

# The LIVESTOCK



# INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Vol. I.

Woodward, Oklahoma, May 1895.

No. 2.

### Two Lives.

Two babes were born in the selfsame town  
On the very same bright day.  
They laughed and cried in their mother's arms  
In the very selfsame way.  
And both were pure and innocent  
As falling flakes of snow,  
But one of them lived in the terraced house  
And one in the street below.

Two children played in the selfsame town,  
And the children both were fair,  
But one had curls brushed smooth and round  
The other had tangled hair.  
The children both grew up apace,  
As other children grow,  
But one of them lived in the terraced house  
And one in the street below.

Two maidens wrought in the selfsame town,  
And one was wedded and loved;  
The other saw through the curtains' part  
The world where her sister moved.  
And one was smiling, a happy bride,  
The other knew care and woe,  
For one of them lived in the terraced house  
And one in the street below.

Two women lay dead in the selfsame town,  
And one had tender care;  
The other was left to die alone  
On her pallet all thin and bare.  
And one had many to mourn her loss,  
For the other few tears would flow,  
For one had lived in the terraced house  
And one in the street below.

If Jesus, who died for rich and poor,  
In wondrous, holy love,  
Took both the sisters in his arms  
And carried them above,  
Then all the difference vanished quite,  
For in heaven none would know  
Which of them lived in the terraced house  
And which in the street below.

### THE LEASE QUESTION SETTLED.

The Waggoners, Gov. Renfrow and the  
Local Cattlemen Meet and Ad-  
just all Differences.

So much has been said and written concerning the big Waggoner lease, that a report of its satisfactory settlement cannot fail to be of interest to the reader.

Of course it would have suited the sensation-loving daily press better to have had a general scrimmage between the cattlemen, with half of them dying and the other half still blazing away in regulation cow-boy style with their long toms, at every other cattleman within winchester range.

The trouble might indeed have reached a serious stage had it not been

for the great good sense of all parties directly at interest.

Early last week, Uncle Dan Waggoner, one of the wealthiest cattlemen in America, his son, W. T. Waggoner, the lessee of all the school sections in the counties of Woodward, Day and Roger Mills, his ranch boss, J. R. Roberts, and his former superintendent and general manager, W. H. Portwood, came up from the lower country to investigate the causes of the sensational reports afloat regarding their lease of the school lands.

Upon their arrival they were hospitably welcomed by our people and instead of being confronted with wincchesters, as reported they would be, they were met by friendly assurances of good will.

They immediately had the local cattlemen send word to the pasture men of the county and a conference was held. The broad spirit of fairness which ever prevails between men engaged a life time in cattle raising permeated every discussion of the question. There was no war talk. There was no bad blood. The Waggoners were surprised to find the ranges heavily stocked. They are too thoroughly posted in their business to overstock a range, knowing that it means an all around loss.

The situation was viewed as it actually existed and plans of arranging the matter so as to avoid a loss to the Waggoner people were discussed pro and con. In order to arrive at a better understanding the Governor of the Territory was wired and His Excellency promptly reponded by coming in person to Woodward, accompanied, not by his adjutant general with bayonets, but by his attorney general to dispose of any knotty legal problem which might be presented.

On Saturday an agreement was reached, which provided that all the school sections in Woodward county be taken by the pasture men here at the same rate of lease paid by Mr. Waggoner; that all school sections enclosed in Day county be taken by the fence owners on the same terms, while all not enclosed be taken by Mr. Waggoner. No action was taken in regard to Roger Mills county.

Mr. Waggoner has showed himself fair minded in every respect. He nat-

urally desired to increase his range, as he has immense herds which require an increase pasturage. He is conversant with the rights of others however, and respects them even when he has the power to cause them untold loss.

On the other hand, the pasture men who have taken up the ranges here have constructed fences at a heavy cost, which would be absolute loss in case the lease privileges had been insisted upon. They also recognized the right of Mr. Waggoner to bid for the lands and were willing to assume his lease obligations to save him from loss. Had the conditions been known by Mr. Waggoner prior to making the big lease, affairs would have assumed a wholly different form and no clash of interests would have arisen.

Both sides to the controversy have shown themselves gentlemen of rare judgment, cool headed and willing to do the fair thing in every way by each other.

Gov. Renfrow's presence showed a desire on his part to adjust matters, and by his action the school fund is the gainer. He has done his full duty in the matter and no blame attaches to him. His presence here and the interest he manifested is highly commendable, and he bore away with him the kindest regards of all concerned.

Not the least important factor by any means in arriving at the satisfactory conclusion was the disinterested work of Judge Hammock, who represented the local interests in the Waggoner conferences. The high character and unswerving decision of purpose of Judge Hammock combined with his tireless efforts to effect a fair adjustment and protect the priority rights of the men who have paid taxes and built up this country for the past two years, cannot fail to be fully appreciated by them.

The Waggoner lease, about which so much froth has foamed, will no longer be the basis of senseless fake reports. The whole affair is settled, and that too, in a peaceable manner.

The sections not taken by the pasture men will be sub-leased to others if takers wish them.

Too much credit cannot be given the Waggoner people for their gentlemanly actions in the matter; nor to the

local cattlemen for their courteous, business like negotiations.

Everyone interested in the stock business in western Oklahoma should unite in making the Oklahoma Live Stock Association an active factor in the development of their interests, and all such problems in the future will be solved before they put in an appearance.

### Wheat Culture (I) on the Plains.

The Amarillo Northwest is a valued exchange in that city and its remarks approved herewith are so commendable that they merit more than passing attention. The great plains country of Texas resembles in character western Kansas and eastern Colorado. They were created for a purpose and after being taught that purpose by experience the people are profiting by it.

The Panhandle was first boomed as a wheat country and it was a great mistake. The Northwest was the first paper on the plains to openly admit and declare the truth of this, three years ago and many were offended at the time, thinking such declaration would ruin the country. But when they saw hundreds of well to do farmers sell their farms in the east and come here and lose their all in experiments with wheat, their mouths were soon closed. If the Panhandle of Texas had as it were, never saw the first grain of seed wheat, it would be a more prosperous country today by a hundred per cent. If the settlers who first came had invested in cattle instead of so much wheat, etc., many of them would not be compelled to return to their native state or county penniless and those who remained would be in much better circumstance. Every one has come to realize now that this is not an exclusive farming country and are laying the foundation for their future accordingly. Thousands of cattle are now scattered among the farmers in bunches of from 25 to 150 and those who have them are becoming thrifty and prosperous, and as they prosper, Amarillo is gradually growing more substantial.

Packers' purchases for April show that they had a busy month, notwithstanding the lighter supply of cattle coming to market. The loss in this quarter was made up by handsome gains in the slaughter of hogs and sheep, there being 23,079 more hogs and 20,147 more sheep killed during April than during the same month last year.—K. C. Journal.

**Live Stock Food.**

Since the establishment of live stock production in our country there has, without doubt, been a vast amount of slipshod work done in the handling and feeding of the different kinds of stock kept by farmers. In the early days hogs were raised on about half clover and half corn, and cattle were raised on grass, hay and corn; after the northwest was fully opened for agricultural production, corn was made to take the leading place on the list as food for live stock; it is a rich, stimulating food for live stock and it has been used, we may say, exclusively, in the production of thousands of hogs and mainly in the production of many thousands of beef cattle and mutton sheep. Lately there has been some change in feeling among live stock producers in reference to the matter of feeding any kind of live stock with too free a hand on corn alone. Lately it begins to dawn upon the minds of live producers generally, that all kinds of stock ought to have a variety in the way of food and with a fair amount of painstaking, a variety can be provided and given with about as little trouble and cost as a single article like corn can be fed continuously. During the past crop season millions of bushels of wheat have been fed to live stock in different portions of the country; this kind of feed has been chiefly to hogs, and farmers in different portions of the country have realized close around one dollar per bushel for the wheat they used in this way. As a matter of course, any kind of live stock will eat wheat as readily as hogs do, but, like food of any other kind, wheat should only be fed in a way to make variety, and the question seems to be as yet whether it will pay to steam or soak it for stock food. We are of the opinion that where a party is well situated for soaking this kind of grain it would pay well to take this course with it before feeding it to any kind of stock. It has now been settled that it is, under ordinary conditions, far better to feed wheat to live stock on the farm than to sell it at forty to fifty cents per bushel to be shipped to the grain markets. Seventy-five years ago it would have been thought to be a sinful waste of human food to have fed to live stock in any portion of the country as then settled; but now, in our day, new ideas are coming into vogue and new principles are being introduced in all branches of trade, traffic and production. New kinds of grain, new kinds of grass, new kinds of forage plants have come along with the rest. Among all the new grasses and forage plants that have been brought into public notice during the last two years, alfalfa easily holds front rank. Its fame as a forage plant has become widespread and it is steadily growing. In the production of beef, pork or mutton it answers the double purpose of fattening the animals fed with it at a rapid rate and of supplying the needed amount of forage at the same time, and when well set in growth it is a sure crop. Even under a severe drouth in our climate it will yield from two to three crops in each year, producing one and a half tons at each crop. It is of the utmost importance that it be cut in every case at exactly the right stage of growth and that it be cured in exactly the right manner. These conditions

being lived up to rigidly, we hold the opinion that there is no other kind of animal food that equals it in value. Live stock of every kind is extravagantly fond of it and it is equal or superior to any other food in the poultry yard. It can be cut and soaked in warm water during the winter season. It needs a good average soil, on a sandy or gravelly subsoil, as each plant sends a tap root to a depth of twenty feet below the surface.

We have been moved to treat this particular subject at the present time for the purpose of enforcing the fact that beef, pork and mutton can be produced in full supply for home consumption in any state in the American union; if the farmers of Great Britain heretofore have been able to buy corn in our country and ship it to their farms for feeding beef cattle, hogs and mutton sheep, and supplementing this with the purchase of all our flaxseed cake, for the purpose of keeping their farm animals in good condition, surely the farmers in any part of our country can afford to supply themselves with these same articles to a sufficient extent to enable them to produce an ample supply of meat at least for home use. In this connection we must urge the point that there is nothing more important than having an ample supply of pure water for every kind of farm stock in summer and winter, and in the next place have stock of every kind well protected from summer heat and winter storms.—*Loco Experiment Station Bulletin.*

**They Don't Know Us.**

The eastern newspapers, without an exception, are sure that the increased price of beef is wholly due to the manipulations of the western packers, and that all the figures that can be given as to the shortage in the supply of cattle and the high prices they bring at the stock yards has nothing at all to do with it. "The organized greed of the monopolists" is a convenient subject to harp on as long as the cause of complaint lies away off in the western wilds, about which those writers know about as much as they do of the interior affairs of Kamtschatka. The average eastern newspaper writer is imbued with an opinion that there is very little in this country that is worthy of serious consideration beyond the doings and opinions, the needs and the possessions of the narrow strip of country east of the Allegheny mountains. He has about as intelligent a conception of what a stock range really is as he has of the extent of one of the bonanza wheat farms of the northwest.

The production of wheat as well as of breadstuff is a western industry. A hillside farm of New England bears about the same relation to a cattle ranch or a bonanza wheat farm as the narrow ideas of these writers do to the real merits of the questions they profess to discuss. They look upon the west merely as a kitchen for the east, and nothing short of a strike against their domineering practices will awaken them to a proper realization of the real condition existing. If it were possible to carry an examination far enough it would probably be shown that the packers are making good money right along, and that they are not losing any margin of profits from the present condition of the cattle market; but it is folly to attempt

to deny the facts shown by the figures of the markets day by day and to charge the distressing increase of prices of beef to unwarranted causes altogether.

Before many months these people will open their eyes to the fact that the west is in business for itself and that it will no longer be compelled to have the measure of its resources regulated by the eastern yardstick. The settlement of the silver question will give the world a different idea of the ability of the west to look after its own interests.—*K. C. Journal.*

**Chew Better Beef.**

Wichita Daily Eagle.

The question has often been asked why are all of our fine corn fed steers shipped to eastern markets and why do western people eat all the old canner cows, bulls and stags while eastern dudes and dudesses are permitted to eat all of our fine beef cattle.

That is a question that has never been satisfactorily answered. It is sometimes claimed that these better grades of cattle are shipped because there is more pounds of meat to gross weight than in the commoner grades of cattle, but the fact that the lower grades usually sell at shipping prices is a sufficient answer to this attempted explanation.

A better answer would be that western people do not know what good beef is, hence they will buy the cheaper grades.

Speaking of this question yesterday Mr. Wallace, manager of the Whittaker packing house, said: "I never could tell why the best grades of beef could not be sold in Wichita, and we propose to find out whether the finest quality of beef cannot be sold here.

"We now have in our cooler some beeves that sold in Kansas City as exports. That is, they are of the same lot and just like the ones fed by myself and sold in Kansas City as export cattle.

"There are a good many things about the beef business that consumers do not understand. Now, for instance, suppose a medium cow sells for 2 cents a pound and an export steer sells for 6 cents, there are a good many people who suppose that meat of the export steer would sell on the block for three times as much as the 2-cent cow.

"This is a mistake. We sell common grades beef at 5 1-2 to 6 1-2 cents at wholesale, while good medium brings 7 to 7 1-2 cents. Now we could just as well afford to sell the sides of these fine export steers for 8 1-2 to 9 1-2 cents a pound.

The reason this is the case is that a medium cow will dress about 46 pounds to the 100 gross weight, while we now have the carcasses of five steers in our cooler that dressed 59 pounds.

"That, you see, is only about 2 cents difference in fine and common beef. When you go to your butcher and buy a boil or roast of common beef, say for a quarter, 5 cents more would get the finest beef.

"There is just as much difference in the meat of these export steers and common cows' meat as there is between a spring chicken and an old rooster, and when people become accustomed to a fine quality of beef you could no more palm off on them common beef for a fine quality than you

could sell them a 5-year old rooster for a spring chicken.

"We are going to try the experiment of first-class beef on the Wichita market and find out whether there is a demand for it. If we find there is we will make a market here for the best grade of corn-fed steers."

**Loco and Its Effects.**

Lubbock Texas Leader.

Loco is growing on the Plains in great abundance again this year. The Loco plant grows in a bunch about the size of the crown of an ordinary hat and is rank, green and tender. Its blossom is blue in color. It is a nuisance to stockmen, for while horses which have never tasted it, will leave it untouched so long as the grass is good, woe be to the horses which have acquired a taste for it, for they will not touch the grass as long as there is any loco in sight. The loco habit is as bad for horses as the strong drink habit is for men. It ruins them. It seemingly affects the brain, and the horse which eats it, gets stiff in the joints, has little use of his muscles and is foolish. When you go to lead him he is as liable to run backwards as he is to go forward, and shows many symptoms of the strange plant's effects on his brain. Often a locoed horse will stand fifteen minutes over a trough before he can get sufficient control over his nerves to stoop down and drink. The loco plant has been sent to chemists for analysis, but so far nothing about it has been discovered that is poisonous or injurious to stock, yet the fact remains that it is the ruination of horses and when one once acquires the habit of eating it, it becomes a mania—an incurable disease with him, and though he may be placed where he will get no more of it, he will never recover. Men who have pastures can protect their horses, but where the horses roam at large, there is trouble.

**New Leases Made.**

The lands in the Wichita reservation and also in the larger Kiowa and Comanche reservation have been leased for another year. Some days ago it was announced at the interior department that the Indian agents on these reservations had been notified to invite bids from cattlemen for the grazing privileges on these lands. Yesterday it was stated that the secretary had decided not to wait longer for bids, but to renew the leases of last year for another year at the old rate. This gives the land to Dan Waggoner and his associates for six cents an acre. Inasmuch as the Kickapoo lands have to be opened for settlement it is just as well that these leases were renewed and the benefits continued until nearer the date for a possible "opening."

**How to Stir Up Trade.**

First book agent—"How's business?"

Second book agent—"Immense."

"It is mighty dull with me. How do you stir up trade?"

"When the lady of the house comes to the door I always ask for her husband, and if she says he's not in, I start to go, remarking that the book I have for sale is for gentlemen only."

"Then do you take your departure?"

"Yes; but I sell a copy of the book first."—*Texas Siftings.*

**Late Land Office Ruling.**

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1895.

Registers and Receivers, United States  
Land Office.

