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THE OKLAHOMA LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

Importance of the Organization—Membership Invited.

The Oklahoma Live Stock Association is an organization of stockmen who meet semi-annually to confer with each other and promote the general good of the great industry they represent.

Years prior to the "opening" of any part of the Territory now embraced within the limits of Oklahoma, the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association flourished and protected the interests of its membership. Those were the halcyon days of stock raising. Markets were high, grass was abundant and cheap, taxes were *nil*, and the cattle king, booted and spurred drew from every source a shining current of revenue. But this could not last and when the proclamation opening the broad ranges to settlement invited the nestor to till the soil, the cattlemag was forced out of the fertile valleys of eastern Oklahoma to the salt plains, sand dunes and canons of the western coun-

ties, which nature had provided for just such a contingency. Here the plow could not successfully follow and the catteman, the only tenant who could make use of the semi-arid lands, high altitudes and steep hillsides, has made his home undisturbed by fear of rivalry which may deprive him of his range.

Along the valleys where irrigation farming can be used, the stock man raises his feed and "roughs" through the short winters the cattle which before the "opening" pawed the snow from the buffalo grass or became the easy prey of wolves.

This condition of affairs naturally demanded an assimilation of interests and almost without plan or policy, the men who were grazing cattle met in an informal manner from time to time and by "shelling out" on the subscription plan, protected their common interests as best they might.

Gradually from this chaotic method order has grown, until today, the Oklahoma Live Stock Association exists in fact and has as an organization

made its influence felt in securing results sought for.

That the organization is as yet imperfectly formed is not denied. It has had to contend with various questions which have sapped its interests and threatened its annihilation. But through it all, it has been productive of much good to not only its active membership, but to all who are engaged in stock raising or feeding in Oklahoma.

The needs of more thorough organization at this time are apparent.

Legislation effecting the live stock interests demands attention. The organization of every other industry demands the same action on the part of stockmen if they would secure laws not prejudicial to stock growing in Oklahoma.

The quarantine line is a matter demanding most serious and immediate consideration. The line as fixed by the legislature of the Territory is in no sense a protection as it does not agree with the National line. This discrepancy, and the failure of the Territory to preserve the National line has well

nigh resulted in great loss to every stockman in Western Oklahoma. Intelligent action therefore by a body whose prime interests are subserved by said quarantine line is imperatively demanded. The Oklahoma Live Stock Association, if for no other object, should owe its active maintenance to the preservation of this line.

The danger of disease is not alone confined to splenetic fever. Pleuropneumonia, murrain, blackleg, and other diseases can best be stamped out or remedied by that fund of experience which may find expression alone at a convention of interested parties.

The question of lease, is of constant importance. New problems continually arise on which united action is desirable.

The question of wolf bounties, can be handled only by united action. An organization often saves more to the stockman from this source alone than the cost of membership for years together.

The fence question, is one which demands a union of forces and an agreement among users in order to be satis-

factorily maintained. Organization does this.

The matter of improving grade of stock is directly progressive. This subject demands the best thought of those engaged in the industry. Where can it find fruition and expression better than in a thoroughly organized body of stockmen who meet regularly to promote their common welfare?

The recovery of strayed or stolen stock is facilitated. Without organization the rustler holds undisputed sway. Without entering into an expensive system of inspection of shipments, much direct good is accomplished by this coming together, and the promotion of a fraternity of interests which in turn guards and protects the property of all, is secured.

The increased demand at the markets is also a feature. Stock coming from a section represented by an association sells higher, because of less danger incurred by buyers in sometimes getting property not owned by the shipper. This idea has some weight in the aggregate and is worthy of consideration.

The opportunities these conventions afford for trading and purchase is a very strong feature in favor. Twice each year stockmen are brought directly in touch with each other, and many benefits, otherwise only obtainable at the yards, accrue by maintenance of a lively progressive association meeting.

Many other reasons might be adduced to show the value of this organization to stockmen. Where a community of interest lies, there may increase profits be found in "getting together." The small as well as the large stock owner has an equal interest in maintaining and keeping up to date an organization which is productive of more actual and real benefits than many times the small cost it requires.

The Second Annual Session of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association convenes at Woodward on the 16th day of this month. Every stockman in Oklahoma, the Panhandle of Texas or southwestern Kansas, is invited to become a member at any time. At this meeting officers will be selected in accordance with the published constitution and by laws for the ensuing year. Anyone wishing to join when not in session, may send his name to the Secretary at any time and it will be reported and added to the roll.

Every county in the territory above mentioned is interested and should be represented as fully as possible at each meeting of the association, by an active, progressive membership.

Raising and Marketing Live Stock.

The following ably written paper read by D. O. Lively before the recent Farmers' Congress at Cleburne, Tex., is of value to every stock man. Read it carefully and you will note many good points:

"Mr. President and Members of Texas State Farmers' Congress: That such a subject as the one chosen for my paper should be discussable before a farm organization is something in the nature of a reflection on the farmers of this state, as the unbroken experience of the history of agriculture since it has been the sustenance of mankind is that the raising, feeding and marketing of live stock was its most important feature. But the fact that in the year 1894 somewhat in excess of \$20,000,000 was sent out of Texas for pork

produce alone, and that less than a fifth of our immense number of cattle are fed before being shipped to market shows that something is radically wrong, and makes this question one that should be closely investigated and acted upon by every man in the state engaged in agricultural pursuits. It is true that for a short time back and especially during the year so recently closed, there has been a wonderful advancement in this most important branch of agriculture, but altogether so lax have we been in this respect that the idea extant among many people of the North and East is, that corn in Texas is a precarious crop, grain raising impossible, and that all of our feed stuff becomes so mouldy, bug and weevil eaten soon after gathering as to be unfit for use. We can, however, hardly find fault with these people since we ourselves have lived under impressions equally as absurd. I, for instance, when on the farm, firmly shared the general belief that the corn we raised was not fit for export, and there are many who hold the same theory today, despite the fact that the Santa Fe Railroad alone has handled thousands of cars of Texas corn into Galveston this season for foreign shores, to say nothing of what went via New Orleans.

I am reminded here of something I saw the other day, said at one time by, in my opinion, the very greatest man the South ever produced—Henry W. Grady, he said he had attended a funeral in Pickens county, Georgia, that they buried the dead man in the midst of a marble quarry, they cut through solid marble to make his grave, and yet the little tombstone they put above him was from Vermont. They buried him in the heart of a pine forest, and yet the pine coffin was imported from Cincinnati. They buried him within touch of an iron mine and yet nails in his coffin and the tools used in digging his grave were imported from Pittsburg. They buried him beside the best sheep-grazing country on earth (Mr. Grady must have thought of Texas here), and yet the wool in his coffin was brought from the North. The South did not furnish a thing on earth for that funeral but the corpse and a hole in the ground.

Gentlemen, Mr. Grady saw what the South needed, and while his remarks are especially applicable to our lack of manufacturing enterprise, they can readily be paraphrased to describe our failings as farmers. We eat bread made of Northern wheat, paid for with money made in other crops in a section of country, over a great part of which wheat can certainly be raised cheaper than flour can be bought. We send millions of dollars out of the state for pork products, and yet it has been time and again demonstrated that Texas can raise hogs cheaper than anywhere in the Union. We buy Northern dried fruits, Northern raised peas, beans, potatoes, and other vegetables, and yet it cannot be disputed that all of these things can be raised and put up cheaper than they can be bought from elsewhere, and what is best of all, gentlemen, every one of these farm products can be used to supplement corn and grain in the economical feeding of hogs, sheep and cattle for home consumption and sale.

How many farmers are there in this good county of Johnson, where the

seasons are sure, crop failures unknown, and the land as naturally fertile as the much vaunted valley of the Nile, who are converting surplus feed into all the year round marketable live stock? Only a distressingly small percentage, and yet right here at their very doors is a half supplied market begging for the chance to turn loose in exchange for hogs alone any part of \$25,000 every day in the year, or approximately the rise of six million dollars annually for that one item.

Right here let me present for your earnest consideration a fact that is generally overlooked which is this: With bacon at its present price, about 7 cents, and other pork in proportion, and hogs bringing at a nearby market from 3 1/2 to 4 cents, it is a losing investment for the farmer to kill and care for his own meat for the simple reason that the parts of the animal on which the packer alone makes a profit are a dead loss to the man who kills at home.

But to revert to conditions. How many Johnson county or Texas farmers have a few head of sheep, an animal the wool of which even at its present low price, will pay for its feed and keep, and the carcass when fat sell at an average for Texas sheep \$3.00 per head? There are over 400,000 farmers in Texas and not one in every four has at any time in the year a corn or grain fed beef or hog to sell.

Take a good average Texas three-year-old steer, the weight of which when he is sold is generally 850 to 1000 pounds. On the present market he will bring if he weighs 1000 pounds about \$32, from which must be deducted freight and expense of selling, netting his owner about \$25. He must be good grass fat to bring that price, and must also be smooth and shapely, conditions difficult to attain on grass alone, and the chances are he will have cost that much if bought on the range. Now take the same steer, and last October when the corn crop was gathered have him put on a corn diet. He will have eaten about 40 bushels of corn at 25 cents a bushel, or \$10. His weight now would be all of 1200 pounds, worth on the same market \$48, minus expenses of selling only about \$1 more than the grass steer and netting his owner \$40, making his corn bring about 37 cents a bushel, or 12 cents more than if he had sold it at current market figures.

Mr. president and gentlemen if I had to answer in one sentence the question what is most needed on the farms of Texas, I would if I thought a month say more and bigger feed lots, more and better farm animals, and the conversion of bigger feed crops into marketable fat. You will pardon me I know if in my appeal for more action along the line of the subject in hand, I refer to an enterprise with which in a humble way I am connected, but in my opinion the most important happenings for the future of our state's agricultural supremacy was when a few days since the Fort Worth stock yards company through its president, Mr. Simpson, brought about the conditions resulting in a big train load of cattle having been sent to Europe via a southern port, instead of through the hands of two or three middlemen by way of New York or Boston, with the additional shrinkage of freight resultant upon a 2200 miles journey by rail, all of which comes out of the pocket of

the producer. The ultimate success of this important industry lies in the hands of the feed farmer for the export demand is confined almost exclusively to the well finished long fed farm steer. I will not consume your time with details as to what this movement means, but it is the generally shared conclusion of every one who has studied the subject that it adds an increased valuation of from \$1 to \$3 on every head of cattle in the state, of itself a princely sum. The question of market is always one of importance; the hog market is already established right at home and that for your fat cattle waiting for the supply. As for that, though, there has never been a time when fat stock did not find ready sale, but now we have the expense of getting to market greatly minimized, an item of no little proportion.

Reverting to the matter of feeding cattle some one may ask if there is money to be made in feeding cattle, why is it that most of the big feeders are losing money this season? It is simply because most cattle feeders are speculators, and last year, floating on the crest of a temporary boom they paid extravagant prices for cattle. They use borrowed capital, for which they pay a good rate of interest, they buy all of their feed, paying freight charges on the same either in the seed or meal, or even when they use corn they pay freight on their cattle to the feeding ground and again to market; and are at the mercy of the buyers, for when this feed and purchase money time is up they have to ship regardless of prices. If they get an extension on their paper it costs more interest, more expense for feed and a greater risk generally. It is not the big operator who makes money, feeding either cattle, hogs or sheep; nor, as said before, does the future of this industry lie with them, but in similar holdings, distributed over a great number of people, must this business be conducted if it is made profitable. It is not probable that this condition will be brought about in a day, but we should, as circumstances permit, gradually take advantage of the opportunity offered to make farming more lucrative, which can only be done by applying better business methods. I have on numerous occasions in my efforts along this line of industry referred to the methods in use by the farmers of the central states where certainly conditions are not as favorable to success in this direction as with us, and asked why is it that with nothing but corn and small grain as the staple crops they can live in better houses, have more improved machinery, wear better clothes, have better homes, better farms, better cows, more milk and butter and better to eat all the year round than we who raise the only "sure money crop"—cotton? It is not because they have better seasons or richer ground surely. I made a trip through some of those states late last year, some of which are newer farming countries than ours, and while I noticed that a part of their corn found its way to market direct the greater part of it was converted into fat hogs, sheep and cattle, and even at the low prices then prevailing on the livestock market it was found to pay.

I talked the other day with four wealthy corn planters who were prospecting in this state, and they expressed surprise at our failure to grasp

the opportunities lying at our very doors.

"Why," said one of them "with your climate, your many varieties of feed and the small cost at which they can be raised in the matter of breeding and feeding livestock for market you ought to be able to drive us out of the business," and Mr. President, what this gentleman said is true; for by reason of the mildness of our climate permitting the raising of green feed all the year round we can fatten our stock at a smaller cost than where as a result of extreme and extended cold weather it takes a corn feed most of the year, and again, there is not a month in the year in Texas when it is dangerous for sows to farrow or cows to calve, giving us the advantage of having our stock arrive so that it can be fed out so as to be ready for sale at any season or time. There is another phase of the subject that time forbids my treating at length, but there is one method of feeding for market which has been tried in this state and found to be successful. It is for the farmers in any community to pool issues in feeding say a bunch of cattle, each to put in the number he has on hand or can buy up here and there and each contribute feed in proportion to the number of cattle he owns, prorating cost of feeding and handling. Troughs are not expensive, and by the purchase of feed better results can be obtained. A man can be employed to look after the feeding, the advantage of handling in numbers being that better freight rates can be obtained and the cost of care and feed proportionately reduced. In order to insure success hogs should follow cattle, say two head for every three of steers, as oftentimes the increase in the hogs will pay for the feed, leaving the added weight in the cattle clear profit. This plan has been found to work admirably wherever tried, and there are dozens of farmers in this immediate section who have more feed than they can use, and who if right at this season should begin the feeding of one or two cars of cattle and half the number of hogs would realize from 50 to 75 cents a bushel for their corn at the time the stock would be put on the market.

