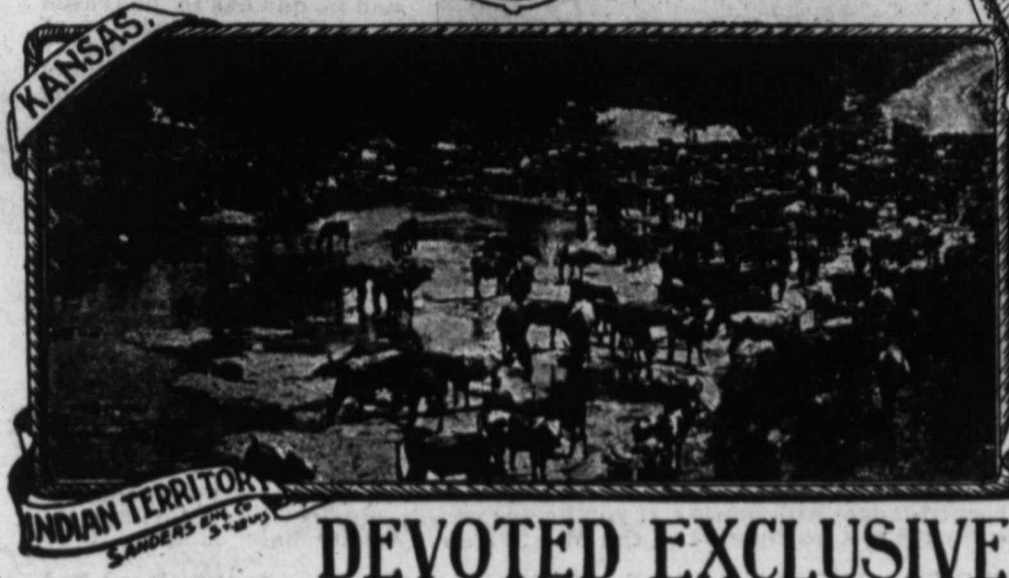


# The LIVESTOCK



# INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Seventh Year.  
Number 16

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

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



GROUP OF SHORTHORN CATTLE OWNED BY C. S. BARCLAY & SON, OF WEST LIBERTY, IOWA.  
This photo was kindly loaned us by the Texas Stockman & Farmer.

## "The Greatest Ever."

To the Live Stock Inspector.

Denver, Colo., November 6, 1901.  
During the past fifty years there have been many conventions held in the United States representing vast accumulations of wealth and progress. But the first great congress of the twentieth century, the Fifth Annual Convention of the National Live Stock Association, representing the entire industry of the nation, which will assemble in Studebaker's theater, Chicago, Ill., on December 3, will represent as much enterprise and more money than any gathering of men ever assembled on the globe.

In 1850 the total value of the live stock of every state in the Union was less than \$200,000,000; to-day it is \$4,555,827,375, a sum incomprehensible to the mind of man. In the year named there were but 17,000,000 cattle, 21,723,220 sheep, 4,896,050 horses and mules; today the figures are 50,602,414, cattle, 15,623,551 horses and mules and 50,203,000 sheep. Then the grade of this stock, except in some sections of the extreme East, was of the scrub order, which grew and run wild upon the pastures. To day no finer blood nor more improved methods can be found than in the United States. The magnitude of this industry can only be comprehended by comparison. All stock yard companies, packing houses, commission exchanges and a large per cent. of the freight income of all transportation companies are merely incidents to, and dependent for success upon the efforts of the live stock growers and feeders, which term embraces every farmer in the Union. Live Stock and cereals are the same as cash in hand. Were the former converted into cash it would take every dollar in circulation in the United States and then the commission man would have to borrow \$2,225,000,000 from foreign banks to liquidate the bill. The cereal crop of the country is valued at \$2,025,116,554, yet the live stock is worth more than all the cereals, metals, cotton, lumber, sugar and tobacco combined. The live stock men could buy the stock of every national and private bank in the United States and England and then have millions of money left for speculation. They could own all the stock yards and packing houses in the country and have a surplus of more than a billion dollars. They could establish a stock yards company as large as the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company of Chicago in thirty-three cities, with a capital of \$30,000,000 each, and one in every city in the Union as large as Helena, Montana, each with a capital of \$14,230,000. They could build three trans-continental railway lines from the Atlantic to the Pacific and have left \$750,000,000 for a reserve fund. They could own every steel works and smelter in America and Europe and have a billion dollars left to purchase ore with. They could control every oceanic transportation company in the world and have left a sufficient sum to run them for ten years without taking in a single dollar.

This, the greatest industry of the country will hold its Fifth Annual Convention on the date and place already stated. There will be several bills approved by them which the incoming congress will be asked in no uncertain tones, to pass. Every delegate, therefore, should attend every session, commencing at 9:30 a. m., and permit no other affairs to interfere with this duty. All railways have made a round trip rate of one fare plus \$2.00.

During the same week these men are exhibiting the product of their ranges and farms at the Second International Live Stock Exposition at the stock yards, which will also be the greatest of the kind ever held on the continent.

The citizens of Chicago are making extensive preparations to entertain all delegates and visitors, and cordially invite all interested to be their guests during the week of December 2nd.

CHAS. F. MARTIN,  
Secretary.

## Live Stock Conditions.

W. P. Anderson of Amarillo, Texas, who is considered an authority on live stock matters, having been associated with two lines of railways as general live stock agent, recently passed through Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, giving the live stock conditions in each state special study. He says that in these states the acreage of corn is much larger than usual and there has been more late planting; that the recent weather has been very favorable, rendering the question of the early or late arrival of frost an all-important one. He is of the opinion that the government estimate on corn, that there will be a shortage of over 500,000,000 bushels, is based on a guess without a thorough investigation. Speaking of the condition of the cattle market, he says:

"The recent congestion of cattle on the public markets was not caused by lack of immediate use of corn. The present corn crop would not under any circumstances be available for cattle feeding for four months, nor was the future of the corn crop the incentive to any very great extent which caused the marketing of immature cattle. The live stock journals on the markets, on the occasion of the excessive cattle receipts, through the personal interviews with the owners, established the fact that it was a shortage of 'stock water' and the 'arrested growth' of the tame or 'blue grass' pastures. The shortage of stock water in Kansas and Missouri was caused by the surface water drying up, which during the last few years was so abundant as to become a permanent dependency, especially in districts where the under drain is from tiles. In such localities the water stopped flowing from the tiling, but regular wells of regulation depth were complained of but little. The arrested growth of the blue grass, started into life again by the generous rains, will keep it from seeding for at least a month longer than usual, thus insuring better and later fall pastures of this kind, while all over the west where native grass holds sway in the pastures and on the open range it has been an ideal season and cattle, as a whole, have acquired more fat and young cattle better growth than for years.

"In addition to the above named states, over which I have traveled extensively and from which, with the exception of Nebraska, no complaints have been heard, there come reliable reports of a greater acreage and generally good crop conditions from Minnesota, Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Michigan, New York, the New England states, the valleys of Maryland and both Virginias, while Kentucky and Tennessee, especially east of the Cumberland and the Tennessee rivers, have fair crops, in all of which the cultivation of Indian corn has been an increasing factor during the last half decade, so much so that the alleged corn belt of the board of trade is only a myth.

"The prospects for a forage crop on the plains and in Kansas, such as Kaffir corn, milo maize, sorghum, etc., with the greatest acreage ever known, an extra proportion of corn fodder, carrying imperfect ears already in the shock, with a fair prospect for a full corn crop of the late planting, but without the latter promising as great a supply, for roughing young cattle through the winter as ever before, with a special stock cattle rate now in force for the favorable distribution of such, give all owners of the surplus young cattle of Texas eligible to the open market peculiar advantages.

"In the opinion of those most familiar with the cattle trade, there is an actual shortage in aged steers suitable for the preparation of the ripest beef, 3-year-olds and upward.

"It has been an open secret for upward of a year that the fall of 1901 would show a shortage in aged cattle for the 'feed lots.' The extraordinary condition of the Montana and other northwestern range cattle fitting the larger proportion of them for shipment direct to the shambles, will still further curtail the shortage of available 3-year-old steers."

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figs. and reels and selections from operas, as well as all the latest popular songs. The large roller seen in the picture has steel pins in it which act on the keys of the music box as the roller turns around. You can repeat a tune or play another selection at your pleasure. Only \$6.00 in beautiful case with music. If you prefer we will ship it to you on payment of \$2.00, you to pay the rest on receipt of the Music Box. Agents make money. Send for catalogue.

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Make your home happy with a Home Music Box. It is the newest, grandest, cheapest, and most wonderful home musical instrument ever offered. There is more pleasure in it than a Hundred Dollar Parlor Organ because it is always ready and no one has to be teased to play. No knowledge of music is necessary to play any tune. So simple a child can operate it. Everybody surprised and pleased because, as they say, "It is so much better than they expected." It plays over 500 tunes as shown by the

list sent with each Music Box. It can be used in churches, Sunday schools, lodges, singing and other societies to lead the singing. Saves its cost in one evening by supplying the music for a social party or dance. It plays all the old familiar hymns, marches, waltzes, polkas, quadrilles,

## ARMOUR--FUNKHOUSER

## PUBLIC SALE HEREFORD CATTLE.

Kansas City Stock Yards Sales Pavilion, Tues., Dec. 10th and Wed.,

Dec. 11th, 1901.

The Armour cattle for this sale were chosen by the late Kirk B. Armour, under the conviction that they would form his greatest offering. The selection comprehend a great many of his own breeding and some forty head imported from the best English herds.

The Funkhouser selections have been made upon an understanding with the late Kirk B. Armour, that the whole offering would be the best ever made by them. We intend to vindicate this statement with the very highest class of cows and bulls that both herds afford.

Catalogues ready Nov. 10th.

CHARLES W. ARMOUR, -- JAS. A. FUNKHOUSER

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THE ARKANSAS & CHOCTAW

Headed for "THE DENVER ROAD" at Wichita Falls.

All this, taken with the activity of immigration and real estate agents, many new settlers numbers buying Special 30 Day Home Seeker's Tickets, and others seeking information, indicates that "THE DENVER ROAD" is considered good company in a desirable neighborhood. W. F. STERLEY, A. G. P. A. A. A. GLISSON, G. A. P. D. CHARLES L. HULL, T. P. A. The Fort Worth & Denver City Railway, Fort Worth, Texas.

N. B.—If you want to get choice of best locations YOU MAY HAVE TO HASTEN; and remember this: "Only One Road," and "You Don't Have to Apologize."

# The Live Stock Inspector

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO

## LIVE STOCK INTERESTS

VOL. 7. No. 16.

WOODWARD, OKLA., NOVEMBER 15, 1901

Subscription, \$1.00

### Fine Cattle and Angora Goats at Kansas City's Big Show.

The biggest show ever held in Kansas City of direct interest to cattlemen was the American Royal cattle show which has just been held there. The weather was perfect, the arrangements included a show tent 150 by 300 ft., a barn covering two and a quarter acres and a sale pavilion with a capacity of 200 cattle and containing an amphitheater with seats for 3000 people.

The top price paid for a Shorthorn was \$1,850, for Ingleswood 151200, a two-year-old crickshank bull, and the average price realized for twelve Shorthorn bulls was \$477.91. Thirty-eight Shorthorn cows sold at an average of \$292.36 and the general average for fifty shorthorns was \$336.90 or just \$20 higher than at last year's sale. The average price of forty-five head of Hereford cattle was \$288, sixteen bulls having brought \$336.87 each and twenty-nine cows having realized an average price of \$261.20. The top price for a Hereford bull \$1,005 for Southington 111703, of the Armour herd. The highest price for a Hereford cow was \$620 for Pittsburg Maid 97545, Marshall Field, of Chicago, having been the successful bidder.

Thirty-five Galloways averaged

\$134.14. The top price was \$600 paid for imp. Wolf-1. The top price on females was \$200 for Lady of the Lake and calf.

At the same time as the Royal American Cattle Show, the 2nd Annual American Angora Goat show and sale was pulled off in the sheep barns of the Kansas City Stock Yards, regarding which the Daily Drovers Telegram says:

"The Angora goat was brought more prominently before the public Friday afternoon than ever before in the history of the breed, when Pasha Columbia, which had taken the first prize for buck of any age, sold under the hammer at \$1,500 to Mrs. M. Armer of Kingston, N. M. The owners were C. P. Bailey & Son, of San Jose, Cal. The bidding was spirited and was chiefly between Dr. J. R. Standley, of Platteville Ia., chief inspector of the American Angora Goat Breeders Association, and Mrs. Armer. For a while the excitement was intense and the probabilities are that Pasha Columbia would have brought more money had not Dr. Standley discovered that he was bidding against a woman. His gallantry was such that as soon as he ascertained that Mrs. Armer was determined to have the California buck,

he courteously ceased bidding. The new owner of Pasha Columbia has been a goat fancier for 14 years and owns 800 head.

The second prize yearling buck, owned by N. A. Gwin, of Lawrence, Kas., was sold at \$510 to Capt. H. C. Aspenwall, of Pompton Lakes, N. J. Capt. Aspenwall has over 100 does, which he purchased at Kenton, Ohio, and which he has found valuable as brush cleaners on his farm of 400 acres. He came to Kansas City to purchase a fancy buck and has secured one at a long price.

The third highest price, \$275, was paid by Thos. H. Masten, of Mastin, Kan., for American Princess, a prize doe owned by C. P. Bailey & Son.

The fourth highest price, \$190 was paid by R. C. Johnston, Lawrence, Kan., for a yearling buck out of a South African doe and owned by C. P. Bailey & Son.

The fifth highest price, \$100 was paid by A. E. Haughey, of Columbia, O. T. for a two-year old prize buck, owned by Frank O. Landrun, of Laguna, Texas.

The sixth highest price paid was \$135, for a yearling buck, half-brother of Lazarus, owned by D. C. Taylor,

Lake Valley, N. M., and sold to J. W. Johnson, Monroe City, Mo.