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is called to the provision of an act of Congress, approved December 29, 1894, entitled, "An act to amend section 3 of an act to withdraw certain public lands from private entry, and for other purposes, approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine." Section 3 of the act of March 2, 1889, (25 Stats., 854), reads as follows:

That whenever it shall be made to appear to the register and receiver of any public land office, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, that any settler upon the public domain under existing law is unable, by reason of a total or partial destruction or failure of crops, sickness, or other unavoidable casualty, to secure a support for himself, herself, or those dependent upon him or her upon the lands settled upon, then such register and receiver may grant to such settler a leave of absence from the claim upon which he or she has filed, for a period not exceeding one year at any one time, and such settler so granted leave of absence shall forfeit no rights by reason of said absence; *Provided*, That the time of such actual absence shall not be deducted from the actual residence required by law.

And the provision added thereto by the amendatory act is as follows:

That if any such settler has heretofore forfeited his or her entry for any of said reasons, such person shall be permitted to make entry of not to exceed a quarter section upon any public land subject to entry under the homestead law, and to perfect title to the same under the same conditions in every respect as if he had not made the former entry.

No party will be entitled to make a second entry under this act, unless his former entry is cancelled for any of the causes named, arising before December 29, 1894.

The applicant for such position to make second entry will be required to file in the district land office having jurisdiction over the land he desires to enter, an application for a specific tract of land, and to submit testimony to consist of his own affidavit, corroborated by the affidavits of disinterested witnesses, executed before the register or receiver or some officer in the land district using a seal and authorized to administer oaths, setting forth in detail the facts on which he relies to support his application, and which must be sufficient to satisfy the register and receiver, who are enjoined to exercise their best and most careful judgment in the matter, that his former entry was in fact forfeited by reason of his inability, caused by total or partial destruction or failure of crops, sickness, or other unavoidable casualty, to secure a support for himself or those dependent upon him, upon the land settled upon.

The facts to be shown embrace the following, viz:

1. The character and date of the entry, date of establishing residence upon the land, and what improvements were made thereon by the applicant.
2. How much land was cultivated by the applicant, and for what period of time.
3. In case of failure or injury to crop, what crops failed or were injured

or destroyed, to what extent, and the cause thereof;

4. In case of sickness, what disease or injury, and to what extent the claimant was thereby prevented from continuing upon the land, and if practicable a certificate from a reliable physician should be furnished.

5. In case of "other unavoidable casualty," the character, cause and extent of such casualty, and its effect upon the land or the claimant.

6. In each case full particulars upon which intelligent action may be based by the register and receiver.

The foregoing is intended to indicate what facts should be set forth in the required affidavits, leaving with the register and receiver of the several district offices, the duty of making application of the law to the particular cases presented.

If the application made by any party in support of the application under said act is satisfactory to you, you will allow him to make entry as in other cases. Very respectfully;

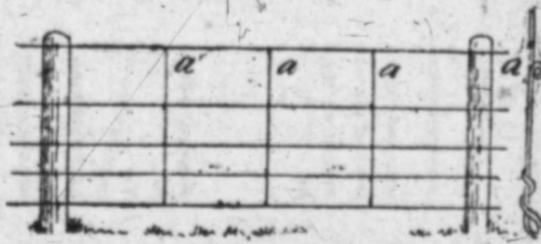
S. W. LAMOREUX,  
Commissioner.

Approved: HOKE SMITH, Sec'y.

**BARBLESS WIRE FENCE.**

How to Build One That Has Given Satisfaction.

Many thoughtful farmers object to barbed wire, as each year serious accidents to stock result from its use. Where sheep and hogs, however, are pastured, the plain wire needs to be put close together below or the animals will press them apart and crawl through, especially when the posts are located from 12 to 16 feet apart. This can be overcome by the plan shown in the sketch. Set the posts 14 feet apart, and put on the usual number of wires. With No. 12 wire cut into the proper length, wrap one end around the top wire, then wrap once closely around the next one, and so on until the bottom is reached, placing three of these cross wires (a) between each post. The manner of doing this



IMPROVED WIRE FENCE.

is shown more clearly in the sketch above. To keep the wires equally distant, saw notches one inch deep in a hardwood board the distance apart that the wires are attached to the posts; place these over the wires as near as possible to the point where the connecting wires are to be wound, moving along when the wire is firmly in place.—American Agriculturist.

**Heavy Carcasses in Market.**

The birds weighing about four or five pounds sell more readily than those that are extra large. As a rule, when one wants a large carcass he selects a capon; but it is often the case that those with small families do not desire a fowl weighing more than four or five pounds, for which they are willing to pay two or three cents more per pound. It is the fat, plump bird that sells the sooner and which brings the higher price. The profit is not in the largest bird, for it is sometimes just as easy to raise two five-pound birds as it is to raise one weighing ten pounds, and the price per pound will be more. The kind of bird to raise for market should be of a breed that matures early and combines a compact form with aptitude to fatten.—Farm and Fireside.

B. T. McDONALD,  
President.  
T. F. FARMER,  
Vice-President.

SALESMEN: (JERRY CROWLEY, Cattle.  
T. F. FARMER, Cattle.  
J. B. CROWLEY, Hogs.

W. O. MILLER,  
Sec'y and Treas.  
E. F. BOSWELL,  
Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

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**HOG CHOLERA REMEDY.**

Official Report on the Treatment and Prevention of the Disease.

With estimated losses of between \$10,000,000 and \$25,000,000 from hog cholera and swine plague in the United States, the discussion of the treatment and means of prevention of these diseases in a bulletin issued by the agricultural department is of great value to the farmers of this country.

The bureau of animal industry has been conducting an exhaustive investigation of this subject and finds that the agents which destroy the germs of one of these fatal diseases are also effective in destruction of the germs of the other. Both are spread by infection and their course varies from one day to three weeks. Both are caused by bacteria. The germs of hog cholera, says the report, are very hardy and vigorous, while those of the swine plague are very delicate and easily destroyed. The latter are found to be present in practically all herds of swine, but the former must be introduced from infected herds.

The most efficient virus remedy tried by the government's agents is the following: Wood, charcoal, sulphur, sodium sulphate and antimony sulphide, one pound each; sodium chloride, sodium bi-carbonate and sodium hyposulphite, two pounds each. These are to be completely pulverized and mixed, and a daily dose of a large tablespoonful for each 200 pounds weight of hogs given. The medicine may be used also as a preventative of these diseases. It should be put in the feed of the whole herd. To insure successful treatment the animals should be kept in dry and comfortable quarters away from drafts of air. Five or six months should be allowed to elapse after an outbreak before new hogs are purchased or any of the old herd sold.

The report recommends a rigid quarantining of newly-bought hogs and the prevention of their joining those already on the farm for at least six weeks. During the warm months of the year the swine should have plenty of young grass or clover; crushed or rolled wheat should be fed to the growing animals.

Col. Poe, who is better known as Big Chief of the Guthrie Palefaces, went up above Fort Supply this week with a team, driver, a double barrelled shot gun and enough bait to keep the motion up, and had a good time all by himself. On his return the field notes division of the entries in his Pocket Record shows:

- Saw 4000 plover.
- Shot at 3,890 plover.
- Missed, 3,888 "
- Killed, 2 "
- Saw 4 snakes.
- Took something 16 times.
- Cured 12 times.
- Saw 7 eagles.
- Shot at 5 "
- Missed 5 "
- Got 1 "
- Run down 1 eagle.
- Saw 1 coyote.
- Dog chased 1 coyote.
- Shot at 1 "
- Missed hitting 1 "
- Hit 1 dog.
- Dog's name, Blucher.

"You increase the value of all prosperity by adding to the number of money units in the land. You make it possible for the debtor to pay his debts, business to start anew and revivify all the industries of the country, which must remain paralyzed so long as silver, as well as all other property, is measured by gold standard."—Coin's Financial School.

A Georgia exchange says that at a prayer meeting held in a new church over in Butts county, a good man prayed thusly: "Oh, Lord, Thou knowest we are thankful to Thee that our souls are safe from the fire that queneth not. If a man lose his horse, Thou knowest he can buy another; if he lose his house, Thou knowest he can build another; if he lose his wife, Thou knowest he can get another; but if he lose his soul—good-by John."—Atlanta Constitution.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

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

The American hog will be high enough to eat the next crop of corn off the stalk before it is time to begin feeding.—Fort Worth Gazette.

Bob Jones and Sam Paris came in Saturday morning and remained until Monday. They were going to John Henry's ranch on the plains.—Mobeetie, (Tex.) Panhandle.

E. C. Dudley, owner of Dudley's ranch, Beaver county, arrived here last Saturday night from his home in Boston and left for a visit to the ranch the first of the week.—Litchell (Ks.) News.

The past winter has been harder on the stock in this country than usual, animals fit for butchering being scarce on the range this spring. The loss from death has been light as usual.—Cheyenne Sunbeam.

The horse round up on the flats Wednesday was a happy event. Our special correspondent reports it a pleasant social affair where crops and items of local interest were discussed, after which the meeting adjourned early so each participant would have time to hunt for his "old baldy" on the boundless prairie.—Miami (Tex.) Echo.

Dan Roy's cattle, shipped by Joe Scott last week brought Mr. Roy \$103.25; the eight averaged 1882 lbs, instead of 1862, as stated in our last. Fifty-four hogs averaged 316 lbs. The ear load of stock brought Mr. Roy over \$1600. Every buyer in this country was after this bunch of steers, but Mr. Scott captured them; it took lots of nerve to do it at the prices paid.—Belle Plaine (Kans.) News.

According to reports five hundred thousand head of cattle from the west will be unloaded in southwestern Kansas this spring. Grant county would like her portion of the same, but wants to own them. No syndicate can ship in thousands of head of cattle and forage off of us during the summer months, and when tax paying comes, have these cattle in old Mexico. We welcome cattle and cattlemen that come to stay and help bear the burdens necessary in a new country.—Grant County Republican.

C. T. Herring, of Vernon, a well-to-do cattleman, was in Fort Worth Monday. He has a large pasture in the part of Oklahoma recently leased by Waggoner & Son, and does not like the turn affairs have taken in that country. He said: "In addition to having to pay \$1 per section more than we were promised the land for, we lease a great many sections we cannot use. Under the arrangement made by the cattlemen and the Oklahoma land board, we were to get the land in our pastures or on our ranges for \$32 per section, but under the re-lease from Mr. Waggoner we have to take every school section in Day and Woodward counties.—Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

The Southwestern Stockman, of Wilcox, Arizona, comes to us this week as a representative publication of its line in that territory. The Stockman is well edited and seems to be enjoying a liberal patronage. We exchange with pleasure.

The K. C. Journal of May 17 says: Wolf Sachs, of Tempe, A. T., was at the yards yesterday with cattle. He says cattle on the range was thin in his country. Many of the stock cattle are sold to go to Montana for fattening purposes. But few beef cattle in Arizona—they have been made fleshy by feeding alfalfa. The country is dry and the season backward.

Kansas continues to give us some choice cattle, notwithstanding the scarcity and high price of feed there. F. G. Stark, of Jefferson county, was here yesterday with seventy choice export steers of his own feeding. They averaged 1,518 pounds and were sold by Campbell, Hunt & Adams at \$5.65, the highest price of the day. They were taken by Eastman for the export trade. They were bought on the market here December 15, when they averaged 1,160 pounds and they have been full fed on corn and oil crke since then, and put on 358 pounds of flesh, and sold at an advance of \$1.85 per cwt., making \$41.68 per head gross, or \$2 917, a pretty nice profit on four months' feeding venture.—K. C. Journal.

Drift Fences.

W. P. Francis came up from Ural, Oklahoma to see about action by the stockmen of Woodward and Day counties concerning the Waggoner lease. Mr. Francis is growing cattle in Roger Mills county and is directly interested in this matter which so seriously affects him and each of his neighbors. Resolutions have been adopted by the boys down there and it is probable that a satisfactory adjustment will be made. While conferring on the lease matter the mass meeting which sent Mr. Francis up to Woodward adopted a stirring resolution in favor of drift fences asking that same be unmo- lested or interfered with. The resolution recites as follows:

WHEREAS, There is to be a meeting of citizens of the territory of Oklahoma and a United States Commissioner at Woodward on the 17th day of May, 1895, the purpose of which meeting is to obtain the sense of the people of western Oklahoma in regard to whether or not they need or desire to have "drift" fences, therefore be it Resolved, By the people of Roger Mills county in mass meeting assembled that it is the sense of this people that drift fences are necessary; and that they are advantageous, both as a protection to our stock interests and as a source of revenue to our county, besides being an advantage in various other ways. And be it further Resolved, That W. P. Francis be sent as delegate to confer with said U. S. Commissioner to represent to him the sense of this county on the drift fence question.

D. W. DAVIES, Ch'mn.  
JNO. B. HARRISON, Sec'y.  
There is no question but that the drift fences are of great benefit to every community and the people of Roger Mills county keenly appreciate the fact.  
There were four hundred and fifty people representing stock interests at the mass convention at Cheyenne.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Monthly summary of receipts and prices of live stock at the Kansas City Stock Yards, compiled expressly for THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

CATTLE.

APRIL 18 TO MAY 15 INCLUSIVE.	Re- cepts.	Dressed Beef & Shipping Steers. Native Fed.	Texas and Indian Steers.	Texas and Indian Cows.	Native Cows and Heifers.	Stockers and Feeders.	Bulls
Thursday, April 18	4,337	\$4 75-5 75	\$3 00-4 15	\$2 00-3 15	\$1 70-4 40	\$2 40-4 65	\$2 70-4 15
Friday, " 19	3,319	3 50-5 70	3 25-4 65	2 50-2 85	1 85-4 35	2 65-4 25	1 75-3 50
Saturday, " 20	910	4 00-5 55	2 75-3 50	2 75-...	1 75-3 75	2 75-4 65	1 00-3 00
Monday, " 22	2,917	4 30-5 60	3 30-4 55	2 50-3 35	1 75-3 85	3 15-4 10	1 55-3 60
Tuesday, " 23	6,116	4 05-5 65	3 85-4 25	...	2 50-4 30	3 20-4 20	2 20-4 00
Wednesday, " 24	3,116	3 65-5 65	3 30-4 45	2 00-4 00	1 70-4 25	2 25-4 25	2 10-4 75
Thursday, " 25	3,027	3 85-5 20	3 00-4 42½	1 50-3 00	1 50-4 23	2 65-4 00	2 00-3 90
Friday, " 26	3,489	3 85-5 50	2 75-4 5	...	1 80-4 40	3 00-3 80	2 25-3 40
Saturday, " 27	684	4 40-5 30	2 20-3 50	...	1 75-4 10	3 00-4 30	2 00-2 60
Monday, " 29	4,211	3 25-5 40	2 50-4 20	2 05-3 75	2 25-4 65	2 50-4 45	2 15-3 50
Tuesday, " 30	4,275	3 75-5 50	3 60-3 90	...	2 50-4 10	1 75-3 75	2 00-4 00
Wednesday, May 1	4,083	3 50-5 55	2 90-4 35	...	1 75-4 75	2 50-4 00	1 65-3 50
Thursday, " 2	2,938	3 75-5 60	2 80-4 65	...	1 75-4 25	3 00-3 95	2 25-4 25
Friday, " 3	4,307	3 50-5 60	3 65-4 55	...	2 15-4 00	2 35-4 20	1 75-3 80
Saturday, " 4	508	3 55-5 35	...	...	2 00-4 00	2 60-4 50	2 60-3 60
Monday, " 6	2,525	4 25-5 50	3 40-4 35	2 80-3 10	1 70-4 50	2 80-3 75	2 00-2 25
Tuesday, " 7	4,678	3 80-5 85	4 10-4 35	...	2 00-4 35	3 00-4 00	2 35-4 00
Wednesday, " 8	4,204	3 85-5 70	3 85-4 65	...	2 00-4 50	2 50-4 35	2 65-3 75
Thursday, " 9	3,774	4 70-5 65	3 25-4 65	2 60-3 50	2 10-4 60	2 25-4 50	2 50-3 65
Friday, " 10	6,515	3 50-5 19	3 65-4 55	3 25-3 40	1 85-4 60	2 40-4 25	2 50-4 00
Saturday, " 11	373	4 35-5 45	3 85-4 20	...	2 25-3 85	3 00-3 60	2 40-3 85
Monday, " 13	5,405	4 10-5 50	2 75-4 40	2 20-2 75	1 85-4 70	2 90-4 20	2 15-3 90
Tuesday, " 14	6,225	4 10-5 65	3 55-4 55	...	2 25-4 25	2 00-4 50	2 15-4 90
Wednesday, " 15	4,231	3 50-5 65	3 70-4 60	...	2 00-4 35	2 15-4 00	2 50-4 00

HOGS.

