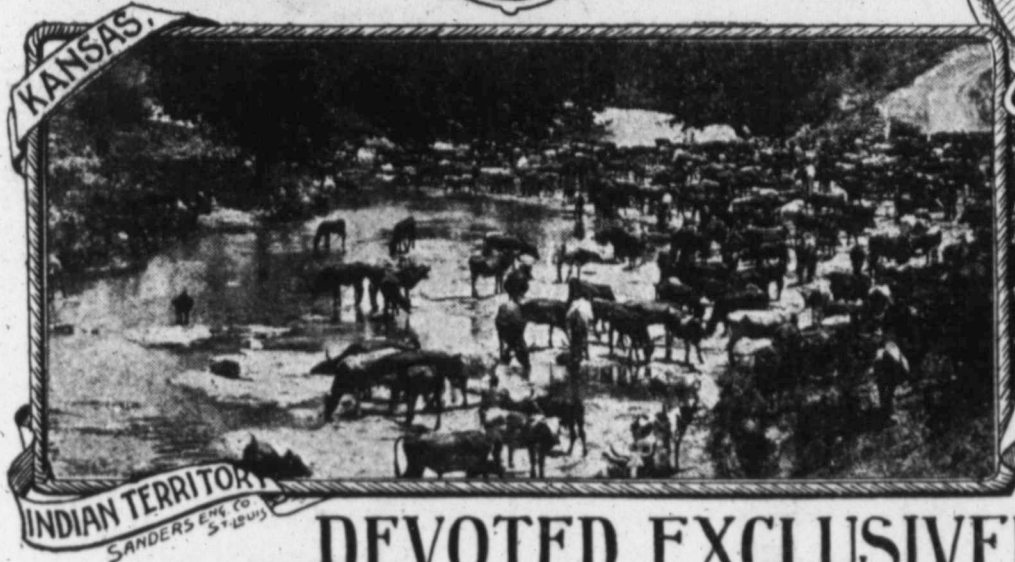


The LIVESTOCK



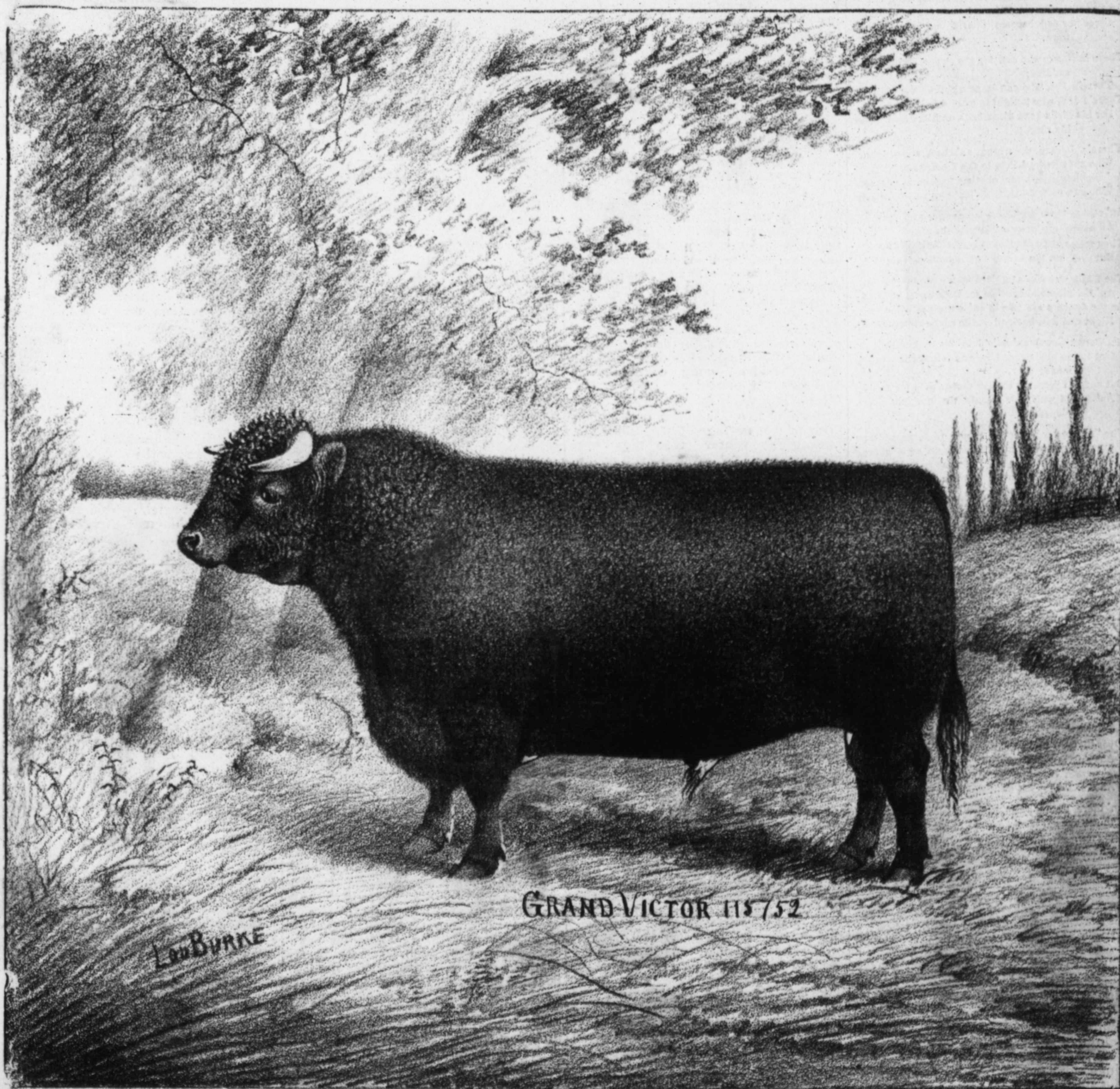
INSPECTOR

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Fourth Year.
NO. 14

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GRAND VICTOR 115752

THOROUGHbred SHORTHORN BULL.—OWNED BY GEORGE BOTHWELL, Nettleton, Mo.

Christmas Eve on the Ranch.

[Written for the Live Stock Inspector.]

'Tis night on the prairies and fine winter weather;
A norther's still blowin' but playin' out fast—
Jes' a puff now an' then mos' as light as a feather—
But keen as a knife is its breath ter the last.

Moon shinin' bright like a new silver dollar,
Gildin' the wrack; and the snow over all,
Is drifted knee-deep in each branch and hog-waller,
Ter tempt horse an' rider ter many a fall.

Under the moon bright eyes are a-glancln.
Voices ring clear on the keen, frosty night.
'Tis the boys an' girls comin' in ter the dancin'
In the "Bar X L" ranch, where the firelight shines
bright.

All aroun' the mustang ponies are hitched ter the
rallin'.
An' wagons an' buggies are black on the snow.
Without is the darkness an' wind still a-wallin'.
Within there is laughter an' shoutin' an' glow.

The fiddle tunes up all a-scrapin' an' squeallin'.
The first set is called an' the dancers is placed;
From their skirts the girls' feet are like mice, all
a-stealin'.

An' their eyes ask the music jes' please ter make
haste.

There is Harriet Thompson an' Jessie McClellan,
An' Miry, that makes a full hand at a roun'.
An' Euphemy Temple, whose head's bin a-swellin'
Since her dad become Sheriff an' moved inter
town.

There is Hank, who can top the worst bronc ever
saddled;

There's Jim, who can lasso a bird on the wing;
There's Jeff, who tonight is more'n half added,
For his girl's gone clean back on him—sent home
his ring.

There's Johny, the wrang, an' the Y's cusiners,
Who shot Redeye Pete in the Cherokee Strip,
An' Skelley Bill, a real ol'-time vaquers,
Who can pack drink away jes' like packin' a grip.

An' others there are whose names need no tellin'
All happy-go-lucky an' out fer the night.
They may not be dandies at readin' an' spellin'
But they are good fellers an' punchers alright.

The fiddle turns loose an' the mouth organs jine in.
An' the players beat time ter their finest effects;
An' the dancers are off—in an' out all a-twihin'—
Right an' left, back an' forth, as the caller directs.

It's Jimmy Cupell an' he's doin' his best callin'.
Got lungs like a race-horse-as strong as they're
made;

But none of yer kin', though that goes in fer hawlin'
An' downs with their shoutin' the tune that's bein'
played.

The "Arkansaw Traveler" comes from the fiddle—
"Swing yer own corner like swingin' on a gate;
Gents all outside an' the girls in the middle;
Draw out yer partner an' promenaJe eight."

"Lef' han' ter yer corner an' right ter yer honey;
Gran' right an' lef', everyone clear aroun';
Kill yourselves children—it's worth all the money;
Git a grip on yer girl, swing her cleaf off the
groun'."

"Big Taters" comes next, an' then "Sally Good'r."
The fun keeps a-comin', more bright grow the
eyes,

An' the floor thanks the Lord that its feelin's are
wooden;

But it groans an' creaks all the same where it lies.
An' the supper is served right ter time at eleven.
Don't talk of it, fellers—its clean outer sight—
Roast turkeys, you bet—ty the Lord! there are
seven—

An' pies, cakes an' candy ter last all the night.
Over there in that corner see Jenny an' Andy.
Aney's dead stuck; but the girl's a straight flirt—
Jes' workin' a sucker fer buggies an' candy
An' ll shake the kid off with a twist of her skirt.

An' there, in that other, is Tom Smith an' Mary.
In the eyes of them both is the love-light a-glow;
But Tom's jes' a puncher an' Mary is Mary—
The girl of a cow-man with car-loads of dough.

An' all is enjoyment an' music an' laughter.
Till the day gives its warnin' far off in the east.
There's only the present—away with Hereafter:
Forget, while you can, there's an end to the feast.

—H. D. C. MACLACHLAN,
Amarillo, Tex.

How World Beaters Were Produced.