Probably, Mr. President, the biggest fallacy indulged in by a majority of Texas farmers is that it is necessary to have a superabundance of corn to put stock in a marketable condition, but while it is true that nothing has ever been raised to take the place of corn in putting the finish on stock for market it does not follow they must eat it all the time. It would be equally as reasonable to say that a man must eat corn bread every day in the year in order to be healthy. In this very particular have we the advantage of the other states, as we can supplement and effectually aid the effect of corn with muscle and bone developing forage crops, such as sorghum, millet, rye, oats, wheat, barley, kaffir corn or milo maize, thereby reducing the cost of feeding and producing better results than with the single feed of corn. The successful feed farmers of the North never depend on corn alone and their opportunities for providing other provender is much more limited than ours. I saw 2000 head of steers on a full feed of mangelwurzels not long since, and they were doing well. As said in the outset, I believe stock can be raised

and fattened in Texas cheaper than in any state in the Union.

Mr. President and gentlemen, I ask your kindly thought for the few ideas I have jumbled together, as for lack of time I did not begin the preparation of this paper until last night, but if I have said anything that will in any way tend to lead you to investigate and learn for yourselves of the better chances of success in farming which lie outside of the one ideal, competition with cheap negro and coolie labor and intellect resultant upon cotton raising, my mission will have been accomplished and I will be content."

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 actinomycosis 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, actinomycosis, abscess, suppurating sore, or tapeworm cysts must be condemned.

Everybody should read the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

Spring planting has begun in some sections of Oklahoma.

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.
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Culture of Kaffir Corn.

Kaffir corn is one of the many varieties of sorghum—one of the "non-saccharine" or "hot-sweet" varieties. Its culture is similar to that of the sorghum grown for syrup making. It is a hot rather than a cold climate crop. It had best not be planted until the soil is fairly warm and may be safely planted later than corn—say up to July 1st. The early growth is comparatively slow as with sorghum or broom corn. Kaffir corn does especially well on "sod," but it will thrive on almost any good soil; pretty certainly does better on high and somewhat thin lands than does corn. Where grown chiefly for the grain it may be planted in rows from three feet to eight inches apart. The kinds usually grown are not as tall as corn and may safely be planted in closer rows. It is almost invariably drilled in the rows. Sometimes an ordinary corn planter is used; sometimes a lister planter. Many have used a drill for small grain, using as many tubes as seemed advisable. One bushel of seed has been used on from five to fifteen acres. Where the chief purpose is to get a crop of fodder rather than grain, more seed is used. Some have practiced sowing with a drill using all the tubes, or sowing broadcast, using from one-half to one and one-half bushels of seed per acre. When this course is pursued the ground should be in as good condition and as free from weeds as practicable. It is believed better, in ordinary cases, to plant in rows and give cultivation to the crop. While a larger yield of fodder can be secured when the sowing is too thick to allow the maturing of a good crop of grain, a good yield of both grain and fodder can be secured, and the stalks are never so large as to be objectionable.

One very desirable quality Kaffir corn has in unusual degree is that of maturing its seed while the leaves are still green. Because of this there is little reason for cutting the crop until the seed is well matured.

Another View of the Matter.

A late issue of the Enid Wave contains the following:

The secretary of agriculture has seen fit to extend the quarantine line north to the state line, between Kansas and Oklahoma from Colorado to Missouri, which places all cattle shipped from this territory in quarantine in the markets of the east which places a suspicion on the same that will materially reduce the price of our cattle, whether they are diseased or not.

There is no Texas fever among the cattle in this territory, hence, the change is an outrage and our delegate at Washington should be instructed to do all he can to place the line back where it was. The people of Oklahoma are not honest with themselves, hence these troubles. It is a well known fact that diseased Texas cattle have been driven into Beaver county and shipped.

The Wave has it from good authority that three car loads of diseased Texas cattle were driven to Waukomis and shipped, as well as to two other stations in the territory, hence, the change of the lines. The people must play honest with their government or suffer the consequences. The government has placed safe guards around the cattle business. It is the duty of any citizen knowing of the shipment of diseased cattle to report it and the law compels railroads to report it. If the stockmen of the territory had forbidden the fever stricken cattle of Texas to come in here for shipment the lines would not have engulfed the territory.

Marshal Nagle's Appointments.

Chief deputy, M. J. Kane; clerks, Samuel Wisby, Thomas J. Phillips; stenographer, Miss Burch; chief deputies in charge of courts, C. F. Colcord, Bierer's district; Daniel Ryan, Scott's district; Daniel W. Peery, Burford's district; John Smith, McAttee's district; Jean Hall, Dale's district.

Remember the big stock convention, March 16th.

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.

W. J. Good is stocking up his ranch near Whitehead with 1600 cows, bought at Midland, Texas. He paid \$13 per head for the bunch.

The St. Louis National Stock Yards have greatly improved their facilities for handling horses and mules and the famous St. Louis markets have been consolidated with them in East St. Louis.

A number of cattle are reported as having died with the black leg in this county the past few weeks. Considerable apprehension is felt by stockmen lest the disease should become quite general.—Hart county Herald, Feb. 28th.

An inquiry comes to the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR asking for the address of the Foreman or Manager of the N K Ranch, which is located some where in Texas. Any one knowing same will confer a favor by writing to Lindley M. Dakin, Mulvane, Kansas.

The cattlemen of Carson county, Texas, met and expressed thanks to Gov. Culberson for his prompt and effective action in regard to the quarantine line in Texas. The cattlemen of Carson agree that the line will save them \$5 per head on their cattle.

At Galveston, on the 18th of February, the British vessel Dartmoor crossed the bar drawing twenty-one feet. She carried the deepest draught that ever went over the Galveston bar. This is a long step toward the creation of a new export market for live stock.

Superintendent Goode came up last Saturday and stopped off long enough to assist in properly billing out the shipment of Whiteside cattle from Giles, which were the first to be shipped across the National quarantine line this season.—Memphis (Tex) Herald, Feb. 28th.

There were several bunches of choice heaves in yesterday. W. E. Brown, of Au usta Kas. was here yesterday with thirty fine grade Shorthorns that averaged 1508 pounds. They were smooth and well fattened and very beefy. They were sold at \$4 10, the highest price of the day.—K. C. Journal, Feb. 21st.

The Jackson Bros. are feeding about 550 coming three and four year old steers on millet and sorghum hay. Judge Cunningham is also feeding quite extensively. If these experiments prove satisfactory it will almost guarantee a market for all the feed our farmers can raise in the future.—Miami (Tex) Panhandle.

Nick Hudson of Woodward, O. T., who has several hundred head of cattle in this county, was on the Kansas City market on Tuesday of last week with several cars of corn fed cattle. He had a couple of cars of steers that averaged over 1600 lbs., but he ran up against a bad market and went home feeling that big, fat, corn-fed steers are not always what they are cracked up to be.—Medicine Lodge Cresset, Feb. 21st.

According to a vote taken by the Texas Stockman & Farmer, 1,556 cattle men expressed themselves in favor of \$10 per head import duty on Mexican cattle, to 22, against.

During the month of January, 1896, Oklahoma made shipments to the Kansas City yards of 2,629 cattle, or a gain of 1,019 over corresponding month last year; hogs, 11,959, or a gain of 5,179; only 143 sheep were marketed. Oklahoma has the honors this year.

According to Government estimates, the combined number of all kinds of cattle, hogs and sheep on hand in the United States, Jan. 1, 1895, was 129,364,537 head, against 137,328,625 a year ago. Jan. 1, 1892, the total was 151,403,971, or about 22,000,000 more than were reported the first of the present year. The total for Jan. 1, 1896, is the smallest since 1882, when 125,030,294 head were reported.

The Indianapolis Abattoir Co., Indianapolis, Ind., is having plans and specifications made to considerably enlarge its plant at an estimated cost of \$50,000, it being the intention to go into killing cattle on a larger scale, supply not only home markets, but entering the field as shippers of dressed meats. The present facilities of the company will admit of killing forty to fifty head of cattle a day and 200 hogs.

There is hardly a week passes but that some new feature is presented in the horse and mule market here. It is steadily widening. It has been nothing new within the past year for sales here to be made from ocean to ocean, and now comes a man from Germany to buy horses in the Kansas City market. S. Steinberg was here yesterday buying heavy draft horses for export. He was taking only choice heavy draft, such animals as we class as express horses. For such he was paying \$700 a 85. Only strictly choice animals are wanted, as they alone can stand the expense of export, which is \$70 per head.—K. C. Journal, Feb. 21st.

The Miami correspondent of the Live Stock Champion says: "There are more cattle on feed in the country tributary to Miami than ever before. Messrs. Fuqua and Morrow of Amarillo are feeding some 300 head. Jackson Bros. are also feeding a bunch of about 850 head. Besides these there are a number of smaller bunches. These cattle are being 'held up' or 'roughened through' on hay, millet and sorghum. They are fed one good feed at night, given plenty of water and salt, and allowed to run on good grass. Experience has shown that they eat more grass than cattle running on the range unfed. All cattle that your correspondent has seen handled in this way are doing very well."

The Value of Kaffir Corn.

Kaffir corn is believed, by Director Morrow of the Oklahoma experiment station, the most promising grain yet introduced for regions with warm summers and a light rainfall. He does not believe it proven that it is equally valuable with Indian corn in regions where the latter can be relied on to produce fair crops. Where experience has shown that the latter cannot be safely relied upon he advises the growth of Kaffir corn both for the grain and for the stalks and leaves. In regions in which there is probability of drouth it will be safe to plant some Kaffir even

if Indian corn usually does well. The stories about Kaffir corn giving good yields on any kind of soil, or not needing rain nor cultivation are absurd. Like any other crop, this does better on good soil, with a sufficient quantity of rain and with reasonable cultivation.

Under favorable circumstances Kaffir corn has given yields of grain approaching 100 bushels per acre; but, as with Indian corn, no such yield is to be expected as the average. Probably with equally favorable conditions, Indian corn will give a larger yield both of grain and stover than will the Kaffir, but the Kaffir will give a fair yield in localities or seasons in which Indian corn will produce little or no grain and a light crop of fodder.

Not enough careful experimenting has been done, as yet, to enable one to state with positiveness the actual or comparative values of Kaffir corn as food. At the Oklahoma experiment station satisfactory gains have been made by both hogs and cattle fed on no other grain. At the Kansas station hogs made fair gains, but not so much so when fed corn. It is abundantly proven that Kaffir corn is well liked by any class of farm animals; that they will thrive on it and that no apparent injury to health results. Sheep are said to eat the unground grain whether hreshed or unhreshed, with very little waste. The same is true of poultry. For horses, cattle or hogs it is much better to grind or crush the grain; otherwise a considerable percentage passes through the animal undigested.

If it is not practicable to grind, it is better to feed the unhreshed heads; certainly to horses or cattle. In many cases it may be the cheapest method to feed stalks and heads together. As with corn, cutting makes it more convenient to feed and there is less waste.

To a limited extent Kaffir corn has been used for human food—most generally in the form of cakes, although loaf bread has been made of it. Enthusiasts have pronounced it equal to any other bread. A conservative view is that it is fairly palatable to most persons, nutritious and healthful. With the natural indisposition to make changes in such matters it is not probable this grain will soon come into general use as food for man. It probably will be increasing so used in regions where it is abundantly produced, and where other grains are high priced.

Sweet Heart.

(Subject of Illustration.)

Sired by Sir Charles Corwin. This is one of the specimens of this great sire. She is one of the most fashionably bred sows in the U. S., and we have refused several tempting offers for her. She is a typical Poland China in every respect. Wide between the ears—she has a very fancy tipped thin ear; excellent crest with an extra sprung rib; wide between forelegs; extra good ham to the hock; extra good quality of flinty bone; and stands up straight on her toes. This sow probably has more Corwin blood in her veins than any hog in America. Bred to Hadley, Jr., February 13, 1896.

Remember the cattlemen's convention here on the 16th of this month. It is one of importance, consequently every stockman should attend.

SCIENCE.

A Geneva firm is manufacturing phonograph clocks which call the hour instead of striking it.

A German has invented a chemical torch which ignites when wet. It is to be used on life buoys. When one is thrown to a man overboard at night he can thus see the light and find the buoy.

An ambulance cycle has been invented by a Berlin doctor. It is a litter resting on two wheels at one end and attached to an ordinary tricycle at the other and worked by two men.

A great photographic camera for taking full-length life-size portraits has been made and used with much success by Werner & Son, Dublin. The camera takes a plate 7 ft. high and 5 ft. wide.

The pneumatic principle has been applied to boots. The air tubes lie between the upper and lower soles, and give a springy movement to the foot calculated to reduce friction with the ground and to alleviate fatigue.

A London restaurant uses an electrically heated plate to keep one's food warm. So long as the current is turned on one can dine in as leisurely a way as he likes. There is no danger of receiving a shock from touching the plate.

A concrete bridge having a clear span of 164 feet, and 26 feet wide, was recently constructed over the Danube at Munderkingen, in Austria. Stone is scarce and dear there, while good Portland cement is produced in large quantities.

The project to build an aerial tramway at Niagara Falls is likely to be carried out the coming summer. The plan is to run a cage-like car on a huge cable strung across the river immediately over the falls. It will be operated by electricity.

One of the most sensible of recent inventions is that of an electrical mail box. Whenever a letter is put into the box a signal is sent to the occupant of the building. The box may be placed in the same electric circuit with a call bell.

A pulsimeter has been invented with which it is claimed it is possible to tell to a fraction the exact condition of the heart beat. An electric pen traces on prepared paper the ongoings, haltings, and precise peregrinations of the blood, showing with the fidelity of science the strength or weakness of the pulse.—Ram's Horn.

WELL KNOWN.

Dr. Felix Vulpius, who died in Weimar the other day, was the nephew of the wife of Goethe, the poet. He was 73 years old.

Ex-Speaker Crisp was not born in this country, which explains his temerity in wandering to considerable distances from his cyclone cellar.