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

April 18 to May 15 Inclusive.	Re- cepts.	Top Price.	Bulk of Sales
Thursday, April 18	9,397	\$4 85	\$1 60-4 75
Friday, " 19	9,436	4 85	4 60-4 75
Saturday, " 20	3,228	4 95	4 70-4 80
Monday, " 22	3,968	4 85	4 65-4 75
Tuesday, " 23	14,505	4 80	4 50-4 65
Wednesday, " 24	10,365	4 77½	4 50-4 60
Thursday, " 25	5,632	4 80	4 52½-4 70
Friday, " 26	7,119	4 85	4 60-4 75
Saturday, " 27	4,553	4 90	4 65-4 80
Monday, " 29	4,904	4 75	4 50-4 65
Tuesday, " 30	13,865	4 70	4 40-4 60
Wednesday, May 1	11,620	4 65	4 40-4 50
Thursday, " 2	10,166	4 72½	4 45-4 60
Friday, " 3	10,294	4 72½	4 50-4 60
Saturday, " 4	6,655	4 65	4 40-4 55
Monday, " 6	4,252	4 60	4 35-4 55
Tuesday, " 7	12,435	4 50	4 30-4 40
Wednesday, " 8	11,674	4 55	4 25-4 40
Thursday, " 9	7,177	4 55	4 35-4 50
Friday, " 10	10,672	4 50	4 25-4 45
Saturday, " 11	3,678	4 50	4 30-4 45
Monday, " 13	3,536	4 60	4 30-4 45
Tuesday, " 14	14,110	4 50	4 20-4 35
Wednesday, " 15	14,022	4 45	4 15-4 30

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

April 18 to May 15 Inclusive.	Re- cepts.	Range of Value.
Thursday, April 18	7,239	\$3 00-5 10
Friday, " 19	3,786	3 00-4 75
Saturday, " 20	1,665	1 75-3 00
Monday, " 22	5,506	3 00-4 60
Tuesday, " 23	4,050	1 75-3 25
Wednesday, " 24	5,085	1 85-4 25
Thursday, " 25	4,311	2 25-3 65
Friday, " 26	2,455	2 00-4 00
Saturday, " 27	16	1 40-4 75
Monday, " 29	4,585	1 75-4 65
Tuesday, " 30	4,350	1 75-4 00
Wednesday, May 1	4,114	2 25-4 25
Thursday, " 2	4,253	2 75-3 50
Friday, " 3	3,966	2 80-4 00
Saturday, " 4	119	1 75-4 25
Monday, " 6	2,016	1 75-3 60
Tuesday, " 7	1,677	3 00-4 50
Wednesday, " 8	2,963	3 00-4 25
Thursday, " 9	2,447	3 10-5 00
Friday, " 10	4,075	2 50-6 25
Saturday, " 11	1,180	1 75-4 90
Monday, " 13	7,498	2 90-3 80
Tuesday, " 14	6,047	2 00-4 65
Wednesday, " 15	2,937	2 75-4 25

LINTON J. USHER, President. P. DOYLE, Vice-President. J. N. PUGH, Cashier

THE EXCHANGE BANK.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA.

CAPITAL PAID IN - \$25,000.

BANKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Unsurpassed facilities for collecting checks on all points. Business entrusted to us will be promptly attended to. Exchange drawn on Europe. Correspondents: Chase National Bank, New York; First National Bank, Chicago; National Bank of Commerce, K. C.

E. S. WIGGINS,

(Successor to Wiggins & Wiggins)

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

Furniture & Undertaker's Goods.

Buy Your Hardware of a Hardware Man!

And you will get the best BARGAINS. I carry the largest line of all the above goods and will compete with all.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA.

**Notes of Interest from the Texas Stock and Farm Journal.**

W. D. Jordan, Uncle Sam's live stock agent at Quanah, was here Friday. No man in the employ of animal industry has more friends among the cattlemen than Billy Jordan, and he is always a welcome visitor to Fort Worth.

J. A. Newlin, of Quanah, a cattleman, was in the *Journal* office Saturday. He said: "We have not had near enough rain yet, and although grass is growing some, a rain is needed to make it good. The farmers in our section, what few there are, have given up the idea of making any wheat this year, and some of them are planting sorghum. Others are leaving their plowed ground lie idle, the fact being about established that ours is not a success as a farming country. Where it is possible, however, they should raise sorghum, as it is a fine roughness for winter feeding."

About one in every five of the big pastures of west Texas are offered for lease, and in most instances the lessee can make his own terms. This does not look as if cattlemen were trying to gobble up all the land in that part of the state, as alleged by those who objected to any reduction in the lease and selling price of state lands. Apropos of this, many opportunities are afforded for investment in cattle raising, and there need be no fear as to its profitableness for despite the federal government's effort to the contrary there will be money in cattle for the next five years.

J. W. Lynch, of New Ponca, O. T., a wealthy cattleman, was a visitor to Fort Worth Monday. In speaking of the little entanglement which existed between the west Oklahoma cattlemen and Dan Waggoner, of Decatur, he said: "I was one of the parties called in to adjust the existing differences, but it was hardly necessary as everything went off as smooth as possible. The cattlemen agreed to take all of Day and Woodward counties at the price paid the territorial government by Mr. Waggoner. The last named gentlemen will get their range in Roger Mills county, where very little fencing or other improving has been done by settlers or cattlemen. Mr. Waggoner acted fair and square all the way through, and everybody is feeling good. We have had some rain and cattle are looking well, but more rain would not be amiss."

Doc Riddels, of Kansas City, member of the Lone Star Commission company, and J. S. Rizer, of Meridian, also a member of the above firm, were in Fort Worth Saturday. Mr. Riddel, in speaking of how his firm was getting along, he said that when he left Kansas City, which was a few days ago, they were second in business in the quarantine division, a splendid showing for the time the firm has been in business. Speaking of farming conditions in this state he said: "The farmers of Texas need to raise more hogs, cattle and sheep, and quit politics. I saw a statement in the *Journal* some time since which struck the key note, which was to the effect that enough feed goes to waste in Texas every year to fatten an empire of stock. In my opinion, every field in Texas should be grazed every year after the crops are gathered. It would be worth a great many dollars to the

farmers, and the old idea about it hurting the field, is all rot. The farmers of the Northwest take advantage of all these things, and figure that their fields of corn stalks and crab grass save fully half the cost of feed. If all the corn fodder in Texas were saved every year it would be worth a great many dollars to the farmers. Texas raises enough feed to thoroughly fatten every animal within her borders, but a good part of it is wasted."

The Washington newspaper correspondents this week sent out a little special announcing that Secretary Morton would place inspectors on the Mexican frontier to prevent the crossing of infected cattle from that country. It can always be depended on that the Washington news gatherers will get things wrong when handling live stock items. The department of agriculture has had inspectors at the Mexican points of entry since the quarantine was raised, and in view of the small number of cattle crossing it would seem a useless expense to increase inspectors. To begin with, there is little chance of the Mexican cattle doing any damage as long as they are kept in the low altitudes, and they are not allowed north of the quarantine line except for immediate slaughter.

A general live stock agent of one of the big railroad systems, who asked that his name be not used, in conversation with a *Journal* man expressed himself thusly: "There is one peculiar characteristic about the majority of Texas cattlemen, and that is, they invariably over-estimate the number of cattle they own or are going to ship. They will come in and want a rate on say 200 cars of cattle, to be hauled to a certain point, and when shipping time comes have about half that number. They will tell you that they own so many thousand cattle and when they sell out or ship, only about the quoted number can be counted. This is a serious mistake, as the buyers of cattle get their information from estimates of this kind, and fix prices accordingly. I have been among the cattlemen of the Northwest some, and I find the reverse rule applies to them, as you generally add 25 per cent to their estimate of cattle owned. I suppose the action of the Texas cattlemen comes from the fact that in former days they owned such immense herds and they dislike to admit how few they own now. It may be, however, that this is done to impress the railroads; but the harm that comes from exaggeration is the effect it has on the market."

**The Milo Maize Feeding Experiment.**

Two of the steers being fed on milo maize were weighed again yesterday, after being on feed 60 days, showing the following result:

Animal	Original weight.	30 days	50 days
Steer No. 1.	1,180 lbs.	1,230 lbs.	1,265 lb.
Steer No. 2.	1,245 lbs.	1,385 lbs.	1,440 lb.

This shows that the steers gained weight in 60 days, 85 pounds and 165 pounds respectively. The experiment will be continued for at least another 30 days. This goes to demonstrate that the experiment is virtually a success, and the *Standard* would advise the people of west Texas to plant extensively of milo maize and Kafir corn.—*San Angelo Standard*.

# YORK-KEY MERCANTILE CO.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA. KINGFISHER, OKLAHOMA. KIOWA, KANSAS. DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

**Groceries,  
Dry Goods,  
Clothing.**

**Farm and Ranch Supplies a Specialty.**

P. J. BARRON, Manager, Woodward, Oklahoma.

C. G. KNOX, Vice-President.

CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent.

**THE LIVE STOCK MARKET OF ST. LOUIS.**

## THE ST. LOUIS

# National Stock Yards

Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the city of St. Louis. Shippers should see that their stock is billed directly to the NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

## SCALING & TAMBLYN,

### Live Stock Commission Merchants.

Union Stock Yards,  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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National Stock Yards,  
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Kansas City Stock Yards,  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

SAMUEL SCALING,  
National Stock Yards,  
East St. Louis, Ill.

W. L. TAMBLYN,  
Union Stock Yards,  
Chicago, Ill.

GEORGE TAMBLYN,  
Kansas City Stock Yards,  
Kansas City, Mo.

L. S. JONES, } Salesmen  
G. E. JONES, }

R. G. DENHAM, Office.

J. W. FALLS, } Sol. citors.  
JOHN LUDY, }

## JONES BROS.,

### Live Stock Commission Co.,

Rooms 315 and 316 Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo.

All sales made by members of the firm. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

REFERENCES:—Inter State National Bank; Lebo Bank, Lebo, Kansas; State Bank of Edinham, Kansas.



### MODERN FARM BARN.

Not Built for Show But for Comfort and Convenience.

Believing that it is true economy to shelter all kinds of farm animals during severe weather, we have always made an effort to provide comfortable quarters for our stock; but owing to the fact that when we came upon the farm ten years ago the buildings were poor and ill-adapted to our purposes, it was first necessary to make many repairs, and next to provide temporary stables, which might be depended upon for service for a few years until the mortgage could be lifted and means secured for something more suited to our needs. Debt has ever been a thing to be dreaded, and we could not think of erecting buildings on borrowed capi-



A MODERN BARN.

A. doors; B. windows, 28x50 inches; C. box-stalls, 2 horses each, 12x16 feet; I. threshing-floor, 14x36; E. driveway on which grain is placed, 14x36; F. cow-stable, 16x30; G. storm-stable, or covered barnyard, 34x60; H. heifer-stable, 20x22; I. calf-stable, 10x22; J. farm tools, 16x30; K. wagons, 10x33; L. hog pens, 8x18; M. open yard, 60x70; N. oat-box; O. meal-box; P. straw-chutes; Q. straw-racks; R. hay-racks; S. water-tank; T. pump; U. salt-box.

tal. Better far to labor under many disadvantages and do with fewer accommodations than to borrow money during a period of general depression, when prices of farm productions are continually on the downward tendency.

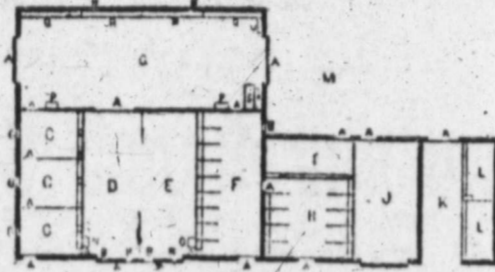
Each year has witnessed some permanent improvements upon the farm, and the old barn, which is thirty by fifty-four feet (not including a temporary cow-stable thirteen by thirty-six feet), was made to answer our needs so far as possible. But since the completion of a new barn, with its modern features, we hope to make the farm animals as thoroughly comfortable as possible; in fact, give them an opportunity to enjoy life, if such a thing is possible for a brute. For surely everyone has noticed what a vast difference in appearance there is between animals—those which must endure the most severe storms unprotected and those which are comfortably stabled.

This barn was not built for show or appearance, but rather for comfort and convenience, and appearances were even sacrificed rather than to abridge either of the prime objects. It was joined directly to the old barn, in order to facilitate the care and feed of all the stock. It is sided with tongue and groove siding, which makes a much closer wall than to use boards and battens, or ship-lapped lumber.

It is covered with steel, underlaid with building felt. Twelve windows, each thirty by forty-two inches, admit light and sunshine. It has a double driveway in the main barn, with another the full length of the covered barnyard. The horse stable is divided into three large box stalls, each capable of accommodating two horses. Both stables communicate with the covered barnyard, in which water and salt are found. In extremely cold weather the animals may secure sufficient exercise here, but on mild days they may be permitted to exercise in the open yard at M.

In threshing the straw is thrown into the mow above the covered barn-

yard, where it remains dry and bright. It is thus better as an absorbent for bedding in the stables, and more of it is eaten by the stock, which have access to it in the racks at Q and Q. The chutes at P and P are for getting straw into the stables. Most farmer boys know what a disagreeable job it is to get straw for bedding, often, after wading several rods through mud and



manure to secure the straw from a half-rotted straw-stack, where occasionally a detached icicle drops upon his neck and traverses the spinal column to his especial disgust. Have you ever been there, dear reader? And do you wonder why boys leave the farm? Then, too, few boys appreciate the sport (?) of standing out in a driving sleet or snowstorm pumping water for twenty-five or thirty head of stock. See the snug corner in the covered barnyard, where he may pump away at his leisure, watching the cattle feeding, or gazing at the pictures on the wall. Did you ever forget to salt the cows at regular intervals and notice the decreased flow of milk? Here salt is in the box at U all the time. No overdose of salt; no overloading the system with water in consequence. Did you ever see a farmer feed his horses in one building, colts in a second, cows in one yard, calves in another, and hogs and sheep all around, and notice how long it required to do the feeding properly? Here the stock, though separated, are near together, and all may be fed and watered without the attendants going out in the rain or snow.

The barn frame is constructed entirely of joists, and required two men just four days to get it ready to raise, and required only twenty men and a capstan to raise it in six hours.—John L. Shawver, in Farm and Fireside.

If you think you can starve a calf for a week, then feed well for a week and have it catch up in thrift you are mistaken.

#### Charcoal for Corn-Fed Hogs.

A diet wholly of corn is very hard to digest. If food does not digest in the stomach it must sour, for its temperature is always at 98 degrees, which is extreme heat for a summer's day. When souring of the stomach occurs, it is remedied by feeding charcoal. This is not, however, a permanent remedy. The charcoal is carbonaceous, and therefore the larger part of it is like the corn. It is the potash mixed with it that corrects the acidity. But the better way is not to let the stomach get sour. Feed even the fattening hogs some fine wheat, millings with milk and a few sliced beets daily. This will keep their digestion good, and when food digests it does not sour on the stomach.—Rural World.

#### The Horse's Power of Scent.

There is one perception which a horse possesses to which little attention has been paid, says Tait, and that is the power of scent. With some horses it is acute, as with the dog; and for the benefit of those who drive at night, such as physicians and others, this knowledge is invaluable. I never knew it to fail, and I have ridden hundreds of miles of dark nights, and in consideration of this power of scent this is my simple advice: Never check your horse at night, but give him a free head, and you may rest assured that he will never get off the road, and will carry you safely and expeditiously.

CONSIGN CATTLE HOGS AND SHEEP TO



A NEW COMPANY Organized in TEXAS By Experienced Stockmen from the GREAT SOUTH WEST.

Opened for business Dec. 10, 1894, with a competent force of men in every department.

We have Employed Experienced Salesmen in all Departments.

Send us a trial consignment.