One of the phenomenally successful exhibitors of Poland-Chinas at the Columbian Exposition was R. S. Cook, of Kansas, among whose winnings were five prizes on four animals of a single fall litter. Secretary Co-

burn, of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, has persuaded Mr. Cook to write out for the first time an account of the methods used in producing these prize-winners, and this is what he says:

Having decided to exhibit a few Poland-China pigs at the World's Fair in 1893, I carefully selected a boar and sows having strong, vigorous constitutions as well as good feeding qualities, and mated them so as to farrow at the desired time. After mating the sows were given plenty of food, consisting largely of protein, along with an abundance of green pasture (which I always aim to have) of rye and wheat during the late fall and winter months, with alfalfa the other eight months of the year. My fall litter, intended to be shown as over six and under twelve months old, was farrowed October 5, and allowed the range of the farm, thereby affording them plenty of exercise and a variety of food. I consider exercise essential to the production of strong, vigorous animals, and it also strengthens their limbs, enabling them to sustain a great weight later on. These pigs were fed slop made of ship-stuff and sweet skim milk until they were weaned, at which time I began feeding a small quantity of soaked wheat, but that not proving satisfactory I tried wheat ground fine with a small quantity of oats, soaked 12 to 24 hours and then mixed with sour skim milk. At no time did I use new milk direct from the cow.

As the pigs were not weighed I cannot give exact figures during the feeding period. They were not confined in a yard or feed lot until winter, but at all times had a clean, warm house with floor and plenty of dry bedding to sleep in. Owing to a loss of one in this lot I substituted, about May 1, another one of the same litter that had received no particular feed or attention, and had not been intended for a show animal. She had, however, a well-developed frame, and was prepared to and did take on flesh rapidly. At time of shipping for Chicago, September 20, she was the largest, and proved to be one of the best show animals in the West, winning first in her class besides being concerned in various other prizes.

Four pigs from this one litter were winners of five Columbian prizes. The litter of five averaged 528 pounds each. During the winter these pigs were given just enough corn to keep up animal heat; and about March 1 its use was discontinued altogether, as I think too much corn detrimental to stock intended for either show or breeding purposes.

After being whipped about in the World's Fair grounds and the show ring from September 12 to October 18, the pigs were returned home and the same rations continued as before, but decreased gradually, and a larger proportion of bran used. A great many breeders thought my hogs too fat, and that they would not breed; but as their breeding qualities were not burnt out by a strong corn diet I did not apprehend any trouble in that respect. About November 1 I began to mate them, the largest and heaviest being mated only once and producing an extra fine litter, raising them all. These pigs, like their dam, proved to be show animals. The other sow was mated the second time, and she also produced an extra fine litter. These sows were both winners in class as well as in the herd at the World's Fair, which goes to prove that animals properly fed and cared for can be prepared for the show ring without injury. I have a few animals of this first litter in my herd at the present time, and they are raising excellent pigs. After building up the frames of the show animals, the last ninety days I added to the oats and wheat ration an ingredient that was somewhat more fattening, and increased the quantity gradually up to the time of starting to the fairs.

The spring litter was farrowed April 22, to be shown as under six months, their dam being given the same sort of care as those mentioned above, except that there was now

plenty of good alfalfa pasture and ship-stuff all the time, but not much corn. After four weeks old the pigs were shut by themselves and fed a mixture of ship-stuff and sweet skim milk, all they would eat up clean. They were not given any corn, but had plenty of exercise and alfalfa pasture. At the age of five months, after attending one fair and before starting for the Columbian, their average weight was over 200 pounds each. These pigs were quite successful in the show ring abroad as well as in Kansas, and were excellent breeders. In the fitting of these pigs a small quantity of flaxseed meal was fed to assist in giving a gloss to their coats, but no sugar or molasses was used at any time.

It certainly is unprofitable for any swine-raiser to stint his animals, as they should be made to grow every day. After ten days or two weeks pigs should be fed generously through their dams, and at three or four weeks provided with a place where they can obtain, unmolested, a little feed of slop and soaked shelled corn. Keep them growing every day, and at an early age they will be ready for the market at a profit to the raiser. If pigs are allowed to stop growing and become stunted it is very hard to start them anew, not to mention the loss of feed, time and labor. Pigs inclosed in a dry lot or yard, and given only dry, hard corn and hard water seldom yield a handsome profit. They need a variety of food, such as will expand the stomach and at the same time be cooling to the system. Corn, alone, is too heating.

With the Bankers.

Western Oklahoma figured largely at the annual meeting of the bankers of Oklahoma at Oklahoma City, Dec. 7th and 8th. Col. Jno. M. Pugh, Territorial Bank Examiner, is a resident of Woodward, and Banker John J. Gerlach, who was re-elected treasurer of the Bankers' Association, is cashier of the Gerlach bank of Woodward. The address of Examiner Pugh as published in the Kansas City Star is as follows:

"In speaking of the progress of banking in Oklahoma, the discussion should begin with the memorable 22d of April, 1889, the date of the opening and be continuous.

"In April, 1890, this territory had three national banks with a combined capital of \$200,000, deposits \$169,000, loans and discounts \$133,000. During 1891 their loans increased to \$206,000, with deposits of \$242,000; 1892 found four national banks in the territory, with a capital of \$325,000, loans and discounts \$185,000 and deposits \$628,000. It was during these prosperous times that the banking fraternity of the territory were compelled practically to change front and assume the conditions bordering on a veritable black Friday, so to speak. Many were the banks that failed. The deposits in the national banks were reduced to \$592,000, while the number of banks was increased to six, with an increase of \$115,000 in capital and an increase of \$113,000 in loans. In the year 1896 their deposits reached the low ebb of \$449,000, which was \$213,000 lower than in the beginning of 1893.

"During the period from 1889 to 1896 there were a few very excellent state and private banks doing business, some of which continue up to the present. And the fact of their having demonstrated financial capacity to continue business during the hard times which all encountered speaks volumes for them. Naturally this class of banks were averse to giving up their charters under which they had so successfully conducted their business and to incorporating under the laws of 1897, at which time the legislature placed on the statute books a banking law creating what is known as a banking department that has supervision over all but national banks, and requiring all to incorporate and make reports. Since that time the progress made in banking in Oklahoma has been marvelous; in fact, unequalled and unapproached by that of

any state or territory in the Union. In 1897 the deposits of the national banks increased from \$449,000 to \$679,000, an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent during the same period of time.

THE GROWTH IN THE DEPOSITS.

"On July 23, 1897, the banking department received its first statement from the state and private banks under the new law, which disclosed the fact of the existence of forty-eight banks in the territory with a paid-in capital of \$613,000; deposits \$1,400,000; loans and discounts \$1,125,000, and a cash reserve of 49 per cent. On December 31, of the same year, these banks had deposits of \$2,405,000, a gain of one million dollars or 74 per cent. On September 20, 1898, which was the date of the last financial statement made by the territorial banks, there were fifty-one banks, with a capital of \$560,000; deposits of \$2,580,000 an increase since July, 1897, of 84 per cent. Their loans during this same period were increased by \$300,000; the average reserve on hand was 60 per cent.

"On the same date our national banks, six in number, had deposits of \$911,000; loans \$710,000; capital and surplus \$347,000, with a reserve of 40 per cent.

"During the last two years since the territorial banking law has been enforced we have had one bank fail; two banks have consolidated, and nine state and two national banks have been organized. We have now in Oklahoma sixty-one banks, with a total capitalization of \$925,000, and with loans and discounts amounting to \$1,835,000. I know of nothing that can more fully demonstrate to my hearers what these figures disclose. The bankers of Oklahoma are to be congratulated upon this showing growing out of the untoward conditions with which they have been brought face to face and, in most cases, have admirably surmounted. The people, too, should be congratulated upon the character of these men who have been practically the mainstay of the territory. For with a solid condition of affairs of the banks of a state or territory, there is a degree of satisfaction which in itself conveys confidence, and when this is once established the success of a banker is practically assured."

Following the business of the session, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: J. W. McNeal, Guthrie, president; Otto V. Shuttee, vice president; P. W. Smith, Newkirk, second vice president; J. H. Wheeler, Oklahoma City, secretary; John J. Gerlach, Woodward, treasurer.

New Order made by Oklahoma Live Stock Commission.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., DEC. 7.
At a special meeting of the live stock commission, held at Stillwater to-day, the following order was passed:

"Be it ordered by the live stock sanitary commission of the territory of Oklahoma that, until otherwise ordered, cattle in that part of the United States north and above the federal quarantine line, for the year 1898, which shall have been transported thereto during the month of December, 1898, or shall be during the remaining day of said month of December, 1898, or of January, 1899, from points below the line, shall be prohibited from entering that part of the territory of Oklahoma north of the territorial quarantine as defined for the year 1898, unless the same shall first have been inspected by one of the authorized inspectors of this commission and found to be free from southern cattle ticks."

Upon notification the secretary will order an inspection. Applications should be addressed to R. J. Edwards, Oklahoma City, Okla.

It has been decided by the board to put the quarantine regulations for the year 1899 in force January 1, instead of 15, as heretofore. Regulations will be about the same except that cattle will be admitted at any time after having been dipped.

Good Thoughts by Ex-Gov. Hoard.

At the recent meeting of the Farmers National Congress, Dec. 6th, Ex-Gov. W. D. Hoard of Wisconsin, president of the organization submitted some good thoughts. The address is too long for publication but we except the following as having special value:

Every branch of farming is organizing, not only by states, but in a national way, to promote specific knowledge and a wholesome sense of national interdependence. Never before in the history of this nation has there been witnessed such an awakening of intellectual activities, such marshalling of invention, physical research, chemistry and cognate sciences education and legislation, all in behalf of the American farmer, as at the present time.

We are just beginning to feel as a people that agriculture is an intellectual as well as a manual pursuit; that from the humblest tenant to the lordliest ranchman, progress and profit depend on mental comprehension of the principles involved, and an energetic obedience to that comprehension. Comprehension means intellect, obedience means business. Some men are all intellect and no work; others are all work and no intellect. The true farmer unites both. He is both a student and a "doer of the word."

Some of the questions for this Farmers' Congress to ask of itself are: "What can we do in an organized way to help emancipate this great business of farming from a lack of comprehension. What can we do to get the farmers of this continent to see the necessity of more intellect on the farm? How can we contribute as a force, to the emancipation of the farm from the wasteful effects of ignorance, and help put in its place the energizing and enriching influences of knowledge? In other words, what can we do to promote farm education? What can this Congress do to promote wise legislation in the state and national legislatures to this end? What can this Congress do as a great force to arrest the tendency of the American farmer to destroy the natural fertility of his farm? What can we do to arouse public opinion and the great educational sources of the country to the importance of teaching the elements of agriculture in the primary schools of the land? Our present system of agricultural education is an image with a head of brass, a body of iron, and feet of clay. We are directing all our energies to the head and not the feet.

