U. S. A.

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SAFE AND RELIABLE

OSCILLATING STIRRUP.



This is the only safety stirrup within the reach of everyone. Positively will not hang the foot. Very easy to ride in, and restful. Strong in every part. All metal.

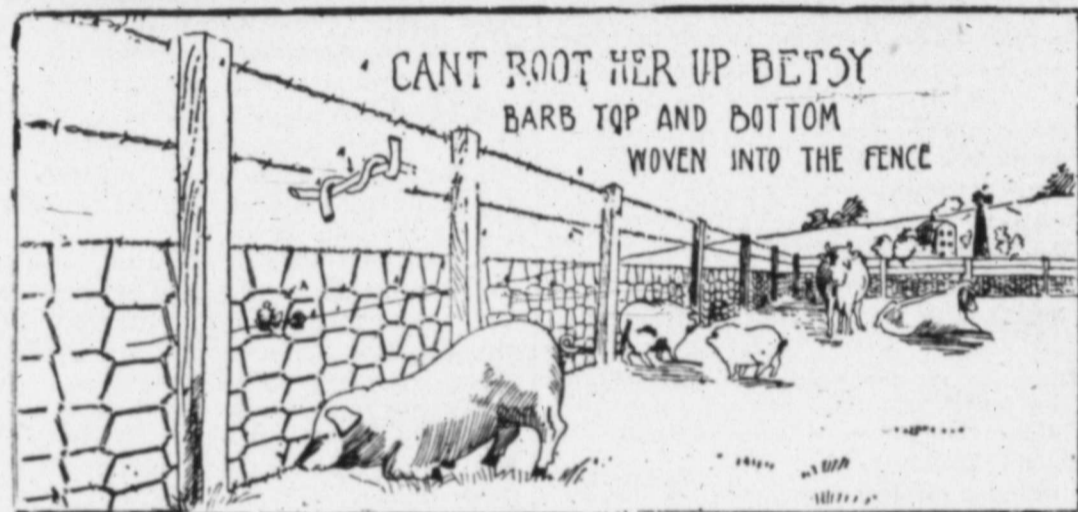
By Express \$1.50.

After using once you will never do without them. Address

GEO. H. HEALY,
ENGLEWOOD, KAN

Dealers terms on application.

COMBINATION WIRE FENCE.



Farmers' Hog and Cattle Fence, barbed at top and bottom. The only fence made warranted cattle and hog tight. Cheaper than a two-board fence and good for a life time. Call at our factory when in Kansas City. Write us. Mention this paper and we will mail you our Catalogue free of charge.

Combination Wire Fence Co., 5 E. Levee, Kansas City, Mo.

"Blacklegine."

Pasteur Blackleg Vaccine, single treatment, ready for use. No mixing, filtering or injecting. Applied with a-needle furnished free.

PASTEUR VACCINE CO., Chicago.

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MOORE'S HOG REMEDY

Used externally with dipping tank or sprinkler quickly cures MANGE and SCURVY and kills all FEVER GERMS, LICE and other vermin. Given internally in small doses weekly removes all



Worms, Cures Cough, Improves Appetite, Aids Digestion and Produces Flesh.

Every stockman knows when hogs are properly fed and kept free from lice, mange and worms, they grow and fatten, and bring a better price. Book on "Care of Hogs." Write for it today. Trial gallon Moore's Hog Remedy, at dealers or direct, prepaid on receipt of \$2.50. Call or address

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W. S. KEENAN,
General Passenger Agent,
Galveston.