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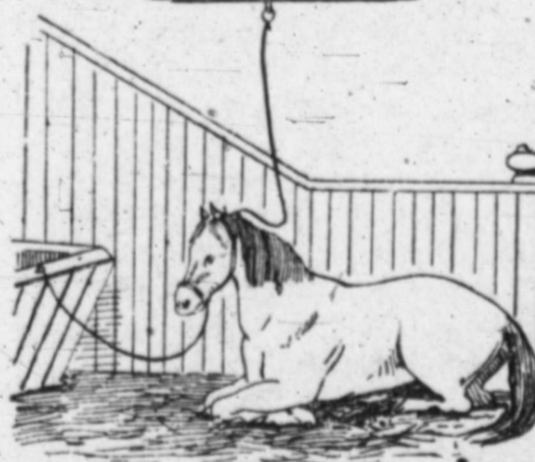
Call and see us.

Market reports furnished.

#### TO PREVENT CASTING.

Simple Arrangement for Curing Horses of a Vicious Habit.

Writing from Missouri a subscriber asks for a description of means to prevent a horse from getting cast in the stall. The illustration below shows



how this can be done. A strap runs from the top of the halter and is fastened in a ring in a joist overhead. It is a simple device and is sure to effect the desired object. It does not interfere with the animal's lying down, but it is impossible for it to get its head down and without doing that it cannot get cast.—Farmers' Voice.

#### Rational Food for Hogs.

Corn has always been the great food for hogs, but an exclusive corn diet will injure the digestion, make the animals feverish and produce too much fat. This last is a very serious objection, now that public taste has changed and lean pork is desired. Clover and grass are excellent food if used in combination with grain, but are not in themselves sufficiently nutritious. Wheat tends to the development of meat and muscle, and would give the necessary increase of frame, and as the great value of corn is a fat producer, it would seem as if a ration composed of nearly equal parts of these two grains should meet all requirements.

The university of Chicago is rapidly losing its reputation over the country by keeping in one of its chairs such an old blatherskite as Prof. McLaughlin is proving himself to be.

The Texas cattle trouble in Newton and Jasper counties, Mo., and Cherokee county, Kansas, has been finally settled. Colonel Albert Dean, agent of the bureau of animal industry for the southwest, has been in that country for some days, coming to an agreement with the state authorities as to the admitting of cattle from south of the Texas fever line. He stationed W. N. D. Bird, an inspector of the bureau of animal industry at Joplin, Mo., who will have charge of all the interstate shipments from the counties named. D. F. Luckey has been named by the state authorities of Missouri as inspector for the state and will make headquarters at Joplin. As the Missouri law prohibits the importation of Texas cattle into the state from south of the quarantine line from February 15 to December 1, his duty will be to look after the importation of southern cattle. As Kansas has quarantined only two townships in Cherokee county, Garden and Lowell, and prohibits the movement of cattle from the same for immediate slaughter until next December, it has placed no inspector in that field, but has left the movement of cattle from those townships to the United States inspector.—K. C. Journal.

An officer of the police detail said recently: "When I was a mounted policeman I learned of a most humane and kind method of curing a balky horse. It not only never fails, but it does not give the slightest pain to the animal. When the horse refuses to go take the front foot at the fetlock, and bend the leg at the knee joint. Hold it thus for three minutes, and let it down and the horse will go. The only way I can account for this effective mastery of the horse is that he can think of only one thing at a time, and having made up his mind not to go, my theory is that the bending of the leg takes his mind from the original thought.—Farm and Field.

**DARING ESCAPE ATTEMPTED!****PRISONERS HILL AND HEFFEN SHOT DEAD BY OFFICERS.****Finding of the Coroner's Inquest. Details of the Occurrence.**

[By special request the following from the Woodward News is given publication:]

The historian of events in Woodward county will mark Saturday, May 4th, as epochal. On that day occurred one of the most daring attempts to break jail, followed by the most swift and terrible results ever recorded anywhere.

In the county jail on that date were John Hill, George Waddell, Harry Heffner and Arthur Marsh. The first two named were confined on a charge of assisting three comrades to break jail here on the night of March 20th, which was successfully done by holding up Guards Norvell and Gholston at the point of winchesters and compelling them to release Curly George, Tom Yoas and E. Lahr, confined on charges of cattle stealing. Prisoners Heffen and Marsh were confined on other charges and were not considered dangerous characters.

About half past one o'clock on the afternoon of May 4th, Master Fred Wiggins, galloped wildly down Main street shouting "the prisoners are out and shooting the guards."

Sheriff Odem was at once in the saddle and almost before the successful jail breakers were across the railroad track north of town, he had covered the intervening half mile between the postoffice and the jail building and after making a hasty inquiry at the latter place, was off after the escaping prisoners.

It seems that Guards Robt. Norvell and John Gholston were again in charge. Heffen, who was of slender form, had succeeded in detaching the bail from a slop bucket used in the cell corridor and by dextrously working his arm through the grating succeeded in getting the key from the top of the cell house, where it was laid after locking the prisoners in after the midday meal. With the key in his possession he unlocked the outer door, got a shot gun used by the guards and compelled Guard Norvell to open the combination locks which confined Hill and Waddell. The drop on Norvell was gotten by Heffen slipping in stocking feet until he gained possession of the gun as narrated.

Prisoner Marsh refused to leave the jail, but Heffen joined his fate to the others. It seems that Waddell also protested against making the attempt, but was over-ruled by the more daring Hill. The three men, Hill, Waddell and Heffen then armed themselves with the guards' winchesters and revolvers and after firing several shots at Guard John Gholston, who was outside the jail while the escape was being made from the cell houses, they ran northward toward the Canadian river, hoping, doubtless, to reach the thickets and hills beyond and so make good their escape from the steel gratings.

Sheriff Odem then arrived on the scene, but being armed only with a re-

volver, was compelled to keep out of range of the winchesters in the hands of the three, who fired occasional shots at him as they ran toward the river.

The alarm given, the town soon brought assistance to the sheriff. Step by step the prisoners retreated toward the hills and before the arrival of the deputies they waded across the purling currents of the North Canadian, and sought refuge in the undergrowth near Jack Britton's home.

About this time Deputies Ben Wolfarth, Ben Pior, Wm. Arnold and U. S. Marshal Eugene Hall had joined Sheriff Odem and a fierce fight began with the prisoners which resulted in the death of Hill and Heffen and the re-capture of Waddell.

Early in the fight the left arm of brave Ben Wolfarth was shattered, and he was brought to town by Allan Thompson, where he could receive immediate surgical treatment. The arm was found to be so badly splintered by the ball that it was necessary to amputate it below the elbow joint.

Deputy Pior narrowly escaped instant death by his horse rearing with him. The shot which otherwise would have pierced his breast was received by the horse, which staggered and fell dead just as Pior emptied his repeater at Hill, who fired the shot.

After the surrender of Waddell, the bodies of Hill and Heffen were brought into town by Geo. Ruttman's team and placed in the rear room of the Probate Judge's office, where they were viewed by hundreds of citizens.

Coroner Workman at once empaneled a jury composed of the following gentlemen:

W. G. Reynolds, foreman, J. M. Cavin, W. E. Herring, J. C. Cain, A. J. Overstreet, R. S. Oats, J. T. Pearson, T. G. Fleming, T. H. Campbell, W. P. Cochran, J. W. Shumate, J. H. McIntyre.

The verdict rendered is withheld from the public, but the substance of same is that Hill and Heffen met death by shots of officers of the law while resisting arrest.

Their remains were interred in the cemetery on Sunday, May 5th, by the officers, relatives of Hill being present.

In addition to the deputies above named, a number of citizens joined in the pursuit, among whom were Jack Love, Ranger Sullivan of Amarillo, Texas, Roland Clark, Temple Houston and others.

County Attorney B. B. Smith is entitled to credit for the active manner in which he notified men and sent them to the assistance of Sheriff Odem.

Public sentiment universally commends Sheriff Odem and his deputies for their bravery and prompt action in the premises.

**Important Newspaper Decision.**

An opinion of considerable importance to the newspapers of the country has been handed down by Judge Endlich, of the common pleas court of Berks county, Pa. The case was that of Deborah Shelly against John P. Dampman, proprietor of the Reading, (Pa.) Herald.

The newspaper was sustained by the judge in every point. The judge decided that in the publication of the article complained of, the defendant was clearly within his rights as a journal-

ist, and it having been shown that reasonable care and caution were exercised, he cannot be held accountable for an honest mistake.

The principal rulings were as follows:

An account of a criminal proceeding is matter proper for public information, and is a privileged communication.

A mistake in a privileged communication, if it be a necessary part of the report of the occurrence and such a matter of detail as would usually be inserted in such a report, partakes of the privilege, though it may, in point of fact, be untrue.

The presumption of malice, where an incorrect statement has been made in a privileged communication, though the statement may reflect upon an individual, is rebutted by the fact that reasonable care was exercised in verifying the statement, and that there was reasonable and probable cause for believing it to be true.

A newspaper publisher is not to be held to any stricter accountability to the conduct of his business than other persons engaged in business enterprises.

The question of whether or not a communication is privileged is a question for the court and not for the jury.

In an account of an arrest actually made in a bawdy house a statement of the house and the name of its proprietress partakes of the privilege attaching to the account itself as an integral part of the whole and an entirely relevant detail of the occurrence, and therefore an honest mistake, both in the location and in the name, if induced by probable cause, could not make the erroneous statement, believed in at the time and made without malice, irrelevant or a lawful ground of recovery.

It is an absolute impossibility for newspapers in our day to do the work which the times and the people demand and expect, and at the same time to verify to a certainty every item and explore for possible falsity in what seems true. Certainly nothing more should be exacted from them in that line than is required of other individuals.

**The Southern Republic.**

S. M. Inman, of Georgia, the most prominent of southern financiers went to Mexico a single standard advocate and returned a convert to the free silver coinage. This is the reason he gives for his change of opinion:

"I find that Mexico has prospered during the last two years, when business conditions in our country have been clogged, where they have not been going backward. Cotton in Mexico is selling at 16 1-2 cents a pound in silver, which is equal to 8 1-4 cents in our money. I paid \$7.50 in silver for a suite of rooms which, in this country, would have cost \$10 in gold. A suit of clothes, a pair of gloves, a hat, or any item of domestic necessity sells in Mexico approximately the same amount in silver that we are required to pay here in gold; in other words, at about half the price. This establishes very clearly to my mind the absurdity of the argument about silver being a depreciating currency. A silver dollar in Mexico will do what is done by a gold dollar in this country, and it has been the ap-

preciation of gold and not the depreciation of silver which has brought about the disparity.

"I found the factories running on full time and a cotton factory at Orizaba, capitalized at \$3,500,000, was paying from 20 to 25 per cent dividends. The people are contented and prosperous, and have not suffered from the general depression during the last few years. The truth of the matter is that silver currency in Mexico has acted as a splendid protection against outside depression, and as it has resulted in Mexico, so it would be in this country, if we follow the example of Mexico in this respect and throw ourselves upon our own resources."

**Government Regulations for the Inspection of Live Stock.**

An antemortem examination of all animals arriving at the Stock Yards shall be made when they are weighed, or if not weighed the inspection shall be made in the pens. Any animal found to be diseased or unfit for human food shall be marked by placing in the ear a metal tag bearing "U. S. Condemned" and a serial number. Such condemned animals shall be placed in the pens set apart for this purpose and removed only by a numbered permit, signed by the inspector, to an abattoir or rendering works designated by the said inspector, where they shall be killed under the supervision of an employe of the Bureau of Animal Industry and rendered in such manner that their products will be made unfit for human food.

Animals rejected on account of the pregnant or parturient condition must be held in the said pens during gestation and for ten days thereafter, unless removed either for stockers or for rendering in the manner above specified.

The inspector in charge of said establishment shall carefully inspect all animals in the pens of said establishment about to be slaughtered, and no animal shall be allowed to pass to the slaughtering pen until it has been so inspected. All animals found on either antemortem or post mortem examination to be affected as follows are to be condemned and the carcasses thereof treated as indicated in section 7:

1. Hog Cholera.
2. Swine plague.
3. Charbon or anthrax.
4. Malignant epizootic catarrh.
5. Pyæmia and septicæmia.
6. Mange or scab in advance stages.
7. Advanced stages of actinomyco-sis or lumpy-jaw.
8. Inflammation of the lungs or of the intestines.
9. Texas fever.
10. Extensive or generalized tuberculosis.
11. Animals in an advanced state of pregnancy or which have recently given birth to young.
12. Any disease or injury causing elevation of temperature or affecting the system of the animal to a degree which would make the flesh unfit for human food.

Any organ or part of a carcass which is badly bruised or affected by tuberculosis, actinomyco-sis, abscess, suppurating sore, or tape-worm cysts must be condemned.

Woods county will fund \$25,000 of its debt on the 18th of this month. More gold bearing bonds perhaps.

## THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED BY

WILL E. BOLTON,  
WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA

Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association.

## OFFICERS

President, T. J. CHENOWETH  
 Vice-President, SEBE B. JONES  
 Secretary, TOM WORD  
 Assistant Secretary, WILL E. BOLTON  
 Treasurer, W. E. DANIELS

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MILLARD WORD.  
 WAT BOONE.  
 LEE GRAGG.  
 W. E. HERRING.  
 J. E. LOVE.

\* Officers elected at the February called meeting to serve until their successors are elected and qualified.

Entered at the post-office at Woodward, Oklahoma, on temporary permit, as second-class mail matter. Published monthly.

Subscription \$1 per Year In Advance.

MAY, 1895.

## STOCK BRANDS.

One brand on cut one year, including one copy of paper to any address in U. S. \$10.  
 Each additional brand on cut, same owner, one year, \$5.

Each additional brand or character, bar or connected letters, requiring engraved block, one year, \$2.

The above includes company name, name of foreman or manager, post-office address, and range description. Terms strictly cash.

Send in your subscription for the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

The Kansas City Markets are the second largest in the world.

The Alva militia company is able to sleep now. The Waggoner lease is settled.

The cattle range lease is satisfactorily settled. What will the dairies do now for a Woodward war?

The consumption of horse flesh in Germany is rapidly increasing. Beef and mutton sell for 15 to 25 cents per pound. Horse flesh can be bought for 7 cents, hence the increase above noted.

The Oklahoma statutes relating to steam boats applies exclusively to navigation on the North Canadian river. Woodward is liable to be a port of entry for foreign commerce almost any day.

To Beaver county belongs the credit of sending in the first outside subscription to the INSPECTOR. It came from A. N. Howe, whose ranch is near Custer, Beaver county, Oklahoma.

Dispatches from Portland, Oregon, tend to confirm the statement that horses are being purchased there in quantities for butchering. Horse beef is not an unknown factor these days in the condition of the markets.

Mary Yellin' Lease has added hypnotism to her role of accomplishments. Anyone who can gaze on the printed pictures of Mary Yellin in the daily papers and not be shocked may be considered under the spell of her magic.

Read the "For Sale" ads in the INSPECTOR.

Show a cattle buyer a white face Hereford and you have made a sale.

Did you ever try a shipment to the St. Louis Union Yards? They are all right!

People are wondering just when and where the Secretary of Agriculture will break out again. Those interested in cattle hope he will try some other line next time.—*Drover's Journal*.

Michigan claims that it is the first state to adopt a system of voting by machinery. Machine politics and elections have prevailed extensively in Oklahoma ever since the first opening.

The Kansas City Yards are to have direct mail connection with the union depot. This will add largely to its convenience, as patrons of the yards will now be enabled to receive answers from the commission men by "return mail."

The *Wichita Daily Beacon* thinks that "Man is a curious animal. He will readily forego beef to down the packers, but if he was asked to abstain on moral or physical grounds he would eat it three times a day and take a sandwich between meals."

Alex Luallin and J. L. Brooks two prominent stock growers of Conway, Missouri, have located a ranch on Bent creek and will stock it up next spring. They have been looking over western Oklahoma for some time and are well pleased with Woodward county. They returned to Laclede county, Missouri, this week.

A prominent feature of the great Atlanta Exposition will be a live stock show. The interest felt among stock men in the exhibit is so strong that the managers have acknowledged the demand for an exhibit of live stock, and cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and poultry will be shown. Each class of stock will be given twenty days time and will then give way to another class. A huge success is anticipated.

The following has received publication in many papers heretofore, but as hot summer days approach it is well to bear it in mind. Hence we re-publish it for the benefit of stockmen: "Sprinkle a little stone lime in your water tank and not a particle of green scum will form on the water. When the lime loses its strength and scum begins to form, which may be twice during a season, wash out the tank and repeat the dose. It is cheap, not only harmless, but wholesome, keeps the water sweet and saves work.