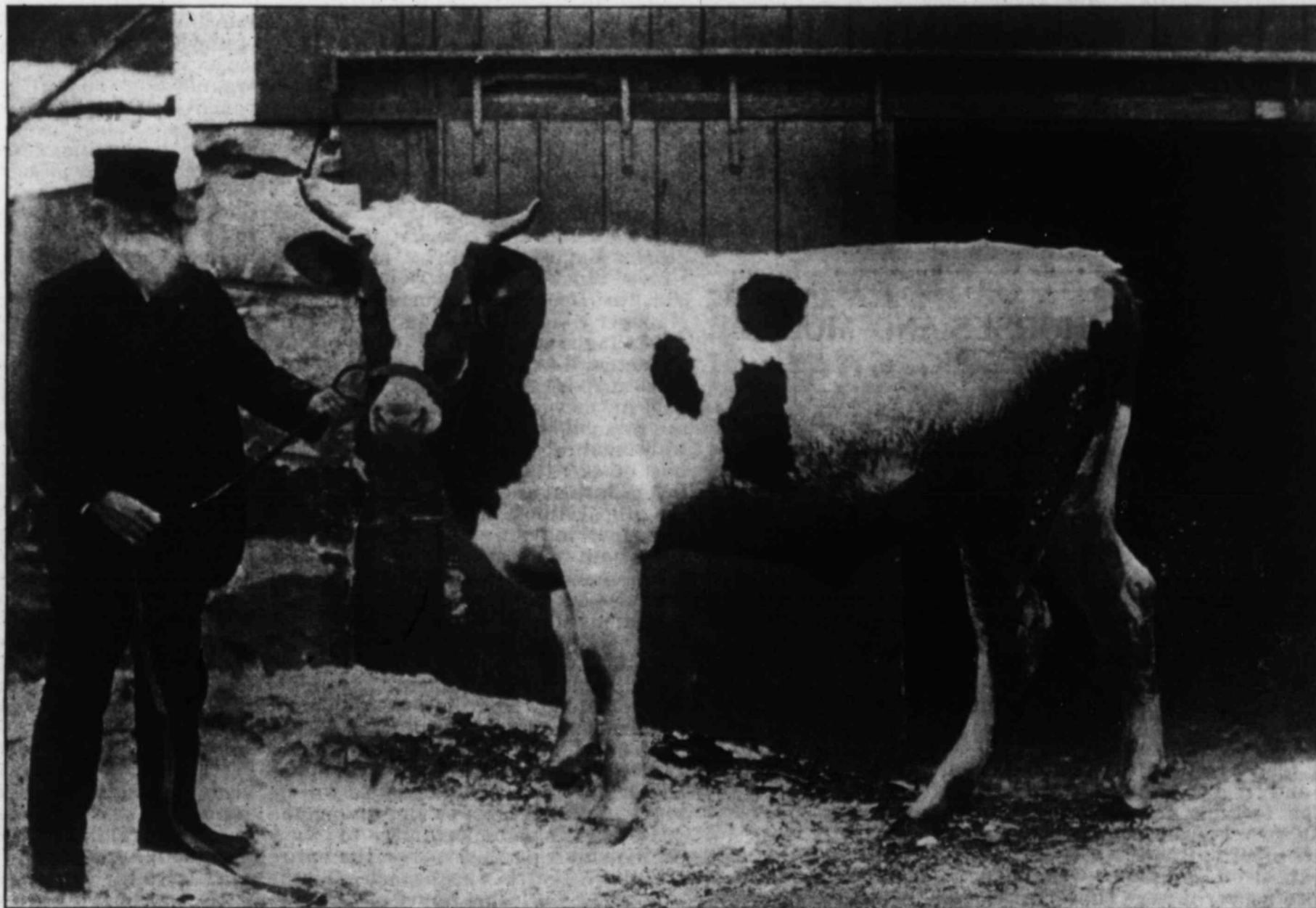
The seventh highest price was \$117.50, paid by J. W. Troutman, of Comiskey, Kan., for a yearling doe out of a South African doe, and which was owned by C. P. Bailey & Son.

The eighth highest price was \$105, paid by A. E. Haughey, of Columbia, O. T., for a buck six years old, a half-brother of Lazarus which sold at public sale a year ago for \$700 to Richardson Bros., of Dubuque, Ia. This buck was estimated to have a fleece of mohair weighing 18 lbs. He was owned by Ludlow & Co., of Lake Valley, N. M.

### THE ANGORA GOAT BREEDERS' BANQUET.

Regarding the above the Wisconsin Farmer of October 31st says:

"At the close of one of the most successful sales and shows of Angora goats ever held in the country, the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association gave a banquet last Saturday evening at Kansas City, Mo., to two hundred breeders and friends of the Angora goat. The banquet, like the show and sale, was a very successful affair as it convinced those present that the Angora industry was



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a substantial growth and that the phenomenal increase in interest taken in the Angora in the past eighteen months, showed that there was a good profit in the business to all who gave it the proper attention and care that go to make the breeding of any kind of live stock successful. Col. G. M. Walden, president of the Live Stock Exchange, acted as toast-master, and delivered one of his happy addresses of welcome. Short addresses were made by Messrs. Wm. L. Black, of Ft. McKavett, Tex.; Col. Landrum, of Texas; Col. Gentry, of Montell, Tex.; Dr. J. R. Stanley, of Platteville, Iowa; J. Murry Hoag, of Maquoketa, Iowa; D. C. Taylor, of Lake Valley, N. M.; Geo. E. Emery, of Sanford, Me.; Geo. Thompson, of the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Bailey of California; K. C. Johnson, of Lawrence, Kansas; J. M. Stewart, of Lewiston, Ill.; Horace A. Field, of Wellsboro, Penn.; Secretary Bigelow, of Kansas City Grain Exchange; Billy Bolton, of Woodward, Okla.; L. A. Allen, Kansas City, Mo., and Mrs. M. Arner, of Kingston, N. M. At the conclusion of the speech making a vote of thanks was tendered W. T. McIntire, secretary of the association, for his untiring efforts in behalf of the Angora goat, to whom much credit is due for the success which crowned this show and sale in particular, and the Angora industry in general. A full report of the week's show and sale will be published in our next issue.

## HOG DEPARTMENT

### CHOLERA OUTBREAKS.

Prof. H. L. Russell, of the State University of Wisconsin, suggests that in time of cholera outbreaks it is wise to consider all deaths of swine as possibly caused by contagion and to act accordingly. First remove the animals from infected quarters, separating healthy from infected individuals. Affected animals should be cared for by one person and no dogs or other stock allowed near the pens and yards. Dead animals should be disposed of so as to prevent further distribution of the disease. Burn if possible, or if not, bury not less than four feet deep. Sprinkle infected pens and yards liberally with carbolic acid or lime. Lime is an excellent disinfectant for this germ and is cheap and readily obtainable. It is not wise to allow a fresh lot of hogs to occupy infected pens or yard for several months unless disinfection has been most thoroughly performed.

### THE HOG A CLEAN ANIMAL.

The hog is the cleanest domestic animal we have, and if he is properly cared for there will not be one particle of droppings or urine in his house. They will set one corner off into a kind of closet and will go back and forward to it. Give them just room enough to lie down and no more. It is an advantage to have the house divided into pens. If you haven't enough hogs to fill the hog house, shut off part of the space; give them just room to occupy, and no more. After you have fed them clean the feeding floor. I would no more think of feeding hogs on a floor that had not been cleaned immediately after the last meal than I would of eating my dinner off the breakfast dishes without washing. It is a small job. We have a wooden hoe made of a 2x6, three feet in length; have an old saw for the lower edge. This is wide enough to sweep off three or four feet at a time. If the floor is smooth, and if you can do it immediately after feeding you can clean it off as clean as if swept. By having the floor three feet high on one side, you can clean it off month after month and the refuse will not pile up on you. No matter how wet or muddy it is, if your hogs are confined to this building their feed is always clean. Feed corn and water, but add a few oats and perhaps a basket or two of raw potatoes once a week. With shoats it is entirely dif-

ferent. When you get the hog eighteen months of age you have one of bone and muscle. Then you need a fat-producing grain. Oats and shorts make an ideal feed for young shoats.

## SHEEP AND GOATS

### SHEEP ON THE FARM.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer gives some of the reasons why sheep are a fine thing for the farmer to raise. They pay for their raising in profitable fleeces. They are easily transferred from one inclosure to another and restrained by fences which would not hold cattle or pigs. Their light tread and their dislike to mud warrant their access to fields where tramping of cattle and tearing of hogs would not be tolerated. They waste less food in proportion to the quantity consumed than any other farm animal and will hunt out and utilize much that would otherwise be lost. They work for their living by keeping the farm clean from weeds. No animal returns more fertility to the soil in proportion to the amount exacted for its support. They produce a pound of mutton cheaper than a hog will a pound of pork.

### USE OF THE RAM.

Mr. J. C. C. Hartwell, Neb., asks how many ewes can be bred to a mature ram with good results.

The number of ewes that can be profitably bred to a ram will depend very materially upon how the breeding is done and the treatment that the ram receives.

If the ram is to be turned with the flock and have no attention aside from that accorded the rest of the flock he should not be given more than fifty ewes, while if he is turned with the flock only at night, is kept entirely away from the ewes during the day and is well fed and cared for he will do good service to 100 ewes, and if not turned with the ewes at all, but the ewes turned to him, as they come in heat, and allowed but one service, a good vigorous ram with good care will serve 150 ewes with good results.

The results will in any case be greatly influenced by the condition of the ewes at time of mating, whether or not they are gaining a little in flesh, as they should be.

If they are in this condition there will be fewer of them to return for service at the next period, and this will of course increase the effectiveness of a given amount of service by the ram.

J. J. EDGERTON.

Iowa Agricultural College.

## HORSES AND MULES

### SIRE OF A RACE.

In Messenger a Million Dollars Struck the American Soil.

The importation of the gray stallion Messenger from England in 1788 was the most important event in the history of the horse in America. I say in 1788. But I am not sure of the date. So many editions have been created about Messenger that he seems almost a hero of fable. It is not certain to my mind whether he came in that year or a few years later; nor is it entirely clear whether he was landed in New York or Philadelphia. The probabilities, however, are in favor of the then metropolis, for Messenger was owned in the neighborhood of the Quaker City during the first few years of his American life, and stayed there until he was taken to Long Island in 1794. There he remained, with brief sojourns in Orange county, New York, and in New Jersey, until his death in 1808. These facts are interesting and important, for in whatever neighborhood Messenger was in the stud the horses in that locality have continued to be superior down to the present time.

His blood was early recognized as potent in his offspring, and its value has appreciated until now in trotting strains it is rightly regarded as royal. That one horse should accomplish so much unaided is impossible; the assistance came from what may be termed the native stock, which was then in use in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The bulk of this stock came from England, though much of it was of Dutch origin. And hardy horses these were, after a generation or so of transplanting. Here was an instance of the survival of the fittest. The trip across the ocean was very hard for horses, which, the adage to the contrary, notwithstanding, have not much sense; and the condition of life in the colonies tended to weed out the weaklings with a very rough hand. At the end of the last century the horses about New York and the other seaboard states were tough, strong and active. They were not shapely nor large, but they were strong and fit for hard service over the trails which then did service for roads in this new and ambitious world.

Messenger was not by any means the first thorough bred horse to be brought to this country. Racing had flourished to an extent in America from the seventeenth century, and many running horses were brought here to be raced, and also to be the sires and dams of racers. These importations no doubt, had much influence in improving the stock that was kept for pure utility, and this infusion of blood helped to prepare the foundation stock from which our distinctive horses have sprung. But Messenger was the first of these thoroughbreds who got out of native mares showed such marked ability to trot fast.

Messenger was a gray, and became lighter and what is called flea bitten with age. He was large and coarse for a thoroughbred. He stood fifteen hands three inches in height and had a slightly Roman nose. In temper he was inclined to be vicious, and there are traditions that he was a man killer. It is certain that he was intolerant of strangers. During his life he was valued, to judge by transfers of interest in him, at something like \$4,500. This valuation does not give confirmation to the story that an admiring witness of his landing exclaimed: "There, with that horse, \$1,000,000 strikes American soil." As a matter of fact, however, he had with him as Mr. Thrall's beer vats had within them: "Potentialities of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice."—John Gilmer Speed in Ainslee's.

### International Live Stock Exposition.

Now that the entry list has opened for the second International Live Stock Exposition to be held at the Union Stock Yards in Chicago, Nov. 30th to Dec. 7th inclusive, General Manager Skinner and his entire staff are engaged in the work of preparing the actual details of the greatest live stock exposition that has ever been held in the world. This latter claim of the promoters of the big show is substantiated in the actual records of the live stock exhibitions that have been given in this and other countries, and the preparations are being made with that fact in view. The great, handsome new building constructed during the summer has been completed, and provides luxurious and splendid accommodations for hundreds of head of fine cattle. It is a brick and steel structure, 600 feet in length and 250 feet in width, with immense sky lights and complete ventilating equipment and beneath the brick floor is a complete system of modern drainage. Between the rows of stalls which are being provided for fine cattle will be promenades 18 feet wide, giving the visitors ample opportunity to view each exhibit. This gives the entire space to the cattle branch of the exposition, with the large new building of last year for the hogs and sheep, and the handsome Dexter pavilion will be used exclusively for the display of horses.

Each class has been filled to the limit, and it is estimated that there is 50 per cent. increase over last year in

the number of entries, filling classes aggregating 25 per cent. over the original catalogue. These specimens are coming from all parts of the country and keen interest is manifested everywhere as shown by the publications in the foreign press of current and frequent articles referring to the exposition and the general representation that will be made from these countries. Although the entries closed Oct. 15, it will be some little time before the lists are compiled with the full degree of accuracy, as many entries were returned for correction, others are permitted to come from a distance, following telegraphic filing within the prescribed time, and in one or two instances a brief extension has been granted to meet emergencies.

One of the most important features of the Exposition and its popularity is the concession of rates made by the railroads. The round trip rate of one fare plus \$2.00 from all parts of the country is more liberal than given for the Pan-American Exposition or the World's Fair, and denotes the tremendous scope and influence of the International Live Stock Exposition. The railroad agents on every line are being supplied with full information concerning the dates and arrangements for this rate, and in turn are giving the information to all who are interested. The attitude of the Canadian government has been one of co-operation with the United States in aiding this great educational and splendid exhibition. The United States Department of Agriculture recently announced the waiver of quarantine restrictions as concerning Canadian live stock brought to Chicago for exhibition purposes, and this week the Canadian government, through Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, authorized the same provisions as relating to the return of the live stock across the Canadian frontier. This is the same arrangement as made with the live stock at the Pan-American exposition, and will be a great relief and benefit to the Canadian exhibitors.

The National Live Stock Association will establish headquarters at the Great Northern Hotel in Chicago, Nov. 1st, and Secretary Chas. F. Martin will remain in Chicago until after the close of the Exposition. The fifth annual convention, to be held during the week of the big show, is expected to be the most important in the history of the organization and resulting in great benefits to the live stock industry of America. The Chicago citizens' committee is making decided progress toward definite plans for providing accommodations and entertainment for the great throngs of visitors which are to be in Chicago during the first week in December, and the official program is nearing completion.

### HOW TO HANDLE ANGORAS.

#### A Kansas Breeder Gives Some Points on Their Production and Rearing.

At the request of Secretary F. D. Coburn, of the Kansas board of agriculture, Mr. F. C. Johnston, of Lawrence, read an interesting paper before the late annual meeting of the board, on the subject of Angora goats. Mr. Johnston is well qualified to intelligently write of these animals as he has been breeding and handling Angoras quite extensively for years. He has sublime faith in their ability to adapt themselves to varied conditions, and to do much towards transforming otherwise waste places into profitable areas. He says in part:

"The Angora grows to the same size as sheep, but does not mature so rapidly. A six-months-old lamb will weigh more than a kid of the same age with equal care; therefore the goat is not so good to raise for the early market; but this is more than offset by the fact that it carries its lamb or soft joint longer than a lamb does, and its life is so much longer than that of a sheep. It is a prolific breeder and a productive shearer, until 12 and 14 years old. It lives and thrives in any climate and any coun-

try where sheep prosper, no matter how hot or how cold. It readily adapts itself to the surrounding conditions, from the rich valley to the rugged mountain wastes. All the shelter it needs in this climate is an open shed, facing the south, where it can go under to protect itself from the cold rains and snow of our winters. The rain or snow freezes on its long, silky hair, and forms a mass of ice, which chills the goat. Keep it dry, especially after shearing, and it will stand any amount of cold weather. They feed and do well during the winter on corn fodder, straw and coarse hay, with a little grain during March and the first of April, to strengthen them for the kidding season of May. A goat abhors filth and dirt. While they eat every kind of food, it must be sweet and clean, with fresh, pure water to drink. They will only drink dirty, stagnant water when compelled to by extreme thirst.

It is not best to have your does kid too early in the spring, as the kids are liable to chill and die during the cold wet weather, and the does do not milk so well, and are liable to disown their kids. Better wait until May, warm weather and plenty of grass. They require the same care and attention during the kidding season as sheep during the lambing season. The high grades and purebreds are more prolific than sheep, raising 90 to 110 per cent increase. They are very hardy, having lots of sense, are good rustlers, and will not starve if there is any thing in the neighborhood to eat. They seem just as happy gnawing the bark off a dogwood sapling as barking your choicest apple tree. They feed in flocks and do not scatter over the pasture like sheep. When alarmed they will bunch together to defend themselves. They are browsers, not grazers, and prefer weeds and brush to grass. They eat the leaves off every tree and brush in Kansas, and, not content with the leaves, they want the bark also. They eat every weed that I know of, except mullein and burdock. They seem 'tickled to death' when they strike a patch of jimson weed, and are perfectly happy in a bunch of smart weed. They watch and patiently wait for thistle to put forth its bloom, so that they can enjoy that rare morsel. Buckbush, which is destroying so many of our fine pastures, is their delight; in fact, goats are ideal brush exterminators; they do it at a cash profit instead of a costly outlay. One writer speaks of them as 'picking gold off the bushes.'