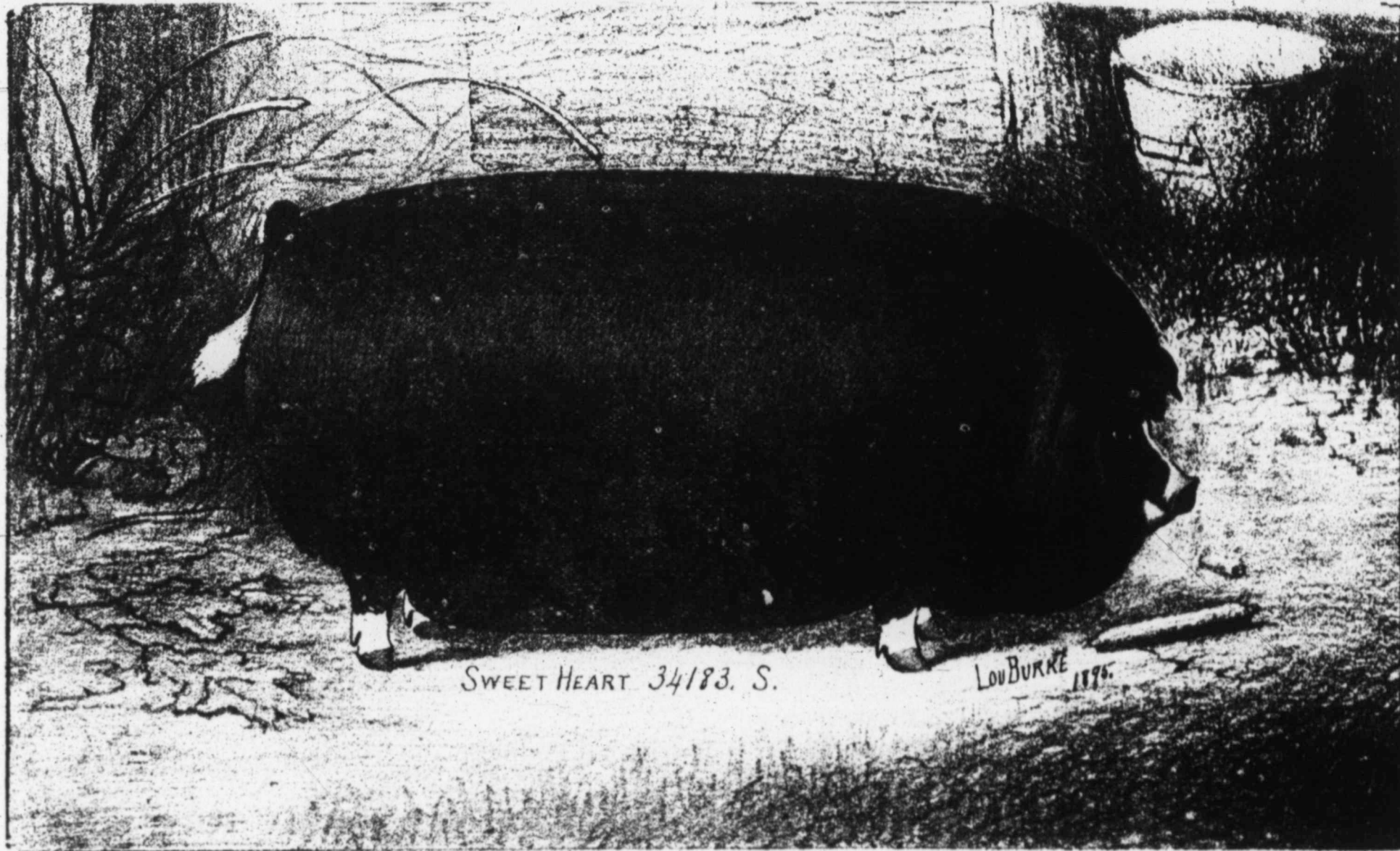
Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and others are preparing to write a volume of comments on texts of the Bible usually considered as hostile to woman in her latter day aspirations.

John Rogers' statue of Abraham Lincoln, which has been set up in the Manchester (N. H.) public library, represents the president as studying a war map. The figure is one-third larger than life size.

Old Jules Simon is quoted as saying that the young German emperor speaks French like a Parisian, whereas the first Napoleon spoke it all his days with an Italian accent, and the third Napoleon with a strong German accent.

Lady Florence Dixie is the president of the British Ladies' Football club, which was founded last year by its present secretary and captain, Miss Nettie Honeyball. The members wear divided skirts of blue serge resembling knickerbockers, and the teams are distinguished by wearing blouses of pale blue or of cardinal red.

Charles G. Delmonico, the present proprietor of the famous dining places, was not born a Delmonico. His mother was a sister of the famous Lorenzo Delmonico and married a man named Crist, by whom she had two sons, Charles and Louis. So the present representative of the great Delmonicos was Charles Crist until, for commercial reasons, he assumed the better known name. Sixty-seven years ago the first restaurant bearing the name of Delmonico was opened.



THE GREAT SHOW COW SWEET HEART.

She will be sold at the Dispersion Sale at Sunny Slope Farm, Emporia, Kansas, March 17th and 18th, with 150 others. See advertisement in this issue of THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

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.

FEB. 1 TO FEB. 29 INCLUSIVE.	Re-ceipts.	Dressed Beef Steers, Native Fed.	Texas and Indian Steers.	Texas and Indian Cows.	Native Cows and Heifers.	Stockers and Feeders.	Bulls
Saturday, Feb. 1	432	\$3 70-4 00	\$2 25-3 65	\$1 75-2 40	\$1 75-2 90	\$2 80-3 60	\$2 25-2 45
Monday, "	3 4,492	3 00-4 25	3 00-3 60	2 15-2 50	1 40-3 5	2 25-3 75	2 05-3 00
Tuesday, "	4 6,305	3 00-4 15	2 75-3 45	2 15-2 50	1 50-3 25	2 50-3 85	2 10-3 00
Wednesday, "	5 5,288	3 60-4 35	3 00-3 45	2 25-3 10	1 75-3 8	2 25-3 75	2 40-3 25
Thursday, "	6 3,696	3 10-4 25	2 45-3 50	2 40-2 60	1 0-3 35	2 40-3 75	2 00-3 00
Friday, "	7 5,727	3 17 1/2-4 15	2 80-3 42 1/2	2 40-2 60	1 25-3 25	2 50-3 75	2 00-3 00
Saturday, "	8 306	3 50-3 85	2 65-3 00	2 40-2 60	2 00-3 25	3 00-3 60	1 85-3 15
Monday, "	10 7,900	3 00-4 20	2 25-3 40	2 05-3 00	1 50-3 30	2 30-3 8	1 60-3 65
Tuesday, "	11 8,800	2 80-4 10	2 60-3 40	2 15	1 90-3 25	2 50-3 75	1 75-3 00
Wednesday, "	12 5,131	3 15-3 80	3 00-3 55	2 40-2 85	1 50-3 25	3 00-3 75	2 30-3 00
Thursday, "	13 1,647	3 00-3 85	2 95-3 20	2 40-2 85	1 50-3 10	2 75-3 75	2 00-3 25
Friday, "	14 2,857	3 00-4 15	2 90-3 30	2 15-2 35	1 50-3 25	2 50-3 75	2 00-3 70
Saturday, "	15 311	3 80-3 90	2 80-3 60	2 00-2 90	2 15-2 75	3 30	2 00-2 25
Monday, "	17 4,857	3 20-4 20	3 00-3 60	2 20-3 15	1 65-3 50	2 75-3 8	2 00-3 05
Tuesday, "	18 8,000	3 20-4 25	2 75-3 60	2 25-2 85	1 75-3 40	2 80-3 8	2 00-3 85
Wednesday, "	19 7,035	3 35-4 10	2 90-3 40	2 50	1 40-3 50	2 40-3 8	1 75-2 90
Thursday, "	20 5,069	3 25-4 10	3 00-3 25	2 50	1 00-3 05	2 70-4 10	2 25-3 35
Friday, "	21 4,645	2 90-4 15	3 00-3 45	2 40-2 60	1 85-3 20	2 85-3 9	1 50-3 25
Saturday, "	22 459	3 00-3 65	2 40-3 40	1 90-2 40	2 00-3 10	2 65-3 4	2 15-3 25
Monday, "	24 5,545	3 00-4 00	2 30-3 50	1 80-2 50	1 50-3 25	2 75-3 8	2 00-3 00
Tuesday, "	25 5,502	3 00-4 20	2 65-3 35	2 40-2 85	1 10-3 25	2 80-3 85	2 00-3 00
Wednesday, "	26 3,559	3 00-4 10	2 80-3 60	2 25	1 50-3 35	2 70-3 95	2 00-3 15
Thursday, "	27 3,413	3 15-4 00	3 00-3 50	2 15-2 35	1 50-3 50	2 75-4 10	1 60-2 25
Friday, "	28 3,315	3 00-4 25	3 50-3 70	2 50	1 25-2 5	2 00-3 85	2 10-3 35
Saturday, "	29 392				1 85-3 35	3 20-3 90	2 50-2 55
Monday, "							

HOGS.

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

FEB. 1 TO FEB. 29 INCLUSIVE.	Re-ceipts.	Top Price.	Bulk of Sales.
Saturday, Feb. 1	3,045	\$4 05 1/2	\$3 95-4 00
Monday, "	3 6,377	4 10	4 90-4 65
Tuesday, "	4 8,865	4 05	3 85-4 00
Wednesday, "	5 7,937	4 00	3 70-3 85
Thursday, "	6 4,379	4 00	3 85-3 95
Friday, "	7 9,276	4 05	3 85-4 00
Saturday, "	8 3,192	4 00	3 85-3 95
Monday, "	10 6,590	3 95	3 80-3 90
Tuesday, "	11 11,187	3 90	3 80-3 90
Wednesday, "	12 7,228	3 90	3 80-3 87 1/2
Thursday, "	13 6,080	4 00	3 90-3 95
Friday, "	14 7,437	4 02 1/2	3 95-4 00
Saturday, "	15 5,437	3 97 1/2	3 90-3 95
Monday, "	17 5,640	3 92 1/2	3 80-3 90
Tuesday, "	18 12,380	3 92 1/2	3 85-3 90
Wednesday, "	19 11,557	3 90	3 80-3 85
Thursday, "	20 9,821	3 82 1/2	3 75-3 77 1/2
Friday, "	21 9,852	3 87 1/2	3 80-3 85
Saturday, "	22 3,711	3 95	3 88-3 92 1/2
Monday, "	24 5,653	3 90	3 80-3 85
Tuesday, "	25 10,325	3 85	3 70-3 80
Wednesday, "	26 6,127	3 75	3 65-3 72 1/2
Thursday, "	27 5,523	3 87 1/2	3 75-3 82 1/2
Friday, "	28 10,165	3 77 1/2	3 65-3 75
Saturday, "	29 3,489	3 75	3 65-3 72 1/2
Monday, "			

ALL STOCKMEN

SHOULD KNOW

That the best place to buy

FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

FINDLAY ROSS'

WICHITA, KANSAS.

Specially Selected Stock. Largest and Most Complete, West of Chicago. When in Wichita call and see him, 119 and 121 Main Street.

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.

CAMPBELL, HUNT & ADAMS,

Reliable well Posted Live Stock Salesmen,

Kansas City, Mo.

Write them if you Desire Market Reports Free

M. J. WEIGLEIN,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Woodward, Okla.

Stockmen's Supplies & Outfitting.

TWENTY YEARS IN THE TRADE

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory as follows: Three lines, 21 words, 3 months 60 cents, 6 months \$1.50, 1 year \$2.50. Four lines, 25 words, 3 months \$1.00, 6 months \$1.60, 1 year \$3.00. Five lines, 35 words, 3 months \$1.80, 6 months \$2.30, 1 year \$4.00. Ten lines, 70 words, 3 months \$2.00, 6 months \$3.50, 1 year \$6.00. Terms: Cash with order. A copy of the paper will be sent free to the advertiser during continuance of the card.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM.

C. S. CROSS, Emporia, Kansas.

The largest pure-bred herd of Poland-China and Berkshire swine and Hereford cattle in the United States. Write us for anything.

(MENTION THIS PAPER.)

The Quarantine Line.

The recent action of the Secretary of Agriculture in the matter of withdrawing the National Quarantine line from Oklahoma and fixing it along the south border of Kansas is inimical in the extreme to the live stock interests heretofore given protection.

As early as December last the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR had notice of the intention of the Secretary in this matter and this paper at once called a meeting of the stockmen to take steps to prevent the withdrawal of the line from the Territory. Every effort was used locally to arouse an interest in the matter at that time, but so confident were the cattlemen that the line would not be moved that no action was taken.

As the days rolled by and finally the line was ordered changed, leading stockmen all over Western Oklahoma and the Panhandle country were ready to take instant action to secure the restoration of the line.

This feeling culminated in a called meeting at the office of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR in Woodward on Feb. 22, and the publisher of this journal was delegated to lay the matter before Gov. Renfrow and ask his co-operation.

The following letter and petition were placed in the hands of the Governor on Feb. 25th and were by him at once transmitted to Secretary Olney, together with his pledge to use all authority in his power to keep and preserve the line inviolate:

WOODWARD, Ok., Feb. 25, 1896.

HIS EXCELLENCY,

W. C. RENFROW,

Guthrie, Oklahoma.

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with the request of a number of the representative stockmen of the counties in Western Oklahoma, whose interests are directly and seriously affected by the recent change of the quarantine line by Secretary Morton, I herewith submit a brief statement of facts and request your earnest co-operation in securing a restoration of the National Quarantine line by the Hon. Secretary of Agriculture, to the bounds as laid down on or about Feb. 15, 1895.

The National Quarantine line for the first time since its establishment was laid through Oklahoma Territory last year beginning at point of intersection of the Arkansas River and Kansas south boundary line, thence running in a south-westerly direction following the border lines of counties, to a point on Red River near the northeast corner of Hardman county, Texas. (For full description of this line see map issued by Secretary of Agriculture 1895.)

The effect of such revision of said quarantine line was the immediate stimulus to active development of live stock interests north and west of said line through Oklahoma Territory.

The danger of infection from splenic or Spanish fever, was reduced to the minimum. Better grades of stock were purchased by ranchmen and farmers. Grade bulls were introduced and the active benefits of admission to the competitive feeder markets at the various stock yards, infused new life to an industry which constitutes one of the chief sources of Oklahoma's wealth.