The May number of the *Oklahoma Magazine* is on our table. Original, sparkling and clear cut in its character, this publication easily takes rank with anything in the country in its line. It is fully the equal of *Munsey's* in the beauty of its illustrations and as stylish as the *Cosmopolitan* in make-up. Every family in Oklahoma should have this magazine in their homes. It is published at the very low price of \$2.00 per year by Frank McMasters at Oklahoma City. Send for it and you will be delighted by its perusal from month to month.

## Sample Copy.

A large number of this issue of the INSPECTOR will be read by stockmen who are not subscribers. All such are invited to send us their names and one dollar and the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR will visit them regularly for a year. The condensed market reports furnish the best possible referee tables and are invaluable to the thinking stockman. This feature alone is worth the subscription price.

Money may be sent by postal note, draft or in stamps at our risk. Address all orders to

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR,  
Woodward, Okla.

The laws prohibit vealing calves under the age of 30 days.

The outlook for a big corn crop in Kansas will cause a big feeder market this fall.

Read the advertisements and patronize the advertisers. Mention the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR when you do so. If it is a good thing, let others know it.

Clay Robinson & Co. get out a bright little weekly stock report which will be sent to anyone interested in the markets. In writing them at Kansas City or Chicago tell them to send you regularly their Live Stock Report, and mention this paper.

Uncle Dick Woodward has on sale two side saddles of his own make, which is a guarantee of quality and workmanship. Uncle Dick is a master in his trade and no one need go away from Woodward for anything in his line. He makes saddles for every cow outfit around here and always gives satisfaction. Try his work and be convinced of its merit.

A San Antonio correspondent says: "Ranch men who have cattle to sell, and they are few in this section, are delighted with the high prices. Most of them think Secretary Morton is wrong in charging the advance in retail prices to the packers and transportation firms. Those who have no cattle to sell are enjoying an indirect benefit from the advance, as it increases the value of all forms of produce and stimulates business generally. Capital is rushing into ranches this spring, as it has not done in four or five years, and people who have money are buying cattle in Mexico to restock their ranges."—*Drover's Journal*.

Millard Word, the popular cattleman of Day county, was in the city during the first week in May, interviewing the Waggoner people. He relates an experience like this:—A friend brought up a lot of dogs from southeast Texas a few years ago and Millard traded him some horses for the bunch. He then filled their hides with 100 tons of good hay, but instead of having flesh they only looked the worse for his feeding and all his good hay gone. Millard says "every time I looked at those blamed dogs in the spring of the year and then looked at my better bred Herefords, I felt like kicking myself and everybody else. Herefords stand the winter better, in my opinion, than any other breed of cattle in this country."

Ira Eddleman, one of the ranchers on the west side, did not get in to the lease meeting on the 17th, but has since arranged to take all the sections in his pasture.

Sergeant T. B. Marsh reports cattle looking well on the range in the Wichita country, although the grass is very short. He says there has been very little rain there since the 15th of February.

G. H. Pierson & Co. is not a new firm. The head of the house has been in the business of selling stock a lifetime. Send them a consignment and you will be pleased with results. Kansas City Yards.

The *St. Louis Live Stock Reporter*, in speaking of the presence of the special inspection committee of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange in its city, said: "Messrs. A. E. Beggs, L. A. Lennon and C. P. Baldwin, of Kansas City, were here today. They are a committee to find out how the government inspection of live stock is conducted. They find that the inspection of pregnant animals before the scales was instituted at Kansas City thirteen months ago; at St. Louis two months ago; at Omaha one month, and at Chicago yesterday. They also find that the condemned animals are disposed of in various ways at the various markets. It seems that Chicago got the best of Kansas City thirteen months, Omaha twelve months and St. Louis only eleven months, and this looks like a clean discrimination against other markets on the part of the department of agriculture in placing Chicago in a position to sell stock which could not be sold on those markets."

## The Northwestern Live Stock Commission Company.

Nothing is more essential to success than well directed energy coupled with integrity. That the wonderful growth made by the Northwestern Live Stock Commission Co., is due to these elements is not doubted by those who have been so fortunate as to have direct dealings with them. Ever alert and anxious to accommodate, the Northwestern boys have built up a trade which ranks in character that of any other house in the business.

Much of this is due to its enterprising manager, Mr. S. P. Woods, who is actively engaged as cattle salesman in the yards, in addition to managing the affairs of the company.

S. D. Peters is the salesman in the hog yards and the reputation won by him for fair dealing and energy is second to none. He was for years in the employ of Hale & McIntosh, but now greets his friends as a member of the Northwestern. He always gets top prices.

H. M. Thorpe, the genial and accommodating office man, is secretary and treasurer of the company and never lets an opportunity slip to increase, in a legitimate manner, the business of his firm.

Col. J. M. Young is at the head of the sheep department. Other interested members of the firm are Thos. Burton, president, and J. W. Blinkerhoff, vice president.

Patrons of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR should remember the Northwestern with a trial consignment when shipping to the Kansas City markets.



**Rules Concerning the Importation of Cattle Into Kansas.**

The Kansas live stock sanitary board has just promulgated the following rule regulating the importation of quarantined cattle into the state:

All cattle coming from south of the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude are hereby prohibited from entering Kansas without a special permit from this commission or authorized agents, except those shipped to quarantined or Southern stock pens of an established stock yard for immediate slaughter.

The owner or manager of cattle to enter Kansas, except those brought in for immediate slaughter, from south of the thirty-seventh parallel (north latitude), must show by his own and the affidavits of two reliable, disinterested persons, whose reliability is certified to by the county clerk or a notary public who has personal knowledge of the character of said persons, that the cattle to enter Kansas have been exclusively kept ever since December 1, 1894, north and west of the quarantine line designated by paragraph 1, and that the cattle have not come in contact with Southern cattle or trail made by same since February 1, 1895. Also give number, kind and brands or marks of cattle; and a fee of 2 cents per head will be charged, payable to the agent of the live stock sanitary commission of Kansas, before a permit is issued.

All cattle originating south of the thirty-fourth parallel of north latitude in the state of Texas must be inspected by an authorized agent of this commission, and if said cattle are found to have cattle ticks (*Boophilis Bovis*) they will not be permitted to enter Kansas, except under the provisions of rule 1.

Dr. Pritchard, of Topeka, has been sent to Albuquerque, N. M., and Dr. Freeland, of Marion, to Quanah, Tex., to see that these rules are not violated.

**A Wide-Awake Solicitor.**

J. H. Patton, of Canon City, Texas, has been engaged as solicitor by the popular commission firm, Hopkins, Kiely & Tamm at Kansas City. The *News*, published at Canon City, has the following favorable comment:

Mr. J. H. Patton returned last Friday from Kansas City, where he had been to close a contract with Hopkins, Kiely & Tamm, Live Stock Commission Merchants of that place, to work for them in this country. This is a very strong firm and will, from all accounts, prove themselves satisfactory to all who may have dealings with them. We notice a write up of them in the *Kansas City Packer*, in which they are spoken highly of both as men and dealers. They have made a good selection in securing the services of Mr. Patton, he having been in this country about ten years and among the cattlemen a greater part of the time, will enable him to do good work for his company. He is an all around man and can make himself agreeable in any crowd. We compliment the firm upon their good fortune in securing him, and wish that their business dealings may be pleasant and prosperous.

Susan B. Anthony says the new woman will be lofty. Does this mean that she will look down on her lowly husband?

**THESE NEWSPAPERS**

**ARE IN CLUBBING LIST WITH THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR!**

The following newspapers have signified their acceptance of entering into clubbing arrangements with the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR. Subscriptions sent us through any one of them will be given same credit as if sent directly to the INSPECTOR.

This arrangement is made with a view of furnishing more live stock news to the patrons of these papers at the same or nearly the same as cost of one.

No stockman living in the country where any of the following papers are published should be without his home paper, especially when furnished so cheaply in combination.

Patrons of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR in other states and territories wishing any paper on this list can be supplied by writing to this office:

**CLUBBING LIST.**

- The Weekly*, Yukon, Okla.
- Advocate*, Taloga, "
- Transcript*, Norman, "
- Tribune*, Grand, "
- Republican*, Alva, "
- Democrat*, Norman, "
- Chronicle*, Alva, "
- Leader*, Tecumseh, "
- Pioneer*, Alva, "
- Herald*, Hardesty, "
- Review*, Alva, "
- Coming Events*, Enid, "
- News*, Pond Creek, "
- Representative*, Guthrie, "
- News*, Fairland, "
- South and West*, Beaver, "
- Patriot*, Medford, "
- State Capital*, Guthrie, "
- Republican*, Edmund, "
- Courier*, Ponca, "
- Leader*, Guthrie, "
- Monitor-Press*, Wellington, Kansas.
- Voice*, "
- Star*, "
- Plaindealer*, Preston, "
- Star*, Coldwater, "
- Sentinel*, Winfield, "
- Record*, Mulvane, "
- Monitor*, Santa Fe, "
- Republican*, Council Grove, "
- Bulletin Gazette*, Sterling, "
- Signal*, Greensburg, "
- Industrial Advocate*, Eldorado, "
- Review*, Kiowa, "
- Commoner*, Wichita, "
- Journal*, Ashland, "
- Index*, Medicine Lodge, "
- Panhandle*, Mobeetie, Texas.
- Echo*, Miami, "
- Northwest*, Amarillo, "

NOTE. The INSPECTOR hopes by next issue to obtain exact clubbing rate from each of the above journals and many others not listed at present. When same is known, the combined rate will be given for both papers and kept a standing advertisement in the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

**D. P. MARUM, ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA.

REFERENCES:  
Exchange Bank, Woodward, Okla.,  
Frank P. Morgan, Assistant Live Stock Agent A. T. & S. F. R. R., Woodward, Oklahoma.  
All business will receive prompt attention

**From Old Indiana.**

Hon. D. H. Patton has our thanks for a copy of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, a paper devoted exclusively to live stock interests, and containing the proceedings of the first annual session of the Live Stock Association, held at Woodward, Oklahoma last month. The INSPECTOR is published at Woodward, and is a bright, attractive sheet of sixteen pages.

The *Panhandle* reported the death of Dan Waggoner, of Decatur, in our last issue. Since printing we have learned differently. We received our information from a friend who had just received a letter from the Decatur country stating the facts as printed there. We are glad to state that it was lease lightning, instead of the brimstone kind, which struck the old boy.—*Mobeetie, (Tex.) Panhandle.*

It is very hard for a man in the older states to believe it possible for a man in this country to ride around after a few old cows and in that way get rich, yet a great many of our people are doing that very thing.—*Miami Echo.*

Mr. J. H. Patton returned from Kansas City a few days ago where he went to close a contract with Hopkins, Kiely & Tamm. Having engaged with them to look after their interests in the Amarillo country, he has moved from here to Canyon City.—*Amarillo (Tex.) Northwest.*

J. W. Summers, of Keokuk, Iowa, visited Woodward on the 1st and added his name to the list of subscribers for this journal. Mr. Summers is a wealthy stockman, holding his range and pastures near Byers in Meade county, Kansas, under the management of Wm. Robert.

**KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS**

ARE THE Most Complete and Commodious in the West

And Second Largest in the World! The entire Railroad System of the West and Southwest Centering at Kansas City has Direct rail Connection with these Yards, with Ample Facilities for Receiving and Re-shipping Stock.

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1894.....	1,772,545	2,547,077	589,555	44,237	107,494
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	959,646	2,050,784	387,570		
Sold to Feeders.....	308,181	11,496	69,816		
Sold to Shippers.....	409,965	468,616	45,730		
Total Sold in Kansas City 1894.....	1,677,792	2,530,896	503,116	28,903	

CHARGES—YARDAGE: Cattle, 25 cents per head; Hogs, 8 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head. HAY, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; BRAN, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; CORN, \$1.00 per bushel.

**No Yardage Charged Unless the Stock is Sold or Weighed.**

C. F. MORSE, E. E. RICHARDSON, H. P. CHILD, EUGENE RUSK,  
Gen. Manager, Secy. and Treas. Asst. Gen. Mgr. Gen. Supt.

When You Visit Woodward, Stop at the **CATTLE KING HOTEL.**

GOOD TABLES, CLEAN BEDS AND SPLENDID ACCOMODATIONS.

All the boys stop at the Cattle King. Headquarters for traveling men. **SAMPLE ROOM IN CONNECTION.**

## EDITOR QUINN TAKES A TRIP.

Returning to the Land of Beaver, He Sees Us Thusly.

Editor R. B. Quinn, of the Hardesty Herald, came down to Woodward recently, and after returning home has the following to say concerning his visit:

R. B. Quinn, Frank Davis, W. A. Salter and Albert Raudebaugh visited Woodward this week on land office business—made the trip without accident, but encountered some very disagreeable weather.

Woodward is a lively, business-like place and is—without a doubt—the best and largest town in western Oklahoma. We found Billy Bolton, of the News, busily engaged preparing for the first issue of his live stock journal and elated over the prospects of success in the new venture. Under the able management of Bolton the paper will reach a high standard of excellence and it should be liberally patronized by the stockmen of Oklahoma.

At the land office every possible courtesy was extended to the party by Judge Hammock and Dr. Patton, also C. W. Herod, the efficient clerk of the land office, was liberal with favors to the party. The land business is in good hands—is conducted by men thoroughly competent to fill such places and who now enjoy the full confidence of the people of this land district.

On the return trip, by permission of the custodian, the party camped one night at Camp Supply. This is an abandoned city. Not a blue coat was to be seen, with the exception of a granger boy, who was attired in the cast off clothing of a corporal. It affords every convenience of a modern city—fine buildings; water works, an electric light plant, fine residences, an opera house, fine stables, a hospital, a gymnasium and many other improvements found in a well regulated city, all abandoned and placed in charge of one man—the custodian. There is no way possible for the government to realize 120th part of the cost of construction of this post. It represents a large expenditure, careful planning and liberal provision for the comfort and convenience of the soldiers. Mr. Weiglen, the post sutler, who was doing a profitable business, found himself almost without a customer on the day the Fort was abandoned.

Beaver was slightly wrecked by the storm. The Herald office was slightly damaged and the roof was blown off the residence of the editors of that paper. Other buildings were damaged more or less, but not of sufficient note to permanently mar the beauty of the town. The county officers were occupying the new court house, and the merchants were preparing to concentrate the business houses near the court house location.

Home was the next place. The prettiest view on the trip was from the top of the hill south of town—a well regulated village in the distance; two broad, beautiful valleys coming together, and flowing through each a bright stream of sparkling aqua pura. We found the merchants of Hardesty enjoying a brisk, lively trade, and a good many people in town. The settlers of Beaver county are hardy, honest pioneers and the best class of people under the sun. Some day (when the Rock Island comes) Hardesty will make a great, big, flourishing city and will relieve Woodward from all responsibility of being the best and largest town in western Oklahoma, and pull the county seat of Beaver county nearer the center of the county, where it properly belongs.

First Footpad—Swipes ain't got no honor. Wat yer tink? He held up a old woman an' two kids las' night. I calls dat wussen grave robbin'.

Second Footpad—Da's nothin'. Look at Bloody Mike; he robbed six of the new detectives before midnight.—K. C. World.

## A BROKEN HEART.

The Cowpuncher Died of Grief When His Girl Went Back on Him.

"Our outfit was made up of cowpunchers and a few vaqueros, and we had lots of skirmishes with the sheep herders along the river. We'd wipe 'em off the earth when we got a chance, and they'd lie behind the anthills and prairie dog burrows and pick us off single-handed when they got a chance. But that don't figure either.

"We had a fellow in the outfit named Ebers—Joe Ebers. He was a Mormon from up in Snowflake, Utah. He didn't look like a very sentimental feller, but he was. He got mixed up with a little Mexican girl over at Las Cruces, and after he'd been going with her near on a year, he had all the arrangements made for getting spliced.

"She was an houri; that's what she was; I seen her once when I rode down with Joe to Cruces. Her dad were the Alcalde, Mexican judge and justice, you know, and she—well, she was the prettiest Mexican under 17 I ever rode past without stopping. I didn't blame Joe fer falling in love, not a bit.

"Well, it all went well enough till we got off on that last trip over the Canadian. It was near 100 miles from Cruces, and we didn't see anything of the Rio Grande side of the divide for two months.