Our common schools recruit the academy, the college and the university, and they, in turn, recruit every profession but farming. Our young men flee to the towns and cities because we have educated them to do so. Nearly every European country is putting forth strenuous efforts to stop this tendency by teaching the elements of scientific agriculture in the common schools. It can be done as easily as the teaching of the elements of scientific arithmetic, or chemistry, or philosophy. A great host of farmers who were deprived of such teaching, now find themselves barred from an understanding of much of agricultural literature. As a consequence, they turn away from the Agricultural College, the bulletin of the Experiment Station and the farm paper, that is really worth something to them. Had these men been taught in their youth in the common schools, the meaning of the terms used in agricultural chemistry, something of the principles of animal husbandry, something of the true principles which underlie the preservation of fertility, they would be, to-day, in much more harmonious relation with all that constitutes agricultural progress. May we not hope that this Congress will create a sentiment that will greatly help along this needed educational reform.

Blackleg in Cattle.

BY HAROLD SORBY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27, 1898.

Mr. Jas. Wilson, Manager of The National Rural and Family Magazine, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR.—I have your favor of the 26th inst. in regard to black leg among

cattle in the United States. I take pleasure in replying to your questions as follows:

To what extent does black leg exist in the United States, and what is the annual percentage of loss from that disease?

Black leg is almost exclusively confined to young cattle between the ages of 6 and 18 months. However, in certain sections of the country calves as young as one month old and cattle up to two years of age are susceptible to black leg. The disease is met with to a greater or less extent in nearly every state west of the Mississippi, but it is also found, though in a much smaller degree, in some of the states east of the Mississippi. In those localities where the germs of the disease exist the annual losses run from 5 per cent in some sections and in some years to as high as 20 per cent in other sections and other years.

Can a case of black leg be successfully treated?

No, most decidedly no. Every known drug has been tried, but without success. It has been recommended that the characteristic swelling be opened and a strong disinfectant applied, but even this heroic treatment has not proved successful. Nearly all animals attacked died. The great drawback to successful treatment exists in the fact that the germs enter the blood, multiply at a fabulous rate, and no antidote for the poisonous secretions has been found.

If a black leg cannot be successfully treated, how can it be prevented?

Numerous preventive measures have been tried without success. Among those tried may be mentioned driving, keeping on short feed, bleeding or so-called "nerving," feeding salt, sulphate or sulphur, rowelling and sectioning the dewlap, etc. Change of pasture is recommended, but this is not always possible, and it is useless to own or rent a pasture if it cannot be utilized for grazing purposes without danger. Moreover, the new pasture may become infected at any moment. The only preventive remedy that has proved eminently successful is the Pasteur system of inoculation or "vaccination."

In what does the Pasteur system of preventive inoculation for black leg consist?

Vaccination was first devised by Jenner over a century ago, it being applied for the prevention of small pox in the human being. The great French scientist, Louis Pasteur, whose name is best known on account of his discovery of the preventive vaccination for hydrophobia, turned his attention, nearly twenty years ago to what are generally known as anthracoid diseases of live stock. The anthracoid diseases consist of anthrax and symptomatic anthrax, or black leg, as it is commonly called. Anthrax in its true form attacks cattle, horses, mules, sheep and goats, while black leg is very common in cattle, and also affects sheep. Pasteur's researches, extending over a period of no less than five years, resulted in the discovery of the vaccine for preventing anthrax, and this vaccine is now extensively and successfully used in Europe, America and Australia. Until Pasteur's researches, anthrax and black leg were considered to be different forms of the same disease. Pasteur, however, found that they were due to two distinct germs. Therefore, anthrax vaccine was shortly followed by the discovery of the special vaccine for black leg. This vaccine has, during the last fourteen years, been largely used and enormous sums have been saved to cattle growers by the stoppage of losses from black leg.

To what extent has the Pasteur vaccine been used in the United States, and how successfully has it been used?

The vaccine was introduced into the United States by the Pasteur Vaccine Company in the spring of 1895. A number of enterprising stock men, located principally in Nebraska, Colo-

rado and Texas, tested the vaccine and found it satisfactory, that is to say, that while the vaccinated animals remained healthy and thrived, the unvaccinated cattle in the same bunches died of black leg in the usual way. The result was that the use of Pasteur vaccine rapidly extended, and to-day there is not a single state or territory west of the Mississippi in which cattle men are not using this vaccine and deriving corresponding benefit. The vaccine is used with equal success and economy upon thoroughbred cattle and upon common range stock, that is to say, not only will it protect one as well as the other, but owing to the cheapness of the vaccine, it pays to treat even the lowest-priced animals. In fact, the mortality from black leg is so high that it is, on the average, ten times cheaper to vaccinate than it is to lose even the young range cattle from black leg. Perhaps I might mention that preventive vaccination for black leg has been specifically and officially endorsed by the Department of Agriculture at Washington and by the states of Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, North Dakota, Texas, Washington and Wyoming. It will therefore be seen that the Pasteur system has made the most gratifying progress and become an established fact in this country in the short space of three years; it is making rapid strides, and the indications are that before another year has passed not a single calf raised in an infected district will remain unvaccinated after it is weaned.

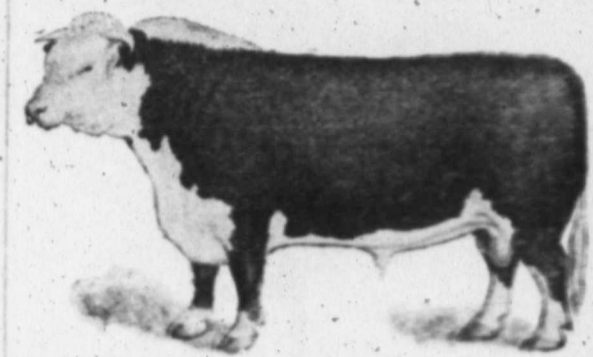
How is the vaccine supplied and applied, what is its cost and where can it be obtained?

The vaccine is supplied in the form of a powder, which has to be mixed with water just previous to use. It is then injected under the skin, usually at the shoulder, by a specially made and inexpensive hypodermic syringe. The process, though requiring a little care, is of the utmost simplicity, and though vast numbers of cattle in this country have been vaccinated by veterinarians, yet in the great cattle districts the work has been done by the stock men themselves. No difficulty has ever been experienced and the results have been most satisfactory. The herds vaccinated have run all the way from twenty head to 5,000 head.

The vaccine is furnished in two forms—one known as "single" and the other as "double." The "single" vaccine, as its name implies, requires only a single application, while the "double" vaccine requires two applications at an interval of eight days. "Single" vaccine is mostly used upon large herds, while the "double" owing to the fact that it is a trifle more certain, is almost always used upon small bunches and invariably upon graded and thoroughbred stock. A considerable number of the most valuable calves in the country have been vaccinated with the "double" vaccine and a considerable number of the largest herds in the west have been treated with the "single" vaccine; but the results have been equally satisfactory from a practical and economical point of view—the cattle have been protected against black leg.

The "double" vaccine costs from 10 cents to 15 cents per head, while the "single" vaccine costs from 12 cents to 15 cents per head, according to age. The vaccinating syringe, complete in its case with extra parts in case of loss or breakage, costs \$5 and will last for a number of years. The accompanying cut shows the simplicity of the instrument. Fig. 1 shows the syringe itself; the doses are marked on the piston-rod, and can be carefully and accurately measured by means of a screw regulator running down this rod; it is practically impossible to make a mistake. Fig. 2 represents a sharp pointed needle which is attached to the small nozzle at the end of the syringe. If the skin be very thick a trocar or steel spike (Fig. 3) can be used for making the

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This is the best high grade herd in the Panhandle. The calves from these cows this year sold for \$21.00 per head after cutting out a nice lot of bull calves for bulls. Price \$27.50 per head for the cows, \$100 for the pure bred bull calf and \$150 per head for the bulls. These cattle can be seen on my ranch, 2 miles east of Mobeetie, Texas, for further particulars write

H. R. MORROW,
Amarillo, Texas.

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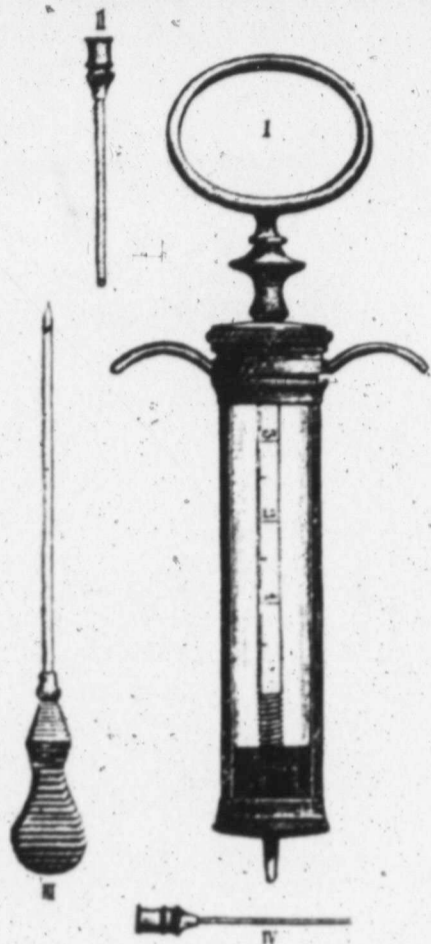


FIG. 2.

puncture, in which case a blunt needle (Fig. 4) is employed instead of the sharp pointed needle. The vaccine being mixed with water is drawn into the syringe by pulling out the piston, and the regulator is then adjusted for the "doses" as above mentioned, each syringe representing from five to ten doses, according to the kind of vaccine and the age of the animal being treated. A moment's examination of the syringe will show how simple the matter is.

The vaccines, both "single" and "double," as well as the vaccinating syringe, are supplied only by the Pasteur Vaccine Company, whose headquarters in the United States are located in the Garden City Block, Chicago, Ill. The company also has a branch office in Ft. Worth, Texas, from which point is supplied all that general section of the country, and it is about to establish a branch office in San Francisco, California, for the Pacific coast. The Pasteur vaccines, etc., are also kept in stock at various centers, notably at St. Paul, Minn.; Pierre, South Dakota; Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Mo., and Denver, Colo.

Trusting that I have covered all the points upon which you desire information for the benefit of your readers and thanking you for the honor you have conferred upon me by consultation on a subject of so much importance to the cattle growers of the country, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

Stockmen's Credit Association.