During the summer of 1895, the U. S. District Attorney upon the proper information filed charges against and had arrested offenders who had driven cattle across the National Quarantine line as afore mentioned and described. Upon going to trial, however, it was discovered that no penalty had been provided by the Territory of Oklahoma for violation of the National line, and in the absence of such penalty the cases had to be dismissed. It is thought that this constitutes the grounds upon which the recent action of the Secretary of Agriculture is based in removing the line back to the Kansas boundary thereby placing the entire Territory of Oklahoma in the infected area, and thereby, also prohibiting the advantages in making shipments as well as subjecting them to the added danger of infection.

We beg to submit that the area as defined by the line last year is in the judgment of those who have made a study of the question from a disinterested standpoint, visible, the live stock exchanges of the various yards, not infected in any manner and may be included within the safe area with advantage to each inhabitant thereof.

The restoration of said line will in no wise injure those who were below it last year and will confer great benefits on those who were above it last year. This fact is emphasized when the further fact is taken into consideration that many thousands of dollars spent in improving the grade of cattle is virtually lost through increased danger of infection, by reason of the recent action of the Secretary in changing the line.

The fact that the quarantine line as established by the legislature of Oklahoma tends to prevent infection, is in a measure only advantageous, from the reason that the stock yards which constitute the principal markets are governed by the rules laid down by the Secretary of Agriculture as far as infection is concerned; therefore, stock which may be perfectly free from infection cannot be shipped to the yards except for immediate slaughter when shipped from below the established National Quarantine line, and the competitive feeder markets are thereby closed to them. And since all shipments cannot wholly consist of "tops" the cattle which might be sold to feeders for grazing must be sacrificed, thus injuring the profits in cattle growing where no actual necessity therefor exists.

In view of these facts the stockmen of Oklahoma who are above the line as was defined last season, earnestly request you to aid them in securing the restoration of said National line to the limits defined in 1895.

With your co-operation with the Secretary of Agriculture, there need

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. Write to us. Call and see us.

Market reports furnished.

be no violations of said line, as under the Oklahoma Statutes you are fully empowered to act in conjunction with him, the Secretary, in securing its observance.

Trusting that you will take such immediate steps as will at once secure the results herein prayed, to-wit: the restoration of the National Quarantine line as it existed last year.

I am respectfully,

WILL E. BOLTON,

Publisher LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

THE PETITION.

The following petition accompanies the Governor's letter to Secretary Morton:

To His Excellency, William C. Renfrow, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

We, the undersigned stockmen representing a portion of Western Oklahoma, respectfully request you to use every possible effort to secure a restoration of the National Quarantine line as defined Feb. 15, 1895.

We further represent that by reason of the recent change in said line our markets are lowered by reason of having to ship only for immediate slaughter; that we are wholly barred from the feeder markets; that we have grade cattle that will suffer by reason of the recent changes of said line by the Hon. Secretary of Agriculture and that the danger of infection which has heretofore been reduced to the minimum now confronts us threatening the destruction and loss which will require years to replace.

We further represent that the line of last year includes area which is perfectly safe and its being included above the line cannot injure anyone.

Praying your Excellency to take active measures to secure the restoration of the National Quarantine line as it existed during 1895, by conference with Secretary Morton and by proclamation of your authority thus securing its en-

forcement, this petition is respectfully submitted. (Signed.)

N. S. HUDSON,

For Woodward Co.

M. F. WORD,

For Day Co.

P. L. HERRING,

For Beaver Co.

W. D. NELLIGAN,

For Woods Co.

LEE MOORE,

For D Co.

(Other counties not above represented will most heartily join in this petition but by reason of lack of time their endorsement will follow instead of being herewith appended.)

LATER: THE LINE IS RESTORED.

WOODWARD, March 5th: The LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR today received the following from Gov. Renfrow, since the above was put in type. It is great cause for gratification that Secretary Morton acted so promptly in compliance of the request of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association, as voiced through the above letter and petition to him through the kindness of Gov. Renfrow. Following is a duplicate of correspondence just received:

GUTHRIE, Ok., March 3, 1896.

W. E. BOLTON,

Woodward, Ok.

DEAR SIR:—In answer to my letter directed to Secretary Morton requesting him to restore the quarantine line of last year I take pleasure in stating that I am just in receipt of a telegram from him notifying me that the same has been done, a copy of which telegram I herein enclose.

Very Respectfully,

WILLIAM C. RENFROW,

Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 3, '96.
HON. WM. C. RENFROW, Governor,
Guthrie, Ok.

Letter and enclosures of twenty-fifth ultimo received. Special order restoring quarantine line of last year issued taking effect today.

J. STERLING MORTON, Sec'y.

The action taken by the Live Stock Association through the office of its Secretary in securing the restoration of this line should be remembered and every possible effort should be put forth to assist in keeping the line free from invasion.

Hurrah for Oklahoma!

PERSONAL PICKINGS.

Pat Doyle shipped his cattle to Kansas, just ahead of the enlarged quarantine line.

O'Neal & Kaufman of Kiowa had cattle on the yards at Kansas City since last issue.

Every stockman is interested in the bettering of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association. Come and join it.

Jack Love, Jno. Pugh and the publisher of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, will attend the Fort Worth stock convention.

Ira Eddleman has been receiving a shipment of western cattle at Dodge since last issue. He will restock his Clear Creek range with them.

C. Fuller, a prominent stockman and farmer, was in town Feb. 18th and called. He says he has only a small bunch of cattle but they are in prime condition.

E. S. Wiggins has returned from Hot Springs where he spent a month "vacating." The trip agreed with him for he's fresh as a daisy and has fattened up like a mackerel. Welcome home, again.

J. J. Gerlach has enlarged again. This time he has opened up the old bank annex with his grocery and supply department and is now better than ever prepared to serve his patrons speedily and with the best that money can buy.

Guthrie, Okla., Feb. 28th: Oliver P. Jewell, under sentence to be hanged at Woodward for the murder of James McGinn and a son of George Beard in November, 1894, has been granted a new trial because malice was not charged in the indictment.

J. J. Gerlach, the leading banker of Western Oklahoma, visited Kansas City on the 29th of February on business. Mr. Gerlach is the busiest man in Woodward, having not only his increased banking to see after but also his big stock of general merchandise.

J. M. Pugh has sold his banking interest in Woodward, but his many friends will be glad to know that he will still remain here. He has an ad. in the "want column" of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, announcing some good native steers for sale on good terms to feeder buyers.

Lee Moore, the handsome D county cattleman, was in Woodward, Monday, March 2nd. He was also receiving congratulations on his recent marriage to Miss Minnie Chapman, which occurred on Feb. 25th, at the home of her parents, Amos Chapman and wife. Lee is one of the most popular cowmen in the west and richly merits the good fortune which is attending his industry.

Tom Waters, formerly of Medicine Lodge, Kansas, but now owning a ranch on Cooper creek, in the Cheyenne country, and living near Hennessey, was a visitor to this city for a few days this week. Mr. Waters is engaged in the stock business and is well known to all local stockmen. He was here purchasing cattle, and the Western Oklahoman keeps him posted on D county affairs.—Western Oklahoman, Feb. 28th.

Wm. Kidd was up from the Trail creek ranch Feb. 20th. He reports cattle in splendid condition.

The dates for holding terms of the district court in Woodward are as follows: Second Tuesday in May and first Tuesday in December. Cut this out.

Samuel H. Nay, a prominent Blue Grass stockman, was up Feb. 14th and took in the hop. Sam is a "lady's man" consequently very popular with the fair sex.

Jno. Holman has contracted to pasture the Cowan cattle during the season, at his ranch in the south part of Woodward county. He receives 12 cents per head per month and drives to the railroad station.

Sebe Jones was up from Higgins the 27th of February. He does not particularly favor the restoration of the Quarantine line in Oklahoma. This may be due in part to the fact that its restoration in Texas will give him the advantages the line confers there.

The appointment of Col. McPherson as county surveyor was a graceful recognition by the board of a gentleman who is fully competent in every way, though differing from the board politically. When partisanship ceases to dictate county officers the people secure better servants.

The Exchange Bank has bought the Alva State Bank of W. S. Fallis and will consolidate the two. Mr. Emmerson will occupy the position of cashier, Mr. Smith retiring. This should make a solid institution and will no doubt enjoy a good business. Mr. Emmerson has bought the residence property belonging to Mr. Fallis and will move his family here making this their permanent home.—Alva Republican, Feb. 28th.

Shannon McCray was appointed Probate Judge of Woodward county by the County Commissioners, Monday, March 2nd, and immediately qualified. He resigned his office of county attorney, county superintendent, county surveyor, U. S. commissioner and deputy district clerk in Day county by letter just prior to qualifying. Woodward most heartily welcomes Shannon McCray to citizenship, yet is sorry to deprive the good people of Day of a man of such cosmopolitan attainments. The fact of the matter is that while Day is a splendid county, its population is so few that the entire roll of offices filled by Judge McCray there was scarcely sufficient to pay living expenses. By his removal here, he broadens the field of his practice as a lawyer of splendid legal ability, with which his administration of the affairs of the office of the probate court will in no wise interfere. Welcome to Shannon McCray and his excellent family.

Some Big Steers.

Nick Hudson, the genial manager and part owner of the Hudson & Tandy Ranch shipped 83 head of fat steers on Feb. 10th which outweighed any cattle ever shipped from this section. The tops consisting of two loads, weighed 1670 pounds each and the balance averaged 1400 pounds. They were turned in the feed lots Oct. 4th, and were given corn and cotton seed meal. This experiment proves that common Texans can be brought to weigh with

native when given equal advantages. The steers netted \$50 per head and while they went against a market of over 13,000 head, only 60 head of natives outsold them. Offutt, Elmore & Cooper sold the cattle at the Kansas City yards.

It is the opinion of Mr. Hudson that cotton seed meal is the best fattening food on earth for cattle. Said he, "I can put as much fat on a steer in 30 days with the meal as I can in 60 days with corn. The best part of it is that on poor steers you can note an increase in weight in ten days, while corn requires a longer period to show results." Mr. Hudson is well satisfied with his experiment, and next season will feed a largely increased number.

Live Stock Convention Committees:

At a called meeting of citizens, Friday, February 28th, the following committees were elected to provide entertainment for the guests of the city who will attend the Live Stock Convention here on the 16th.

Each one whose name appears herewith is requested to earnestly use all effort to make a creditable showing to the representatives of an industry upon which the city of Woodward almost exclusively depends:

Executive committee of arrangements and finance: Jno. J. Gerlach, M. J. Weiglein, Ben Key.

Committee on music and ball: Jno. McGrath, W. R. Davis, W. E. Phillips.

Committee on Hall: W. B. Crabtree, Peter Martinson.

Committee on decorations, with power to appoint assistants: Mesdames H. C. Thompson, Willard Longdon, C. E. Odem, Thos. Doran, Roland Clark, Cuffy, Horst, and Messrs: Jas. Monahan, Will Carter, W. S. Stump, S. B. Laune.

Committee on reception: H. C. Thompson, Willard Longdon, Jno. J. Gerlach, W. B. Crabtree, J. S. Gober, Nick Hudson, M. J. Weiglein, P. J. Carroll, Harry Smith, W. E. Bolton, J. M. Pugh.

All committees should meet at once and arrange for the convention as the time for preparation is short.

Governor Morrill Issues a Quarantine Proclamation.

Gov. Morrill of Kansas has issued his proclamation establishing the Texas quarantine for Kansas for 1896. All cattle are prohibited from entering Kansas from south of the government quarantine line, save for immediate slaughter, from February 1st to December 1st. And in addition thereto no cattle from Lowell and Garden township, in Cherokee county, Kansas, and cattle from the counties of Jasper, Newton, McDonald, Lawrence, Barry, Stone, Christian, Taney, Douglas, Ozark, Howell, Oregon, Carter, Ripley, Butler, Stoddard, New Madrid, Dunklin, Pemiscot, Mississippi and Scott, in the state of Missouri, are hereby prohibited from entering Kansas without a special permit from the live stock commission or its authorized agent, except those cattle shipped to quarantined or Southern pens of an established stock yard for immediate slaughter; and no permit shall issue for the admission of cattle into Kansas from the above named counties in Missouri until the owner or manager of said cattle shall have complied with the requirements mentioned in rule 6, and shall

furnish in addition thereto a certificate of inspection from the Missouri state inspector, certifying that the cattle to be admitted are non-infectious and free from any disease. Such certificate of inspection shall accompany the required affidavit, and shall be attached thereto.

Cattle from New Mexico and Arizona are also prohibited from entering Kansas without a special permit from the Kansas live stock commission, or its authorized agent. The owner or manager of cattle to enter Kansas from Arizona and New Mexico, and from the counties in Missouri hereinbefore mentioned, 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 are free from cattle ticks (*Boophilus B. Texas*), and have been exclusively kept ever since February 1, 1896, north and west of the quarantine line designated in paragraph 1, and that the cattle have not come in contact with southern cattle or trail made by same since February 1, 1896. Also, give number, kinds and brands or marks of cattle. This rule shall not apply to cattle shipped to quarantine pens for immediate slaughter.

Cattle from the republic of Mexico will be admitted only for immediate slaughter. Cattle from the Dominion of Canada will be required to enter the state of Kansas at Kansas City, where they will be held in quarantine at the risk and expense of the owner for ninety days, or until they shall receive a certificate of health from a veterinarian selected by this commission.

About Alfalfa.

The United States Agricultural Department finds that alfalfa does fairly well in the Eastern states, but thrives much better in the west and southwest. Some of the agricultural department's suggestions as to growing and feeding alfalfa are these:

Alfalfa does not attain maturity until the third or fourth year; therefore do not sow it expecting to get the best results in less than that time.

For a hay crop sow 20 to 30 lbs of seed per acre.

For a crop of seed sow 14 to 18 lbs per acre.

Do not plant alfalfa in an orchard. The roots go down deeper than those of the fruit trees, and the latter will make no growth, if indeed they are not killed by the alfalfa.