"Joe had made all the arrangements for the wedding, and we was going to be back in Cruces by the middle of November, but there came a bad spell of weather, spits of snow down from the hills, and kept us from getting through work till nearly the first of the month. We had drifted a big lot of cattle, and it would take nearly two weeks to brand and run them back to the right side of the divide, so Joe says to the foreman that he couldn't hang fire no longer, and he starts out to ride back and keep his appointment with the senorita. Well, we didn't blame him.

"He starts off, he did, and we never seen nothing more of him for five days. It was bad weather, winter coming on, but he had a good horse, and we never thought no more of it, supposing we'd see him again when we got back into the valley.

"But, bless you, here on the evening of the fifth day, in the midst of a driving snowstorm, here comes Joe riding back into camp. His horse looked like a shadow, well, it would have taken two like it to make a good shadow, and Joe we didn't notice till he got off'n the horse. He rode up by the grub wagon, but he never said a word till he pulled off the saddle. Then he started to hang it over the wagon wheel, but it seemed like he couldn't lift it, and he just sunk on the ground and it on top of him.

"Some of us picked him up, but all he said was: "Boys, it ain't no use; she's shook me!" He never said anything else and next morning we buried him.

"When we got back to Las Cruces we found she'd married the freight agent on the Santa Fe the day he go back to town.—Washington Post.

Every dollar of the ten millions made by the Rothschilds syndicate on the last issue of bonds could have been made by the government if the treasury had been managed with an eye to the interest of the people.

Growers of and Dealers in Cattle, Hogs and Sheep

For best results make your consignments to

**BEN L. WELCH & CO.,**  
COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS,

We furnish market reports by mail or wire on application and give our personal attention to all consignments and sell same for good and satisfactory market prices and remit your proceeds promptly day of sale. We also buy Stocker and Feeding cattle on order and make liberal advances to responsible parties. Refer to: Your Bank, and Bankers of Kansas City.

STOCK YARDS,

Kansas City, Mo.

## Joseph C. McClellan.

The May number of the Oklahoma Magazine has the following to say concerning Joe McClellan our popular district clerk:

Joseph C. McClelland was born in Calloway county, Missouri, September 15, 1856, where he resided on a farm until 1869, when with his parents he removed to Pueblo, Colorado. Here he lived until he became of age. In the year 1878 he removed to Kingman county, Kansas, and in the fall of that year was married to Miss Mary W. Lawson. The offspring of this union was two children, a girl now 15 and a boy now 13. In 1895 he was elected sheriff of Kingman county and was re-elected in 1897. His personal popularity is shown by the fact that he is the only democrat ever elected sheriff in that county, the county giving a usual republican majority of 600 to 800. He was elected a delegate to the last national democratic convention from the Seventh congressional district of Kansas, and was a strong Cleveland man. He came to Oklahoma on the 16th day of September, 1893, at the opening of the Cherokee outlet, and settled at Round Pond on the Rock Island railroad, where he secured, adjoining the town, a valuable claim, which he still owns and upon which he now resides. On the 18th day of August he was appointed clerk of the Fifth Judicial District of the Territory by Judge John L. McAtee. This district embraces Kingfisher, Garfield, Grant, Wood and Woodward counties. It is a large district and entails a vast amount of work upon the clerk, but Mc., as he is familiarly known, is equal to any amount of physical labor. He is robust and powerful in his physical make-up, and the embodiment of good nature—being whole-souled and generous to a fault.

The Cattle King is the popular hostelry in Woodward. See ad. in another column.

## He Was from Oklahoma.

It was at the Kansas City Stock Yards. The commission salesman had turned in their tickets and the office men were figuring up the receipts and recording the results. The stranger who had topped the market in the native yards with three loads of butcher stuff was strolling around in the big front room of the exchange building.

"I'll bet he's a Frenchman," said a hog salesman, as he noted the wiry features of the shipper.

"There's where you're dead wrong. Can't you see he's a Dutch," came from a yard man.

"You fellows make me tired," observed a third party. "If that fellow isn't Irish I never want to sell another hoof."

And thus they wrangled!

Finally a novel test was hit upon to settle the dispute. The stranger was to be invited over to Frank Berry's bar and simultaneously offered wine, beer and whiskey. If he chose the first he was French, the second Dutch and the third Irish.

Two of the party at once went ahead to arrange with the bar-keep while the third had no difficulty in following with the stranger, who was willing to "take something."

Over at Frank's the stranger was suddenly confronted by the three liquids in proper form.

Expectation put warts on its toes to see the result.

With an enviable ease the stranger poured out a glass of whiskey, drank it and immediately swallowed the remaining drinks.

"My God! he's from Oklahoma," was the concerted exclamation of three fainting representatives of the stock yards.

The question of nativity is still a dark, unfathomable mystery.

Cleveland is likely to find that he has kicked over the traces on the financial question.

**ROBT. C. WHITE & CO.,**  
**LIVE STOCK**  
**COMMISSION**  
**MERCHANTS**  
 Kansas City Stock Yards.  
 Market Reports Free  
 Upon Application.  
 REFERENCE: National Bank of  
 Commerce.  
 Consignments and correspond-  
 ence solicited. We engage in no  
 speculations, but devote our time  
 and capital to the interests of our  
 customers.

**CLAY ROBINSON & CO.,**  
**LIVE**  
**STOCK**  
**COMMISSIONS**  
 CHICAGO,  
 ILLINOIS.  
 OMAHA,  
 NEBRASKA.  
 KANSAS CITY,  
 MISSOURI.

**Growth of Grass in Oklahoma.**  
 Cross Resident.  
 As soon as it began to rain Wednes-  
 day all the stock in town was lariat-  
 ed out at once to catch the first blade of  
 grass which had the temerity to stick  
 its head out. In just half an hour the  
 stock laid down satiated. Great coun-  
 try, this, when it rains.

**A Good Hog Yarn.**  
 R. H. Murray, a prominent farmer  
 near Cleo, was up Monday and called  
 at this office. He informed us that his  
 hogs were "hog fat" with nothing to  
 eat but the wild ivy, which grows  
 abundantly in the jacks. This,  
 Murray says, is the best hog feed in  
 the world.—*Alva Republican.*  
 "One man's meat and another man's  
 poison." It was right in the midst of  
 those jacks that J. T. Hawkins re-  
 ceived the dose of poison from the ivy  
 vine which is making Murray's winter  
 meat. Strange, isn't it?—*Preston*  
*(Kan.) Plaindealer.*

The Chandler *Publicist* says: "Adolph  
 Bullfrog, Coon Skin, Tom Buffalo  
 Horn, Papa-How, Noka-Silla, Billy  
 Hide, Me-o-to-ich and Chinnie are a  
 few of the native sons who were up  
 before the district court last week."

**The Fort Supply Reservation.**

**Secretary Hoke Smith Orders the Sale  
 Deferred Until Congress Takes  
 Some Action in the Matter.**

Last winter the people of western  
 Oklahoma petitioned the legislature to  
 pass a memorial to congress asking  
 that this beautiful reservation be do-  
 nated to the territory of Oklahoma for  
 territorial purposes. The legislature  
 passed a resolution asking congress  
 and passed a law locating said home  
 at Fort Supply as soon as the title  
 would be in the Territory.

Both actions were too late for con-  
 gress to act upon during the last ses-  
 sion.

So that the work performed would  
 not be lost, the Hon. Thos. J. Lowe  
 personally interested himself in the  
 matter with the following results:

Department of the Interior,  
 Washington, May 4, '95.  
 Hon. Thomas J. Lowe,  
 Secretary of Oklahoma.

SIR: Referring to your recent let-  
 ters, inclosing bill passed by the last  
 legislative assembly of Oklahoma, and  
 requesting that the disposal of the Ft.  
 Supply reservation be delayed until  
 the meeting of the next congress, you  
 are advised that the commissioner of  
 the general land office has been this  
 day directed to take no action looking  
 to the disposal of the lands in said re-  
 servation until further advised by the  
 department. Said action has been  
 taken in order to afford the territory  
 of Oklahoma the opportunity to secure  
 a donation of the lands from congress  
 for the purposes indicated in the afore-  
 said bill. Very respectfully,  
 HOKE SMITH, Secretary.

Senator Ray, Representative Brad-  
 field and D. P. Marum were zealous  
 workers in securing the above action  
 of the Secretary of the Interior, as  
 also the law passed, and deserve much  
 of the credit therefor.

**A Question for Goldbugs.**

There is one point the goldbugs re-  
 fuse to discuss and it is a very impor-  
 tant one.

They talk in a glib way about a  
 "sound" currency and "honest"  
 money, but such glibness is vague.

The point we want to get at is this:  
 In 1873, the gold dollar, although it  
 was at a premium over greenbacks,  
 would purchase only half the amount  
 of commodities it will buy in 1895.  
 Was it, therefore, a dishonest dollar?  
 An ounce of silver bullion would buy  
 ten pounds of cotton or a bushel of  
 wheat in 1873, and it will buy the  
 same amount now. Is it, therefore, a  
 debased metal?

Why has the purchasing power of  
 silver remained so nearly level, while  
 the purchasing power of gold has  
 nearly trebled?

If the gold dollar is an honest dollar  
 today was it an honest dollar in 1873?  
 If it was an honest dollar in 1873—and  
 it must have been, for it contained the  
 same number of grains then that it  
 now contains—then the gold dollar of  
 1895 must be a dishonest dollar!

How about this? Will those who  
 talk about "honest" money so glibly  
 please rise and clear away the mys-  
 tery?—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The Cincinnati *Tribune* says Mr.  
 Cleveland rather acts like a gentleman  
 who is about to touch us for another  
 loan.

**Charges, Dockage, etc., at the St. Louis  
 Union Stock Yards.**

Diseased animals, including lump-  
 jaw cattle and diseased meats, are  
 condemned. Sales, unless otherwise  
 stated, per 100 lbs live weight. Dead  
 hogs, 100 lbs and over, one-half cent  
 per lb, and less than 100 lbs of no  
 value. Broken-ribbed and bruised  
 cattle sell on their merits. Public in-  
 spectors dock pregnant sows 40 lbs  
 and stags altered boars 80 lbs. Yard-  
 age: Cattle, 25c; calves, 10c; hogs,  
 8c; sheep, 5c per head. Feed: Corn,  
 \$1 per bushel; hay, timothy, \$30 per  
 ton; prairie, \$20 per ton. Commis-  
 sions: Six dollars car-load for single-  
 deck car-loads of hogs and sheep, and  
 \$10 car-load for double-deck car-loads  
 of the same. Fifty cents per head for  
 cattle of all ages, veal calves in less  
 than car-lots not less than 25c a head.  
 Mixed car-loads of stock, 50c per head  
 of cattle, 25c per head for calves and  
 10c for hogs and sheep. Thirty head  
 and over of hogs and sheep arriving  
 at these yards in a single car to con-  
 stitute one car-load to be charged \$6  
 per car, less than car-load lots, 50c  
 head for cattle, 25 a head for calves.  
 Public inspections of hogs 15c per  
 car.

**Meal-Fed Cattle Scarce.**

Waco, Tex., May 9.—The last meal-  
 fed cattle in this section were shipped  
 to Chicago yesterday via the Cotton  
 Belt by J. B. Tucker of Kansas City.

The train consisted of ten cars.  
 This shipment, cattlemen say, takes  
 all the meal-fed cattle out of the vi-  
 cinity of Waco. In addition, entire  
 central Texas is short, the shipments  
 this year because of the excellent  
 state of the cattle market in the north-  
 ern centers being unusually large and  
 rapid.

The mule seemed pensive, even  
 sad, as if by conscience pricked; but  
 when they came to share his woes, he  
 raised objections—kicked. The cat  
 came up to sympathize, with mew and  
 gentle purr, alas! she got within his  
 reach—fiddle strings and fur. The  
 dog, in pity, neared him, to alleviate  
 his air, he tried to pass around him  
 once, but—sausage meat and hair.  
 And John, the honest farmer boy who  
 had the beast in charge, tried reck-  
 lessly to harness him—his funeral was  
 large. Oh, trifling were the causes  
 which his flexible legs unfurled, and  
 many were the quadrupeds who sought  
 another world. He never did a decent  
 thing, he was'n't worth a ducat; he  
 kicked and kicked until he died, and  
 then he kicked the bucket.—*Gimlet.*

The following from the Miami,  
 (Texas) *Echo* should be read by every  
 Texan: The Texas Real Estate Ex-  
 change is organizing a common sense  
 boom for this country and does not  
 draw on the property owners for as-  
 sistance. It asks the people to buy  
 its paper, *Texas Resources*, for \$1.00 a  
 year and gives in return \$10 worth of  
 business information in every issue,  
 besides 75 cents worth of advertising  
 space for your town and county as a  
 premium for each subscriber. Jno. O.  
 B. Street is travelling agent and cor-  
 respondent. List your property for  
 sale with him and it will be advertised  
 and placed in the hands of hundreds  
 of organized commission men through-  
 out the United States.

**POINTS OF A HORSE.**

**The Eye and the Head Usually Show the  
 Animal's Nature.**

Henry Childs Merwin has a paper in  
 the March Century on "The Horse  
 Market," from which the following is  
 extracted:

And this brings us to consider what  
 are the marks of a good, serviceable  
 horse, such as most people want to buy.  
 The chief points are the eye and head;  
 for, whether on the score of safety or  
 of pleasure in ownership, the essential  
 thing is to have a horse that is intelli-  
 gent and gentle, or one that is intelli-  
 gent and vicious, rather than stupid,  
 for stupid horses are the most danger-  
 ous of all. Every horse shows his char-  
 acter in his head, and chiefly in the  
 eye, just as certainly as a man shows  
 his character in his face; although, as  
 in the case of men, it is not always  
 easy to read what is written in the  
 equine features. But as to horses of  
 positive character, positively good or  
 positively bad, there need be no mis-  
 take. I once bought a mare of a deal-  
 er, for a woman's use, without even  
 taking her out of the stable. She  
 seemed to be sound, and I felt sure  
 from her eye that she was unusually  
 gentle and safe, and so she proved to  
 be. On the other hand, out of six or  
 eight horses shown to me at a sale sta-  
 ble on another occasion, I rejected one  
 —the best in the lot otherwise—be-  
 cause his eye, though not absolutely  
 bad, was such as to arouse suspicion;  
 and the owner afterward admitted to  
 me that the animal was different from  
 the rest in being a little "mean."

I mention these instances to show  
 that any person of average intelligence  
 can learn, by taking pains, to read the  
 equine character. Horse-dealers and  
 trainers seldom make a study of this  
 matter, because they do not care about  
 it. What you should look for is a  
 large, clear, luminous eye; what you  
 should distrust is a small eye, a pro-  
 truding eye, a sunken eye, an eye that  
 shows the white, glancing backward,  
 which indicates bad temper; and above  
 all, a glassy, tremulous eye, which in-  
 dicates stupidity. It is hard to de-  
 scribe, but easily recognized. There  
 should be a considerable space between  
 the eyes. The ears and the carriage of  
 them are hardly less significant. Well-  
 cut ears that move continually with a  
 general tendency to be pricked forward  
 indicate a good and lively disposition.  
 Large ears, if well shaped, are better  
 than very small or "mouse" ears. Lop  
 ears, coarse ears, ears planted either  
 very far apart or very close together,  
 are to be viewed with great distrust.

Next in importance to the head come  
 the feet. They should be of medium  
 size, neither steep like a mule's, nor  
 flat, but sloping at a medium angle.  
 The best feet are "cup-shaped," that is,  
 so formed that when you pick them up  
 they will hold water.

As to the other points of a horse, I  
 shall not attempt to go into details,  
 because I fear that they would convey  
 information only to those who do not  
 need it. But this may be said gener-  
 ally by way of advice: Avoid a long-  
 backed or thin-waisted, still more a  
 long-legged, horse. Look for a com-  
 pact, rather low-standing beast, with a  
 good head, good eyes and well-shaped  
 ears, and you cannot go far wrong.

**A Hint from the Arabs.**

It is said that the Arabs have two  
 methods of estimating what will be  
 the height of horses. By the first a  
 cord is stretched from the nostril over  
 the ears and down along the neck;  
 this distance is compared with that  
 from the withers to the feet. The colt  
 will grow as much taller as the first  
 distance exceeds the second. By the  
 other method the distance between  
 the knee and the withers is compared  
 with that from the knee to the cor-  
 net. If it had reached the proportion  
 of two to one the horse will grow no  
 taller.