They are always sure of a good living, for no matter how dry or wet a season may be, it always produces weeds. They will condescend to eat grass when there are no weeds or brush in sight. After the frost has killed the weeds and leaves, they feed during the winter, as long as it is not covered with snow, on the blue grass which grew undisturbed under their feet during the summer. Horses, cattle and sheep will feed after goats in the same pasture, while goats will feed on that which other animals will not touch. One need not sell any of the stock already owned to make room for the Angora goat; the farm is able to take care of that much more stock, and render that much greater income. They are a vegetable scavenger, thence their value in farm economy, in converting into money the weeds and brush which the farmer every year spends time, labor and money to get rid of, at the season of the year when time is most valuable. This makes the cost of raising the Angora almost nothing.

They make the richest fertilizer from the foliage and deposit it on the highest and poorest spots on the farm, while horses and cattle fertilize the richest part, where the grass grows.

Thus, we find the Angora goat reclaiming thousands of acres of waste land in every state of the union and converting them into tillable fields or productive pastures, at the same time making millions of pounds of wholesome meat to feed and millions of pounds of fine mohair to clothe the people. Being a very hardy, self-reliant animal and a browser, one will soon find his hilly and rough districts,

which are today of no value whatever to any other industry, filled with this useful animal. They are comparatively free from diseases. A sheep fence will hold them.

They are shorn in the spring, at the same time and in the same manner as sheep, but be careful to keep them out of the cold rain for a week or two after shearing. The fleece of mohair weighs from two and one-half to four pounds on average good goats, while extra fine purebred goats will often shear eight or ten pounds, worth from thirty to forty-five cents a pound on the market, according to the grade and care in handling. The skin of a high-grade Angora has double the value of a sheep's pelt, because of the furs, rugs and kid-leather robes manufactured from them while the skins of the lower grades sell at about the same price as pelts.

The Angora does are not as good milkers as the Maltese and Swiss goats, but they give plenty for rearing their young. They are kind and watchful mothers, and will fight for their kids. These goats are profitable animals in the feed lot; give them like conditions and the same grain, and they will take on flesh very rapidly, and fatten in one-fourth less time than sheep. They respond very quickly to good care. At the final test of all domestic animals, the butcher's block, the Angora is not found wanting. Their flesh in summer, when browsing, has a very delightful flavor, between venison and mutton, which gives the name 'venison' to their meat. In winter, when fattened on grain, it loses that flavor, but acquires a mutton flavor. It has none of that 'wooly' taste of mutton which is so objectionable to some people. Thousands of them are killed in our packing-houses and sold as 'well dressed mutton.' Only an expert can tell the difference, as their carcasses appear the same when hanging in the market. They will dress out a larger per cent of meat than sheep; hence are much more valuable, and their meat is more juicy than mutton and has a finer flavor.

**No Cotton Seed For Cattle.**

The Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald comments editorially upon the cotton seed feeding situation in the south, as follows:

"All the choicer cuts of beef have been advanced 2½ cents a pound, and pork has been advanced fully 3 cents. The drought of last summer in the great corn states had, of course, a large influence in making these advances, but want of corn is not the only want in this case.

"In Texas, in Tennessee, and wherever else it has been customary to fatten cattle, comes up the cry that on account of a short crop of cotton there will not be this year any cotton seed food that can profitably be fed to cattle.

"Cotton seed now commands throughout Texas and in Memphis, and generally in other parts of the cotton belt, \$15 a ton, or about twenty-five cents a bushel. Such a price means that cotton seed hulls will be worth about \$6 a ton, as against \$4 last year, and cotton seed meal will command about \$22 50, as against \$17 last year.

"Such prices mean that comparatively few cattle will be fed in the south this year to be sold in northern markets. Between the low prices paid for southern cattle and the high prices asked for the leading feeds, the business of fattening cattle in this section would be unprofitable.

"It is regrettable that any interruption should occur in the business of cattle feeding in the south, but it is plain that there can be but little of it in this section unless southern cattle command higher prices in northern markets. In nearly all of the cotton states cattle would be fattened for market if prices would permit. At present they will not."

The INSPECTOR is pleased to note the election of I. W. Parks as Secretary of the American Galloway Breeders' Association. Other officers elected are as follows: President, C. B.

Rowland, Rose Hill, Iowa; Vice-President, W. F. Reed, Syracuse, Kan.; Second Vice-President, Jas. W. Byers, London, Ohio; Third Vice-President, Joe M. Kellam, Richland, Kan. The new secretary will have his office in room 224 Live Stock Exchange Building, Stock Yards Station, Kansas City, Mo.

TO THE  
**SOUTHEAST**  
A NEW SYSTEM REACHING,  
WITH ITS OWN RAILS,  
**MEMPHIS,**  
**BIRMINGHAM**  
AND MANY OTHER IMPORTANT  
POINTS IN THE SOUTHEAST.  
GOOD CONNECTIONS AT  
BIRMINGHAM FOR  
**MONTGOMERY,**  
**MOBILE,**  
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PASSENGERS ARRANGING  
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DR. J. C. MCLAUGHLIN, Physician in Charge.

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minute, form a combination for farm-  
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REQUEST. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS OF OUR VACCINES.

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**Report of Deputy Live Stock Inspectors of Oklahoma, for Two Weeks Ending Nov 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

- L. M. Williams, Pottawatomie Co.
- Red steer age 3 yr brand J L 1 s
- Red steer age 3 yr brand L L 1 sh
- Red steer age 3 yr brand — over C r s
- Red steer age 3 yr brand W r s
- Red steer age 3 yr brand — over C r s
- S 27 1 j
- White steer age 3 yr brand S in circle 1 j
- Red steer age 3 yr brand M 1 sh
- Red cow age 3 yr brand cross 1 F
- White face steer age 3 yr brand A r s
- Red steer age 3 yr brand — over A r s H M r s
- Red cow age 5 yr brand R A 1 s S S 1 s H over — r h
- Red spot cow age 6 yr brand H r h
- Red steer age 3 yr brand P 1 sh
- Red steer age 3 yr brand A E 1 sh
- Red steer age 3 yr brand D C 1 h
- Red heifer age 3 yr brand C in square 1 s
- Roan cow age 5 yr brand F 10 h 10 1 sh
- Red steer age 3 yr brand 10 1 s S 7 Z 7 1 h
- Red cow age 5 yr brand P S 1 h
- Red cow age 5 yr brand H S 1 s
- Yellow steer age 3 yr brand 22 1 flk
- Roan Steer age 3 yr brand — over C r s 27 r sh 5 L 1 h
- Red steer age 3 yr brand 27 r sh A 1 sh
- White steer age 3 yr brand A 1 sh — over C r s 27 r sh
- Black steer age 3 yr brand A r s
- Red cow age 5 yr brand S V 1 s
- Red cow age 6 yr brand 15 r s
- Red cow age 6 yr brand W 1 s 15 r s
- Red cow age 6 yr brand W r s circle over cross 1 h
- Red cow age 5 yr brand C, HB connected 1 s
- Brindle steer age 3 yr brand A A 1 s
- Brown steer age 3 yr brand A 1 s
- Red steer age 3 yr brand three leaf clover 1 s
- Brown steer age 3 yr brand J T 1 h
- 5 red cows age 5-6 yr brand 15 r s
- Roan cow age 6 yr same brand
- Black neck cow age 6 yr brand 15 r s
- Red cow age 5 yr brand W 1 s
- 7 red cows age 5-6 brand 15 r s
- 3 red steers age 3 yr brand V 1 h
- Roan cow age 5 yr brand V 1 h
- 2 Black cows age 3-5 brand P 1 sh P P 1 h
- Red cow age 6 yr brand 15 r s
- 4 red steers age 3 yr brand V 1 h
- Brown steer age 3 yr same brand
- White cow age 5 yr brand P 1 h
- Black cow age 4 yr brand — over 1 M B 1 s
- Red steer age 3 yr brand I P A 1 s
- 3 red steers age 3 yr brand V 1 h
- 2 white steers age 3 yr brand V 1 h
- Yellow steer age 3 yr same brand
- Red heifer age 4 yr brand H T 1 s 3 r s
- Red steer age 3 yr brand T r s
- Red steer age 3 yr brand V 1 h
- Roan bull age 3 yr brand R A R 1 s V 1 h
- Roan cow age 5 yr brand B X 1 s
- Red steer age 3 yr brand half circle over O r h
- Red steer age 3 yr brand — over C r s
- Black heifer age 4 yr brand A r s
- Red heifer age 3 yr brand A r s
- Red heifer age 3 yr brand — over 1 s
- Red heifer age 3 yr brand S 1 s
- Red heifer age 4 yr brand K S 1 s
- Black steer age 3 yr brand F O X rh
- Red heifer age 3 yr same brand
- Red heifer age 3 yr brand P r h
- Red heifer age 3 yr brand S A M r s
- Red cow age 5 yrs brand T 1 h
- Red cow age 5 yrs brand heart M r s
- Chas. S. Quinby, Comanche Co.
- Red steer age 1 yr brand A W H 1 s
- Roan heifer age 1 yr brand same

- Red steer age 1 yr brand same
- 2 red cows age 6 yrs brand U 1 s
- Red cow age 6 yrs brand 2 under 1 s
- Dark red heifer age 4 yrs brand cross 1 h
- Black steer age 1 yr brand same
- Red steer age 1 yr brand same
- Red ball face age 1 yr brand same
- Red steer age 1 yr brand A W H
- 1 black, 1 red and 1 brown steer age 1 yr brand A W H 1 s
- Red white face steer age 1 yr brand cross 1 h
- 2 red heifers age 1 yr brand same
- Spotted heifer age 1 yr brand L E B 1 s
- Red cow age 6 yrs brand B 1 h
- Red cow age 6 yrs brand 2 under 1 s
- Speckled white cow age 6 yrs brand C D s and h
- Red and white heifer age 1 yr brand — S H 1 s
- Brindle cow age 5 yrs brand 1 h
- Red calf age 1 yr brand on 1 s
- Brindle steer age 3 yrs brand H r s
- Spotted steer age 3 yrs, spotted steer age 2 yrs, red steer age 2 yrs, Red steer age 3 yrs brand H r s
- 2 red steers, red modely face steer, roan steer, white steer age 1 yr brand A 1 h
- White heifer age 2 yrs brand 1 s
- Brindle heifer age 2 yrs brand heart r s
- White spotted cow age 6 yrs brand same
- Light red steer, black spotted steer, Black steer, brown steer, age 2 yrs brand E 1 s
- 2 red steers age 3 yrs brand H 3 1 s
- Red and white steer, white spotted steer, white steer, age 3 yrs brand H 3 1 s
- Roan steer age 3 yrs brand bar through 1 s
- Red steer age 3 yrs brand O r h
- Brown steer age 3 yrs brand H T r s
- Dun steer age 3 yrs brand H 1 h X r s
- 3 red and white heifers age 1 yr brand cross 1 h
- 2 red and white cows age 4 yrs brand R over — 1 s
- Roan steer age 3 yrs brand bar thru 1 s
- Spotted steer age 2 yrs brand same
- Red ball face age 2 yrs brand 79 1 s
- Line back steer age 3 yrs brand same
- White steer age 3 yrs brand same
- 2 spotted steers age 2 yrs brand H 3 1 s
- Red steer age 3 yrs brand same
- Black cow, brown cow age 6 yrs brand — 1 s
- White cow age 5 yrs brand square on end over — and under — 1 s
- Red steer age 1 yr brand double line T 1 sh
- Red white face heifer age 1 yr brand same
- Red white face steer age 1 yr brand same
- Red and white heifer age 2 yrs brand same
- Red cow age 5 yrs brand X under Y r h
- Red heifer age 2 yrs brand circle r s
- Spotted cow age 6 yrs brand stirrup Y 1 s
- Red cow age 6 yrs brand cross in circle 1 s
- Speckled cow age 6 yrs brand T 1 sh
- Brown white face heifer age 3 yrs brand same
- Brown cow age 6 yrs brand same
- Red white face heifer age 3 yrs brand same
- Red speckled heifer age 1 yr brand same
- Red steer age 1 yr brand same

- Black cow age 5 yrs brand same
- Light red cow age 5 yrs brand 7 2 1 h
- Black cow age 5 yrs brand Y on 1 s
- White cow age 6 yrs brand T 1 sh
- White face heifer age 1 yr brand same
- Black white face cow age 4 yrs brand
- Black heifer age 1 yr brand same
- Light red heifer age 2 yrs brand same
- Red heifer age 2 yrs brand circle r s and h
- Black cow age 6 yrs brand V r h
- Red heifer age 2 yrs brand W h E s
- Black cow age 6 yrs brand Y on 1 s
- Black heifer age 1 yr brand frying pan 1 sh
- Red steer age 1 yr brand T 1 sh
- Roan heifer age 1 yr brand same
- Red spotted heifer age 2 yrs brand same
- White face steer age 1 yr brand same
- White heifer age 2 yrs brand M in circle
- Red cow age 7 yrs brand cross in circle 1 h
- White spotted heifer brand T 1 sh
- Brown heifer age 2 yrs brand same
- White spotted heifer age 2 yrs brand same
- Red and white heifer age 6 mos brand O sh 1 h
- Brindle heifer age 6 mos brand same
- Red heifer age 6 mos brand same
- Red steer age 6 mos brand cross 1 h
- Red heifer age 6 mos brand V T O 1 s
- Red modely heifer age 6 mos brand A sh W s H h
- Spotted red and white cow age 6 mos brand O sh 1 h

**Beginning of Open Season is Proclaimed.**

Guthrie, O. T., Nov. 5.—The secretary of the Live Stock Sanitary commission has issued the following proclamation regarding the open season in Oklahoma. The proclamation is signed by Governor Jenkins, and is as follows:

**PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF OKLAHOMA.**

Whereas, The Oklahoma Live Stock Sanitary commission did, on the 2nd day of November, 1901, at a meeting held in the office of the secretary of the board, recommended the following regulations relative to the so-called open season: First, it is ordered that the so-called open season, shall begin on the 15th day of November, 1901, and continue until the 31st day of January, 1902, inclusive. No cattle shall be transported by rail, driven or moved in any manner whatever from any territory described in rules 2 and 9, to points north of said line in proclamation issued by the governor of Oklahoma territory on May 22nd, 1901. No cattle shall be moved across the quarantine line into the territory of Oklahoma until the same have been inspected by an authorized inspector of this commission and found to be free from inspection and in a healthy condition.

Second. Provided further, that from the 15th day of November, 1901 to the 31st day of January, 1902, inclusive, cattle may cross over said lines into the territory of Oklahoma, provided that they have been inspected by a duly authorized inspector of this commission and found by such inspector to be free from ticks and fever and in a healthy condition, and certificate thereof and permission given by such inspector. This applies to cattle being shipped or driven or shipped to points within the territory of Oklahoma or to states or territories bordering on the federal quarantine line. All cattle consigned to states and territories north of the states and territories bordering on the federal lines may cross without inspection between the above dates.

Third. That it shall be unlawful for any railroad company to accept for shipment or to ship or transport any cattle originating outside of the quarantine lines of the territory, destined to any point in the territory of Oklahoma unless at the time of accepting such shipment, the shipper presents to

said railroad company a certificate as herein set forth.

Fourth, It is further ordered that any violation of the above order shall be an offense and punishable as provided by the laws of the territory of Oklahoma.