It is not safe to pasture either cattle or sheep on alfalfa, as they are liable to bloat when fed grain. Feed them the hay or practice soiling.

There is no better or cheaper way of growing hogs than to pasture them on alfalfa. One acre will furnish pasture for from ten to twenty hogs per season.

Horses can be pastured on alfalfa. There is no better hay for work animals or for young, growing stock.

A Nebraska man who had a car or two of horses to sell wrote a friend in Washington, asking whether it would be advisable to try to sell them there. The friend replied: "The people of Washington ride bicycles; the street cars are run by electricity, and the government is run by jack-asses. No demand for horse flesh."—Ex.

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

WILL E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA

Eastern Office—85 Tr. Line Building, N. Y.

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

Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association.

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MARCH 1900.

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15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Stock convention March 16th.

Heel flies are making trouble in the lower Texas Panhandle counties.

If you are interested in stock raising you should attend the convention at Woodward on the 16th of March.

Questions of vital importance to every stockman in Western Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas will be discussed on the 16th. Come.

Dates of Live Stock Association Conventions.

The date of the next Annual Meeting of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association at Fort Worth is March 9th and 10th, 1896.

The date of the next Annual Meeting of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association at Woodward, is March 16th, 1896. Paste this in your brand book and get ready to attend one or both if possible.

Every stockman in Oklahoma should be a member of the Live Stock Association.

The Drovers Journal notes a disposition to speculate on corn. With prices like the recent tumble in hogs, the prospect for profits is not encouraging to feeders.

It is the announced policy of Mr. Ripley, the new president of the Santa Fe, to reduce expense whenever necessary by cutting off men instead of lowering wages. This rule will hold good.

A Spanish newspaper in Madrid says, "United States Senators are accustomed to exchanging insults without crossing swords or exchanging balls." Why should they exchange balls?

An exchange speaks of a lecture on Japan as "inspiring, touching and broadening" and in the same issue condemns the people for studying their own interests by refusing to longer listen to the dictation of goldbugs.

Texas is arranging to celebrate a Semi-Centennial at Dallas next year and calls are out for a convention to arrange plans. All parties interested in the success of the movement are requested to write to Paul Girard, Secretary of the Dallas Commercial Club.

The crying need of the cattlemen of the present day, says the Meade Globe, is a brand like you see in stick candy, that runs clear through from end to end. With this kind of a brand our people could see it in every slice of meat, and cattle rustling would get a hard set back.

The fellows who care nothing for the organization of an Association here are the first ones to raise a howl when the quarantine line hurts them. Had our association been fully organized the action taken by Secretary Morton would not have occurred and much trouble saved in securing the restoration of the line.

The Kansas City Journal has not yet learned that the Cherokee Strip is no more. Here is an item which confirms this belief: "W. C. Quinlan, who has a ranch in the Cherokee Strip, says cattle have done well in that section this winter. The loss has amounted to nothing." The "Cherokee Strip" is now Oklahoma.

In the Second Judicial district, court sessions begin: At Watonga, Blaine county, on the third day in March; At Taloga, D county, on the first Monday in March; At Cloud Chief, Washita county, on the second Monday in April; At Arapahoe, G county, on the first Monday in April; At El Reno, Canadian county, on the third Monday in April.

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 reference 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.

Remember the Oklahoma Live Stock Association will hold their next meeting at Woodward on March 16th.

At a stock raisers meeting in Chase county, Kansas, Feb. 8th, strong grounds were taken against discriminating freight rates and protests were uttered against the new rule of the railroad companies prohibiting mixed loads of cattle and hogs.

Lon Wharton, secretary of the Oklahoma Press Association has just issued a handsome pamphlet report of the El Reno session, containing papers read, list of membership, etc. The work is artistically done and the illustrations of editorial cog-works make the report ornamental as well as useful.

A bill to authorize the Territory of Arizona to lease school lands was vetoed by the president. On Feb. 29th the House passed the measure over the veto by a vote of 200 yeas to 38 nays. The Senate will do likewise and the cattlemen of Arizona can make their contracts with their territorial officers instead of the Interior department.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a report of the action taken by the stockmen in securing the restoration of the quarantine line. In connection therewith the editor desires to thank in a special manner, John Golobie of the Guthrie Capital, L. G. Niblack of the Guthrie Leader, Roy Hoffman, Dep. U. S. Dist. Attorney, Attorney General Galbraith and Gov. Renfrow for favors extended. Guthrie may not have the most elegant location in the world for a town, but it certainly may boast of a representative class of citizens of whom any city on earth might well be proud.

The recent prairie fires serve as a reminder of the Oklahoma laws on this matter. Summarized they are as follows: If a settler wants to burn off grass from his claim he must give all land owners adjoining twelve hours notice, and make known the exact time and place he intends starting the fire. He must also plow around the spot he wishes to burn off, and make a twenty foot wide fire guard. If through negligence and carelessness the fire spreads and damages his neighbors, he is liable for all damages and can also be convicted of a misdemeanor and fined no less than \$10 nor more than \$100 or imprisoned not longer than six months, or both fine and imprisonment. Parties who start camp fires and leave without extinguishing them, are liable to the same punishment.

The United States circuit court of appeals of California has rendered a decision that U. S. deputy marshals and federal clerks generally are not officers of the government.

The different exchanges say that Oklahoma is again full of fakiers, lightning rod men, book agents, etc. A good plan for farmers not so familiar with business transactions is never to put their name to any receipt, note or document of any kind unless they are well acquainted with the man and know him to be all right. By adhering to this rule, worry and not unfrequently money will be saved. Remember the land is full of swindlers.

Little Billy Bolton has returned from the National Press Association meeting at St. Augustine, Florida, and is now prancing around hotter than a wolf over the removal of the quarantine line. He was over in Guthrie the other day trying to get the governor to call the militia out to move the line back where it was. End Wave, March 6th.

Well, Old Socksy, have you noticed that the line has dug bin moved, since then? The Oklahoma Live Stock Association and Gov. Renfrow did the switching act which secured it.

There is a plain moral in the remark that if the United States would venture to cut herself adrift from Europe and take outright to silver she would have all America and Asia at her back, and would command the markets of both continents. The barrier of gold would be more fatal than any barrier of a custom house. The bond of silver would be stronger than any bond of free trade. There can be no doubt about it, that if the United States were to adopt the silver basis tomorrow British trade would be ruined before the year was out. Every American would be protected, not only at home, but at every other market. Of course the United States would have to suffer to a certain extent through having to pay her obligations abroad in gold, but the loss on exchange under this head would be a mere drop in the bucket compared with the profits to be reaped from the markets of South America and Asia, to say nothing of Europe. The marvel is that the United States have not long ago seized the opportunity. It has been a piece of luck that it has never occurred to the Americans to scoop us out of the world's markets by going on a silver basis, and it might serve us right, if, irritated by the contemptuous apathy of our government to the gravity of the silver problem, the Americans retaliate by freezing out gold. It could easily be done.—London Financial News.

The New Republic.

The American congress, with true American patriotism, has taken the most important step for years, and done what the Spanish, American Republics did many years ago, recognized the Cubans as belligerents.

A people who can maintain successful insurrection and rebellion for 30 years, are entitled to freedom and the recognition from every country on earth, and a country that is compelled to govern by the sword and a standing army is unfit to rule. But the United States, by her recent expression of an opinion, has incurred the hatred of that little, sterile kingdom, and caused the British Lion to bat his eyes, and

twitch his tail. However, Spain knows our exact location, our longitude, latitude and altitude, our atmospheric pressure, present mean temperature and the specific gravity of our hot spot and will have no trouble in finding us. The scream of the American Eagle has been heard by the voracious vulture from the craggy promontory of southwest Europe, as he stands over his almost prostrate foe, his beak crimsoned by the blood and brutal warfare, and his talons fastened deep into the form and life of a rising civilization, which once freed, will rise erect, before the admiring world and become a free and independent republic.

Our First Page Illustration.

The last number of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR contained an elegant reproduction of a group of Herefords, a prime favorite with all cattlemen. With this issue we give a view of a strain of cattle bred only for dairy purposes and consequently more in demand in the east than elsewhere. The cut is a photograph of Bertha Scituate, 75977, A. J. C. C., Jersey, with her three daughters. As you see her she is three years and eight months old, and without special preparation has made a butter test of more than fourteen pounds in seven days. Since dropping her calf last April she has made by the churn more butter than will equal four-fifths of her own weight, besides dropping a fine bull calf, Feb. 22 of this year.

Her butter is firm and will hold its printed form on the table the hottest summer day. Her feed has been pasture in season and timothy hay, corn fodder and ear corn in winter.

Breeding: Three-quarter Exile of Scituate 19235; grand daughter of Ocean Lilly 32476; and of Easter Queen 34912. She is the property of H. A. Simpson, of Pana, Illinois.

Secretary Morton Modifies the Cattle Quarantine Line.

An associated press dispatch from Washington, dated Feb. 24th, says: Secretary Morton today gave a hearing to a delegation of prominent citizens of Texas, including Governor Culberson, Secretary of State Mayfield and others, on his recent ruling fixing the southern boundary of Kansas as the livestock quarantine boundary against Texas fever. The governor urged that the Secretary adopt the line established by the Texas livestock commission, which runs from east to west across central Texas as the quarantine line against that portion of the state affected by splenic fever.

The governor also pledged the secretary that if this line was adopted the state would see that it was enforced.

Secretary Morton announced that he would modify his recent ruling, and as the governor's arguments had been convincing as well as reassuring he would as soon as possible issue an order fixing the quarantine line established by the Texas Livestock commission.

The Shawnee Quill issued a handsome special edition on book paper on the 21st of February in celebration of the location of the "Choctaw shops" at that place. The Quill is backed up by a splendid town and two enterprising editors who publish it.

WARNING TO STAKEHOLDERS

This Decision of an English Court Is of Interest to Bettors.

The English High Court of Justice recently decided a case which was of much interest to bettors. The plaintiff placed \$25 in the hands of a stakeholder, to be paid over to the winner of a race between the plaintiff and a friend. After the race was won, but before the money was paid over, the loser asked the stakeholder to return the money which had been wagered. The stakeholder refused and paid over the money to the winner. The loser sued the stakeholder and obtained a judgment, which has been sustained by the higher courts. A previous construction of the gaming act had established the right of the winner to claim the money from the stakeholder if the loser did not revoke the authority given by him to the stakeholder. The present rule of the English law as to betting is that the bet may be revoked before the money is paid over, and that the stakeholder cannot retain the money deposited with him. Of course a promise to pay a wager cannot be enforced.—New York Tribune.

CURIOS.

Italy has more theaters than any other country in Europe. With a population of hardly 2,500,000 Greece has a debt of \$33,000,000, or about \$15 per capita.

Potassium, the basis of many medicines, was discovered in 1807 by Sir Humphrey Davy.

Persons born in spring are said to have a more robust constitution than those born at other seasons.

Alcohol was first distinguished as an elementary substance by Albucaasis in the twelfth century.

Nux vomica is prepared from the seeds of a tree that grows in abundance in India, the East Indies and Ceylon.

A refreshing drink for invalids is made by pouring one pint of boiling water over three unpeeled sliced oranges. When cold sweeten to taste and add a bit of ice.

In consequence of a pure water supply being provided in Indian towns the death rate among the British troops stationed there has been reduced from 69 to 15 per 1,000 since 1865.

Muffs were adopted by women after these articles had been invented for the use of doctors to keep their fingers warm and soft while going from the house of one patient to that of another.

In Valparaiso there are women conductors on the street cars, who collect the fares and talk back with great energy to female passengers who complain about the neglect and incompetence of the company's employees.

STATISTICS.

"She (to hubby)—My dear, these cakes are not as good as popper used to make. I must get you his old recipe.—New York World.

Her Hubby—If you will insist on going to your club every night, not getting home until morning and cruelly neglecting me, I'm going home to my papa.

Son of the House—It was bad enough when I had to wear father's cut-down trousers, but when it comes to wearin' mother's, I'm going to kick.—New York World.

Mrs. Hayseed—Don't stare at the poor thing, Hiram. Land-sakes! to think that a woman would be so absent-minded as to come out and forget to put on her skirt.

Mrs. Newgurl (to daughter)—Goodness me, Kitty! Don't stand there with your hands in your pockets that way—you don't know how ungentlemanly it looks!—New York World.

First Brooklyn Man (proudly)—It was my birthday yesterday and just look at this beautiful shawl pin my wife gave me as a present! Second Brooklyn man (not wishing to be left)—That is very nice; but my wife did better than that. My birthday was last week, and she had the baby coach all newly painted for me.—New York World.

A dispatch from Santa Fe, N. M., under date of Feb. 17th to the Globe-Democrat says: "General Manager E. G. Faulkney, of the Pecos Valley road, is authority for the statement that on Monday night Chief Engineer Ballard and corps will start for Rosewell to go over the line already surveyed to the Texas Panhandle. This is the Hagerman road, designed to connect with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe at Amarillo or Washburn. It is now said that construction work will begin inside of three months.

SPARKS.

—Jones—Here's that umbrella I borrowed from you yesterday. Brown—Great Scott! What's the matter with it?

—Bookkeeper—I see by the paper that our customer, Soudkins, is married. Fashionable Tailor—Indeed! I shall be sorry to lose him.

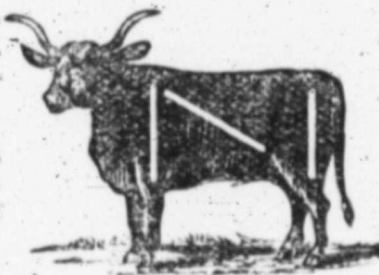
Harold—The club was dreadfully insulted today. Clarence—Weally? Harold—Yes, an old lady wished to know if it was an intelligence office.

Mrs. Brown—I didn't know he was a member of your club. Brown—Oh, yes. He has been for six years. Mrs. Brown—Why, I thought he didn't drink at all.

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WOODWARD,

OKLAHOMA.

EXCHANGE CLIPPINGS.

Bill Smedley who stole the car load of Greer county cattle and drove them through this county to Giles was given 6 years in the pen by the district court at Clarendon, Collingsworth County, Echo.