Speaking with reference to the Gillett failure, the Denver Daily Stockman voices some good suggestions in regard to what it is pleased to term a Stockmen's Credit Association. Whether such an institution is needed is a matter of doubt. The expense would have to be borne by the honest producer simply to protect salesmen from rascals. Cattle are not in any manner similar to stocks of goods and with the active co-operation of live stock associations already formed the danger of loss is reduced to minimum. Less haste in extending loans and more care in looking up collateral will prevent loss and at the same time not burden the trade with useless expense.

However, read what the Stockman says and decide for yourself. The LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR will be pleased to print the views of any of its readers in this matter.

The stockman says: "The failure shows the need of what might be termed a stockmen's credit association, for the purpose of holding records of all loans in force, of recording all loans newly made, and of showing all releases, for keeping a list of defaulters, and for doing some other things in a neutral, confidential way.

Such an organization exists amongst

the wholesalers of all cities, and whenever a merchant has borrowed or bought all that his credit calls for in one house, he is not able to begin it over again at another. Until such credit associations were formed for mutual protection the business of mercantile defaulting was a successful fine art, whereas, now the collections are more regular, wildcat buyers are greatly reduced in number and wholesalers don't fail so often.

"Since cattle loans became easy to obtain on good security, gangs of rascals have been formed for the purpose of obtaining fraudulent loans by duplication. These conspirators thrive where theft is popular, where laws are lax and where justice is indirectly denied to a creditor, but they could not get beyond the first safe loan if proper precaution was taken to prevent it. The whole system needs a safeguard, and the only safeguard is the recording of all transactions and keeping copies and compilations where all members at all markets can reach them instantly.

"All such information can be private and confidential and all the more effective for that. Such an organization would not be expensive, provided all firms and bankers making loans became members of it. Had such an organization been in existence last March the Gillett limit would have been lower, and he might have been in good circumstances to-day.

"A French proverb says: 'Opportunity makes the thief.' A man born honest becomes a thief because of the opportunity, he over-reaches himself in the first place, and then sacrifices his creditors doubly to insure self-preservation against future starvation. The live stock trade should be effectively organized against thieves and swindlers, and it is but a simple thing to do if it is done by a correct system and supported by all who are financially interested."

From Our Traveling Agent.

ALVA, OKLA., DEC. 8, 1898.

PUB. LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR: I have been in this nice quiet little town for a few days. Alva is a very busy town. The streets are crowded every day with teams hauling wheat, corn and broom corn. The immense amount of products brought into this city speaks well for the surrounding country and adds to the saying, "Oklahoma is the fairest in the Union." The Northwestern Normal School building being erected here is the finest in the west, of which Alva is justly proud. When it is completed it will accommodate 500 to 700 students who are eager to attend the school. At present the school is conducted in the churches, but the accommodation will not permit one third who wish to attend the Territorial school.

While here I have met a good many people. Geo. Crowell is in the lumber and grain business here and says he is doing a big business, and I think he is right for he is on the go from morning till night. F. C. Langley, A. E. Noyes, J. A. Coby, G. M. Smith; Geo. Aaubagh, Geo. Short, A. W. Henderson, F. M. Hess, Shultz and McHenry, H. A. Noah, R. A. Cameron, P. B. Watrus, of Alva; and Alex Lawrence, Orion; E. D. Brewer, of Kintz; W. E. Hinton, of Virgil; C. W. Monahan, of Erwin; John Eaton, of Waynoka; Tom Dyer, of Hartner, Kansas; J. W. Wise, of Zula; J. E. Jarvis, of Isabelle, Okla., are all doing well.

The Oklahoma Live Stock Association is well thought of in this section and its influence toward building up the interests of the stock business and stock farming is highly appreciated and many will soon join the Association, from Woods county.

The LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR is the favorite stock paper in Oklahoma. All readers appreciate its influence in Oklahoma and as a news medium they heartily say "It can't be beat." A goodly number have proven that they believe this by adding their names to the list.

PARRISH.

Feed is said to be short in western Nebraska and the winter a hard one.

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

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

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

YARDAGE:

Cattle, per head - 20c Horses, per head - 20c
Hogs, per head - 6c Sheep, per head - 5c

FEED:

Corn, per bushel, - 60c Hay, per hundred lbs 60c

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

G. F. SWIFT, President,

JNO. DONOVAN, Jr.,

Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

M. B. IRWIN, Traffic Manager.

The KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS...

ARE THE Finest Equipped, Most Modern in Construction,
and Afford the Best Facilities

For the Handling of Stock of any in the World.

The Kansas City

Market Owing to its Central Location, its Immense Railroad System and its Financial Resources, offers Greater Advantages than any other in the Trans-Mississippi territory. It is the **Largest Stocker and Feeder Market in the World**, while its Great Packing House and Export Trade makes it a Reliable Cash Market for the sale of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, where shippers are sure to receive the highest returns from their consignments.

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1897	1,921,962	3,350,796	1,134,236	
Sold in Kansas City, 1897	1,847,673	3,343,556	1,048,233	

C. F. MORSE, E. E. RICHARDSON, H. P. CHILD, EUGENE RUST,
Vice-Pres. & Gen. Man'gr. Secy. and Treas. Asst. Gen. Mgr. Traffic Mgr

T. P. GORDON COMMISSION COMPANY.

(Oldest Firm Here. Experienced Salesmen.)

T. P. GORDON,
GRAIN
FURNISHING to
FEEDERS
A SPECIALTY..

Live
Stock,

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

REFERENCE: First National Bank.
Write for information, and ship for Good Results.

Our Mail Order Department

Has just issued a new catalogue of Diamonds, Rich Jewelry, Solid Silverware, Novelties and Art Goods. We will take pleasure in sending you this catalogue, prepaid. Send us your name and address. You will find this an exceptional opportunity to select Christmas Gifts.

1532 Main Street.

Jaccard's
Kansas City

Ben Stern & Co.,

ESTABLISHED 1882.

Beware of Clothing Pluggers, as you pay dearly for every step you take with them,

The Kansas City Stock Yards
Reliable Clothiers and Stock
Men's Supplies.
When you go to the yards
call and see us.

Opposite Stock Yards

POULTRY DEPARTMENT.
LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

[This Department solicits items of news from each reader of the Live Stock Inspector. It will be the aim of the publisher to make it interesting and instructive and this can best be accomplished by your aid and assistance. Direct all communications for publication to **H. L. ROCHELLE, Editor Poultry Dept., Wichita, Kansas.**

When reply is desired outside the columns of Poultry Department, always enclose stamp in your letter to the editor. All business communications should be addressed to the publisher at Woodward, Oklahoma.

Some Suggestions.

Many of our foremost poultry writers are so bitter in their condemnation of corn as a feed for fowls, both growing and grown, that I think a few words on the subject would not come amiss to some beginners. Now I am not going to advocate a corn diet like our grandparents—some of them—used to use; a mess of cornmeal mixed with water so thin it would all fall over the edges of the spoon in dipping it out. Ever see anyone mix it so? I did last week and the same person was bewailing his ill luck in raising the chicks hatched. Said they had over 200 little ones die. "Just seemed to droop around, wings hang down, etc." They were really discouraged.

Well I gave them the same advice I'll give you: Stop that sloppy corn feed, examine your chicks' heads for head lice and get rid of them and you will undoubtedly succeed better. Haven't been there since, but can bet they're doing better.

To enter a little more into details: I don't pretend to say that a person should feed no corn at all, for I think corn is one of the most valuable foods there is on the list, if rightly used, but, as is well known, if fed too sloppy or in excess it will certainly cause the dreaded bowel trouble. In our work with chicks, both old and young, we never feed corn in its uncooked state. Take corn meal or ground corn and oats, each one-half, and wheat bran or shorts, in equal parts to make nearly the amount required, and pour over it boiling water; cover closely, letting it stand over night before feeding. This will cook the meal thoroughly and also cause it to swell and get soft, thus avoiding the danger of having the little ones pick up too much which afterwards swells in the crop often causing serious derangements. Another good way—one Mr. Curtis, of the Reliable Poultry Journal, has used this season with good success—is two-thirds meal to one-third bran, mix rather thin with some milk, add salt, and then soda and bake. We have used this corn bread a good deal this season and we are very much pleased with our results. Really, I don't think our young stock was ever in as good condition.

Another good use of corn is to take coarsely cracked corn and use it for a food to scratch for in the scratching shed in winter, carefully screening out the fine part will prevent loss. Don't use corn every day but alternate with oats, millet seed, barley, wheat screenings, or if you feel quite rich, some whole wheat. Wheat is undoubtedly good feed but, oh my, how it costs just now. We also use corn every other night in winter for the last feed before retiring for the night. Feed in the straw or whatever you have on the floor so they will scratch it up. A little out of season to talk scratching shed I suppose but it goes well with the corn talk.

Now don't fall into the error of feeding corn three times a day, but alternate it with other foods so that they will receive one food each day. Oats is an excellent feed but should first be covered with hot water and let stand for several hours which will cause the hulls to soften so there will be no danger of crop bound.

How are your lice anyhow? Of

course I mean hen lice. I have had the finest crop of them this year that I ever had. The fine part of them was the fact that they all died so young, in fact I think most of them "died in the shell." I don't know what caused this, whether it was my incubator was poor,—lice incubate in the dirt and filth on and around the dripping boards—or that I used too much heat (burning sulphur); or perhaps I used too much moisture (liquid lice killer); but, whatever the reason I had very poor success hatching lice—about a two per cent hatch I think and all of these died very young, so that my lice are very noticeable by their absence. I even went so far as to mix a teacup of my lice killer into a pail of white-wash and applied it to the entire inside of my hen house with a force pump for fear some poor deluded louse might have went into a crack in the wall and deposited their eggs. 'Twould had to have been in such a place because the place was kept too clean to leave much other place to use.

Head-lice on little chicks will put in their appearance even when other lice are absent, but they can be eradicated as soon as discovered by applying pure leaf lard to their little heads and throats at night. If applied in the morning or during the heat of the day the hot sun on their greased heads may cause as serious results as the lice themselves could do.

A handful of tobacco dust in the sitting hen's nest seemed to make it quite undesirable to the poor, harassed lice. Cheap way too.—B. T. Mathewson in Poultry Tribune.

"It takes five years to raise a horse; it takes four years to raise a steer; it takes one year to raise a hog; eight months to raise a turkey; 7 months to raise a goose; 15 weeks to raise a chicken; 10 weeks to raise a duck; and to use the words of one of our successful business men of Harper county, they convert grasshoppers into gold and sand into silver," says the President of the Harper County Poultry Association.