Now, therefore, I, William M. Jenkins, governor of the territory of Oklahoma, in conformity with the laws of said territory, do hereby declare that the rules and regulations set forth in the above recited orders of the Oklahoma Live Stock Sanitary commission shall be in full force and effect from the 15th day of November, 1901, until the 31st day of January, 1902, inclusive, unless otherwise ordered in due form of law.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the territory of Oklahoma to be affixed at Guthrie, this 2nd day of November, 1901.

WM. JENKINS, Governor.

**Official Proceedings.**

The Oklahoma Live Stock Sanitary Commission met at the office of the Secretary in Guthrie, Oklahoma, November 2nd 1901.

The application of Es-ex and Wails granted.

On motion, the open season for moving cattle was fixed from November 15 1901, to January 31, 1902. Cattle can only be admitted across the federal line and territorial line after November 15, 1901, till January 31, 1902, conditioned upon a certificate that cattle are free from *Boophilus annulatus* (Texas fever ticks) when consigned to any state or territory bordering on the federal quarantine line provided that all cattle consigned to states and territories north of the states and territories bordering on the federal line, may cross the federal line without inspection during the above dates.

On motion it was ordered that the inspectors be directed to name their deputies, the same to be located along the lines so as to facilitate the work and avoid delay and that said deputies shall receive, as compensation, for service performed, a sum not exceeding \$3.00 per day and expenses. Said sum to be paid by owners of cattle who prefer to accept the services of said deputy inspectors rather than wait until the inspection by the inspector regularly appointed by this board.

On motion, five acres two miles west and two miles south of Norman on S. W. corner of S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 1, Twp. 8, Range 3, is permanently quarantined for use as a slaughter pen.

Moved, that the Oklahoma Live Stock Sanitary Commission request the experiment station at Stillwater, to make an exhibition of the beef breeds of cattle owned and controlled by the college, at the 8th Annual Convention of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association to be held at Wichita, Kansas, February 11, 12, 13, 1902, and that the secretary of the Board be directed to notify Prof. Joan Fields, director of the station of the request.

Same to the director of the experiment Station at Manhattan, Kansas.

On motion it was ordered that inspectors be requested to send in daily report cards each day, and a failure to do so forfeits the time not reported, and the secretary is ordered to enforce this regulation.

O. C. FRENCH, Secretary.  
W. E. BOLTON, President.

**Notice to Exhibitors.**

The following circular letter is being sent out from the headquarters of the International Exposition:

"As you have all been advised, the Union Stock Yard Company, of Chicago, has given us for our second International Live Stock Exposition what are possibly the grandest show buildings in the world.

"I have addressed a little card to you stating that large signs would not be permitted, and suggesting that you get up some handsome little card to designate your stock. We do not want the view of the buildings in any way marred. I have further arranged with the Stock Yard Company to let us have hay and bedding at retail cost, and would request that none of the

pany a certificate as further ordered that the above order shall be punishable as pros of the territory of

I, William M. Jen- the territory of Okla- nity with the laws of hereby declare that tulations set forth in orders of the Okla- Sanitary commission rice and effect from November, 1901, until anuary, 1902, inclu- wise ordered in due

roof, I have hereunto caused the seal of Oklahoma to be af- this 2nd day of No- SKINS, Governor.

**Proceedings.**

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O. C. FRENCH, Secretary.

**to Exhibitors.**

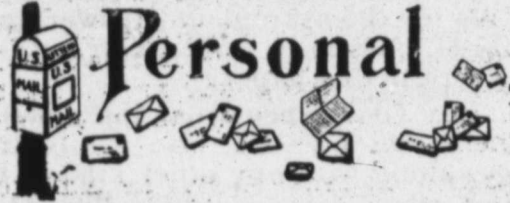
circular letter is being e headquarters of the xposition: all been advised, the rd Company, of Chi- us for our second In- ve Stock Exposition ly the grandest show world.

ressed a little card to large signs would not nd suggesting that you andsome little card to stock. We do not of the buildings in any have further arranged : Yard Company to let d bedding at retail cost, test that none of the

exhibitors bring any this year. I have no objection to your bringing any special ground feed that you have been feeding your stock, but everything that is bulky and that will tend to litter the buildings, and will cause confusion in transferring from cars to storage places, I hope you will not attempt to bring, as the buildings would be seriously marred by piling up goods of this character.

After you arrive and see the exposition buildings you will agree that I have taken the right step in this matter, and I can assure you that it is our desire that you be not put to any unnecessary expense.

W. E. SKINNER, "General Manager."



Another result of the drouth—the Boston Kansas City Cattle Loan Co. of Kansas City has gone into liquidation.

Tamblyn and Tamblyn, one of the oldest firms in the stock yards at Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, is reported as failed.

Quannah is working hard for Oklahoma and Western, the new road from Oklahoma City. It might profit Woodward to take up this matter just now.

One of the big sales recently is 2100 head of cattle by J. D. Jeffries, of Clarendon, Tex., to Rice and Thayer, of Chicago, for \$53,740. The cattle go to Rapid City, Dakota.

J. P. and T. D. White, Dave Howell and W. J. Wilkinson went up to Kenna last Friday to finish delivering L F D steers to Chase Bros., of Kansas. About 900 head were delivered this time. A lot of fat cows and bulls were shipped to Kansas City by the L F D's.—Roswell Register, Nov. 1.

During the eight years' existence of this paper only one live stock commission firm has failed while advertising in the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR. It is the fellows who pay out enormous sums for solicitors and then fail to back up their efforts by judicious advertising who have hit the south end of the trail, so far.

**RANGE NOTES.**

There is a pretty general feeling over the range that lack of feed this winter will make trading very light and compel a heavy hold over.

The P. V. Ry. Co., now merged with the southern Kansas Ry. Co., of Texas, has removed its general offices to Amarillo, Texas, from Roswell, N. M.

Cattle are still going into New Mexico from Woodward county. Twenty-seven car loads went out from here to Portales the first week in November.

There are plenty of cattle on the range but owner are not anxious to sell and buyers are few owing to short feed in the states north and east. Grass is good and cattle doing well.

The shortage this year in the stocker and feeder trade is proven by the receipt of 947 cars less during the month of October this year than was received during the same period last year. Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois were the states showing the greatest shortage.

Geo. M. Slaughter brought in ten car loads of steers—2s, 3s and 4s—on Wednesday from the Texas ranch of his father. Col. C. C. Slaughter. Many of them had been injured by eating loco weed, and a number were dead when the train arrived here.—Roswell Register, Nov. 1.

Among other industries in Oklahoma, few people know that shipping of walnut logs to Germany brings in considerable revenue, yet such is the case. The logs are squared and shipped on a through rate of fifty-two cents, and bring from \$8 to \$40 a log net.

When visiting Kansas City, stop at the BLOSSOM HOUSE, Opposite Union Depot.

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

makes a perfectly tight joint with one corrugated side lap. Don't throw away money on the other kind. 4 in. end lap with this equals 8 in. with others. Let us tell you how to save 10% to 15% in material. Free Catalog and price list sent you if you write.

Kansas City Roofing & Corrugating Co., 219-220 W. 8th St., Kansas City, Mo.

C. P. SHIPLEY'S BOOTS AND SADDLES

Are Winners

Order Catalogue and Measure Blank Today. Prices Right.

Opposite Stock Yards KANSAS CITY

**INSPECTOR CLUBBING LIST.**

The following prices include the INSPECTOR for one year. Note the reduction in rates. Address all orders to the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR Woodward, Oklahoma.

American Gardening, New York	1.50
Arkansas Traveler, Chicago	1.50
Breeder's Gazette, Chicago	2.00
Cartier's Monthly, Chicago, Ill.	1.40
Century Magazine, New York	4.25
Cosmopolitan, New York	1.50
Dallas News, Dallas	1.50
Forum, New York	3.25
Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly	1.50
Guthrie State Capital	4.00
Harper's Weekly, New York	4.00
Harper's Magazine	4.00
Hoard's Dairyman, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.	1.40
Horseman, Chicago	3.00
Independent, New York	2.75
Judge, New York	4.75
Kansas City Packer	1.25
Ladies' World, New York	1.40
Life, New York	5.00
McClure's Magazine, New York	1.50
Arena, New York	2.50
New York Weekly, New York	3.25
Outing, New York	3.00
Puck, New York	5.00
Ram's Horn, Chicago	2.00
Republic, St. Louis	1.50
Times, Kansas City	1.50
Home Field and Forum, Oklahoma City	1.10
Journal, Kansas City	1.00
The Gentlewoman	1.10
Mail and Breeze, Topeka	1.25
American Boy Detroit	1.10

**Trade at Fulton's—It Pays.**

The largest and finest selected stock shown anywhere in the entire west.

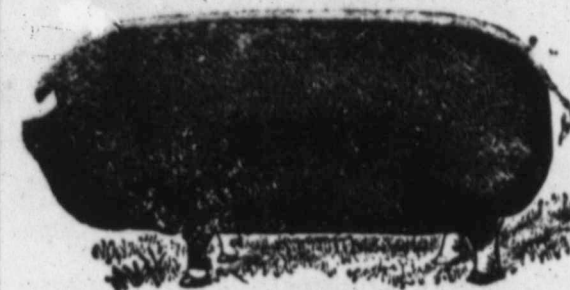
SUITS, TROUSERS, TOP COATS, HATS, CAPS and FURNISHING GOODS.

Our stock of the celebrated John B. Stetson Hats equals all other Wichita stocks combined. Then we have the "KNOX," GUYER, HARRIS, and other makes.

Alfred Benjamin, Stein Block Perfection and Sykes & Co.'s Clothing, Manhattan & Wilson Bros.' shirts, E & W collars and cuffs, Perrins gloves, the best of everything in our line at positively the lowest prices, and your money refunded for any dissatisfaction.

O. 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

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

**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.

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

N. H. Gentry,

BREEDER OF

Shorthorn Cattle Berkshire Hogs

SEDALIA, MO.

Correspondence Solicited

**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.

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

**DILLARD SANITARIUM,**

GUTHRIE, OKLA.

Whiskey, Opium, Morphine, and Cigarette Habits Treated. (When writing mention this paper.)

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

ASK FOR

**ATLAS OATS.**

WRITE US FOR SOUVENIR CATALOGUE OF PREMIUMS FOR ATLAS OATS COUPONS.

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

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

THE LIVESTOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY W. E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Represented in Kansas City by Mrs. J. E. Reed and E. F. Halstead.

Represented in New Mexico by Geo. H. Hutchins, Carlsbad

New York Office: 928 American Tract Society Building, W. B. Leffingwell, Manager.

Chicago Office: 35-37 Randolph Street, W. B. Leffingwell, Manager.

Mr. Leffingwell is authorized to accept advertisements for The LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR at our contract rates. Orders filled with him will receive our prompt and careful attention.

The only journal published in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, devoted exclusively to live stock interests and stock farming.

Kept at the post-office at Woodward, Oklahoma, as second-class mail matter.

AT KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.

The branch office of The LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR is in Room 289, Live Stock Exchange Building, at Kansas City. All persons from the Range (country) are invited to call and register every time they are in Kansas City. Jas. J. E. Reed, in charge.

Subscription \$1 per Year in Advance.

NOVEMBER 15, 1901.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

REMITTANCES. In sending money to the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR please observe that the Clearing House will not accept private checks at par. Remit by postal or express orders, eastern bank exchange, registered letter or if by private check add twenty-five cents for collection. Amounts of less than \$1 can be paid in postage stamps.

DISCONTINUANCES. Subscribers wishing the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR stopped at the expiration of their subscription must notify us in writing to that effect otherwise we shall consider it is their wish to have it continued and we will make collection for the same.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS. When a change of address is ordered, both the new and old address must be given and notice sent two weeks before the change is desired. We require this on account of our heavy mailing list.

Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association.

At News Depots, and On Trains.



1901

JULY

Calendar grid for July 1901 showing days of the week and dates.

AUGUST

Calendar grid for August 1901 showing days of the week and dates.

SEPTEMBER

Calendar grid for September 1901 showing days of the week and dates.

OCTOBER

Calendar grid for October 1901 showing days of the week and dates.

NOVEMBER

Calendar grid for November 1901 showing days of the week and dates.

DECEMBER

Calendar grid for December 1901 showing days of the week and dates.



OKLAHOMA POULTRY ASSOCIATION. J. J. WALLACE, Pres., Oklah. City. L. F. LAVERTY, Sec'y, Guthrie. ROBT. MORRIS, Vice-Pres., Guthrie.

OKLAHOMA SWINE BREEDERS ASSOCIATION. A. J. HENTHORN, Pres., Oklahoma City. C. S. WILLIAMS, Sec'y, North Euid.

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND IRRIGATION SOCIETY. E. E. BOSTER, Pres., Stillwater. C. A. MCNABB, Sec'y., Oklahoma City.

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

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

Three Engineers in One Family.

Recently, a passenger train crowded with people dozing or sleeping, as the hour was near midnight, struck a broken rail. The engine and three cars passed over it but the other two cars making up the train left the track and rolling wildly over ties and right-of-way threatened destruction to everyone in them. The pitching of the coaches rendered it impossible for any one to pull the air and only the vigilance of the watchful and skilled engine man prevented a terrible loss of life. Not only was this true but his coolness in making a safety stop prevented the cars piling high on each other, and to Robert Buswell belongs this credit.

"Bob" Buswell belongs to a family of engineers and inquiry brings out the following, which will be of general interest to our readers as the three men named have hauled thousands of cars of live stock from this country as well as passenger trains in more recent years.

Mr. John Buswell, Sr., the father of

Island road and went south to run a locomotive for the Government, and many a thrilling tale he can tell of old war times, and of close calls he and his companions had of being captured by the Confederate forces. After the war he returned again to Iowa, went to work for the Rock Island road and was with them several years. After leaving the Rock Island he went to a road that was building through eastern Kansas, known as the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston. This line was soon afterwards acquired by the Santa Fe and Mr. Buswell has been with these two lines for over thirty years. When Mr. Buswell came to Kansas, his two sons, John and Robert, were quite small, they having been born in Iowa. When they left school they both went to work for the Santa Fe road, which was some nineteen years ago, and both have been constantly employed by that road ever since. All three have been pulling passenger trains for years and handling thousands and thousands of passengers, yet none of them have ever had a serious wreck or ever killed or even crippled a single person. They have by careful attention to duty won the respect and esteem of their employers, and by saving part of their salary have acquired a small but one of the nicest ranches in southern Kansas which is well stocked with a good grade of white faced cattle. These men are now all actively engaged by the Santa Fe road, but in some future day, when the Santa Fe no longer requires their services, they expect to make this ranch their home and spend the remainder of their days peacefully and quietly among the hills of Southern Kansas.



THE THREE ENGINEERS.

Bob and John, was born on a farm among the White Mountains of New Hampshire. The small farm being inadequate to support a large family, Mr. Buswell started out in the world to make his own living when but a small boy. He started west working on one farm and then another until he reached New York state. Most of the time he worked for his board and clothes. By the time he reached New York state he was quite a good sized boy and the large smoke stacks of the New York Central locomotives caught his eye. Engineer: in those days received a salary of sixty dollars a month and fireman thirty, which sum appeared very large in the eyes of the poor New England lad, so he sought and received employment with the New York Central road and worked his way up to fireman and then engineer. After being with this company quite a while he came west and went to work for the Rock Island Company in Iowa. When the Civil War broke out and things looked very dark for the north, he gave up his position with the Rock

Owing to extra heavy fall work involving attendance at various live stock conventions and cattle shows, the publisher of this paper has not had much time with his exchanges, and is pleased to note the presence of several newspapers thereon recently. Among others, we find the Enid Daily Eagle published by Editor "Pete" Drummond, and an examination of the copies received proves it to be one of the very best daily papers in Oklahoma. The people of Enid gained a mighty good citizen when Drummond moved there several years ago from Beaver county. He established first the Sun and later purchased the Eagle and combined two and now he blooms out as the publisher of a clean, newsy, well edited daily which will do more for Enid than any paper ever published there. Here's success to the Enid Daily Eagle.