The herd law election last Thursday was a victory for the free range people if voters count anything, as they gained the day by 22 votes majority. We are in this matter as we have always been, let the majority rule. If the herd law people had won the election we would be found standing by the will of the people no matter who it hurt. "Vox populi vox dei" is our motto. —Arapahoe Argus, Feb. 27th.

A number of the Osage pastures have been taken since the approval of the leases for two more years. Harris Bros. of San Angelo will come back to the old Green pasture, the same one they used last year. Moore & Slater have contracted for the Stitch pasture. M. Hall will put cattle in one of G. M. Carpenter's pastures and Crump & Rowland have rented the old Hay creek pasture formerly used by E. M. Hewens. —Cedar Vale Commercial.

The Canadian Record is authority for the statement that "the cattlemen down in the T. & P. country held a meeting at Midland last Saturday and agreed to pay the expense of keeping a number of men to maintain the state quarantine line, provided the governor would commission them as special rangers and give them full authority to enforce quarantine regulations." This question might be taken up in regard to maintaining the line from violation in Oklahoma.

Oklahoma is suffering from a coal oil monopoly, which has grown out of the well meant, but nevertheless injurious, efforts of the recent legislature to protect the people from a poor quality of the article. The law makes it a penal offense for any dealer to sell to any person oil that has not been inspected by the inspector of the territory or his deputies, and the oil handled is forfeited to the territory. No matter what the grade is, it must bear the stamp of an Oklahoma inspector, who shall, of course be paid for his service. The result is that Kansas merchants can undersell those south of the line about five cents on the dollar. —Wave.

Conway Springs (Kan.) Star: The Mr. Hunter of Texas, who advertised to buy horses here last Saturday and Monday, left town Saturday night, disgusted because he could not persuade the farmers here to give him their horses. Several horses were brought in for him to look at Saturday but he offered but little more for a good horse than a poultry man who knows his business would offer for a nice, plump old rooster. He didn't buy a horse. It is said that Uncle Charley Golton of Eden township has some 4-months old pigs that have grown so fast and been so well cared for that his neighbors are guessing that they will weigh 210 pounds each. Uncle Charley learned how to raise hogs in England and by putting his English and American knowledge together he can make his pigs show up with the best of them.

Kansas City Drovers Telegram: Albert Dean, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, notifies us that he has been instructed by Washington officials to admit all cattle into the safe area that were contracted before the enforcement of the recent order on Feb. 15th. These cattle to come in under the regulations of 1895.

Our commissioners, in the interest of home market, ought to exempt from taxation all cattle brought into this country for feeding. This will encourage Texas and other cattlemen to bring their cattle into the county and thereby remunerate our planters for their surplus feed. In a measure, this would beat a railroad, as all cash received therefrom would be circulated at home. —Western Oklahoman.

Kansas City Drovers Telegram: A commission man back from a tour of Montgomery, Chautauqua and Cowley counties, Kan., says: "There are practically no fat cattle and hogs in Montgomery county and stock cattle are very scarce. The whole territory south of Coffeyville is short on stock of all kinds and he thinks the smallest number of cattle in many years is now to be found there. Dealers are complaining of hard times. In Chautauqua county fat cattle and hogs are scarce and stock cattle are in average supply. Cowley county, however, is well supplied with fat cattle and hogs and the number of stockers is above the average. There is a plethora of roughness in all localities."

W. J. McClure, an experienced stockman of this city, said to a Clarion representative yesterday that Secretary Morton had probably moved the line to the southern border of Kansas because it was easier for the government to prevent smuggling there because the state as well as the general government had then to take cognizance of such offenses. "But" said he "of course this works a great hardship on the cattlemen of the western part of the territory. Cattle fever," he continued, "is communicated by ticks, which exists only in the timbered lands. There is no reason why a prairie country should be placed in a quarantine district. Cattle from a quarantined district always bring from \$2 to \$5 less per head, even though they are perfectly healthy. In addition to this, when a car of cattle is shipped from such a district, no matter what condition they are in when they reach the market, they have to be sold at once to the slaughter pen for whatever they will bring. They cannot be sold to feeders at all." —Oklahoma City Clarion, Feb. 25th.

The Texas Dead Line.

Canadian Record:

Secretary Morton has agreed to put the cattle quarantine line back to its old place, making it coincide with the line adopted by the state sanitary commission, and official notice of the change will be given soon. Had the secretary maintained the stand he took in quarantining the entire state it would have resulted in a heavy loss to the cattlemen of the state. But as it has turned out, while the cattlemen have never blamed him for his action, they are now unanimous in commending it, as it has brought the state authorities to a realizing sense of their duty, and will result in the maintenance of a

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STOCK YARDS,

Kansas City, Mo.

strict cattle quarantine line across the state hereafter. The cudgel which the secretary holds over the heads of the state authorities is a good thing for the cattlemen of the state, and they may rest assured that he will give them another whack with it whenever they fail to keep the promises they have made him.

Decidedly Fishy.

Kingman Leader, Feb. 20th:

A good joke is told on a well known Kingman stockman who prides himself on his knowledge of cattle. He went to Kansas City sometime ago to pick up some calves. He soon found a car load, about 70, and priced them. The owner asked eight dollars a head. The Kingmanite thought he had struck a snap and after some higgling offered seven dollars a head. The owner took him up without much hesitation, in fact with such little parley that our local friend became suspicious. Noticing a poor calf in the lot he asked that it be cut out as it would die before he got it home. The other fellow acquiesced. The same thing was repeated three or four times with the same result. But before any payment was made on the stock the fellow took a friend round to see his bargain. On getting his eye on them the friend promptly told him that he had been swindled, that they had palmed Arizona whitefaces not worth four dollars a head, if anything, off on him. Then followed an effort to back out. It was long, interesting and entertaining and was finally concluded by our Kingmanite paying \$50 for his experience in purchasing cattle in the Kansas City stock yards.

The Quarantine a Subject of Discussion.
Fort Worth Gazette.

The quarantine against the cattle of Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Indian Territory and most of Arkansas, which went into effect last Saturday is causing considerable discussion just at this time among cattlemen. Pregnant cows can no longer be sold as springers in any market north of the line, and any

shipment of this kind will result in loss. They can neither be sold to be slaughtered or taken to the dairy, and must be taken back to the quarantine district. Other cattle from below the line may be shipped for slaughter, but they must immediately be reshipped to the district from which they came.

This arrangement is calculated to work a great hardship on Texas cattle raisers, especially those of the Panhandle, who have not heretofore been subjected to quarantine regulations. The people of this district have no other industry except that of cattle raising, and many of them have obligations to meet. If they cannot sell they cannot meet these obligations in many cases, whereby they will be forced into bankruptcy.

It is a matter of fact that the people of the Panhandle are above the infected district and there is no reason why the line should be extended over them. The altitude is as high and free from fever as many parts of Colorado, and other points north of the line. It has been the custom all along to ship cattle from the Panhandle and other northern Texas counties to Montana, Wyoming, and other states of the Northwest for maturing, and to cut off these sales will amount almost to a life and death matter with these people.

It is believed that when these facts are properly presented to Secretary Morton by a committee which will be selected for this purpose, that the matter can be satisfactorily adjusted. Because the line was abused when further south, on some former occasions does not argue that it cannot be maintained, and when assurance is given by the governor of Texas that the line will be protected when reinstated, many are of the opinion that Secretary Morton will accede to the petition of the committee.

The recent proclamation by Governor McIntyre of Colorado is entirely covered by the Federal regulations and has no effect whatever except to appear that he holds some ungenerous feelings toward Texas cattle raisers. But Colorado is not much of a shipping point for Texas cattle, and his action will damage the railroads of his state more than the Texas cattle industry.

HENRY HOPKINS, Cattle Salesman.
JOSEPH A. TOWER, Hog Salesman.
W. D. EDMONDS, Asst. Yardman.

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The Wonder Grows.

The Roentgen discovery is the most amazing and far-reaching development of recent science. It is bewildering to think of the new world of investigation and revelation that will be opened up. And it is a most significant fact that this new physical agent was discovered by accident.

What the X-rays are is not known; they are probably longitudinal undulations of ether, excited by a discharge of electricity in closed tubes filled with highly rarefied gases. A strip of metal attached to the negative electrode inside the tube is called the cathode, and from that the rays proceed. They are not rays of light, but of something else. One of their properties is that their effects can be recorded on the plates commonly used in photography.

All substances are more or less penetrable to Roentgen's rays. None are opaque to them. Photographs (the word is a misnomer, but X-igraph is too ugly) of metal plates taken by the new process show all the bubbles, faults and deformities produced in the interior in the casting or rolling. No impression of the surface of objects is given but only of the denser parts in the interior.

A photograph of a case containing a set of weights shows distinctly every brass piece constituting the set. The spirals and twists of a wire enclosed in a wooden box are exactly reproduced. Professor Schubert of Hamburg, writes that they are successfully reproducing the contents of valises and traveling

boxes. The figures and markings on the face of a compass in a closed metal box have been photographed with beautiful distinctness, although writing and printer's ink generally is very transparent to the rays, that is, throws no shadows, and, consequently, by an almost providential interposition in behalf of the peace and domestic security of the world, writing in a closed envelope cannot be photographed by the new physical agent.

Edison has hopes of being able to transmit pictures over a wire by means of it. He has also discovered that the new power has the property of hardening aluminum and making it like steel. This, if found practicable, would revolutionize the manufacture of bicycles and other machines.

The range of application of the new method in surgery is evident; yet when we reflect on the stupendous results to which less significant discoveries have led, the impossibility of forecasting its effects in all practical and technical spheres will be obvious. And it may have in its way a no less important bearing on theory.—Ex.

Texas as an Exporter.

Chicago Stockman:

Texas and Texas farm and live stock papers are in rather high glee over a recent shipment of cattle direct from the feed-lots to the English markets. The shipment is an experimental one, entered into by A. J. Thompson, the veteran Canadian exporter, who has for years bought a good many cattle

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COLLEGE JOURNAL FREE.

for export on the Chicago market. Texas may well work herself into a fever of excitement and expectancy. The experiment starts out favorably and should it prove a success, as there is little reason to doubt, it means a revolutionizing of the cattle industry of the state. And, it is not impossible that it will make cattle raisers and feeders of the northern states look out for their laurels. Texas has been making rapid strides in the improvement of cattle raised in the state in the past few years. She is fast running out the little, thin, longhorned cattle that once ran wild on her prairies, and is stocking up with the blood of which the best of beeves are made. Corn and cotton grow side-by-side in the "Lone Star" state. With these for feed, improved blood, mild climate in which to ripen them and a direct European outlet, via New Orleans or Galveston, Chicago and the corn states of the north may see some of their past glory glimmering. There was a time, not so very long ago, when Texas cattle run to horns, they were peaked and the best of them would hardly tip the scales at 1,000 lbs, but it is different now. This experimental shipment consisted of 404 well bred steers that weighed 1,400 lbs each, as good as any northern steers of equal weight, and should the shipment prove a success a regular Texas export trade will at once be established. Look out for Texas! She is coming on the run.

The Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station has issued a bulletin giving descriptions of a large number of weeds found in the territory and of some, such as the Russian thistle, which may be expected to make their appearance. Suggestions as to methods of destroying or preventing the further spread of weeds are also given. This bulletin represents the last work done for the station by Dr. J. C. Neal, his death occurring a few days after its completion. This bulletin will be sent free of charge to any one interested who will send name or address to the Director at Stillwater.

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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 inspectors dock pregnant sows 40 lbs and stags altered boars 80 lbs. Yardage: Cattle, 25c; calves, 10c; hogs, 8c; sheep, 5c per head. Feed: Corn, \$1 per bushel; hay, timothy, \$30 per ton; prairie, \$20 per ton. Commissions: 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 constitute one car-load to be charged \$6 per car, less than car-load lots, 50c head for cattle, 25c a head for calves. Public inspections of hogs 15c per car.

GRAND DISPERSION SALE

OF THE ENTIRE

Sunny Slope Farm Herd Prize-Winning Poland-Chinas

ON

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, '96, AT FARM, EMPORIA, LYON CO. KAS.

—WE WILL CLOSE OUT OUR ENTIRE HERD OF—

Registered and Prize-Winning Poland-China Hogs

150 HEAD

(CONSISTING of the grand breeding boars HADLEY JR. 33607 (O.), 13314 (S.), J. H. SANDERS JR. 35089 (O.), SIR CHARLES CORWIN 33095 (O.), CLAY D. 25877 (A.), (sweepstakes boar at the Kansas State Fair in 1895), LONGFELLOW 29785 (O.), with best World's Fair record of any boar west of the Mississippi river, L. S. SENSATION 13316 (S.), HARRY FAULTLESS (VOL. 10 S.) and VICTOR E. JR. (VOL. 10 S.). THE BROOD SOWS will include all of the members of our 1895 show herd and the grand collection of breeding sows and choice gilts that had been selected for our own use. Among these are the get of such noted sires as J. H. Sanders 27219 (O.), Ideal Black U. S. 29505 (O.), King Tecumseh 2d 14935 (A.), Hadley Jr. 13314 (S.), J. H. Sanders Jr. 35089 (O.), Sir Charles Corwin 33095 (O.), Michigan 32537 (O.), Longfellow 29785 (O.), Royal Short Stop 10887 (S.), Corwin King 10329 (S.) by Corwin U. S. 7116 (S.), Black Prince 10118 (S.) by Hill's Perfection 3501 (S.), and Joe Coler 2d 29569 (O.), by Joe Coler 21799 (O.), and get of dams strong in the most popular and time-tried strains.

FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE GIVES pedigrees, terms and all other information. SEND FOR IT.

Sale commences at 10 a. m. Bids sent by mail or wire will be fairly treated. Free transportation will be furnished from the city to farm (a distance of two and one-half miles) and return. Free lunch at noon.

C. S. CROSS, PROPRIETOR, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

H. L. LEIBFRIED, Manager.

COL. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer, Lincoln, Neb.

UNDER FLORIDIAN SKIES.

Bits of Scenery and Incidents Enroute— A few Occasional Remarks on the Side.