Work off the old hens as fast as possible so that few will go into winter quarters that are three or more years old. During the summer if they are sitting or laying they will cost little, but they will not be profitable when they require three meals a day.

"You are the star of my life," said the rooster, fervently. "Well," replied the hen, as she moved in the direction of the barn, "your star is about to set."

The Oklahoma Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold its next annual meeting at Oklahoma City, January 2 to 7, inclusive.

The Gerlach Bank.

Capital Stock \$25,000. Surplus \$1,500.
Woodward, Oklahoma.

SOLICITS YOUR BUSINESS.

Correspondence: National Park Bank, New York; National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City; Kansas National Bank, Wichita; Canadian Valley Bank, Canadian, Tex.

H. L. Rochelle, Breeder of BUFF COCHINS... Exclusively.

Won all first, three second and one third at Poultry show held in Wichita, Kansas, December, 1897, with strong competition. A few birds for sale from my breeding pens. Eggs, \$1.25 per setting for balance of season. Send stamp for circular.
Box 795. H. L. ROCHELLE, Wichita, Kansas.

HIGH CLASS POULTRY! W. and Bar Plymouth Rocks, W and S. L. Wyondottes, W. Brown and Buff Leghorn, B. Minorca, Lt Brahma, S. S. Hamburg, \$2 each, trio \$5; eggs \$1 per 13, \$2 per 30. 12 lb Imp. P. ducks, eggs \$2 per 11.
Grand View Poultry Ranch, Kelsey, Ohio



Organized in **TEXAS** By Experienced Stockmen from the **GREAT SOUTH WEST.**

A competent force of men in every department

We have Experienced Salesmen in all Departments.

Consign your stock to us. Write to us. Call and see us.
Market reports furnished. Liberal advances on consignments. Loans made on marketable stock

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LIVE STOCK Commission Salesmen. S. St Joseph, Mo. Kansas City, Mo. National Stock Yards Illinois.

JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.,

...PORK & PROVISION JOBBERS.

Purveyors to the People of Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas, by common consent.

OUR SPECIALTIES: "White Clover" Pure Fancy Leaf Lard. "Perfection" Brand Fancy Mild Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon

Our sausage department is given special attention. We produce highest grade only. We may ask you a fraction more than other makers, but you may be certain

"IF ITS DOLD'S ITS THE BEST."

Look for the Stamp "MADE IN WICHITA."

Packing Houses: WICHITA, KANS., KANSAS CITY, MO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Dold Packing Co.

Distributing Houses: LIVERPOOL, HARRISBURG, OKLAHOMA CITY

Wichita Union Stock Yards Co., WICHITA, KANSAS.

...Capacity 8,000 Cattle 5,000 Hogs

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

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

DR. WHITTIER, SR., 215 W. Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo. Oldest and Original. Most successful specialist. Established 1857.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Vitality Organic Weakness, Early Decay, Lack of Energy, Self Distrust, Weak Memory, Dyspepsia, Exhausting Losses, Pimples on Face, Aversion to society, Loss of Ambition, Unfitness to Marry, Stunted Development, Lost Manhood, Milky Urine, effects of abuse or excess **Cured to Stay Cured.** My life long experience, special study of each case, pure medicines insure a REAL CURE. Question list No. 1, free in plain envelope. Charges Reasonable. Terms Easy. Coll.

Blood and Skin Diseases, all forms Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Eczema (itchy or scaly tetter), and all Blood Diseases, cured for life, safely and sure. Avoid patent medicines or inexperienced hands. Call or write for question list No. 2 on blood diseases.

Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, cured without instruments or pain. List No. 3 free. Medical Dictionary and Adviser free at my office, by mail 2c. Hours 9 to 4, Sunday 10-12.

An Official Canvass Made Of The Vote In Oklahoma.

REPUBLICANS HAVE A MAJORITY OF THREE IN THE COUNCIL AND OF EIGHT IN THE HOUSE.

Guthrie, Ok., Nov. 28.—The territorial election board to-day canvassed the official returns at the office of the territorial secretary, the injunction suit forbidding the count in Oklahoma county having been dismissed. The canvass today showed that the total number of votes cast at the last election was 48,813. Flynn's plurality over Keaton was 9,368, and his majority over Keaton and Hankins, 8,099. The vote by counties was as follows:

	Flynn.	Keaton.	Hankins.
Beayer	289	208	19
Blaine	923	276	57
Canadian	1,301	1,024	25
Cleveland	1,071	981	32
Custer	678	313	20
D.	512	256	5
Day	58	86	1
Garfield	2,282	1,276	27
Grant	1,875	1,040	15
Greer	440	624	316
Kay	2,138	1,319	86
Kingfisher	1,587	1,018	64
Lincoln	2,197	1,197	82
Logan	2,259	1,211	98
Oklahoma	1,538	1,359	85
Noble	1,447	779	14
Pawnee	1,136	727	28
Payne	1,551	1,231	36
Pottawatomie	1,306	1,515	150
Roger Mills	152	225	5
Washita	667	500	61
Woods	2,412	1,516	39
Woodward	568	407	7
Total	28,456	19,088	1,269

The members of the legislature declared to be elected were as follows: Council—First district, George H. Brett, Republican; Second, A. J. Bid-dison, Republican; Third, Frank Hut-son, Republican; Fourth, Hugh Mc-Credie, Republican; Fifth, B. P. Mag-ness, anti-fusion Democrat; Sixth, Sidney Clark, Fusion; Seventh, Geo. W. Belamy, fusion Democrat; Eighth, Felix L. Winkler, Republican; Ninth, A. H. Huston, Republican; Tenth, H. E. Havens, Republican; Eleventh, William Garrison, fusion Populist; Twelfth, James P. Gandy, Republican; Thirteenth, Charles M. Thacker, Dem-ocrat.

House—First district, John H. Smith, Free Silver; Second, James Witkin, Republican; Third, Thomas H. Doyle, anti-fusion Democrat; Fourth, H. A. Thomas, Democrat and People's; Fifth, E. F. Clark, Dem-ocrat and People's; Sixth, W. F. Mal-ley, Republican; Seventh, J. W. Scott, Republican; Eighth, John D. Combs, Democrat; Ninth, E. Duffy, People's; Tenth, J. C. Walls, People's; Eleventh, C. G. Jones, Republican; Twelfth, C. W. Olmstead, Republican; Thirteenth, J. W. Hadley, Populist; Fourteenth, Thomas J. Reid, Republi- can; Fifteenth, David H. Vankirk, Republican; Sixteenth, W. C. Stevens, Republican; Seventeenth, W. H. Mer-ten, Republican; Eighteenth, James M. Holiday, Republican; Nineteenth, Virgil A. Wood, Republican; Twenti-eth, Charles F. McElrath, Republican; Twenty-first, Fred S. Sherer, Republi- can; Twenty-second, James M. Hay, Republican; Twenty-third, E. E. Har- shorn, Republican; Twenty-fourth, Philip Koch, Republican; Twenty- fifth, J. D. Ballard, Democrat; Twen- ty-sixth, J. C. Williamson, Republi- can.

Speaking Of Hogs.

From the latest reports compiled by the market man of the Journal, the Kansas City Stock Yards is making a record on hogs this year.

The receipts for the entire year, 1897, which was the largest in the history of the yards, were 3,350,796, which is only 59,814 less than eleven months of 1898. As the average hog receipts this year have been 299,180, if this average is maintained, the receipts for 1898 will be in round numbers 3,589,000, or 240, 000 more than for any previous year in the history of the Kansas City live stock market.

The receipts for November were 353, 000 and for October 240,000 so that the average of 299,000 for December can

be scaled to 250,000 and still bring the receipts to 3,540,000, or 190,000 more than the highest figures in the history of the yards.

The receipts for December, 1897, were 363,000; December 1896, 308,000, and as far back as 1895 they were 250, 000. The estimate of 250,000 for De- cember, 1898, is certainly conservative, and the figures will undoubtedly be much nearer 300,000.

Kansas City Packers slaughtered in November 320,864 hogs, which is 31, - 600 in excess of any previous Novem- ber. The next heaviest November was in 1899, when 289,219 were killed, but November 1891, comes very close, with 285,349.

The slaughter of cattle was 79,860 in 1898, as against 86,187 in 1897. The highest cattle figures were in 1894, when 91,933 were killed in November.

Prompt People.

Don't live a single hour of your life without doing exactly what is to be done it, and going straight through it from beginning to end. Work, play, study—whatever it is, take hold at once, and finish it up squarely; then to the next thing, without letting any moments drop between them. It is wonderful to see how many hours these prompt people contrive to make of a day; it is as if they picked up the moments which the dawdlers lose.

And if ever you find yourself where you have so many things pressing upon you that you hardly know how to begin, let me tell you a secret: Take hold of the very first one that comes to hand, and you will find the rest all fall into line and follow after, like a company of well-drilled soldiers; and though work may be hard to meet when it charges in a squad, it is easily vanquished if you can bring it into line.

You may have often seen the anecdote of the man who was asked how he had accomplished so much in his life. "My father taught me," was the reply, "when I had anything to do to go and do it." There is the secret—the magic word, "now!"

The Hardesty Herald says editorially: "The ranchmen of this county do not take as readily to the Oklahoma Live Stock Association as they should. It is an organization for the mutual protection and promotion of the live stock interests, consequently it is ad- visable for stockmen to become mem- bers. We have the necessary blanks at this office for those who desire to make application for membership." The good to be accomplished by the Oklahoma Live Stock Association is limited only by its membership.

Before many years all of the up- lands of Beaver county will be occu- pied by small ranchmen—not by windmills at line camps, mainly, at present, says the Hardesty Herald. The inexhaustible underflow will make such possible. If tanks and windmills can be operated successfully and with profit at the present time to water large herds the inevitable outcome is that as the range becomes more crowd- ed the smaller ranchmen will take to the flats, erect homes, put down wells and make money in the stock business.

The cattlemen of New Mexico will ask the next legislative assembly to pass a law wiping out all dead brands, so that the same can be taken up by people actively engaged in cattle rais- ing. This is rendered necessary by the famine in brands. Every simple brand of any description has been taken up, and the new cattleman is now obliged to make his brand so large that it detracts a great deal from the value of a herd branded with it, says the Denver Stockman.

Woodbine is the most noted town in Kansas at this time. Gillett made it. It recalls the expression "where the woodbine twineth" which was first used by an English actor many years ago as a terse statement of where his money had gone. This was meant to convey the idea that it had "gone up the spout," as the woodbine is com- monly seen in England climbing up the water spout.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY.