Gov. Jenkins' annual report is fully up to the high standard of Territorial documents and is being praised by the press generally. It strongly advocates statehood for Oklahoma.

Publisher's Notes.

For pianos and organs write to Lyon & Healey, 52 Adams St., Chicago.

Eat Atlas Oats, save the coupons and get some of the beautiful souvenirs offered by this company. Write today for a catalogue

Look for "The House that Ward Built" Montgomery Ward & Co. ad in this issue. Write for catalogue and send in your Holiday orders.

Buy your seeds from J. G. Peppard. All fresh and good quality. Now is the time to plant and get a good stand of grass, millet, cane or timothy.

Write to the International Stock Food Co., and get one of their books, free for the asking, and answering the three questions. See their ad elsewhere in this paper.

Buy your fence from the American Steel and Wire Co. No use to try to get along with any other kind of fencing when you can buy this at low prices, and it will last a life time.

Any lady wishing to engage in employment of any kind without leaving home will do well to write to the Gem Needle Co., whose ad appears elsewhere in this paper, for particulars.

Write to Miss Sallie Spies for samples and you will be supplied with up-to-date styles and colors. If you send your orders to her you will be able to dress up-to-date, without very great cost. Materials all first-class quality.

The easiest and most satisfactory way in the world to buy a bill of goods is to take the Marvin & Smith Co.'s catalogue and sit down in your own home, and look it over carefully. Select the goods you want from their accurate descriptions, without any clerk or salesman to talk you into something you don't want. After you have made up the order at your leisure, get an express or postoffice money order, sent it to them and you get just the goods you want at about one-half the regular retail price. This firm's long standing policy of giving a guarantee to take back any goods that are not perfectly satisfactory, makes this mode of dealing the safest and most satisfactory way we know of for a man to make his purchases.

The Armour-Funkhouser sale of Herefords to be held at Kansas City, December 10 and 11, is to be of an unusually high standard. The drafts that have been made from these two great herds previously and offered to the public have always been of extraordinary good quality, but it was the expressed wish of the late Kirk B. Armour that this offering should be even better than its predecessors, and his consignment was chosen by him with this object in view. Mr. Chas. W. Armour pledges himself to carry out this plan, as does also Mr. Jas. A. Funkhouser, and the result is that perhaps the grandest lot of imported and American-bred Herefords ever sold at Kansas City will go to the highest bidders on the above dates. Catalogues will be out November 10, and may be had upon request.

The successful farmer utilizes every available means during the dull season to add to the assets of the farm. No better inducement can be offered than for the boys and girls to hatch a few hundred chickens during the winter months and be ready for the early spring market, thereby securing the best prices. The Klondike Incubator, advertised in another column, it is claimed by the manufacturers, "has no superior, no equal, on the market. Built on the latest and most scientific principles, it hatches a larger percentage of fertile eggs than any incubator made. No trouble and but little expense to operate it. Can be successfully used by any woman or child of ordinary intelligence." Write for a free catalogue, which gives full information and prices, as well as a large amount of valuable information for the experienced or amateur poultry raiser. Address, Klondike Incubator Co., Box 929, Des Moines, Iowa, and place the unproductive members of the family in a position to earn a few hundred dollars.



# FORTY DOLLARS FOR A NAME.

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE!

The Live Stock Inspector Will Give To Any Reader a Forty Dollar Scholarship in a Business College for a Name for a Stock Farm.

Not long since, the publisher of this paper purchased a small tract of land not far from Woodward for the purpose of breeding pure blooded stock of all kinds in a limited manner, believing that much useful information might be derived therefrom which would find its way into the columns of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR for the benefit of its readers, aside from his faith in the profits of breeding and growing live stock.

On this stock farm has been placed already pure blooded Poland China Swine, Angora Goats and Pekin Ducks, and it is the intention to add registered cattle of different beef breeds, fancy poultry and pet stock of different kinds and such other stock as may be hereafter selected for this purpose.

Crops will be grown to test the value and fertility of the soil and the relative feeding value will be determined as nearly as possible. This will be developed in course of time and the results given to the readers of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

Meantime, there is one thing lacking which the publisher hopes his readers will supply, and that is,—a name for the stock farm above described. And in order to get this assistance from his readers, the publisher will give to the one who sends in the best name for the place, a forty dollar scholarship in a first class Business College in Oklahoma City, or Kansas City, Mo., as the winner may select.

In this instance the publisher himself will be the sole judge in making selection of the best name from all those which may be offered. The opportunity to win the scholarship is open to every reader of this paper, free of charge. All you need to do is fill out the coupon below, (or if you are filing your copies of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR and do not wish to cut same your statement in a letter that you are a reader will suffice,) and send it to the address given.

All suggestions must be received prior to Dec. 25, 1901, the sooner the better. The award will be made on that date:

NAME COUPON.

Publisher LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR,  
Woodward, Okla.

I suggest as a name for your stock farm,  
..... Stock Farm.

Signed .....

P. O. Address .....

Dated .....

No favoritism will be shown. All readers of this paper may guess, whether subscriber or borrower of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR. All members of a family receiving the paper may be counted in on this contest. Think of a good name quickly and send it in at once.

Respectfully yours,  
PUBLISHER LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR,  
Woodward, Okla.

Cow Talk.

(By the Cow Editor.)

What a lot of Buncombe there is in the present methods of judging cattle at cattle shows. There are no set of absolute rules to go by in deciding which animals are the best and the judges can only look wise as owls, feel the cattle over in a knowing way, stand off and gaze at each animal like an artist noting the effect of his work on canvas and then proclaim the winners according to the personal preferences of each. One man selects an animal all blubber and tallow as his idea of the perfect beef making animal, while another who has perhaps seen through the hide covering better, picks out one with less tallow and more meat. But it is a safe assertion that not one judge in a dozen can stand up before a crowd and give good reasons why the animal he selected for first place is entitled to the position. This assertion applies to the show ring where a number of choice animals have been congregated.

The agricultural schools of the country have discovered this weakness in the present system of judging cattle and are endeavoring to determine up-

on some universal system of judging these cattle. The great difficulty is in finding the standard of excellency upon which to gauge their judgments. There are a number of excellent beef breeds and in each breed there are types, each of which have their admirers. There are a few points common to all beef breeds and types, and we believe that these points could be determined upon and used as a standard.

Perhaps if there is any man who is best calculated to determine which animal will make the best beef, from a commercial standpoint, it is the buyer for the big packing house. He must be able to gauge every steer bought from the standpoint of dollars and cents, which, after all, is the main thing. If he makes a mistake in his estimate, be sure he is soon informed of it, for every day he is supplied with a statement showing just how every animal he purchased the previous day "killed out." Naturally he soon learns what is beef by the appearance and feel of the cattle and comes nearest being the ideal judge. What is the use of all the long pedigree and the years of careful breeding along established lines, if it does not pro-

duce a return in dollars and cents. The beef idea in a nutshell is to produce the maximum amount of high-priced meat and the minimum amount of low-priced meat and waste tissue.

In Chicago in December there will be a contest between judges. It will be upon a scale never before attempted in this or any other country and every stockman in the country will be interested. Cattle ready for the slaughter will be brought from all sections of the country and will be judged by the best judges the country has, both of breeding and beef, on the hoof. Then they will be slaughtered and judged once more by experts in beef, and the judges will have an opportunity to see where they missed it. Last year the animals that were awarded the blue ribbons when alive were not given a place when hung up as beef. It is the real test and the event will be a school not only for the judges but for the students from the numerous agricultural colleges who will attend the great show.

But the point we started out to call attention to, was the almost universal worship of fat and tallow. In the big shows from time immemorial, the bull or cow on exhibition that was not fattened up to the last notch, was hardly looked at by the judges, and even today the practice is still carried on. Of course a certain amount of fat is desirable even in the finished beef, but it is safe to say that thousands of choice animals are ruined almost annually, fattening them for the show ring. They are beautiful monstrosities, but as breeding animals they are ruined in many instances and nearly all of them require much care and attention before they ever become fit to breed again. If the agricultural school can develop a class of cattle judges who will be able to turn down the blubber and tallow cattle and put the ribbons on those animals which show the real beef merit, they will do much for the pure-blood industry in this country. The slaughter test in the Chicago show will also do much for the same cause.—Denver Record-Stockman.

Judges Selected.

The executive committee of the International Live Stock Exposition appointed a judging committee and selected judges at its afternoon session Oct. 29th. The following members were present:

President, J. A. Spoor, Vice President, A. H. Sangers, General Manager W. E. Skinner, Vice President DeWitt Smith, Treasurer R. Z. Herrick, Secretary Mortimer Levering; A. G. Leonard, Edward F. Swift, John Clay, Jr., T. F. B. Sotham, J. S. Cooper, C. W. Baker, C. F. Curtiss, R. B. Ogilvie, Richard Gibson.

The following chairmen of committees were named by the president.

- Transportation—A. G. Leonard, Chicago.
- Packers—J. Ogden Armour, Chicago.
- Foreign Representation—John Clay, Jr., Chicago.
- Cattle—T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe Mo.
- Horse Commission—J. S. Cooper, Chicago.
- Commission Merchants—C. W. Baker, Chicago.
- Agricultural College—Professor C. F. Curtiss.
- Horses—R. B. Ogilvie, Chicago.
- Hogs—A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill.
- Association—Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.
- Judges' Committee—John Clay, Jr., Chicago; G. Howard Davidson, Millbrook, N. Y.; A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill.

The single judge system was adopted. The various recognized breeders associations named a list of judges for their respective classes, and from each of these lists one judge will be selected to make the awards. Experience has proven that the single judge system is the most desirable. The judges, as selected by the breeding associations, are as follows:

CATTLE.

Aberdeen-Angus—L. McWhorter,

Aledo, Ill.; Wallace Estill, Estill, Mo; John Imboden, Decatur, Ill.

Galloways—Andrew McGomery, Castle Douglas, Ont; Professor Thomas Shaw, St. Anthony Park, Minn; Dr. A. S. Alexander, Chicago.

Red Polled—Professor C. F. Curtiss, Iowa Agricultural college, Ames, Ia; Professor J. J. Edgerton, Ames, Ia; Professor J. J. Ferguson, Michigan Agricultural college.

Polled Durham—C. R. Pierce, Creston, Ill.

SHEEP.

Shropshire—John L. Thompson, Gas City, Ind.

Southdowns—John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont.

Hampshiredowns—Ira J. Miller, West Spa City, Mich.

Cheviots—John Clay, Jr., Chicago; J. H. Skinner, Champaign, Ill.

Cotswold—C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia; John A. Craig, Des Moines, Ia; J. R. Allen, Draper, Utah.

Lincolns—Hardy Shore, Westminster, Ont.

Rambouillet—C. F. Harris, West Liberty, Ohio; Levi Kidder, Woodstock, Ohio; J. E. Webb, Southport, Ind; Roscoe Wood, Saline, Mich.; J. Q. A. Cook, Morrice, Mich.; A. A. Green, Orchard Lake, Mich.; W. D. Markham, Avon, N. Y.

SWINE.

The selection of the swine judges was referred to the judges committee.

HORSES—BREEDING CLASSES.

Percheron—H. H. McMillan, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; I. S. Keyser, Keota, Ia.; J. L. DeLancey, Northfield, Minn.

Clydesdale—Robert Byth, Bowmanville, Ont.; Professor W. F. Carlyle, University of Wisconsin; Professor W. J. Kennedy, Ames, Ia.

Suffolk—Peter Hopley, Lewis, Ia. All Harness Classes—Professor C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia.

Special Committee on Carload Lots—T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo.; Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; DeWitt Smith, Springfield, Ill.

Feeding Cattle—W. J. Ted, T. B. Mord, David Rankin.

Feeding Sheep—Peter Jansen, Nebraska.

Hogs—George Pratt.

Fat Classes, Sheep—John A. Craig, Des Moines, Ia. Hogs—George Pratt.

Judges for Bacon Types—To be selected.

General Carcass Judging—C. F. Curtiss, E. F. Swift, J. Ogden Armour.

Carcasses, Cattle—Samuel White, Chicago. Sheep—John Childs, Chicago. Hogs—Thomas Wells, Chicago.

Agricultural Colleges, Cattle—J. J. Imboden. Sheep—Robert Miller.

Hogs—S. H. Tod.

Finished Products—John Josling.

Block Demonstration—J. Howard Davidson, Millbrook, N. Y.

Dick Quinn has again demonstrated his ability to make presidents and build cities. He is the daddy of a new ten pound hustler who will soon assist his father in managing the interests of the Guymon Town Company and in editing the Guymon Herald. His full name is Robert William Dennis Guymon Oklahoma Quinn.

Sale Dates.

Advertising for the following sale dates will appear in the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR:

Colin Cameron—Herefords—Kansas City, May 7th and 8th, 1902.

American Hereford Breeders Assn., C. R. Thomas, Secy., Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 16th to 25th, inclusive.

National Hereford Exchange, T. F. B. Sotham:

E. St. Louis, Nov. 20, 21, 1901;

Chicago, March 25—27, 1902;

Kansas City, April 22—24, 1902;

Omaha, May 27—29, 1902.

Chicago, June 24—26, 1902.

Criterion Sale, T. F. B. Sotham,

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 28—31, 1902.

American Galloway Breeders Association,—Frank B. Hearne, Secretary,

National Galloway Sale, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 25th.

LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR \$1 per year

# From the Markets

Kansas City Office, 289 Live Stock Exchange.

Mrs. J. E. Reed . . . . Clerk in Charge.

Kansas City Stock Yards, November 7, 1901.

Cull cattle from the fall round up of the West and Southwest have been less in evidence during the past week and cow prices advanced on all grades. Stock cows and heifers were particularly in demand and the advance for the week is placed at around 25 cents. Receipts in the Southern Yards were light, there having been but about 5500 all told. There was an active demand and prices on killing steers looked 50 to 60 cents higher than at the low time in October. The federal "open season" will extend from Nov. 15, 1901 to January 31, 1902, during which time Southern cattle may cross the Quarantine line for other purposes than that of immediate slaughter, and after the middle of November Southern receipts are expected to show a heavy increase. Kansas will have inspectors stationed at Arkansas City, Baxter Springs, Caldwell, Caney, Cheyote, Coffeyville, Elgin and Kiowa, while the Missouri points of inspection for cattle seeking entrance into points within the state for grazing or feeding purposes will be at Kansas City, Monett, Neosho and Thayer. Illinois will conform to the federal regulation and admit Southern cattle without even the formality of inspection. The first fed Southern cattle of the fall season were offered on Monday by Ag. Ponnill, he having sent in four loads from his feed lots at Kaufman, Texas. Two loads averaged 991 lbs. and sold at \$4.50 and the other two loads averaged 1064 lbs and realized \$4.65. The general run of the Southern range steers sold at \$3.00 to 4.00, while cow values ranged from \$1.75 to 3.00.

The native and Western beef cattle trade continued strong during the week and choice export and dressed beef cattle sold up to \$6.60 on probably the highest range of prices of the year. Western fed steers were quoted at \$5.00 to 6.30 and Western grass cattle at all the way from \$3.25 to 5.25, according to quality and condition. Stockers and feeders were in the advance procession and more feeder qualities sold around \$3.75 to 4.40 than for some months previous. Light weights sold all the way down to \$2.40 but there were plenty of 600 to 800 pound cattle that were taken at \$3.25 to 3.40. Country buyers did not turn themselves loose and there was some fluctuation but upon the whole the tone was stronger and quite satisfactory.

The hog market has just about held its own during the past week and the prevailing opinion seems to be that prime hogs will not go much below \$6.00, at which point they have stood for some time. The bulk of the mixed packing and medium hogs sell at \$5.70 to 5.90; lights at \$5.25 to 5.75 and pig weights at \$4.75 to 5.25.