The day has come. The day for which we have waited to take a brief vacation and rest from the ceaseless drudgery of a print shop, and with many expressions of good will and "hope you'll have a good time" from friends, the train sped away toward the Red Hills of the Cimarron and we are off for a whirl over the eastern half of the Union on a pilgrimage to the shrine of the National Editorial Association, which convenes at St. Augustine.

Since we are delegated to represent the Oklahoma Press Association, we will take you with us; but since our purse is empty, its contents having gone "for the good of the order," we must take you with us in mind only and well you must be contented to see through our eyes, until you can go in person.

From Woodward to Wellington we travel in the society of that genial gentleman whose hirsute covering is limited to the fringe of a noble scalp; Conductor W. H. Nelson, more familiarly known to fame as "Buins." We cross the purling waters of the North Canadian, wind through the red canons of the Cimarron, glide smoothly over the plains of the Salt Fork and enter Kansas at Kiowa feeling that one can only appreciate a vacation after a year or two of toil.

From Wellington to Wichita we bask in the smiles of that idescent star, Col. Bob Loosley, one of the oldest as well as one of the most popular conductors on the Old Reliable Santa Fe. We stop at Wichita and dine the Hotel Carey, one of the best anywhere in the West, and in an hour we embark for an all night run to Kansas City, which we reach on schedule time at 7:30 a. m. Hastily swallowing a bit of breakfast we visit the stock yards where we meet many warm friends and patrons of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR. The new Stock Yards Exchange Building is almost completed, and already many of the commission firms have mov-

ed into new and elegant quarters. Among these we note the Lone Star Co., Jones Bros., Ben E. Welch & Co., Hopkins, Kieley & Co., and others. Some of the firms, however, who have had the advantage of airy, well-lighted offices still retain them. Among these we found McDonald, Crowley & Farmer, Campbell, Hunt & Adams, The Northwestern Live Stock Commission Co. The Ranch Hotel is a new patron of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR. It is located only one block from the new yards and should be made headquarters by every stockman from this section of the country, when at the yards, thereby making it easy to know who may be in Kansas City from here. The Ranch Hotel has good tables, clean beds and superior accommodations at very low rates.

At 7 o'clock p. m. we are aboard the Wabash train for St. Louis, and after a pleasant night's run over smooth road-bed, attended by courteous officials, we hear "Union Station, all out," and half an hour later are at the tables of the Terminal Hotel with friends from Kansas and other trans-Mississippi states who are to be with us on the journey to the Southland.

Thursday, Jan. 16th, we spend in St. Louis, visiting the type foundry, the wholesale paper companies, chief of which is the Brown & Clark Co., and the great brewing plants of Anheuser-Busch and W. J. Lemp, two of the largest in the world. The former covers fifty-eight acres of ground and operates a pay roll of \$2,700 per day. Its latest popular product, Malt Nutrine is advertised in the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

Friday morning, bright and early we find our assignment to be in the car Varzor, up next the engine as usual with all Western delegates, and soon we roll out of the great Union Station, said to be the finest in the world, out under the big city through the tunnel, over the old St. Louis Bridge and are off for St. Augustine. Our train is a "special," consisting of eight Pullman's, and every car is crowded with delegates, representing every state and territory west of Ohio, and a few even from there. Secretary Page, of the Association, is in full charge. The porters, Pullman conductor and train

crew are under his immediate direction, and if we don't exactly own the earth, we do that portion of the L. & N. Railroad over which we travel, and we make the most of it.

We dine at Evansville, Indiana. It is a quaint old town and breathes an atmosphere of river traffic and just-before-the-war greatness. We have an hour and a half here and walk the wide avenues, lined with old elms, or glide up and down the principal street in the cars. It is a typical Hoosier town and the shade of Blue Jeans Williams and Mrs. Dimick hovers around while the silken rustle of "two dollar Williams" in "blocks of five" suggest an animation due only to an approaching election in Hoosierdom.

We cross the Ohio here and roll by what we have heard praised in song and story, the "Old Kentucky Home." If the great majority of those we see are inspirations, a duck pond and a sod shanty in Oklahoma are simply dreams of delight. Kentucky as she is told and Kentucky as she am, creates consternation in the beholder. But maybe after all, away back up in the mountains of the state, where bare-footed women weave tow linen and where the feud is kept on tap to keep down an overproduction in population, the old Kentucky home of tradition may exist. But it isn't in smelling distance of any thing we see as we go through the state, sure.

We are hours late at Nashville, Tenn., where we stop for supper. Some hitch in the arrangements prevents our stopping here where every hospitality is accorded us, so onward we go and at day break our special stops in the first confederate capital, the historic city of Alabama, Montgomery.

(To be continued.)

An Atchison man recently caught three different men kissing his wife whereupon he went to a lawyer. "You have very good grounds for a divorce," the lawyer said. "I don't want a divorce," the citizen replied. "I want to get out an injunction to make them quit it."

Read the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

Another Protest.

Dick Quinn, the wide-awake editor of the Hardesty Herald and who is directly interested in the interest of cattle growers in Beaver county, writes to the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR as follows: "The government quarantine line along the north line of this county is a misfortune on the people out this way, if newspaper reports of it being established are true. The best sales are made in the spring and early summer. A big kick should be made."


CENTURY OF WAR.

The Fearful Cost in Blood and Money to France.

A highly interesting story of what a hundred years of war have cost France in human life has just been made public by Dr. Langneau, member of the Academy of Medicine in Paris, and is found in the Lancet. When the revolution broke out France's effective army was only 120,000 men. For the wars waged during ten years in Belgium, on the Sambre, the Meuse, the Rhine, the Alps, the Pyrenees, in the Vendee and in Egypt, there were called out 2,800,000. At the census made in the ninth year of the republic there remained of these only 677,598. In the killed and in dead by disease the wars of the first republic cost France 2,122,402 men. From 1891 to Waterloo 3,157,398 men scarcely sufficed to fill the blanks which, in an incessant war against combined Europe, France incurred at Austerlitz, Jena, Auerstadt, Friedland, Saragossa, Eckmuhl, Essling, Wagram, Taragona, Smolensk, Moscow, Lutzen, Bautzen, Dresden, Leipzig and Waterloo. Under the restoration Louis Philippe and the second republic, in spite of the war in Spain (1823), the conquest of Algiers (1830) and the taking of Antwerp, France passed through a comparative calm. The army numbered about 213,749, and the mortality averaged 22 per 1,000. In 1853-5 commenced the epoch of the great wars—the Crimea, Italy (1859-60), China (1860-61), Mexico (1862-6) and the disasters of 1870. In the Crimea, out of 300,268 men, 95,615 succumbed; in Italy, out of 500,000 there died 18,673; in China, 950, and in Cochin China, 48 per 1,000. The second empire cost France about 1,600,000 soldiers. According to Dr. Langneau's demographic tables, the century from 1795 to 1895 witnessed the death in battle or by disease of 6,000,000 French soldiers.

Increased Weight.
 You will become heavy and healthy with the help of

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S
Malt-Nutrine
TRADE MARK



—the food drink. By taking a bottle a day you will gain from 2 to 5 pounds a week. It contains the nourishment needed by nursing mothers, consumptives and sufferers from wasting diseases.

To be had at all Druggists' and Grocers'.

Prepared by
ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASS'N,
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Sold for hundreds of illustrated colored leaflets and other interesting matter.

WANT COLUMN.

WANTED: Cattle, hog and sheep breeders to advertise their stock in this journal. Special rates given on yearly contracts. Send for terms.

WANTED, 100 YEARLINGS. I wish to buy 100 head of yearlings, delivered at or near Sapulpa. Write, giving description and price per head. Will take smaller lots, if suited.
 J. O. HERFORD,
 2755 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE: Crawford & Pugh have 750 good native 3 and 4 year old steers which they will sell to feeders on good terms. Address or call on
 J. M. PUGH,
 Woodward, Ok.

FOR SALE CHEAP: Fifty-two tons of cane, suitable for feed. Privilege of feeding on grounds allowed. Also have 17 tons of Kaffir and 13 tons of good hay in stock. First come, first served. Better see this feed at once.
 J. B. JENKINS,
 Only 1 mile east of stock yards, Woodward, Ok.

Prompt Action Endorsed.

Mr. Bolton, editor of the Woodward Live Stock Inspector, has submitted a petition to Governor Renfrow asking that he assist in having the quarantine line changed back to its former place; and gave detailed reasons in writing stating the injury the present line does to the cattle industry of Oklahoma. Mr. Bolton is to be commended for his prompt action, for the continuance of the present line would mean the extermination of all native cattle. Cheyenne Sunbeam, Feb. 28th.

A Successful Trick.

From an Exchange:
 "A good-looking, well-behaved stranger had been stopping in a country town in California for three or four days, when one day, as a dozen men were hanging around the hotel doors, a humble youth with white eyebrows and low red head passed along, leading a calf."

It traveled as if it were an everyday thing, but no one thought of this until afterwards.

"Boy!" called the stranger, "what do you ask for that calf?" "Won't sell him."

"How much does he weigh?" "Near 160 lbs."

"It can't be. I'd like to wager that I can come nearer that calf's weight than any of you."

A dozen citizens got up and walked around the calf, and squinted their eyes, and mentally estimated. Then a sort of a pool was formed to scoop the stranger, and 25 dollars were contributed.

There were eleven guesses to his one, and they ranged from 147 lbs to 158 lbs. He guessed 158 lbs, and when the animal was placed on the scales the stranger was only two ounces short.

As he raked in the money, and the boy and calf passed on, a man drove up in a buggy, and called out: "This ere game has been played all over the country, and it's time to move on somebody! Where is the villain?" "Here I am," answered the stranger. "Arrest you! Get into the buggy." His satchel was ready, and he got in, and it was a whole day before the villagers found out that the man with the buggy was a confederate employed to do that very thing.

Remember the cattlemen's convention on the 16th of March.

A high school girl being told by her teacher to parse "He kissed me," consented reluctantly, says the Warren, Ohio, Leader, because opposed to speaking of private matters in public. "He," she commenced with unnecessary emphasis and a fond lingering over the word that brought the crimson to her cheeks, "is a pronoun, third person, singular number, masculine gender, a gentleman, and pretty well fixed; universally considered a good catch; 'Kissed' is a verb, transitive, too much so; regular every evening, indicative mode, indicating affection; first and third persons; plural number and governed by circumstances. 'Me'—Oh, well, everybody knows me." And she sat down.

The LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR should be read by every stock man in the south west. Only \$1 per year.

SUNSHINE AND ROSES

Remind us of happy June and June stands for out-of-door recreation and its attendant health. When sick, seek sunshine and roses. They are nowhere so plentiful as in

CALIFORNIA

where it is always June and the season of flowers. In getting there, quick time and comfortable equipment are desirable.


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 G. T. NICHOLS & CO., G. P. A.,
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Read the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, \$1 a year.

Loving Husband—Susan, don't spend a cent of my money with a merchant that don't advertise in the papers. Business Wife—You old goose I learned better than to go where I was not invited long ago. You would be an old bachelor if you hadn't invited me to be your wife. Catch me going to a store without first getting an invitation. I guess not!

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, "
 - Leader, Tecumseh, "
 - Pioneer, Alva, "
 - Herald, Hardesty, "
 - Review, Alva, "
 - Coming Events, Emd, "
 - Representative, Guthrie, "
 - News, Fairland, "
 - South and West, Beaver, "
 - Patriot, Medford, "
 - State Capital, Guthrie, "
 - Republican, Edmond, "
 - Courier, Ponca, "
 - Leader, Guthrie, "
 - Republican, New Kirk, "
 - Monitor-Press, Wellington, Kansas.
 - Voice, " "
 - Star, " "
 - Plainsdealer, Preston, "
 - Star, Coldwater, "
 - Scout, Winfield, "
 - Record, Mulvane, "
 - Mojave, 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, "
 - Crossed, Medicine Lodge, Kansas.
 - Journal, Kingman, "
 - News, Belle Plaine, "
 - Eagle, St. Mary's, "
 - Record, Canadian, Texas.
 - The Weekly Advance, Caldwell, Kan.
 - The Journal, Ashland, "
 - The Herald, Beaver, Oklahoma.
 - Journal, Perkins, "

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The Largest Stock Market in the World

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

The entire railway system of Middle and Western America centers here, making it the most accessible yard to reach in the country. The facilities for unloading, feeding, and shipping are unlimited. Over sixty packing houses are located in close proximity to the Yards. There are over two hundred buyers found here at all times. 61 buyers for slaughtering of Chicago and near by towns, 12 for export on hoof, 27 for New York, 28 for Philadelphia. Other towns and cities have 80. The various needs of these buyers cause a market for all kinds and grades of stock.

The shortage of cattle this season makes it more than ever to the shipper's interest to bill his cattle through to this great market centre. Do not listen to agents of railroads whose lines terminate at Missouri River points, but bill through to Chicago. This will not debar you from the privilege of trying other markets en route. THIS IS STRICTLY A CASH MARKET.

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, coaches, fine drivers or speedy horses. Besides this, there are daily auction sales established here, which are 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. The stock growers and shippers of TEXAS, KANSAS and the WESTERN TERRITORIES cannot do better than bill to the active and quick market at 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.

L. R. JONES, Salesmen. G. E. JONES, Salesmen. R. G. DENHAM, Office. J. W. FALLS, Solicitors. JOHN LUDY, Solicitors.

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.

THOS. BURTON, President. HERBERT M. THORP, Secy. and Treas. J. W. BLIN & ERHOFF, Vice Pres. S. P. WOODS, Manager.

SHIP YOUR STOCK TO

THE Northwestern Live Stock Commission Company,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Personal and prompt attention given to all consignments.
S. W. WOODS, Cattle Salesman. S. D. PETERS, Hog Salesman. VOL. J. M. YOUNG, Sheep Salesman.

Hutchinson Stock Yards Company, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS.

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.

A short run to Kansas City after feed and rest.

As a Stocker and Feeder Market

These yards offer superior inducements. Best distributing point in Kansas.

Information furnished upon application. BENJ. W. LADD, General Manager.