R. S. COOK, WICHITA, KAS.

BREEDER OF

Poland-China Swine



correspondence invited.

The prize-winning herd of the great west. Seven prizes at the World's Fair; eleven firsts at the Kansas District fair, 1893; twelve firsts at Kansas State fair, 1894; ten first and seven second at Kansas State fair, 1895. The home of the greatest breeding and prize-winning hogs in the West, such as Banner Boy 2441, Black Joe 2863, World Healer and King Hadley. For Sale, an extra choice lot of richly-bred, well-marked pigs by these noted sires and out of thirty-five extra large, richly bred sows. Inspection or

SUNNY SLOPE

PROPERTY OF C. S. CROSS.

REGISTERED - HEREFORD - CATTLE.

Address all Correspondence to

Mrs. C. S. CROSS, Emporia, Kas.

Recorded Hereford Bulls.



40 Young Bulls For Sale.

FRED COWMAN,
Lost Springs, Marion Co., Kans.

HEREFORD BULLS.

For 1898 service. Ancient Briton, Lord Wilton, and other leading strains.

C. G. COMSTOCK,
Albany, Mo.

Full Blood Hereford and Durham Cattle

—AT—

Hillside Ranch, Woodward, Okla.

Fine Bulls & Heifers always on hand. For sale by single animal or ear load lots.

PATTON & MARUM,
Woodward.

GREAT BARGAINS

Pet Stock

Leading breeds Thoroughbred Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry, Green Ducks, Turkeys, White Guineas, Canary Birds, Pea- fowls, Dogs, Cats.

R. G. MASON, V. P. for Mo. of National Pet Stock Association.
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

WE SELL DIRECT TO THE FARMER.
Hardened Steel Landside Double Board Plow, hard as glass, 16-in. \$9.
Sulky Plows, \$25.
Riding Gang Plows, \$35.
3-in. Wagon, \$39.
100 other articles.
Big catalogue free.
Write now and get ready for spring work.
HARPOON PLOW CO., Box 112, Alton, Ill.
Only Plow Factory in the United States selling direct to farmer.

Prevent Blackleg

In Cattle

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

COLLIER WILLIAMS,
Woodward, Okla.

(Please mention this paper.)

Money

ADVANCED.....
TO THOSE
WHO DESIRE TO FEED
CATTLE

For full Particulars,
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Guthrie, Okla.

F. M. WOOD,
Live Stock Auctioneer,
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Attends Stock Sales Anywhere in United States
TERMS REASONABLE.

PURE BRED
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35 Head of BULLS and HEIFERS.

Prices as low as made by any responsible breed- er. Farm adjoins city. Address

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Trade Mark



LUMP JAW NOW CURABLE.

Surely, quickly and for good. Fleming Bros., chemists, Un- ion Stock Yards, Chicago, have a remedy that quickly cures the most obstinate cases. Supplied by mail under a positive guarantee. Price, \$2.00. Valuable information and full particulars FREE.

SEED DUE BILL FREE

To get new customers to test my seeds I will mail my handsome catalogue for 1899, lithographed and beautifully illustrated, and a 10c Due Bill, good for 10c, worth of seeds for trial, absolutely free. It is full of bargains. All the Best Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Roses, new Fruits, Farm Seeds, Potatoes, etc., at lower prices. Ten Great Novelties offered without name. I will pay \$50. FOR A NAME for each. Don't buy your stock until you see this new catalogue. Several varieties shown in colors. Great inducements for orders this year. You will be surprised at my bargain offers. Send your address on Postal today. Tell your friends to send too. Old customers will receive a copy. E. B. MILLS, Seedman, Box 115, Rose Hill, N. Y.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

J. H. Palmer was up from Grand the 6th inst.

Nelson Curtis, of Higgins, was in town the 3rd.

Dennis Shanahan was in from his ranch the 3rd inst.

Jno. J. Haddan, of D. county was in the city the 5th.

P. J. Russell, of May, spent a short time in the city the 6th.

Mr. Albert Metzler, stockman of D, was with us Wednesday.

Joë Baldwin of Kansas City, was a guest at the Central the 6th.

J. E. Bull, sheriff of D. county, was in town the 5th on official business.

W. B. Smith and A. H. Holmes, of Canadian, were in Woodward the 3rd inst.

J. C. Collier, of Esteline, came in the 3rd for a few days' stay on business.

C. W. Rawlings, of Kansas City, was a business visitor in Woodward the 5th.

J. W. Ray, of Running Water, Tex. was a business visitor in Woodward the 3rd.

Jno. Turner, one of the leading cattlemen near Gage was in Woodward Dec 5th.

Otto Seriene and Laura Bailey, both of Day county, were licensed to marry by Judge Lawhon the 7th inst.

Reports from every quarter indicate a largely increased attendance at the live stock convention in February.

E. L. Parrish, traveling agent of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, was in Woodward Dec. 6, making reports.

Society item in Taloga Advocate: Sam Smith, the old reliable horse laugh, was in town Thursday trading.

G. G. Gillette has not yet ordered the address of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR changed to his new location.

Sheriff Bryan of D. county was in Woodward on the 3rd in pursuit of cow thieves. Make it hot for thieves everywhere.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. J. Barrett, of Wellington, formerly of Woodward, are the parents of a little boy, born to them November 27.

T. H. Farriss, sometimes called "ringtail" by reason of having a circle brand around the tail on his cattle, now receives his mail at Trail instead of Camargo.

Len Stine has just completed a telephone line out to W. P. Wright's ranch near Ft. Supply, a distance of twelve miles. The entire line is over barbed wire fence.

Jeff Wilson arrived from Ft. Worth the 6th to spend the winter at the home of his father-in-law, Col. Word, of Ft. Supply. Mrs. Wilson has been here for some time.

Bob Benn, the big hearted sheriff of Woodward county, Oklahoma, was in the city awhile this morning on his way home from the north.—Wellington Daily Journal, Dec. 5th.

Frank P. Morgan, live stock agent of the Pecos Valley railroad, was a transient visitor in town the 26th ult. He is also live stock agent for the Oklahoma end of the Santa Fe railroad.

W. W. Farmer, of Gage has sold his interest in the store at Gage to Mr. Siddens, his partner, who will continue the business alone. Mr. Farmer will devote himself to the cattle business exclusively.

W. H. Holcomb, late of Mississippi, is again in Woodward county and will engage in stock raising. He says southern stock are not profitable to handle and that everything up to a four-year-old is a yearling with the Mississippi growers.

Horrors! Mr. Gillett not only defrauded his friends, but the man was actually dishonest about it.—Vic Murdock.

Mrs. Ada B. Drew, widow of the late J. John Drew, former owner of the Rocking Chair ranch in the Texas Panhandle, was here Dec. 7th. Mrs. Drew is a native of Orange county, N. Y., and is a most elegant and accomplished lady.

George Evans, of Ft. Supply left Dec. 2nd for Honolulu. Mr. Evans is a Cuban gentleman who came west during the summer to learn the cattle business, but his parents have moved to Honolulu and at their request, he decided to join them there.

Jud VanEvery, of Custer, came down to Woodward the 6th to meet his sister, who was returning from a visit in the east. After he arrived here his horse died, but he was enabled to return through the courtesy of Dr. Chamberlin, who loaned him his horse for the return trip.

J. A. Mulkey, one of D county's prosperous cattlemen, was in Woodward Dec. 7th. He reports a loss of six head of cattle the past summer by Texas fever and is in favor of the line being kept closed this year. Mr. Mulkey is postmaster at the new office of Trail. He announces his intention of being present at the convention in February.

G. B. McGee, of D county, attended the convention last year and will be here again in February. He is arranging to bring to the convention the head of one of his steers which died of lump jaw and it will be used by the specialist who will address the convention on that disease, to illustrate his remarks. Every cattleman should hear this address.

Capt. Norman F. Jenks, of Washington, D. C., is in Woodward and it is reported that he is commissioned by the government to lay the Ft. Supply reservation off into town lots and sell them to whoever wishes to buy. He is accompanied by his friend, S. Cheek, of the U. S. army, who is spending a 30-days' furlough in sight-seeing in Oklahoma.

One of the most enjoyable social events of the season occurred on Monday evening the 5th inst. when Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Miller opened up their new house to the enjoyment of their friends. Just enough were invited to fill the two spacious parlors comfortably and music was furnished for dancing, which was indulged in until 2 o'clock. Refreshments of fruit and candy were served in the dining room where all could help themselves. All who were present declare that they never were better entertained or had a more enjoyable time.

The Councilman elect from this district writes us that he is ready to receive suggestions concerning needed legislation. In reference to his ability, the Guthrie Leader editorially says: "Hon. Charles M. Thacker, councilman-elect from the Thirteenth district, is splendidly equipped for a safe and prudent legislator. He will doubtless prove a most valuable and useful member of the legislature this winter. While he is a Democrat of the pronounced Jacksonian type, he is also regarded by those with whom he has long been associated as one of those conservative, painstaking men of whom it is said they rarely make mistakes. There will be work, and much of it, this winter for that sort of material in the legislature, and the west side of the territory will have an able and working member to look out for its interests. Judge Thacker was elected not because he was a partisan Democrat, but because the people knew that he would carry out their wishes if he had the power to do so. A gentleman from the west side this week informed the Leader that everybody over there was pleased with the judge's election, a compliment not often paid in a partisan or political election by the opposite side."

Regarding Revenue Stamps.

Here is a suggestion which might be profitably employed by the people of Woodward. The Coldwater Star is authority for the statement that the Comanche County State Bank has provided the receipts for its patrons and the bank here would doubtless be pleased to favor its depositors in a like manner.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue holds that a receipt given to a bank by a person to whom the bank is indebted, as a depositor or otherwise, or for whom it holds funds, is not subject to a revenue stamp.

"The purpose of the law" says the Commissioner, "is to require stamps upon checks which are commercial, negotiable instruments. A check, however, is not required in any particular form. If it is in a form sufficient to constitute an order for the payment of money and assumes the character of a commercial, negotiable instrument, then it is subject to the tax."

"There is much banking done, especially in savings banks, without the use of checks at all, the depositor having a book in which the bank denotes the amounts deposited on one side and the amounts drawn out on the other. Of course the depositor in such cases draws the money out of the bank, but he does it in such a way as not to be subject to the stamp tax, because he does not give a check. So, if a person does not give a check he does not have to pay tax, and if he goes to the bank and the bank pays him upon its dues to him and he gives a receipt, such a receipt does not require a stamp; but if he issues his receipt so that it will be good in the hands of another person to draw upon his deposit for the amount of it, then it loses the character of a receipt and becomes a check or draft and is subject to tax."