Native lambs sold to \$5.00 on Wednesday and Western lambs were exchanged at \$4.60 on Thursday. The mutton market advanced 15 cents to 20 cents during the week, regardless of the weaker reports from Eastern points. There is little change in the stocker and feeder markets. Colorado and Utah yearlings sell up to \$3.85 and Western wethers at \$3.25 to 3.75. Ewes are worth \$2.75 to 3.40 and feeding lambs \$3.00 to 3.50.

Receipts of live stock for the past week were, 45,500 cattle, 62,500 hogs and 24,000 sheep as compared with 44,000 cattle, 53,600 hogs and 23,000 sheep for the previous week and 36,800 cattle, 45,400 hogs and 8,100 sheep for the corresponding week last year.

H. Y. Irwin, of Syracuse, Kans., bought a fine saddle and outfit from our friend Shipley while in Kansas City recently.

### NOTES FROM BARSE COMMISSION CO.

D. H. Page, of Texas, had in 30 cows that average 860 lbs. and sold for \$2.55.

Carr & Co., of Texas, had in some 708 lb. cows that sold for \$2.05.

Coleman & Keeran, of Indian Territory, marketed 910 lb. steers for \$3.40; 79 steers, average 830 pounds, \$3.15.

W. M. Hale, from Texas, had some 700 lb. cows on the market which sold for \$2.05; also 7 calves, average 170 lbs. that brought \$4.50.

L. A. Newton, of Kansas, was on the market with some steers that brought \$4.10. They averaged 950 pounds.

J. W. Gray, of the Indian Territory, marketed 19 heifers, which averaged 487 pounds, and sold for \$2.40; also 4 calves, average 135 lbs., at \$4.25.

T. C. Shoemaker, of Oklahoma, was on the market with 185 cows, that averaged about 800 pounds and sold for \$2.80; 28 cows, average 800, at \$2.70; and 24 head at 1.75.

Some shipments of hogs: S. J. Garvin, Indian Territory, 112 hogs at \$5.45; T. E. Ray, Missouri, 86, average 200 lbs., at \$5.85; D. W. Halleck, Neb., 74 hogs, 220 pounds, at \$5.7; Marks Bros., Kans., 81 hogs, 200 lbs., \$5.87 1/2.

There has been no perceptible change in the quarantine market for week ending Nov. 2 over previous week. The better grades of good fat steers are in strong demand. Most of the receipts have been on the canner order, but good stuff of all kinds will undoubtedly sell at strong prices next week.

Hog market still on the decline, 25 cents lower than one week ago. Sheep market unchanged.

Yours very truly,  
BARSE L. S. COM. CO.

### CAMPBELL, HUNT & ADAMS.

B. R. Burnett, of Oklahoma, had in some 6 cent hogs.

Kimberlin & Peniston, of Texas, had in several shipments of cattle.

C. H. Howard, of the Indian Territory, marketed 51 head of \$3.70 steers.

T. H. and W. E. Connell, of Texas, had in some 880 lb steers that sold for \$3.90.

W. A. and J. S. Norse, of Texas, was on the market with shipments of steers and cows.

A. Telle, of the Indian Territory, had some 912 pound steers on the market that brought \$3.70.

Jno. Thrasher, of the Indian Territory, was on the market with a shipment each of hogs and cattle.

J. H. Tucker, of the Indian Territory, had in some heavy weight hogs. There were 75 head, average 200 lbs., and sold for \$5.72 1/2.

C. C. Slaughter, of Texas, marketed 227 cattle that averaged 1000 pounds, and sold for \$3.55; also 11 head, average 1200 lbs., at \$3.90, and 95 head at \$3.45.

J. B. Dolph, of Nebraska, had some \$6.25 hogs on the market.

Geo. B. Keeler, of the Indian Territory marketed 54 hogs at \$6.10.

Evans-Snyder-Buel sold some \$6.15 hogs for W. H. Dalton, of Kansas.

E. A. Greenough, of Kansas, had in some 1057 lb steers that sold for \$4.00.

J. H. Lewis, of Kansas, had in a consignment of hogs that were sold by Evans-Snyder-Buel for \$6.15.

G. F. Anderson, of Kansas, was on the market with some 1023 lb steers. Evans-Snyder-Buel made them bring \$5.30.

### 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 following reliable and progressive commission firms:

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

These firms have confidence in the cattle industry of the southwest, and solicit your patronage, which is a strong proof of their progressiveness. It is the wide-awake commission men that are sure of their ability to give satisfactory results, who are not afraid to invest in advertising space. Also, you are indebted to these men for helping to support a paper, which from its location and personal interests in your country, is more in touch with

your country and you than is possible for any other to be. Stand by the people who stand by you and consign your shipments to those who by their support enable your editor to publish a paper devoted solely to your interests.

P. Menning, of Lamont, Okla., recently invested in two of the celebrated Shipley saddles.

May Tiolet 2nd, a short-horn cow, owned by B. O. Cowan, of Newpoint, Mo., sold at Kansas City, Nov. 6th for \$1320 to Col. Geo. m. Casey, of Shawnee Mound, Mo.

### Points of Entry For the Admission of Cattle Into Oklahoma During the Open Season.

The Oklahoma Live Stock Sanitary Commission named the following places as points of entry for the admission of cattle, properly inspected, into the territory during the open season from Nov. 15 to Jan. 31, 1902:

- Ponca City, Kay county.
- Ralston, Pawnee county.
- Oklahoma City, Oklahoma county.
- Bridgeport, Caddo county.
- Union City, Caddo county.
- Lawton, Comanche county.
- Quanah, Texas.
- Woodward, Woodward county.
- Mountain View, Washita county.

Inspection of cattle will be made promptly at the points named. The list of deputy cattle inspectors has not yet been completed and the matter has been left with the regular territorial inspectors.

## Peck's We Want You to Know Us Better!

When a big store, or a little one either, for that matter, says: *We want you to know us better*, it's saying a great deal. The business house that

### Courts Investigation

has confidence in its own integrity and is not afraid to have its business methods brought under the strongest light.

## Geo. B. Peck Dry Goods Co.

does not hesitate to *match quality* of merchandise with any store in the United States. Geo. B. Peck Dry Goods Co. does not fear to *compare prices* with any store in America. These two, *quality* and *price*, combined with the honest methods and courteous service make any store a good store. We ask you to *prove us*. Our special showing of

### New Fall Goods

is sufficiently attractive to interest the most critical. Many are the exclamations of admiration and praise with which our customers have greeted the new arrivals. Every department in the store is alive and busy with special sales.

## Have You Tried Shopping by Mail?

If not, you have lost many opportunities. But you may begin now.

### Write To Us

for anything you wish in the Dry Goods line. There is nothing in this big store that you cannot buy by mail precisely as if you stood before any of our counters, and at the same low price. Our Mail Order clerks will stand in your stead, embody your wishes and exercise their trained taste in filling your order.

## Geo. B. Peck Dry Goods Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO DOGGETT DRY GOODS CO.

Main and Eleventh Sts.

KANSAS CITY, MO

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A. J. H.  
C. S. W.  
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E. E. B.  
C. A. M.

Newspapers in the School.

Hon. Wm. H. Lynch, who is principal of the Mountain Grove, Mo., Academy, with over 38 years experience in his profession, is achieving wide fame for having been the first to introduce the newspaper as a potent factor in the schoolroom. He established the "newspaper hour" in his school-room several years ago for which he has been heartily commended by the leading American and European educators. For more than twenty years Prof. Lynch has been a persistent newspaper and magazine reader. In an interview on the method of his new departure he said:

"I discovered years ago that no text book was equal to the newspaper as a means for taking a knowledge of the actual, practical, and up-to-date world into the school room: History, geography, civil government, algebra, chemistry and the entire academic curriculum teach only a theory of the world and its facts. The real drama of life in its varied forms, commercial, political and social relations must be seen and learned through the mirror of the newspaper.\*\*\* The press is the best instrument known to civilization for enlightening the mind of man and establishing him as rational, moral and mental being. The three greatest factors to permanency and

prosperity in this great republic today are the railroads, the printing press and the public schools."

Prof. Lynch's favorite motto is "The Newspapers and the Public Schools are the Universities of the People." It was while addressing the Missouri Press Association recently that he capped the climax in his estimate of the newspaper when he said with strong emphasis:

"If I could not read a word; if I were blind and deaf, I would take a newspaper, pay for it and have it thrown at my gate, so that when people passed my home, they would know there lived a man interested in the welfare and upbuilding of his community."

Work of Cattlemen.

Wichita Eagle.—President Bolton, of the Oklahoma Live Stock Sanitary commission, is especially anxious that Oklahoma cattlemen make exhibits of branded cattle at the meeting of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association in Wichita, February 11-13, 1902. A premium will be given for the three best car loads of branded cattle on exhibition there, and none of the cattle will have to be brought back to Oklahoma, as they will be purchased on the ground.

A formal request in the way of a resolution was passed in the meeting

here Saturday upon the Oklahoma Agricultural college, and an invitation extended to the Kansas Agricultural college to make an exhibit of their best breeds of beef cattle at the Live Stock Association meeting in Wichita.

The secretary of the board will prepare a list of the deputy inspectors which will be placed on the force during the open season which begins in this month. The open season is one in which southern cattle can be shipped into Oklahoma by inspection. Daily reports of the inspectors will be received by Secretary French, and if the reports do not come in regularly the salary of the Inspector will be cut off.

The board granted permission to Ails & Essex, of Norman, to place in quarantine two sections of land just across the territorial line in the river bottom, the quarantine to expire on January 31, 1902. The board has placed a permanent quarantine on five acres of land, four miles southwest of Norman, for their use in slaughtering southern cattle.

There are 1,713,735 cows in Denmark, an average of 456 for every 100 acres of land under cultivation and 756 for every 1,000 inhabitants.—Tennessee Farmer.

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

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

**The Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co.**

Is one of the Oldest and Best Companies in Kansas City

A good one to do business with.

They have ample capital and are perfectly reliable.

Twenty-five years in the trade.

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

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

WHERE WILL YOU SPEND CHRISTMAS?

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS TO POINTS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY AND SOUTHERN TERRITORY TO BE ANNOUNCED LATER.


Tickets on Sale December 21, 22 and 23, 1901, Limited To 30 Days for Return, at

**SPECIAL REDUCED RATES**

Through Sleepers and Chair Cars.

DIVERSITY OF ROUTES.

J. P. WRIGHT, P. A., Dallas.  
S. A. KENDIG, P. A., Galveston.  
H. Y. WILLIAMS, P. A., San Antonio.  
W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A., Galveston.



**Wanted**

Ladies to crochet, make Battenburg lace and do embroidery work at home. City or country. Write for particulars. Steady, profitable work.

GEM NEEDLE WORKS,  
167 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

**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.

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

**DROVERS**

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.

**PROCLAMATION.**

By the Governor of the State of Texas,

WHEREAS, The Live Stock Sanitary Commission of the State of Texas, on October 15, 1901, recommended the adoption of the following regulations: "The Live Stock Sanitary Commission of the State of Texas has ascertained that cattle situated south and east of the counties of Baylor and Throckmorton, are liable to communicate a contagious and infectious disease, known as Southern or Splenic Fever, to cattle situated in said counties, should said cattle located south and east of said counties come in contact with cattle in said counties by being shipped, moved, transported, driven or grazed over the lands situated in the counties of Baylor and Throckmorton.

"First. It is hereby ordered by the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of the State of Texas, that from and after the first day of November, 1901, until the first day of November, 1902, no cattle shall be transported by rail, shipped, driven or moved in any manner whatever from said area south and east of said counties of Baylor and Throckmorton into said counties; provided further, that from the first day of November, 1901, to the thirty-first day of December, 1901, inclusive, cattle may be crossed over said line into said counties of Baylor and Throckmorton, provided they have been inspected by a duly authorized inspector of this Board and found by such inspector to be free from ticks and fever and in a healthy condition, and a certificate thereof and permit given by such inspector; provided, however, that no cattle situated in said county shall be moved, shipped, driven or transported in any manner whatever to any of that territory lying north and west of said counties, except by inspection by duly authorized inspectors of this Board, and found by said inspector to be free from ticks and fever and in a healthy condition, and a certificate thereof and permit given by such inspector.

"Second. It is further ordered that all certificates provided for shall be given in duplicate, the original of which shall be immediately forwarded to M. M. Hankins, Quanah, Texas, and the duplicate shall be delivered to the owner or person in charge of the cattle, and

"WHEREAS, it has been ascertained by this Board that infection exists among the cattle of Greer county, Oklahoma, and that if such infected cattle are driven into or grazed over land and pastures in Texas, the same are liable to communicate Splenic Fever to the cattle of Texas.

"It is therefore, ordered that from and after the first day of November, 1901, until the thirty-first day of December, 1902, no cattle shall be shipped, moved or driven out of Greer county, Oklahoma, into the State of Texas; provided, however, that cattle from said territory may be moved into Texas after permit has been issued by this Board or one of its inspectors.

"Third. It is further ordered, that any violation of the above order shall be an offense and punishable as provided by the laws of the State of Texas."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Joseph D. Sayers, Governor of the State of Texas, in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 7, Title 102, of the Revised Statutes of Texas of 1895, do hereby declare that the quarantine line and the rules and regulations set forth in the above recited order of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of the State of Texas shall be in full force and effect from and after November 1st, 1901, and shall remain in effect for one year thereafter unless otherwise ordered in due form of law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the State to be affixed at Austin, this 17th day of October, A. D. 1901.

JOSEPH D. SAYERS,  
Governor of the State of Texas.  
By the Governor:  
GEO. T. KEEBLE,  
Chief Clerk, Acting Secretary of State.

**NOTICE OF ADMISSION OF SOUTHERN CATTLE INTO KANSAS.**

Sec. 1. Notice is hereby given that on and after November 15, 1901, and until January 15, 1902, cattle shipped from south of the federal quarantine line will be admitted into Kansas after first having been carefully inspected and found free from Texas fever infection (*Boophilus Bovis*) by an inspector duly appointed by this Commission. The following places of entry have been named for the above described cattle, to wit: Kiowa, Caldwell, Arkansas City, Elgin, Caney, Coffeyville, Chetopa, and Baxter Springs, Kan., and Neosho and Thayer, Mo., at which places inspectors will be located who will properly inspect the cattle offered for entry, and issue a bill of health if they are found free from infection. If not found free from infection, they will either be turned back or permitted to go to the quarantine division at Kansas City for immediate slaughter, cars tagged as "Southern Cattle."

Sec. 2. Cattle will under no conditions be permitted to enter Kansas at points other than those above named, where the point of origin of the cattle is below the federal quarantine line.

Sec. 3. All movements of cattle not specifically set out in this bulletin shall be governed by the rules and regulations for the movement of cattle adopted April 1, 1901, which will remain in full force and effect until April 1, 1902, or until new rules and regulations are published.

Sec. 4. An inspection fee of two cents per head will be charged on all cattle offered for introduction into Kansas by railroad or trail, irrespective of the result of inspection.

Sec. 5. All railroad, live stock, transportation and stock yard companies, their employees, and all other persons, are hereby forbidden to transport, drive or in any way handle cattle in Kansas except in compliance with the foregoing rules, under the pains and penalties of following statutes:

Extract from chapter 2, Session Laws of 1884: "Sec. 21. Any person who shall violate, disregard, or evade, or attempt to violate, disregard, or evade, any of the . . . rules, regulations, orders or directions of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission establishing and governing quarantine, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than \$100 nor more than \$5000."

By an act supplementary to and amendatory of chapter 139 and chapter 142 of the General Statutes of Kansas, 1897, the collection of a fee for the inspection of cattle is now a statutory law of Kansas, and all money so collected is paid into the state treasury.