## TAKE YOUR PICK!

## Comments, Squibs and Sparklers Concerning the Live Stock Inspector.

It has been said that the average editor welcomes a new arrival in the journalistic family about as the country preacher does the tenth or twelfth pledge of affection from his wife.

"Who in thunder is going to support it?"

This may or may not have been uttered upon the arrival of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR at the sanctums of several hundreds of exchanges. But whatever may have been said, it is an assured fact that the INSPECTOR occupies a field peculiarly its own, embracing very largely a territory within the triangle formed by lines drawn between Kansas City, Denver and Fort Worth. It will especially represent the stock interests of its section. It will also substantially serve as a live stock supplement the news columns of its clubbing exchanges, in furnishing matter of interest particularly adapted to the stockmen in the counties where such county papers are being published.

It is with pleasure the INSPECTOR notes the favorable reception given it by these co-workers in the vineyard. And it sincerely trusts that the live stock interests in each of the counties wherein is published one or more of its clubbing exchanges may be materially developed and permanently benefited by such arrangement.

Elsewhere the INSPECTOR publishes a list of these newspapers and assures its patrons of its most hearty co-operation with every journal therein named. It also calls attention to the fact that the list is only partially complete and hopes by its next issue to add a large number of equally substantial and meritorious publications to this list.

Anent the reception of the INSPECTOR by the press generally with pardonable pride it reproduces the following:

The LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR is the name of a new paper from Oklahoma. Will E. Bolton, of Woodward, is the editor, and judging from Vol. 1, No. 1, he will make a good one.—Chicago Daily Drover's Journal.

Bro. Bolton's LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR is out, and is a neat paper, indeed, and deserves to be liberally supported by the stockmen of Oklahoma.—Woodward Jeffersonian.

Vol. 1, No. 1, of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, published at Woodward by Will E. Bolton, has been received. Like every paper gotten out by Bro. Bolton, it is a hummer. Every stock raiser in the territory should subscribe for this excellent journal.—Yukon Weekly.

The Leader is in receipt of the initial number of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR published at Woodward, Oklahoma, by Will E. Bolton. It is a sixteen-page paper, neatly printed and brimful of matter interesting to territorial cattlemen. The INSPECTOR is bound to succeed.—Guthrie Daily Leader.

The first issue of Will E. Bolton's LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR reaches us this week, and the brands and advertisements carry us back to the palmy days of the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association, when we were local on the Arkansas City Traveler. The IN-

PECTOR is pretty as a spotted pup, as full of juice as a wine sap. No person interested in cattle, hogs or sheep can afford to be without it. It will be furnished with the Resident for \$1 per year cash for both papers.—Cross Resident.

Billy Bolton's new paper, published at Woodward, the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, comes to our table this week full of interesting news to stock growers. The journal is a credit to the publisher as well as to the interests it represents. Success to it.—Alva Chronicle.

Will E. Bolton's LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR is out and a dandy it is. It is just the paper for that stock country and Woodward ought to give it a good support. Will Bolton will make a go of it, if it be in the book.—Alva Republican.

We have received Vol. 1, No. 1, of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, issued at Woodward, Oklahoma, by W. E. Bolton. The first issue is a reflex of the indomitable will and talent of that remarkable hustler, Editor Bolton. It is a paper that should be in the den of every stockman in the west. Subscriptions will be received at this office.—Preston (Kan) Plaindealer.

We welcome the STOCK INSPECTOR published at Woodward, Oklahoma, to our exchange table. It is a long felt need, and Oklahoma and surrounding counties should feel proud of the enterprise. The INSPECTOR is strictly a stock journal and all cattle men should especially be interested in its welfare and patronize it extensively. Bolton is a thorough journalist and up-to-date rustler. He could get up a newsy paper on the "Sahara Desert."—Texas (Mobeetic) Panhandle.

The first issue of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, Will E. Bolton's new venture, is before us. Bro. Bolton has gotten up an excellent initial number and is capable of making each succeeding issue just as valuable to the live stock interests. We believe he has a legitimate field for his publication and hope to see him make a great success of it.—Wellington, (Kan) Daily Mail.

The first copy of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, published by Will E. Bolton at Woodward, is before us and appears to be the best in its line for our stockmen.—Miami, (Texas), Echo.

Vol. 1, No. 1, of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, published at Woodward by W. E. Bolton, is on our table. It is a 12x14, 64 column journal, full of important news of the cattle industry; and well patronized by Kansas City and Chicago commission firms. The journal is a beauty, and reflects credit upon its wide-awake founder. We wish it abundant success, and predict that the INSPECTOR will be in the first ranks of its kind in the west.—Greensburg, (Kan.) Times.

Vol. 1, No. 1, of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR published at Woodward, Okla., by Will E. Bolton, of the Woodward News, has reached our desk. It is brimful of good tidings, and every stockman should send a \$ for a year's subscription.—Enid Coming Events.

The first issue of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, published at Woodward, Okla., by Will E. Bolton, is at hand and is a model publication in the field which it is intended to cover.—South Haven, (Kan) New Era.

We are in receipt of Vol. 1, No. 1, of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, published by Will E. Bolton at Woodward, Okla. This is a sixteen page journal and full of interest. It has a liberal patronage from the stockmen of the southwest and we predict for it a long and successful life.—Beaver Herald.

We have received Vol. 1, No. 1, of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR published at Woodward, Okla., by W. E. Bolton. It is devoted exclusively to live stock interests, and as far as we know, is the only live stock journal published in Oklahoma. It is in book form and covers 16 pages, published monthly at \$1.00 per year. Every stockman in this section should have it.—Coldwater (Kan) Star.

Volume 1, Number 1 of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR came to our table this week. It is published by Will E. Bolton at Woodward, Okla., and bears the mark of his genius and unstinted energy. It is a 16-page monthly, devoted to the live stock interests of Kansas, Colorado, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas. We find this paper loaded with items of interest to stockmen in this district and is just what they want and have been waiting for some time. We hope and expect success for this publication.—Winfield (Kan) Sentinel.

Will E. Bolton has started the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR at Woodward, a journal devoted to the live stock interests of Oklahoma and western Kansas. It is a handsome publication and starts out with an "I've-come-to-stay" that looks like business.—Wellington (Kan) Monitor-Press.

Will Bolton has launched a new journalistic venture at Woodward, Oklahoma, the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR a sixteen page paper for stockmen. It is a creditable journal and deserves success.—Eureka (Kan) Messenger.

The LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR published at Woodward, comes to our desk this week, being Vol. 1, No. 1. It is devoted exclusively to the live stock interests of Oklahoma and the west and should be in the hands of every stockman in the territory. If we are to judge by the first number it will be a successful journal.—Pond Creek News.

The LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR is a new candidate for favor among the farmers and stockmen. It is devoted exclusively to live stock interests, and the first number presents a very creditable appearance. It is published monthly at Woodward, Okla. The price is \$1 per year, it will be clubbed with the Record at \$1.25 for both.—Mulvane (Kan) Record.

The LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR is the title of a new publication from Woodward, Okla., by Will E. Bolton. It is the official organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock association, and is devoted exclusively to live stock interests. The Journal wishes the new venture unbounded success, and with such a hustler at the helm as Bolton it can have no other future.—Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

Last week the rustling Will E. Bolton, editor of the Woodward News, launched a new enterprise. It was a live stock magazine publication, LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR. It is the intention of the Representative to club with the INSPECTOR, but as some uncircumcised rooster took our copy before we were

through with it, we can't quote rates. Will try to do so later.—The Oklahoma Representative.

Will E. Bolton, publisher of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR at Woodward, Okla., called on the Packer yesterday. Mr. Bolton has just issued Vol. 1, No. 1 of his paper, which is published in the heart of a cattle growing country, and is the official organ of the Live Stock association. The INSPECTOR is a neat well edited, newsy paper and has a bright future before it.—Kansas City Packer.

Billy Bolton's LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR came to us this week. It is a credit to Mr. Bolton for the editorial and W. E. Younger for the mechanical parts thereof. The town of Woodward should surely appreciate this effort of Bro. Bolton's. It is devoted exclusively to the live stock interests of western Oklahoma and northern Texas. Anyone wanting the INSPECTOR for one year can get it by subscribing to the Advocate and paying us 20 cents.—Taloga Advocate.

The LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR is the name of a new paper started at Woodward, Okla., and devoted exclusively to the live stock interests of the southwest. Its subscription price is \$1.00 per year; it starts out with a nice advertising patronage and no doubt will prove a big success.—Santa Fe (Kan) Monitor.

The LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, published at Woodward, Okla., is on our table. It is a neat sheet and should be in the hands of every stockman. We gladly place it on our exchange list.—Fairland, Ind. Ty. News.

We have received No. 1 of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR published at Woodward, Oklahoma. It is a decided credit to that section of country and we predict for it a deserved grand success.—Council Grove (Kan) Republican.

The LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR is the name of an up to date publication, devoted to the live stock interests of Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Indian Territory and Texas. It is published at Woodward, Oklahoma, by Will E. Bolton, the heavy-weight newspaper man, who has been the life and enthusiasm of editorial excursions and good feeding for many successive seasons on the range of Kansas. He is one of the few newspaper men who get fat and sassy in spite of the contraction of the currency—nevertheless he is a strong silver man. The paper contains 16 pages of good reading matter, covering the proceedings of stock-raisers' associations, markets, breezy notes of interest to stockmen, discussion of the money question from an independent American standpoint, and news from the ranch to the packing house—in short, the INSPECTOR covers the field. The price is \$1.00 per year, but we have made arrangements whereby we can furnish it with the Advocate, both papers one year for only \$1.25.—Industrial (Kan) Advocate.

The Voice was in receipt a few days ago of the initial number of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, published at Woodward, Okla. We laid it down, expecting to give it a more critical examination, but some one got it before it we did and we have not seen it since. It presented a splendid superficial appearance and will, no doubt, take front rank among the live stock papers

of the west. Billy Bolton never does things by halves. It will be issued monthly at \$1.00 per year. Every stockman in this section of the west should subscribe for it. He will get his value returned many fold. We will supply it clubbed with the Voice at \$1.20 per year.—Wellington Voice.

The first issue of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, a 16 page monthly journal devoted exclusively to live stock interests and published at Woodward, Oklahoma, by that veteran and invincible newspaper man, Will E. Bolton, reached our table last week, and we are ready to pronounce it a "daisy"—a neat, clean, bright, newsy publication that would be a credit to a much larger city than Woodward—while in point of interest and practical value to the stockmen of this part of the country it is decidedly the peer of all stock journals. It is chock full of reliable information of a character most interesting to stockmen, and starts out with a very fair advertising patronage. Billy Bolton and his INSPECTOR have our best wishes for future prosperity and Oklahoma stockmen are to be congratulated upon having secured so able and creditable a representative of their interests as this journal promises to be.—Beaver South and West.

We have received Vol. 1, No. 1 of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR published at Woodward, Okla., by Will E. Bolton. It is neat, stylish and chock full of the very information wanted by the people of western Oklahoma. Every man who has a calf to sell or who wants to buy a herd of cattle should have the INSPECTOR. It will tell you when to buy and when to sell and whom to sell to. In fact, it promises to be the stockman's encyclopedia. Mr. Bolton deserves great credit for this enterprise and should have the undivided support of every stockman, especially in western Oklahoma.—Day County Tribune.

We are in receipt of the first number of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, the organ of the Oklahoma live stock association, published at Woodward, Oklahoma by W. E. Bolton. The INSPECTOR is a sixteen page monthly and is devoted exclusively to the stock interests of this section of the country.—Canadian (Texas) Record.

Will Bolton's LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, published at Woodward, is a daring venture. To those who understand the tribulations of publications and know an exceptionally excellent paper when they see it, the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR is a marvel. It is printed in splendid typographical taste, is brimful of news and information of value to the cattle interests and stands, if its standard is to be taken with its first two numbers, right up beside the oldest and best live stock journals of the country. The cattle interests should see to it that it has a long and prosperous life.—Wichita Daily Eagle.

The LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, published at Woodward, reached our table last week. It is a daisy in print, makeup and contents. The INSPECTOR fills a "long felt want" in western Oklahoma; and the wanting are fortunate in securing the versatile Bolton to fill the demand. He can tell what a round steak is from the calf to the fable. The INSPECTOR should be taken by every stock breeder in Oklahoma and western Kansas, each

issue being well worth to him the subscription price, \$1, for a year. We congratulate Bro. Bolton on his newborn cowboy, and hope he may live to ride the fleetest broncho and lasso the craziest steer that ever broke from a herd.—Medford Patriot.

We have received the initial number of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR. The new paper is devoted exclusively to live stock interests, and will fill a long felt want for the stockmen of Oklahoma, Colorado and Texas. It is hardly necessary for us to say the paper will prove a grand success, as Bro. Bolton is a newspaper man.—Kiowa Review.

We are in receipt of Vol. 1, No. 1 of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, published at Woodward, Okla. It is a four column, 16-page paper, devoted exclusively to the live stock interests of Kansas, Indian Territory, Colorado and Texas and endorsed by the Oklahoma Live Stock association. The tabulated market furnished in its columns is worth the subscription price for a year. Its columns are filled with valuable suggestions concerning the feed and care of stock, and other matter of interest to all stock raisers. It also contains many illustrations. The yearly subscription rate for the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR is one dollar a year. Clubbing rates with the Commoner \$1.20 a year.—Wichita Commoner.

The first issue of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR is on our Ex table. It is devoted exclusively to the stock interests, and is a bright, interesting journal. Being the first paper of the kind in this part of the west and an able exponent of a great industry, it merits liberal patronage at the hands of the stockmen.—Hardesty Herald.

That Woodward means to become a live stock center is evidenced by the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, which is just out. It is full of live stock news.—Daily State Capital.

The first issue of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR edited and published at Woodward, Okla., is before us. It is a neat, 16-page journal, devoted exclusively to the live stock interests of the country and is the organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association, and we hope its founder may always be as big in purge as he is in person.—Edmund Republican.

The LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR is issued from Woodward, Okla., and it is a splendid publication. It is devoted entirely to the live stock industry.—Norman Transcript.

The LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, official organ of the Live Stock Association at Oklahoma, was issued in initial number last week at Woodward, Okla. Mr. Bolton is an active worker, an able writer, and will be of great assistance to the stockmen by disseminating valuable information through the paper. The LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR ought to be well patronized by the stock raisers of the west.—Ponca Courier.

When the Armour Packing Company reported a net loss of a little over 17 cents on each head of cattle killed by them, they evidently proceeded on the old woman's theory of raising a family who "would be a very heavy expense were there not so many of 'em."

G. H. PIERSON, Cattle Salesman.  
JOHN W. NORTHERN, Order Buyer.

W. E. PIERSON, Hog Salesman.  
COL. JAKE YOUNG, Sheep Salesman.  
H. S. COOK, Yardman.

JAMES WHITE, Office.  
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## The Largest Live Stock Market in the World

The center of the business system, from which the food products and manufactures of every department of the live stock industry is distributed from.

Accommodating Capacity, 50,000 Cattle, 200,000 Hogs, 30,000 Sheep, 5,000 Horses.

The entire railway system of Middle and Western America centers here, rendering the Union Stock Yards the most accessible point in the country. The capacity of the yards, the facilities for unloading, feeding and re-shipping are unlimited. Packing houses located here, together with a large bank, capital and some one hundred different commission firms, who have had years of experience in the business; also an army of Eastern buyers insures this the best market in the whole country. THIS IS STRICTLY A CASH MARKET. Each shipper or owner is furnished with a separate yard or pen for the safe keeping, feeding and watering of his stock, with but one change of yardage during the entire time his stock remains on the market. Buyers from all parts of the country are continually in this market for the purchase of stock-cattle, stock-hogs and sheep.

## The Greatest Horse Market IN AMERICA.

### The Dexter Park Horse Exchange.

With its dome lighted amphitheatre, with a tunneled driveway through the center an eighth of a mile long, and a seating capacity of 6,000 people, is the greatest horse show arena in the country for the sale or exhibition of "trappy" turnouts, coachers, fine drivers or speedy horses. Besides this, there are daily auction sales established here, which is claiming the attention of buyers and sellers from all parts of the country. This is the best point in the West for the sale of blooded stock. To the stock growers and shippers of TEXAS, KANSAS and the WESTERN TERRITORIES, you are invited to continue with us by billing your stock through to the active and quick market of Chicago.