South Omaha Stockman: W. H. McCreary, the speculator, was down to Kansas City yesterday, and remarked this morning the Gillett failure was still the chief theme of conversation in business and stock circles and that they relate a pretty good story about how anxious commission men were to accommodate Mr. Gillett with an abundance of cash with which to conduct his extensive business and pay for his music. The last time the "cattle king" appeared at the yards one of his eyes was in mourning, and so the story was circulated that two prominent commission men urged Mr. G. to accept numerous rolls of money, but he absolutely refused to receive any more. The money loaners would not be satisfied, and when Gillett would not accept the dough peaceably they pounced upon him and hammered him until he was only too glad to accept a few thousands more in order to avoid serious trouble among his friends.

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Send at once for our sample cards of Men's Clothing and Mackintoshes. We have suits from \$6 up to \$18; Overcoats from \$6 to \$16; Ulsters from \$5 to \$15. Samples sent FREE.

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Kaffir Corn for Fattening Pigs.

Last winter sixteen experiments were made at the Kansas Agricultural College to test the value of Kaffir corn as compared with corn for fattening pigs and to find the best methods of feeding Kaffir corn.

With pigs seven and one-half months old at the beginning of the experiment, averaging in weight 188 pounds and fed seven weeks, the gains per bushel of feed were as follows:

	Pounds
Whole Kaffir corn fed dry	10.3
Whole Kaffir corn soaked 48 hours	8.8
Kaffir corn meal	11.7
Shelled corn fed dry	12.3
Kaffir corn meal and corn meal, equal parts	12.3
Kaffir corn meal 4-5, soy bean meal 1-5	13.9

All lots were in good marketable order at the close of the experiment. With this class of hogs 83.7 bushels of corn equaled 100 bushels of Kaffir corn, the loss from soaking Kaffir corn was 17 per cent and the gain from grinding was 15 per cent, which with Kaffir corn at 25 cents per bushel would give 31 cents per bushel for the grinding.

With pigs six months old at the beginning of the experiment, average weight 123 pounds and fed eleven weeks, the gains per bushel of feed were as follows:

	Pounds
Whole Kaffir corn fed dry	9.5
Whole Kaffir corn soaked 48 hours	7.3
Kaffir corn meal	9.4
Shelled corn fed dry	11.2
Kaffir corn meal and corn meal, equal parts	11.1
Kaffir corn meal 4-5, soy bean meal 1-5	13.2

At the conclusion of this trial the last two lots were ready for the market, part of the pigs fed Kaffir corn meal and shelled corn were marketable, while the others were in poor condition. Those in poor condition were put on rations of equal parts Kaffir corn meal and corn meal, and Kaffir corn meal 4-5 and soy bean meal 1-5, each lot having skim milk, and they fattened quickly.

Pigs nine and a half weeks old, averaging thirty-five pounds each, were given grain and turned on alfalfa pasture for eight weeks, ending January 7. Not considering the alfalfa, the gains per bushel of grain were as follows:

	Pounds
Kaffir corn meal	12.6
Corn meal	13.1
Kaffir corn meal 2-3, soy bean meal 1-3	18.0
Corn meal 2-3, soy bean meal 1-3	17.2

January 17 these pigs were taken from the alfalfa pasture and fed for eight weeks in pens, with gains per bushel of grain as follows:

	Pounds
Kaffir corn meal	10.4
Corn meal	11.5
Kaffir corn meal 2-3, soy bean meal 1-3	15.4
Corn meal 2-3, soy bean meal 1-3	15.6

At the close of the experiment the pigs fed Kaffir corn and corn averaged respectively 110 and 111 pounds each and were rough and lank. The pigs fed Kaffir and soy bean meals averaged 164 pounds, those fed corn and soy bean meals 154 pounds, and both lots were well rounded out and were sold at good prices for light fat hogs.

These experiments show that Kaffir corn is similar to corn in fattening qualities but not equal to it. That if a small quantity of feed rich in protein, as alfalfa, soy beans or skim milk, is added to the ration of Kaffir corn, good results are obtained. Kaffir corn has advantages over corn for many parts of the state as a crop to raise for fattening pigs. On the College farm for the last nine years the average yield per acre per year for Kaffir corn has been 45.9 bushels and for corn 34.2 bushels. Averaging the results obtained from fattening pigs six months of age and older, we have for the College farm an average per year per acre of 454 pounds of pork from Kaffir corn and 402 pounds of pork from corn. In the western half of the state the difference in favor of Kaffir corn

is much greater, as in 1897, in fields where corn yielded 1 to 5 bushels per acre, the yield of the Kaffir corn was 25 bushels.

The soy bean is one of the best drouth-resisting crops and if farmers will raise this crop as well as Kaffir corn or corn, pigs can be fattened profitably in every part of the state.

The Kansas City Market.

Reported especially for the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR
KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE }
December 10, 1898. }

Cattle receipts for the week 38,000; same week last year 33,000. The demand the past week for fancy dressed beef steers and good butcher stock much improved, well finished dressed beef steers advancing about 25c and choice butcher stock from 10c to 15c, while common half fat cattle were slow sale at about steady prices. The supply of stockers and feeders was light and with a good demand, considering the season prices; advanced 10c to 15c and we close with the lightest visible supply of several months.

Sales: Choice native steers \$5.00 to \$5.65. Medium steers \$4.25 to \$5.00. Light weights \$4.00 to \$5.00. Stockers and feeders \$3.00 to \$4.50. Butcher cows \$2.65 to \$3.50. Butcher heifers \$3.10 to \$4.50. Butcher bulls \$2.65 to \$3.75. Veal calves \$5.50 to \$12.50. Western steers \$3.00 to \$4.85. Western stock cows \$2.75 to \$3.75. Texas steers \$2.90 to \$4.35. Texas butcher cows \$2.65 to \$3.30. Native and range canning stock \$1.85 to \$2.60.

Hog receipts for the week 96,000; same week last year 90,000. While the supply was liberal the demand was equally as good; trading to-day active at practically unchanged prices compared with same day last week. Heavy hogs \$3.30 to \$3.40. Mixed packers \$3.25 to \$3.35. Light weights \$3.20 to \$3.30.

Sheep receipts for the week 13,000; same week last year 20,000. The supply of good slaughtering lambs did not equal demands and prices for the most desirable kinds advanced about 25c. while good native and western muttons were in larger supply and sold quickly at steady to shade higher prices. The cold weather checked the demand for stockers and feeders; trading dull and all but the very best grades selling at lower prices. Lambs \$5.00 to \$5.50. Muttons \$3.85 to \$4.25. Common kill ug sheep \$3.25 to \$3.75. Feeding lambs \$3.75 to \$4.25. Feeding sheep \$3.25 to \$3.80. Stockers \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Lumpy Jaw.

This disease is a difficult one to combat as all cattlemen know and a cure for it is greatly to be desired.

One is now being regularly advertised in our columns, the efficacy of which seems to be fully established.

In order to investigate the merits of the preparation advertised in the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR we recently visited the laboratory of the manufacturers in Chicago, and from what we have seen and heard their preparation excels all other known treatments. We examined many testimonials which Messrs. Fleming assure us were forwarded unsolicited, all expressing satisfaction with the manner in which it worked. The proprietors have a reputation for straightforward business methods and, as they guarantee their remedy to cure or refund the money, we advise our readers to give it a trial. Write them for circulars and information. Their address is Fleming Bros., Chemists, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

What a Womanly Woman May Do.

The womanly woman, with her noble ambitions, her pure views of life and her sunny nature, can spur a man on to higher and better work and let him see in her eyes the first glimpse of heaven. Such a one makes a true wife and model mother, and the life of a man blessed in this way is enriched by a treasure absolutely priceless. With more noble, upright and true women in this world there would be fewer dissolute, unprincipled men. A good woman can almost always make a good man, unless, indeed, he is beyond redemption when she takes him in hand.—Philadelphia Times.

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FOR WOMEN
IN RANCH AND STOCK-FARM HOMES.

The Maine Remembered.
What was the thunder crash that loomed across the harbor wide?
What was the fountain glare that lit Havana's evening tide?
The birth of war, the life of hate, the leap from peace to arms,
The death of an, the death of ship, knelled in the heart of strms.
The tossing waves and washing sands will stow the dead away,
The vanquished ship will hide her hulk beneath the ocean's play.
Columbia has heard the groans from sea and wreckage pile
And spreads the vengeance of her flag from Spain to Spanish isle,
When calmer pens of later days shall chronicle this age,
There shall appear a double fate upon the doleful page,
And men who read with grievous hearts the murder of the Maine
Will read in that a wider deed—the suicide of Spain!

J. A. COLL.

J. M. Barrie, the noted author, says, and he is supposed to know: "After a woman has had one baby she looks pityingly at all the old bachelors she knows; after she has had three or four she begins to wonder if they aren't looking pityingly at her."

The home woman may be the happiest, the proudest, the wisest woman in the world if she first comprehends the nature of her realm and will bring her faculties and powers to the grand purpose of making all that is possible of the one sacred spot from which influences may radiate that will multiply widely and forever.

Jams are slowly taking the place of the elaborate jellies and preserves, upon which in olden days the reputation of a housewife largely depended, but which nevertheless cost far more trouble than they were worth. Jams are made with less sugar than preserves and are more wholesome as well as more fruity in flavor.

If an unexpected lunch box has to be prepared and there is no meat available for sandwiches take the yolk of a hard boiled egg and mash it smooth with a tablespoonful of melted butter; add half a teaspoonful each of salt, white pepper and mustard, and one-quarter of a pound of common cheese grated. Then stir in a scant tablespoonful of vinegar and spread between thin slices of bread. Such sandwiches will be hailed with delight.

To mend rubber overshoes rub the patch to be applied, and the overshoes, very thoroughly with sharp sandpaper, then smear both with liquid rubber five times, letting them dry each time. Smear both the sixth time, and, before they dry apply the patch, using prolonged pressure, if possible. If liquid rubber is not obtainable dissolve small pieces of pure rubber, not that which is vulcanized, in warm spirits of turpentine until it is of the consistency of syrup.—Pebbles.