Done at our office in Topeka, Kan., October 21, 1901.

M. C. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

Here is a bit of good advice from the Denver Record-Stockman: "Keep your dues in your local stock organizations paid up. The officers of these associations can no more look after the interests of your business on wind than can the president of a great transportation company run stock trains to market on power derived from the gettle zephyrs which blow down from the hills surrounding your ranches."

Look at the label on your paper and if your subscription has expired, now is the time to renew.

**HEAVES CAN BE CURED**

We have a positive, unfailing and guaranteed cure for Heaves. A positive and unfailing cure for Coughs and Colds. Sold under a guarantee to cure or your money refunded. One package by mail prepaid 50 cents. Six packages by express, with a written guarantee to cure any case, \$3.00. Address:

WILBUR SEED MEAL CO., 126 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.

**Best Feed Grinders**  
ON EARTH,  
FRENCH BURR STONES.  
Four sizes—2 to 15 horse power.  
Send for catalogue 9.  
CHAS. KAESTNER & CO.  
Chicago, Illinois.



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

**Fourth National Bank**  
OF WICHITA.

CAPITAL, - \$100,000  
SURPLUS, - \$25,000

General Banking Business Transacted

**Seven Great Schools**

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

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

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

**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



**STAR**  
Drilling Machines

and make such wells for yourself and others. There is more money in it than any business you can get into for the capital invested. We make the most complete line of well drilling machinery and supplies in the country. Send at once for large illustrated catalogue—free.

Star Drilling Machine Co., Akron, Ohio.

Subscribe for the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, One dollar a year.

**COLORADO** Do you want to know about its mines, its farms, its orchards, its cheap lands, its cattle ranges, 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 Best SADDLE FOR THE MONEY! PRICES RIGHT.**



R. T. Frazier's Famous PUEBLO SADDLES. Send for Catalogue.  
R. T. FRAZIER,  
Pueblo, Colo., U. S. A.

**SHIP YOUR STOCK TO**

**KcKee-Zook-Whitford Commission Co.**  
Kansas City, Mo. St. Joseph, Mo.  
Up to Date and Progressive in Everything.

**-MONEY TO LOAN ON CATTLE.-**

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

**THE FLATO COMMISSION COMPANY.**

St. Joseph Stock Yards, Mo.  
CAPITAL - \$100,000.  
Cattle Salesman, W. S. WOOD. Hog and Sheep Salesman, J. P. CLAREY.  
H. L. FLATO, Manager.

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

**St. Joseph Stock Yards Company,**  
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

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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—

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WICHITA MARKET.

The only change in the market situation at this point since the last issue of the INSPECTOR, is a lower range of prices. Two weeks ago the tops were around \$5.90 but this price was paid for a load of extra choice fat butcher hogs that averaged 280 pounds. Since then the market has followed a downward course in sympathy with the rest of the Western markets. For most of the time of late there has been a marked improvement in the general quality of the porkers, and although the weight has some of the time been lacking yet the lighter weights have been generally fair to choice stock. The buyers generally have lately made more of a discrimination between the wagon hogs and the ear offerings. Some of the hogs delivered in wagons are very fine and this is an inducement to the buyers to bid up for them, but they find when these are slaughtered they do not dress out so many pounds of meat per 100 pounds gross as those hogs coming from a long distance. The demand is very keen and eager and though the receipts are better still the offerings are far below the call. A new buyer is in the field and all of them are anxious for more hogs and are paying the best market prices for them. It is difficult just now to attempt a prediction for the future of hogs, but certain it is that few shippers have suffered any material loss very lately. Shippers and speculators with hogs from the southern country can not improve themselves by going by and a cordial invitation is extended to try this market.

The cattle market shows little activity although it is some better than a few weeks ago. The demand for butcher stuff continues far beyond the supply. These grades are wanted by the local butchers and packers, and they are unable to secure as many good grass fat cattle, cows and heifers, as they want. Good stiff prices are being paid for this class of cattle. There have been several loads of calves yarded and farriers are quick after them to feed on their wheat fields and no doubt those who do this will realize handsomely thereby. Other classes of cattle are slow but fair prices are paid for the best of any grade.

Those well known Oklahoma and Kansas shippers who had stock in the past fortnight were as follows: E. M. Carter, Clearwater; W. B. Johnson, Enid; Dau Winn, Udall; M. Schambach, Pottawatomie; W. S. Thomas, Ponca City; Dunnaway & Gregory, Tonkawa; E. M. Johnston, Pond Creek; Campbell & Horton, Caldwell; Sale & Johnston, North Enid; Pat Rogers, Pond Creek; Sweeney & Fowler, Kingman; Y. Griffith, Belle Plaine; Kelley Bros., Corwin; Cheskey & Funk, Nickerson; J. M. Moomaw, Anson; Dan Holland, Zyba; A. J. Lynch, Penola; W. J. Norris, Oxford; W. C. Beckham, Burrton; Dressbach & Richhardt, Nickerson; Winn & Achers, Udall; Steiner & Blair, Lyon; Atkins & Wilmot, Winfield; W. L. Farquharson, Hennessey; E. J. Quigley, Medford; Wm. Brady, Kremlin; A. D. Kerr, Metcalf; F. M. Owen & Co., Kremlin; L. W. McGivney, Pond Creek; M. J. Courtney, Nardin; Jeff Houston, Ponca City; G. R. Cole, Mt. Hope; H. F. Williamson, Pratt; H. A. Schmidt, Goddard; A. M. Thorpe, Marion; Bank of Whitewater; Wm. Wiley, Sedgwick; Henry Steinkireher, Newton; Ed Weidline, Augusta; Astle & Son, Haven; Burchfield & Connell, Anthony; Fritze & Denoya, Ponca City; House & Woulff, Newton; S. H. Moore, Pond Creek; J. M. Pirtle, Eldorado; Jackson & Merrill, Furley; M. C. Miller, Haven; C. E. Blake, Mt Hope; Ed Cook, Freeport; E. B. Lincoln, Enid; Townsend & Lamson, Andale; J. B. Stevens, Douglas; Chas. H. Henson, Hazelton; J. H. Dryer, Nardin; W. H. Logan, Sterling; Pat McKinley, Freeport; B. Hughbanks, Anthony; C. G. Handy, Norwich; James Miller, Paola; Con R. Rawlins, Hutchinson; Gambel & Hawk, Ringwood, O. T.; Phipps & Payne, Bremen; J. B. Stayton, Mayfield, and Charles Granville, Sedgwick.

Oklahoma's Winter.

Now, just watch Oklahoma wheat grow and see the farmer smile as he arranges his work for the winter—Winter—that is the time between the late frosts in the fall and the end of early frosts in the spring. A time when the lark vies with the school boy in loud, hilarious whistling. When the tender leaf and flower lay off for a brief rest and the last growth of the twigs matures for another season of extension. A time that is really little related to its northern brother. It is the early fall and late spring weather of other regions so blended that one does not know where the first ends and the last begins. Our northern readers can no more comprehend what winter in Oklahoma is than our native born children can comprehend the description of a sleigh ride. But watch the wheat grow is what we began to say.—Okeene Eagle.

The Commercial Club of Wichita has begun arrangements for entertainment of the 8th Annual Convention of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association, which meets there Feb. 11-12-13, 1902. In addition to a splendid program and the business meeting of the association, prizes will be offered for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd best carloads of branded cattle, which may afterward be marketed there; a show of registered breeds of beef cattle will also be made by individuals and others. Other features will be attractive and every cattlemán and stock farmer in Oklahoma, the Panhandle of Texas and all western Kansas should count on being present next February.

FRISCO SYSTEM.

Frisco system has put on a new train known as the "Oklahoma Limited" between Oklahoma City and Kansas City. This is the fastest and finest equipped train out of Oklahoma for Kansas City, St. Louis and Memphis. The Oklahoma Limited leaves Oklahoma City at 6:10 p. m., arriving at Kansas City 7:40 next morning, St. Louis, 5:35 p. m., and Memphis 5 p. m. It consists of baggage car, three chair cars and one Pullman. The Pullman sleeper and one chair car goes through to Kansas City without change, one chair car through to St. Louis, and one through to Memphis. The return train leaves Kansas City 9:20 p. m., arriving at Oklahoma City, 10:55 a. m. Further information regarding rates, etc., will be cheerfully given by any Frisco System Agent, or the undersigned.

B. F. DUNN,  
District Passenger Agent,  
Wichita, Kansas.

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. Use 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.

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[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.]

O'er the bare woods, whose outstretched hands  
Plead with leaded heavens in vain,  
I see, beyond the valley lands,  
The sea's long level dim with rain.  
Around me all things stark and dumb,  
Seem praying for the snows to come,  
And, for the summer bloom and greenness gone,  
With winter's sunset lights and dazzling  
morn atone.

Along the river's summer walk,  
The withered tufts of asters nod;  
And trembles on its arid stalk  
The hoar plume of the golden-rod.  
And on a ground of sombre fir,  
And azure studded juniper,  
The silver birch its buds of purple shows,  
And scarlet berries tell where bloomed the  
sweet wild-rose.

—Whittier: The Last Walk in Autumn.

ON CALVARY.  
In the shadow of the rood  
Love and Shame together stood;  
Love, that bade Him bear the blame  
Of her fallen sister, Shame;  
Shame, that by the pangs thereof  
Bade Him break his heart for Love.

—John B. Tabb.

• An old man of ninety-one and his wife eighty-eight years of age, recently passed several hours in the waiting room of the Union depot at Kansas City. The old man had been blind for twenty years but his wife's devotion to him was as strong as when they were sweethearts. He proudly said that he had fallen in love with her when she was seven years old "and we have been lovers ever since." "And will be until we die," responded his wife, laying her hand on his. Hearts capable of such love need not fear the disasters or vicissitudes of life. They hold within themselves the power to make life beautiful.

Among the characteristics of the Japanese an American at once notices their love for children. It is doubtful if any Japanese child ever got a whipping.

An American woman who became acquainted with a Japanese matron noticed that she allowed her little children to ramble through the streets at will, and one day commented on it. "Why," said the Japanese lady, "what harm can come of it? Our children never quarrel, and no grown person would harm a child."

"But," said the American, "the child might get lost." "That would make no trouble," was the smiling reply. And then she showed how in little children's apparel there were inserted cards containing their names and addresses, and explaining that should they stray any person finding them will first give them a full meal and then bring them home.—Youth's Companion.

A girl, worshipped by a man, died. His love was stronger than death, and the girl came back to him in moments of ecstasy, and he held her pale hand and kissed her wan face, and loved her more than ever he loved her while she was upon earth. In those days he had led a careless life, knowing that the girl loved him, and that there were no bonds to hold

him to a narrow path.

But when the girl was dead she never came to him unless his heart was pure and his hands were clean, and then the blessing of her coming covered him with a veil of peace.

He chastened his heart, and in those moments the girl would lay her hand in his and kiss him.

Men who could not understand thought that the man was weak, but the man knew that it was the dead girl who was making him strong.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

•••••  
Two little girls of my acquaintance went down town the other day. One was eleven years old and the other twelve. On their return the younger one said,

"Well, I don't want to go with Helen again. We passed a candy stand on a corner and she stood there until the man gave her a piece of candy. Then she staid there afterwards and the man finally gave her another piece."

This same child would stand around at the neighbor's at meal time until she was offered something to eat. Another bad habit she had was to walk into houses without knocking, coming so quietly that one would not suspect her propinquity until she was at one's elbow.

A child should be taught that these little things are contemptible, arising in the one instance from greed and in the other from a desire to come upon one suddenly and overhear or see something not intended for him. It would not seem probable that little children would be actuated by a desire to eavesdrop but this same little girl said to a companion "I heard what you said about me, too," so it evidently was that desire that prompted her action. No matter how educated or accomplished a child may become, she will be considered disagreeable if she develops these unlovely traits.

Another child I know loses her attractiveness by an air of superiority. She is pretty and bright but she assumes the manners of a woman and domineers over her playmates in a way that renders her devoid of sweetness to anyone who appreciates the simplicity that should be a part of the child nature and which some of our greatest characters never lost after attaining to manhood's or womanhood's estate.

•••••  
The mysteries of spiritualism, hypnotism, and kindred subjects are bewildering. The uneducated man of religious tendencies ascribes their origin to his Satanic majesty. The man of agnostic or atheistic views finds an outlet in spiritualism for the latent belief in the supernatural that is inherent to most of us. But religious and unreligious people, upon investigation find things in spiritualism which they can not explain. Many people declare it to be all a fraud, a gigantic humbug. This of course cannot be said in regard to hypnotism, the genuineness of which is fully acknowledged by eminent physicians and others.

The subject of spiritualism is a vital one to the people, for if communication with the dead is possible, no trouble or expense would be too great in perfecting the means. To those who believe it to be a fraud, it seems easy of solution if only the ones who perpetrate it would expose their schemes. But from the confession of Mrs. Piper, who for fourteen years has been connected with the Psychical Research society, it would appear that the perpetrators themselves do not understand it.

Prof. William James, professor of philosophy at the Harvard University, is at the head of the English Society for Psychical Research. Twenty years ago this society was founded for the purpose of investigating "the debatable phenomena designated by such terms as mesmeric, psychical and spiritualistic." From Mrs. Piper's "spirit messages," given while in a state of trance, the society claimed it was possible to communicate with departed spirits. Mrs. Piper has now severed her connection with the society and gives her own views on the

subject. She tells the story of the way she became connected with the Psychical Research society. Her servant told the servant of Prof. James that Mrs. Piper went into "queer sleeps" in which she said "many strange things." Prof. James then formed her acquaintance and she became an object of study for the society.

After fourteen years of experiments, Mrs. Piper says she is not a spiritualist. That she does not believe that what she said while in this unconscious condition were communications from the spirit world.

She says "I have heard of nothing being said by myself while in a trance state which might not have been latent, (1) in my own mind, (2) in the mind of the person in charge of the sitting, (3) in the mind of the person who was trying to get communication with some one in another state of existence or some companion present with such a person or (4) in the mind of some absent person alive somewhere else in this world."

She said that perhaps none of them present may have been conscious of any knowledge of the facts stated, but in their subliminal consciousness there might have been a knowledge of it and be transferred by unconscious telepathy from their minds to hers. She believes her answers were due to telepathy and hypnotism. She thinks perhaps our communication in the future state will be done in this way—by thought transference. When asked why she remained with the society so long, she said it was in order to find out if she were possessed or obsessed.

So the candid opinion of the most noted medium in the world is that she does not understand her own power, but attributes her communications to telepathy and hypnotism, and not to spirits from another world.

•••••  
A teacher in a city school recently kept in a certain class of girls after the usual time of dismissal because of the practice of a number of boys waiting outside to accompany them home. A talk was then given them in which they were made to understand that the practice would have to be stopped. The girls ranged from twelve to sixteen years of age.

With every succeeding year, the teacher seems to realize more fully the duty she owes to her young charges. It is hard to find a more responsible position than that which the teacher holds. The standard she sets and the success she has in attaining it, will determine the status of the coming generation. The greater part of a child's life is spent in the school room. Here the teacher attempts to repair the defects in home training. The society woman who is glad to leave the serious problems of her life in the hands of the teacher, the "woman's rights' woman," who is so busy reforming the world that she neglects her nearest ones, the woman who by daily toil supports the family—the short comings of any kind in the rearing of children, are all supposed to be remedied by the teacher. And she nobly endeavors to fulfill her mission. She aids them in developing their mental faculties. She tries to impress on their minds the value of cleanliness and orderliness and in many cases the only place the child is taught obedience is in the school room.

In addition to this, as in the instance mentioned at the beginning of this article, she has to train the children in a moral direction. To thoughtless people this may seem an exaggerated view of the case but no girl of fifteen is better for the constant attendance of some boy. These violent attachments between school children divert their minds from their studies and pave the way for serious flirtations.