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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 1895.....	1,689,652	2,457,697	864,713	52,607	103,368
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	922,167	2,170,827	567,015		
Sold to Feeders.....	392,262	1,376	111,445		
Sold to Shippers.....	218,805	273,999	69,784		
Total Sold in Kansas City 1895.....	1,533,234	2,346,202	748,244	41,588	

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, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Man'gr. Secy. and Treas. Asst. Gen. Mgr. Gen. Supt.

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SANTA FE

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS

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FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

THE QUICKEST TIME

BETWEEN

NORTH AND SOUTH TEXAS,

And a Solid Vestibuled Train Between

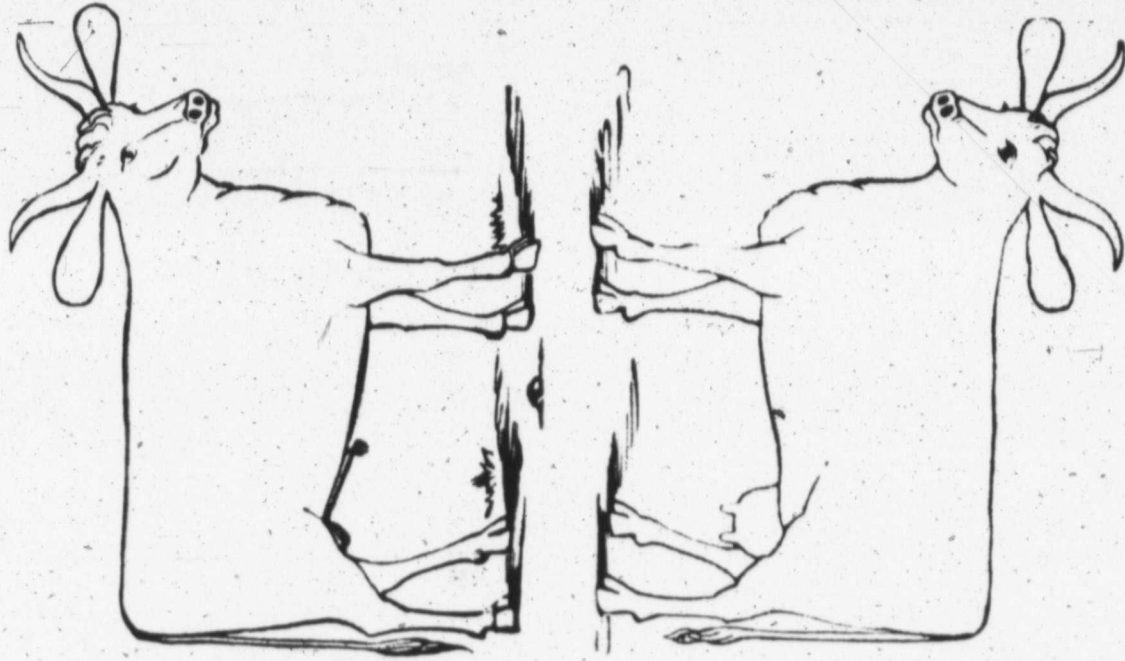
GALVESTON AND ST. LOUIS.

W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A., Galveston, Texas.

JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

ESTD 1866

THE LEADING FARM WEEKLY OF THE WEST—SAMPLES FREE



To Stockmen!

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FOREMAN.....

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.....

RANGE.....

CATTLE BRAND.....

OTHER BRANDS.....

HORSE BRAND.....

OTHER BRANDS.....

PAPER TO.....

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

Mark your main brand on the above cuts just as you want it to appear, and send in your order for publication, with the foregoing blanks properly filled out.

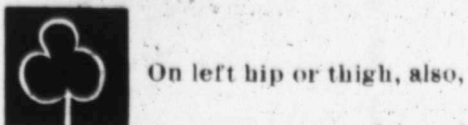
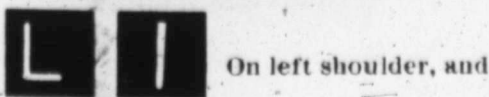
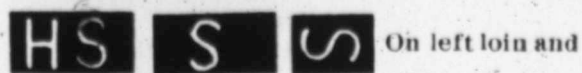
STOCK BRANDS.

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

C. T. HERRING.

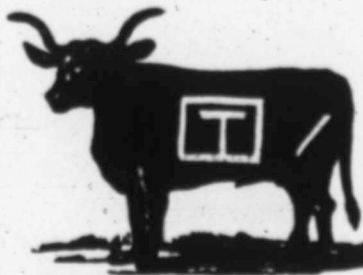


Post-office address Vernon, Texas, and Englewood, Kansas. Principal range in Kiowa and Comanche Reservations; also in Woodward county, on head of Buffalo creek. Other brands are as follows:



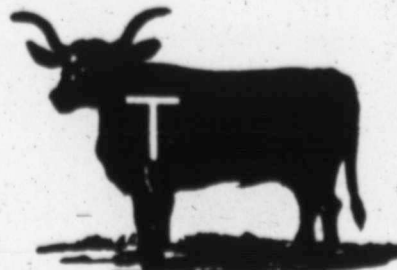
H-S, CTH, DCM, S Crossed by bar, left side, left loin.

IVES & DOYLE.
DICK BARTON, Foreman.
P. O. Address, Higgins Texas.



Range, on Wolf Creek. Mark, under bit in both ears.

Other brands:
LS On both sides and



HORSE BRANDS:



Range, same as above.

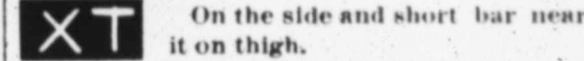
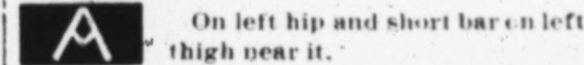
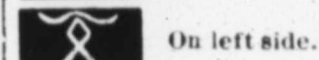
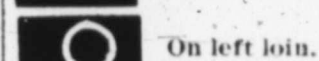
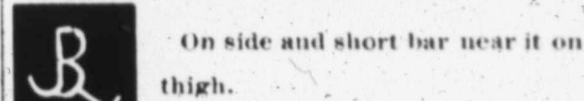
HUDSON & TANDY.



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



Other brands:



HORSE BRANDS:

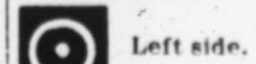
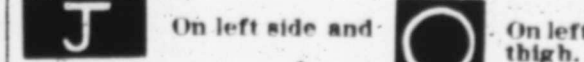
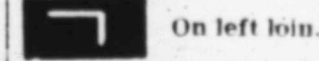
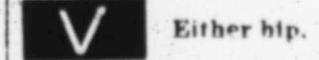
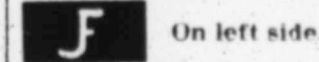
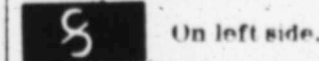
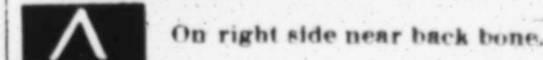
Bar Z on left shoulder, or N I K on right hip. Range, same as above.

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



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

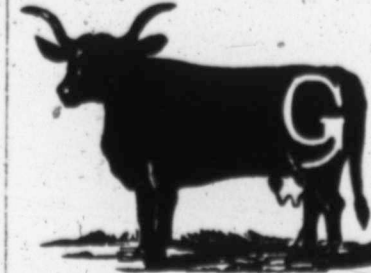
Other brands:



HORSE BRAND:



T. B. H. GREEN.

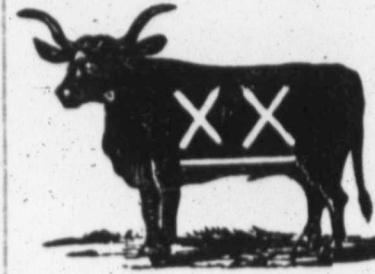


P. O. Address, Woodward, Oklahoma. Range on North Canadian river, 30 miles southwest of Woodward.

HORSE BRAND:



W. P. WRIGHT.

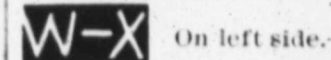


P. O. Address, Woodward, Okla. Range, on North Canadian, ten miles north of Woodward.



Also

Other brands:



Cows are branded X 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.

W. J. GOOD & SONS.



P. O. Address, Quanah, Texas, and Gage, Okla. Range, in Hardeman and Knox counties, Tex., and Woodward county, Oklahoma.

Other brands:



HORSE BRAND:

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

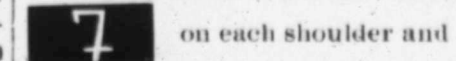
MILLARD WORD.



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

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

Other brands:



Various ear marks.

HORSE BRAND:

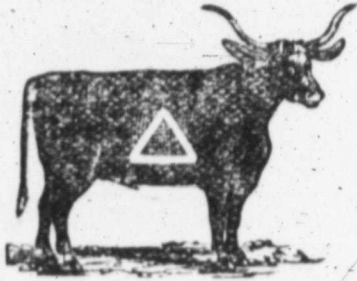


WEBB & JONES.



On left shoulder.

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



On right side.



On left side.



On left thigh.



On left thigh.

BEN GHOLSTON.



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

Other brands: scattered on animal.



On either side.



Anywhere on animal.

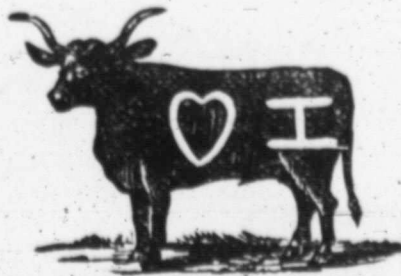


Range same as above.



Either side, on rump.

S. B. JONES.



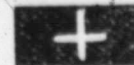
P. O. Address, Higgins, Texas. Range, in Texas and Oklahoma, near Higgins.



On either side; also



On left shoulder and



On left side and



On left hip.



Also heart on left hip

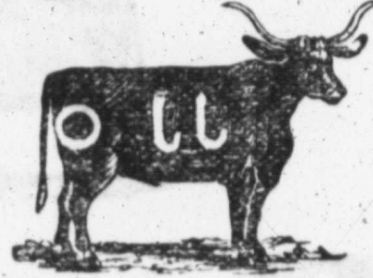
Range, same as above.

L. F. WILSON. P. O. Address, Kansas City, Mo. T. J. CHENOWETH, Foreman. P. O. Address, Toad, Okla.



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

ALSO:



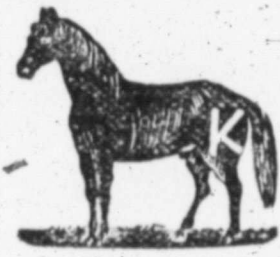
On right side.



On right side.



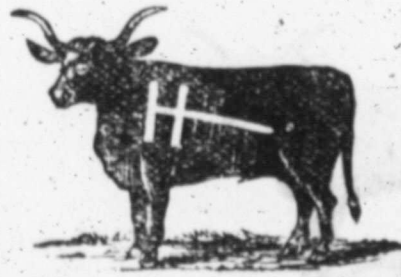
On right side.



On left hip.

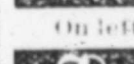
Range, same as above.

VOORE & CHAPMAN.



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

On left side. Other brands are:



On hip or side.



On left shoulder.



On jaw

W. E. ARNOLD.

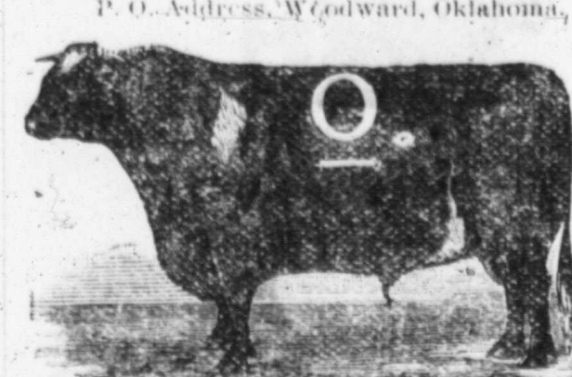


P. O. Address, Woodward, Oklahoma. Mark, under slope the right and crop the left ear.

Other brands, on left side; on left thigh.

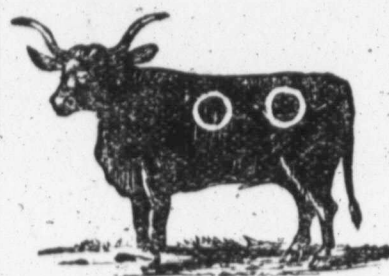
Horse brands same as brands above. Range: On Sleeping Bear creep, 22 miles northeast of Woodward.

MUN BAKER.



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

GRAFT BROS.



Also part of cattle are branded circle on left shoulder and hip.



On left side or hip.

HETTINGER BROS. DRUG CO.

WICHITA, KANSAS.

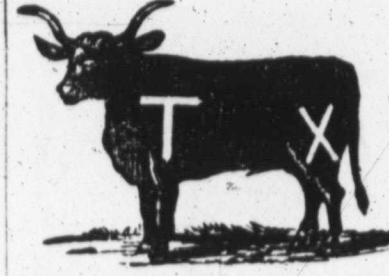
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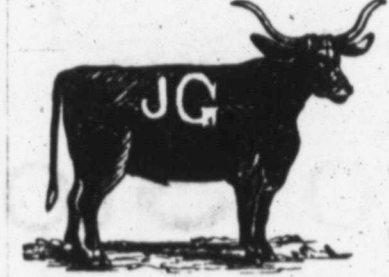


Other brands are: X on left side, and some are branded with a cross on right side.

HORSE BRANDS:

Perpendicular bar on right shoulder of saddle horses. Stock horses are branded cross H on left shoulder. Range, same as described above.

G. W. AKINS.



P. O. Woodward, Okla. Range, 2 1/2 mi. north-east of Woodward, with Geo. Edwards. Or A on right hip.

Marks: Swallow fork the right and under slope the left ear.

Steer calves are branded R - ; same marking.

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HEADQUARTERS FOR STOCKMEN.

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FRANK COOPER.

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NICK HUDSON, Solicitor, Woodward, Oklahoma.

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