N. THAYER, President. JOHN B. SHERMAN, Vice-Pres. Gen. Mgr. E. J. MARTYN, 2nd Vice Pres.  
J. C. DENISON, Sec'y and Treas. JAS. H. ASHBY, Gen. Supt.

R. N. TOMLINSON. J. P. BOWLES. H. S. TOMLINSON

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We make a specialty of placing feeding cattle. Write us.  
REFERENCES: National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City; Kansas City State Bank, Kansas City, and Business Men of Kansas City.

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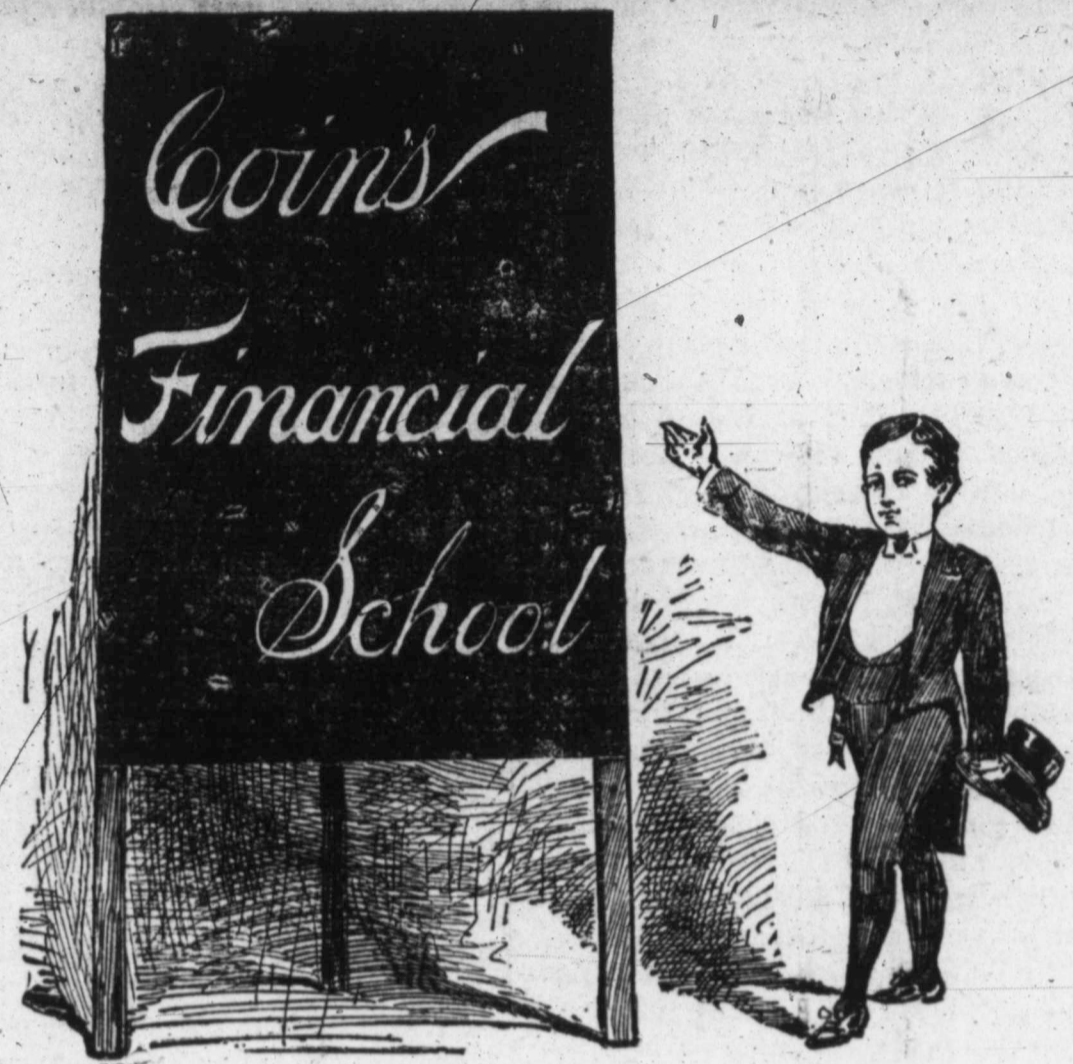
Are doing a GENERAL YARD BUSINESS. Ample accommodation for cattle and sheep. This company's yards have direct connection with all railroads running into Hutchinson—five roads.

SPECIAL CARE GIVEN STOCK IN TRANSIT.

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THOUSANDS ARE THANKFUL  
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## St. Louis Union Stock Yards

Offers the best market in the country for

# BUTCHER CATTLE.

A large Abattoir has been established at these Yards for the use of City Butchers, and they want cattle and are willing to pay up for them. Try the market and convince yourself of this statement.

A list of reliable Commission Firms will be furnished promptly on application. Address

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THOS. BURTON, President. HERBERT M. THORP, Secy. and Treas.  
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## THE Northwestern Live Stock Commission Company,

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Personal and prompt attention given to all consignments.

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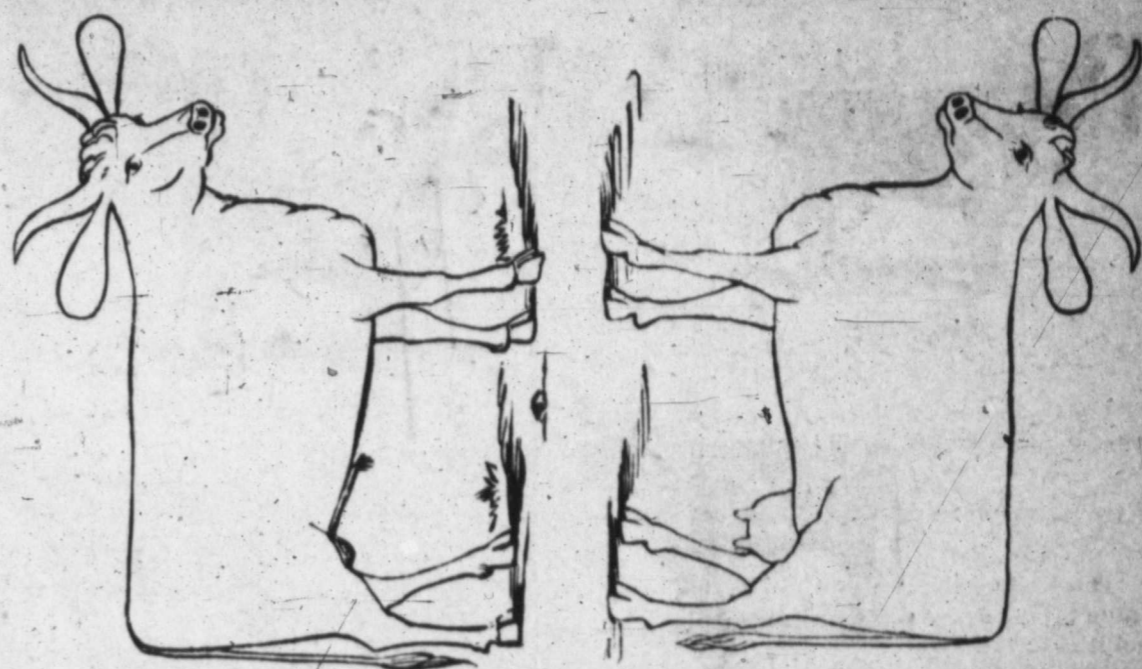
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OFFICERS OR MANAGER.....

FOREMAN.....

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.....

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CATTLE BRAND.....

OTHER BRANDS.....

HORSE BRAND.....

OTHER BRANDS.....

PAPER TO.....

ORDERED BY..... Rate, \$.....

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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.

MOORE & CHAPMAN.

P. O. address, Richmond, Oklahoma. Range on South Canadian river, in Woodward and D counties.

C. T. HERRING.

Post-office address Vernon, Texas, and Englewood, Kansas. Principal range in Kiowa and Comanche Reservations; also in Woodward county, on head of Buffalo creek. Other brands are as follows:

On left side. Other brands are:

**AR WH ROL AH**

On left side.

HORSE BRANDS:

On left shoulder.

On jaw.

Any place on left side.

**HS SS** On left loin and

**LI** On left shoulder, and

**♣** On left hip or thigh, also,

**H-S, CTH, DCM, S** Crossed by bar, left side.

**♣** left loin.

W. E. ARNOLD,

P. O. Address, Woodward, Oklahoma.

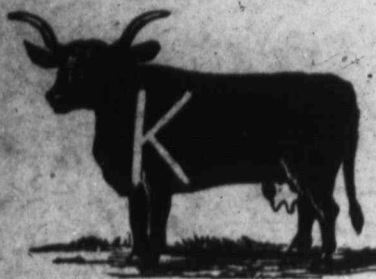
Mark, underslope the right and crop the left ear.

Other brands, **E** on left side; **♣** on left hip, and **3** on left thigh.

Horse brands same as **E** brands above.

Range: On Sleeping Bear creep, 22 miles northeast of Woodward.

WEBB & JONES.



On left shoulder.

P. O. address, Wichita Falls and Belleview, Texas. Range on Cimaron river, in Woodward and Woods counties, Okla.

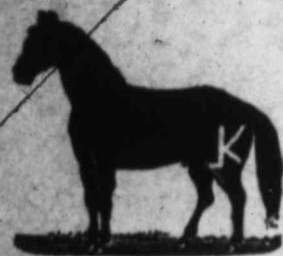


On right side.



On left side.

HORSE BRANDS:



On left thigh.



On left thigh.

BEN GHOLSTON.



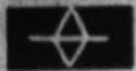
P. O. address, Woodward, Oklahoma. Range on North Canadian river, near Woodward.

Other bands: [Cross symbol] [I symbol] [Cross symbol]

scattered on animal.



On either side.



Anywhere on animal.

HORSE BRANDS:

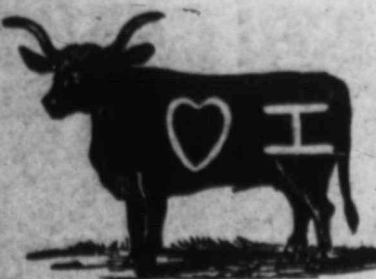


Range same as above



Either side, on rump.

S. B. JONES.



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

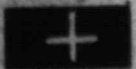
Other brands are:



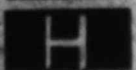
On either side; also



On left shoulder and

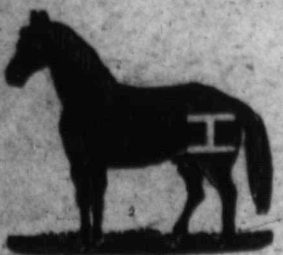


On left side and



On left hip.

HORSE BRANDS:



Also heart on left hip

Range, same as above.

L. F. WILSON.

P. O. Address, Kansas City, Mo. T. J. CHENOWETH, Foreman. P. O. Address, Ioland, Okla.



Range on South Canadian in Day Co., forty miles south of Woodward.

ALSO:



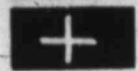
Other brands are:



On right side.



On right side.



On right side.

HORSE BRANDS:



Or 'E' on left hip.

Range, same as above.

IVES & DOYLE.

P. DOYLE, Manager. DICK BARTON, Foreman.



P. O. Address, Higgins Texas. Range, on Wolf Creek. Mark, under bit in both ears.

Other brands:



On both sides and



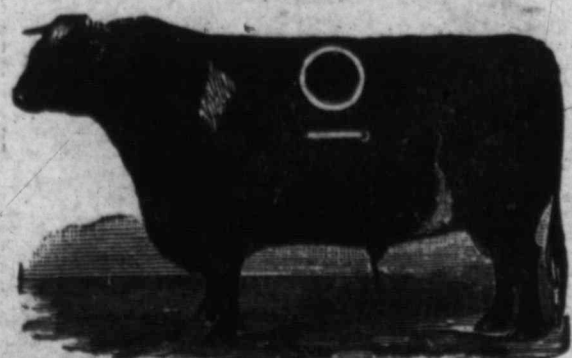
HORSE BRANDS:



Range, same as above.

MUN BAKER.

P. O. Address, Woodward, Oklahoma.



On left shoulder, side or thigh. Marks, underbit in each ear. Range, 2 1/2 miles northwest of Woodward.

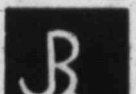
HUDSON & TANDY.



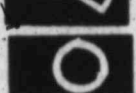
P. O. Address, Woodward, Oklahoma. Range, ten miles north and east of Woodward.



Other brands:



On side and short bar near it on thigh.



On left loin.



On left side.



On left hip and short bar on left thigh near it.



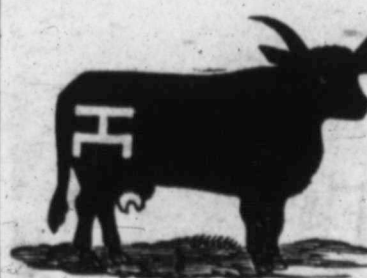
On the side and short bar near it on thigh.

HORSE BRANDS:

Bar Z on left shoulder, or NIK on right hip.

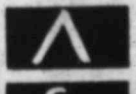
Range, same as above.

PRYOR, HUME & CO. W. E. DANIELS, Manager.

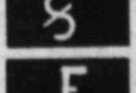


P. O. Address, Whitehead, Okla. Range on Wolf and Beaver rivers west of Fort Supply.

Other brands:



On right side near back bone.



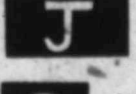
On left side.



On left side.



Either hip.



On left loin.



On left side and [Circle symbol] On left thigh.



Left side.



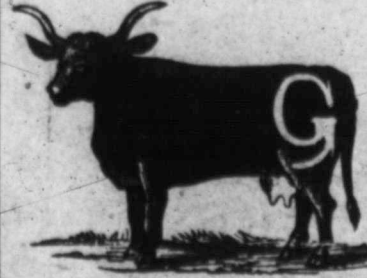
Left side.

HORSE BRAND:



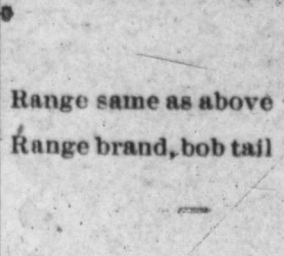
Range same as above

T. B. H. GREEN.



P. O. address, Woodward, Oklahoma. Range on North Canadian river, 30 miles south-east of Woodward.

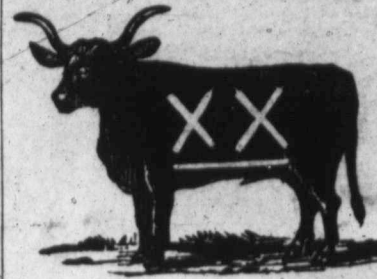
HORSE BRAND:



Range same as above

Range brand, bob tail

W. P. WRIGHT.



P. O. Address, Woodward, Okla. Range, on North Canadian, ten miles north of Woodward.



Also

Other brands:



On left side.

Cows are branded



on left thigh.

HORSE BRAND:

Same as main brand of cattle. Range, same as above.

A. H. TANDY.



P. O. Address, Haskell City, Texas. Range, ten miles north and east of Woodward.

Brand of horses same on horses as above. Range, same as above.

S. C. WANE.



Post-office Address, Richmond, Oklahoma. Mark, slit in left ear. Range on Deep Creek.

Horse brand same as above, also same range.

Cattle for Sale.

Anyone wishing to buy 3 and 4 year old steers should see mine. Have about 500 good 3 year olds, and 250 head of 4 year olds and up, steers in prime condition ready for feeding for market. All are good Panhandle cattle of average weights. Very cheap at \$25 per head. They may be seen fifteen miles northwest of Woodward. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to us at Woodward, Oklahoma. CARTER BROTHERS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

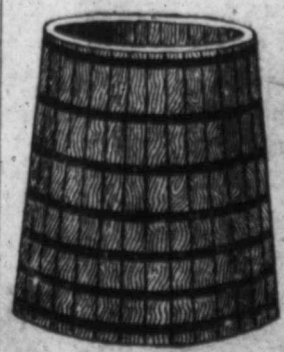
CHAMPION.



A primè foal getter, weight 1900 pounds, 17 hands high, good flat bone, good feet and clean limbs. Sired by "English Champion," No. 3075, Vol. 5, Eng. Shire Stud Book. His dam was 15-16 bred.

Will sell cheap or will trade for cattle. For further particulars call at this office or address JAMES EVANS, Haviland, Kas.

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