Every mother who has felt the responsibility of her position and realizes, as is too often the case, that in return for a loving and wise espionage over her children she is considered severe or strict, should appreciate the noble work the teacher is doing, and co-operate with her by upholding her decisions, thereby strengthening her influence.

The parents who complain constantly about the teacher will find that their children will not receive the benefit from her instructions that they would otherwise.

•••••  
SOME THANKSGIVING IDEAS.

A pumpkin hollowed out carefully so as not to break the skin makes a fruit bowl appropriate to the occasion.

SHRIMP CANAPES.—Slices of bread stamped into rounds about the size of a silver dollar should be fried in butter until they are a light brown. Make the shrimps into a paste with butter, pepper, salt and finely chopped olives. This should be spread on the toast. Then arrange on a round platter in the shape of a star and place a bunch of green cress in the center. This is nice to begin the dinner with, before soup is served.

OYSTER COCKTAIL.—Three pints of oysters, one-half cup of tomato catsup, juice of three lemons, ten tablespoons of oyster liquor and Tabasco sauce to taste. Mix an hour or two before serving and chill.

CRANBERRY FRAPPE.—To be served with turkey. Three pints of cranberries should be boiled in three pints of water until soft. Then strain, and add one and one-half pints of sugar. Allow them to come to a good boil, cool and add juice of three lemons. Let it freeze stiff and serve in champagne glasses.

## Just Between You and Me.

Dear Aunt Mary:—Judging from an article I read lately, the servant question seems to be coming nearer solution than ever before. The servant girl has often been the one who could get nothing else to do. Other positions required education, training or some preparation but almost any girl could do some sort of housework for some sort of wages. The next trouble in the servant girl's life was that she had very little refining or elevating influences and no social standing. The very name "servant" was a constant reminder of her inferior position. Every employe, of course, serves, but it is a fact that a domestic servant is very seldom accorded as respectful treatment or placed on an equality with girls otherwise employed. It ought to be, and I don't believe is, due to the fact that she does housework, for intelligent housekeeping is an art. We think rather it is because the majority of servants has had no opportunity for mental development or self culture.

The Christ Episcopal Church of Luray, Virginia, last winter organized a training school for domestic service. There is no tuition charged and in six months the student can graduate. They are only received into the school on condition that they expect to support themselves by domestic service and will abide by the decision of the management in regard to the situation they accept after they graduate. As Luray is in the mountainous part of Virginia and a class will graduate every six months, the supply of servants would soon exceed the demand in that vicinity, but the girls will be furnished situations in reputable families in other towns and cities. The church will also form clubs for these girls where they can meet for progressive reading and social enjoyments. This next year they expect to purchase a building that will accommodate 250 girls.

I believe this is a step that will lead to the betterment of the condition of the servant girl to such an extent that by and by we will be prouder to say our daughters are skilled domestics than poorly paid employes in some other lines.

MRS. E. W.  
We agree with Mrs. E. W. A refined, intellectual girl in a neat kitchen, doing work in a skilled manner is a far prettier sight than when she is in some of the business offices. When the servant girl as a class proves that she possesses the refinement and

culture of other girls, we believe that she will be accorded the same place in society. Another step towards the improvement of this class is that taken by the girls of Vassar College. They are planning to raise \$20,000 to erect and endow a club house for the use of the maids, of whom there are about 200 employed in different ways at Vassar. The object is to improve their social condition. One practical measure of this kind is worth ten years of theorizing.

**LITTLE JEWELS**

**Our Motto—Love One Another.**  
Our Pledge:—I will try to be kind to every harmless living creature and to help make our club meetings interesting.  
Address all letters intended for this department to JOSIE E. REED, Station A., Kansas City, Mo.]

**THE BABY'S SONG.**

They tell me that I'll be arrested  
For pulling my grandpapa's curl,  
Don't you think it is dreadfully cruel  
To 'rest such a wee baby girl?  
So when I sit in grandpapa's lap  
I cannot resist, don't you know,  
Pulling the curls on his dear old head—  
They are white as the whitest snow.  
Then he says that I'll be arrested;  
He'll 'rest me himself, says he;  
So his arms are a great big prison,  
And then I am punished—poor me!  
For I'm almost smothered in kisses  
From the top of my head to my feet;  
Because I left my curls behind me  
To make some new baby look sweet.  
—San Francisco Chronicle.

Dear Aunt Joe:—A long time ago I read about the "Bells of Cologne" and I want all the children to know how they can hear them. Take a piece of twine and tie the center of it around a silver spoon. Then twist one end of the twine around the first finger of each hand and hold your fingers in your ears. Knock the spoon gently against some object and it will sound like cathedral bells. A tablespoon makes a louder noise than a teaspoon and hitting against glass or iron makes a clearer peal than against wood. This is nice to do at a children's party. A way to make thunder is to pass a piece of twine around the head and hold into each ear with a finger and then have some one press their fingers tightly over the twine and draw it through the fingers. It will sound a great deal like thunder but not as good an imitation nor nearly as sweet sounding as "The Bells of Cologne."

NELLIE HARTLEY.

**A BOY, A GIRL, AND A MUD-PUDDLE.**

"Ruthie," said mamma, "I want you to take this nice cake to grandma. Go across the meadows so it won't be so far."  
"All right," said Ruthie. "John, come with me," she whispered to her brother.  
"All right, but don't tell mamma," said John who was eight years old. Ruthie was only five.  
On they went till they came to a mud-puddle in the meadow.  
"How shall we get across," said John.  
"I'll tell you," said Ruth, "You carry me on your back."  
Just as they got in the middle of the puddle, a donkey came past, kicking his heels in the air. John was so frightened that he dropped Ruth and ran. Ruth sat right down in the puddle and began to cry. Presently John came back with his shirt all torn.  
"What do you think has happened, Ruth?" said John crying. "The donkey tore my shirt all to pieces. Mamma will know, now, that I went with you, and what will she say to me?"  
"We'll have to take this cake," said Ruthie. "I wonder what grandma will say."  
They found their cake on the edge of the mud-puddle, but it was not spoiled. When they reached grand-

ma's, she said, "Why children, what is the matter?" They told her all about it.  
When they reached home they found their mother looking everywhere for John. He was punished for it too. Ruthie never wanted to go any place without her mother after that.  
Age 10 yrs. LESLIE N. REED.

**A TIME OF TROUBLE.**

Goldie came home from school one day with flushed cheeks and aching head. Mamma's heart sank as she thought of this new addition to her trouble. As she went through the front yard she saw Mrs. Clifford and "Sister" as everyone called Mrs. Clifford's youngest daughter, Grace.  
"I think Grace had better not come over until I know what is the matter with Goldie," said Mrs. Keith. "I am afraid she has scarlet fever."  
The doctor came and said that Mrs. Keith was right in her opinion. With a heavy heart Mrs. Keith sent the other children to a relative in the hope that they might escape the disease, and returned to the bedside of her little girl.  
The most serious trouble of her life was upon her. Mr. Keith had gone away on a journey and since then nothing had been heard from him. Their money was entirely gone and she did not know what to do. No one knew she was penniless and she did not like to tell them nor write to her relatives for help. The next morning about nine o'clock, mamma heard a rap at the door. Upon opening it she saw a tiny girl bundled up from head to foot and on close inspection she saw it was Sunset.  
"Why, she can't come in," she exclaimed to the hackman who had brought her: "We have scarlet fever here."  
"She has it, too," he remarked grimly and mamma took her baby in the house, feeling that her burden was growing heavier. The children grew worse and by Sunday, were very sick. Goldie who was eight years old the day she was taken sick grieved constantly for her papa.  
"It's worse than if papa was dead," she would say, "because we don't know where he is," and all day long mamma had read to her and told her stories to keep her from crying, but her own heart was breaking and at last she laid her head down by her little girl and cried too.  
Every day she had fully expected a letter, but at last she had given up hope. She knew it was the opinion of some of the neighbors that her husband did not want to come back, but whatever the fact remained that he was gone, she was without money, it was the middle of winter and she had two sick children.

"I'll go down to Mr. Keith's uncle and make him give you some money," said Mrs. Lee, the next door neighbor, who since the family were quarantined had transacted all the business for the family.  
She went, but Mr. Grimes who was quite well off did not seem to think the troubles of Mrs. Keith concerned him until Mrs. Lee exclaimed "Why Mr. Grimes, what is the woman to do, she hasn't any money." So Mr. Grimes reluctantly handed her three dollars.  
A sister of Mrs. Keith's, however, had by this time heard the story of her brother-in-law's disappearance, and from her own slender board sent them, from time to time, small sums of money, which would help the family until Mrs. Keith could work. All hope of Mr. Keith's return had now been given up and Brownie was sent to Granville to live in her aunt's family until her mamma could come. For six long weeks the children and their mother were quarantined. No company, no nice things to eat, for mamma felt their dependence too much to spend other people's money on luxuries.  
They were almost well when it was Christmas Eve, but I'll have to tell you about that in our next.

LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR \$1 per year

**Makes Ponds In His Pastures.**

C. B. Brown, a Kansas Stockman has an irrigation scheme of his own which has the advantages of requiring a comparatively small outlay of labor and expense. Speaking of his own trial of it, he says:  
Protracted drouth is of almost annual occurrence. It is always the cause of untold distress where live stock has to be driven to water through clouds of dust or compelled to drink the water in hog wallows. During these periods of drouth and distress, the farmer resolves to dig wells or move to where he can have running water for his stock. But with a few good rains the grass looks green, the springs and brooks fill with clear running water and he forgets the misery of the past, until another summer drouth comes.

Many years ago I found that I not only lost the time, but much in the condition of stock by driving daily only one mile to water over a dusty road. I therefore constructed ponds in each pasture, making an overflow at the upper end of the pond so that no stock could get in to foul the water. Steel tanks were placed from thirty to forty feet below the dam, connecting with the water by means of one-inch gas pipe laid underground through the bottom of the dam. An automatic valve was arranged in the tank. I now have all the good water I want, with no waste, and stock can drink at will. Where animals are allowed to run into the pond the water soon becomes unfit for use.

Owing to the excessive rainfall in the spring and early summer, much damage is done to the growing crops by the over flow of much of the best of farming land. This condition becomes worse as the country grows older. It is the practice of nearly every one to hurry the water off through well constructed ditches into the natural streams.

This is all wrong. Instead of rushing the water off, we should store it up until needed. This may seem impracticable to many, but I believe we can prevent the overflow of our larger streams and secure a constant flow in the smaller ones, which in their condition are dry most of the year. We can also furnish the much needed moisture to the atmosphere, thereby increasing the amounts of rainfall. All this can be done with little or no additional expense by co-operating with the good road promoters.

Where ravines cross the roads sluice ways are provided at considerable cost. In most of these places

the road should be graded up solid, making a pond in the hollow. There may be places where land is to valuable for this, but in most sections it cannot be put to better use. Where the ravine is short and narrow, the grade could be made so there would be no overflow, but, in cases where much water would accumulate, pipes can be laid through the grade far enough below the surface to prevent an overflow, or a smaller pipe could be laid lower and a continual flow secured. If the money expended in making waterways was used in leveling the roads and holding the water it would serve a double purpose and prevent a calamity.

The combination sale of Herefords to be held during the week of the International Exposition at Chicago and under the auspices of the American Hereford Breeders Association will include the greatest lot of breeding cattle ever offered at an association sale. This statement is a strong one and is so intended, for it would seem that in this instance each of the forty-odd breeders contributing is determined that he will not be outdone in the matter of quality by his fellow consignors, and as a consequence the tops only of each contributors' herd is to be sold in this sale. The show herds that have won the bulk of the premiums at the previous shows this year will be represented in considerable numbers. It will be the great opportunity to purchase prize winners for next year, to purchase a herd bull, or to purchase the right kind of seed with which to start a breeding herd. As with the previous sales held under the Hereford Association's management each animal is sold under an iron-clad guarantee of its usefulness as a breeder. The purchaser is at no risk whatever in this respect. The sale will be held Wednesday and Thursday forenoons, December 4th and 5th, beginning promptly at 10 o'clock on each day.

The shortage of feed in some sections of the country will work to the advantage of the person who can care for his cattle properly this winter, and to such this sale is an exceptional opportunity. Write C. R. Thomas, Secy., 225 West 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo., for a catalogue.

The Kaestner people tell their story in a most business-like manner in a little book on feed mill that they are sending out. It is interesting, instructive, and of real tangible value.

They will mail this book free to any address. You ought to have one in the family library.

**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.

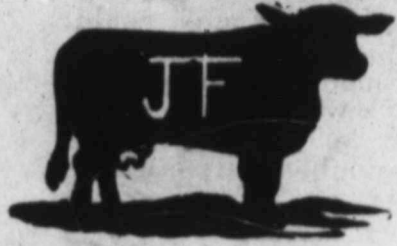
Combination Wire Fence Co., 5 E. Levee, Kansas City, Mo.

**J. G. Peppard** MILLET CANE SEEDS.  
Eight, near Santa Fe Street. CLOVERS TIMOTHY GRASS SEEDS  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

**STOCK BRANDS.**

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

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.

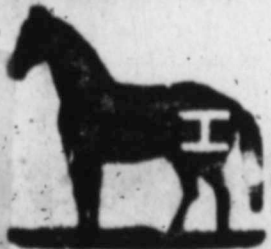


P. O. Address, Higgins Texas. Range, in Texas and Oklahoma, near Higgins.

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.

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.



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

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

M. C. CA M'BELL.

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



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

WHITE & SWEARINGEN.

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



OTHER BRANDS.

- LS** On right side, seven under by each ear.
- S** On both sides.
- V** On right shoulder.

HORSE BRANDS.

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:



**H** on left side.

F. D. WEBSTER.



P. O. Address, Gage Oklahoma.

Range, on Little Wolf east and south of Gage.

**F** On left jaw of all young stock.

**B** on left hip.

**V** On left hip or shoulder.

**O** On left hip.

HORSE BRANDS:

**ED** On left shoulder.

MILLARD WORD.



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

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

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

**7** on left thigh.

GEO. W. CARR.

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



BRAND OF CATTLE.

**I** On Left Hip. **I** On Left Hip.

All calves are branded same as cattle.

BRAND OF HORSES.

**I** On left thigh.

Location of range same as cattle.

GET READY FOR SPRING MARKET.

GIVE the women and children a chance to make money this winter. In no way can they succeed so well as by using a **KLONDIKE INCUBATOR**. Easily operated. But little expense. Hatches largest percentage of fertile eggs of any machine on the market. Has all latest improvements. Write for free catalogue and get ready for business. Contains much valuable information. Klondike Incubator Co., Box 921, Des Moines, Ia.

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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. B. GRIMES, JR.



Range in Clark, Meade and Comanche counties.

P. O. Address, Ashland, Kansas.

OTHER BRANDS:

**5** On Right Hip.

**5** 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

GRINDS AND CRUSHES Ear and Shelled Corn, Oats, Rye, Etc.

to a medium degree of fineness for feeding purposes. Crusher run crushes the ears and at end of crusher we place either fine or coarse grinding plates. **FINE PLATES** are for ear corn, shelled corn, oats, rye and other small grain, where a good medium degree of feed is wanted. **COARSE PLATES** are for ear or shelled corn, where coarse chop feed is wanted and for **Crushing Ear Corn** to prepare it for a 1' trench burr or any other mill not having cob crusher. Crushes 25 bu. an hour. Can be run with 1 to 15 h. p. or power wind mill. Is strongest, durable, made of steel and iron. Hopper holds full sack of corn. Latest thing out, revolutionizes ear corn proposition. Send for free catalog giving full description. MARVIN SMITH CO., 55-59 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED:—Young man to learn Telegraphy and Station Work for Railway Service. Tuition refunded if situation not assigned. Address DALLAS TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, No. 13-4t. Dallas, Texas.

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this year are urged to send their address to us. We can do you much good. A postal card will do.

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