Many a girl, intelligent and educated, as our ideas go, is constantly mortified by her lack of ease in conversation. She finds another girl, vastly her inferior in actual ability, ever ready with a fund of small talk, as we call it, and she has the passport to social favor. But such is not her case. She is too self-conscious per-

haps. There is one great reason for this lack of conversational power and that is that in too many cases the art is never practiced inside the home circle. Only when visitors are present is any attempt made to hold pleasant converse; the various members of the family may gossip a little or talk of personal affairs, but never of character. The art of conversation is very much like the game of battledore and shuttlecock, one needs the quickness and dexterity of constant practice to acquire any proficiency.

Egg plant may be prepared in many ways, but frying leads in favor. Pare the egg plant, slice in one-third inch slices, well sprinkled with salt, pile together, covered with a plate and a weight fully four hours before frying to be at its best. It should then be well rinsed, rolled in flour, seasoned with pepper and salt and fried in hot fat. Never use batter or egg and bread crumbs in preparing fried egg plant as either gets brown before the vegetable is half cooked, while flour gives a little crispiness to the outside of the fried slices. The inside should be a soft, delicate pulp. Too many housekeepers have not learned how delicious egg plant is.

Remember,

As a rule a recipe should be faithfully followed. For instance, in making soup you cannot, because you are short of the given quantity of meat, put in the same quantity of water without damaging the soup, but you may reduce the amount of water and every other ingredient in the same proportion.

In matters of flavoring, you may vary to suit circumstances. If you are told to use cloves, a bit of mace may be substituted. If you read a recipe and it calls for something you have not, consider whether that something has anything to do with the substance of the dish, or if it is merely an accessory for which something else can be substituted. If you are ordered to use cream in a sauce, milk with a larger amount of washed butter may take its place. Where cream is the chief part of a dish, milk will not do, for a cake in which cream is used, butter whipped to a cream may take its place.

Again, in cakes be very careful that the exact proportions of flour, eggs and milk are used. Never lessen the amount of eggs where soda and acid are depended on for lightness. Never add milk, if a cake is too stiff, when milk is not one of the ingredients, but another egg may be used. If milk is used, a little more may be added. Flavoring may be always varied.

Sometimes in "cook books" you are told to use articles not frequently found in ordinary kitchens; as a larding-needle (although that can be bought for twenty-five cents at any house-furnishing store, and should be in every kitchen), but in case you have not one for meat, you may manage by making small cuts and inserting slips of bacon.

Another article that is very useful, but seldom found in small kitchens, is a salamander; but when you wish to brown the top of a dish and putting in the oven will not do, or the oven is not quick enough to serve, an iron shovel, made nearly red, and a few red cinders in it, serves as a good salamander. It must be held over the article that requires browning near enough to color it, yet not to burn. You must beware of attempting too much at once; perfect yourself in one thing before you attempt another. Take breaded chops or fried oysters; make opportunities for having them quite often, and do not rest satisfied until you have them as well fried as you have ever seen them anywhere.

Above all, never make experiments for company; let them be made when it really matters little whether you succeed or not, and let your experiments be on a small scale.

Invite your friends to come to Woodward to attend the Live Stock Convention, Feb. 14 and 15. One fare on the Santa Fe for round trip.

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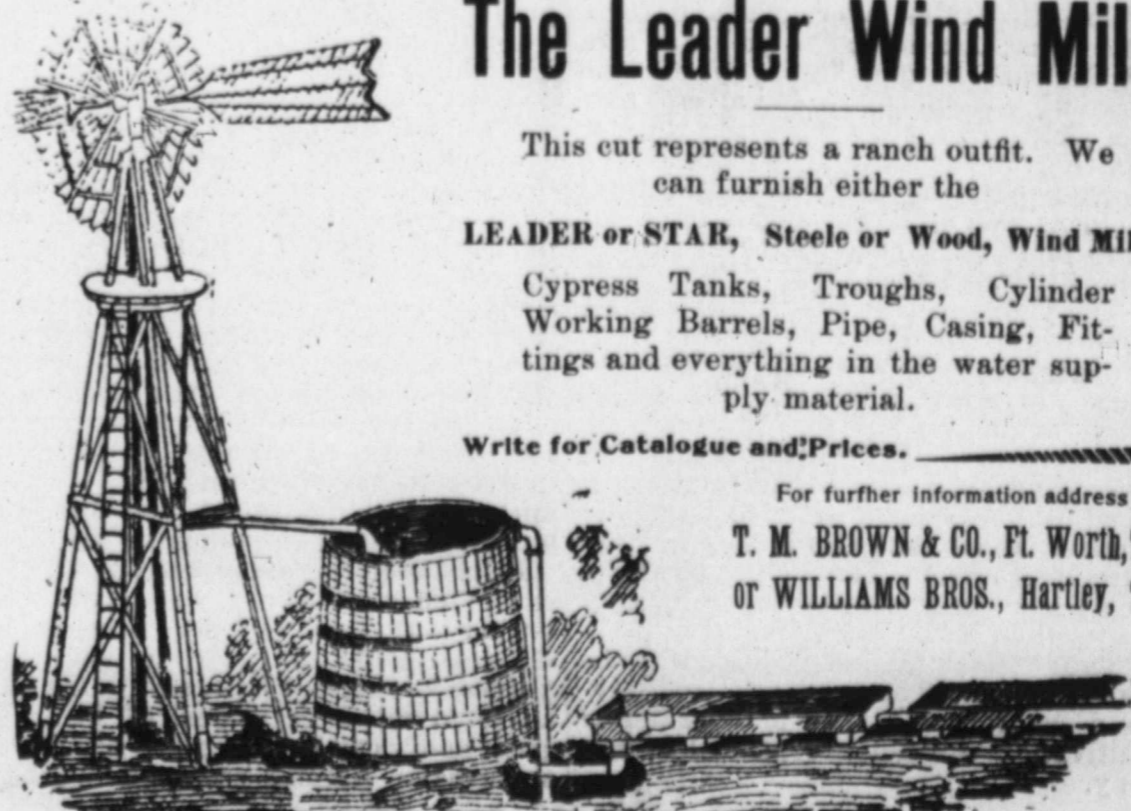
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LIVE STOCK NOTES.

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

The average price of the Sunny Slope Herefords was \$33.17. One hundred head were sold.

Read our postal card wants every issue and you will find something of value. Send in your wants and they will receive prompt attention.

Oklahoma only got one bull at the Cross Hereford sale. But we got plenty near by in Texas which took the lead in purchases, securing 32 head.

The first week in December marketed 481,000 hogs at the four principal markets. Including the run at St. Joe the receipts slid above the world's record.

Ike T. Pryor has shipped 7000 head of twos and threes to Cuba since the war, and has recently bought 1000 more from Moore & James, of Ardmore, for this purpose.

W. P. Gibson, of Barber Co., Kan., marketed 192 calves of his own raising at Kansas City for \$14. They were all grades and good colors, showing the value of registered bulls.

The Shorthorn Breeders' Association of America at its annual meeting, held in Chicago the last week of November, shows receipts for the year ending Oct. 31, 1898, of \$37,829.60. The number of pedigrees registered exceeds 12,000 for the year.

The next annual meeting of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association will be of greater importance and importance than any of the sessions heretofore. All Beaver county cattlemen who can get away should attend the meeting and thus be enabled to realize the importance of Oklahoma's one great organization.—Hardesty Herald.

Kaffir Corn in Oklahoma.

Oklahoma Agriculture College Bulletin: The experiments with Kaffir corn at the Experimental station in 1898 add to the evidence of the great value of this crop for Oklahoma. In the tests as to the thickness of planting five flats gave an average yield at rate of 87 bushels threshed grain, 56 pounds to the bushel—ranging from 80 to 102 bushels per acre; six others gave average yield at rate of 73 bushels per acre.

The largest yields were where the corn was planted thicker than most farmers think best, when the grain is the part chiefly desired. With rows three feet apart four flats, where the stalks averaged one to a little over four inches, gave yield at rate of 83 bushels; ten flats with stalks averaging one to each eight inches gave yield at rate of 45 bushels, and six flats, where the stalks averaged one for a little over 12 inches, gave yields at rate of 24 bushels per acre. Where the rows were 30 inches or 44 inches apart the yields decreased with the thinner planting in the same proportion. The thicker planting gave a larger total yield as well as larger yields of seed. Two flats gave yield of stover rate of over 7½ tons per acre.

The yields in 1897 were much smaller than those in 1898 but, as this year, the largest yields were where the rows were three feet apart and the stalks were at the rate of one for each six inches or less. It is believed that, for average upland soils in the territory it is advisable to plant so as to have one stalk at about each two inches in rows three feet apart. The weight of stalks and leaves is greater and the quality better than with thinner planting.

The "Black Hulled White" was the variety used. The land has been given a coating of stable manure. The cultivation was not exceptional in any way.

To Greenleaf Creek.

[Many of our readers, especially those who have accompanied a drive over the old Dodge trail will appreciate the following narrative in verse from one who has been there and tasted of the bitter Gypsum impregnated waters of Greenleaf creek.]

[Written for the Live Stock Inspector.]

Flow down, thou haunted rivulet,
Flow on down to the sea;
Thy queer, unnatural water
Almost made a wreck of me.

I have drunk in old Missouri,
Quenched my thirst from many streams,
First saw the light of day in Denver
Where the snow forever gleams.

But ne'er before had I been troubled
As I was upon thy banks,
Ne'er by drinking water, doubled
With such quick and piercing yanks.

All innocence and thirsty,
Trustingly I sought thy bank;
Scorched by the burning winds of August
Eagerly of thee I drank.

When I arose the sun was sinking
Away over in the west,
And I anxiously was thinking
Where I'd find someplace to rest.

But rest! There's no such thing for mortals
Wife of Greenleaf's water drink;
All that night in howling anguish
I lay doubled on thy brink.

And my squirms wrought queer impressions
On my bed of gypsum sand;
Some of them bore close resemblance
To a Spanish pony's brand.

And the language that I handled
Was not orthodoxy lore;
But the "gyp hills" hurled the echoes
Up and down thy sandy shore.

And I thought of the muddy cow tracks,
Goblets of the rainy trails,
Of the sloughs where I, prostrated,
Quaffed the frantic wiggletails.

Of the buffalo's wallow, brimming
Full of Adam's ancient ale,
Where oft 'n I, stretched on a carcass,
Drank so much that I was pale.

And I believe I prayed a little
For another such a drink;
But echoes seemed to mock me
From the hills along thy brink.

So go on, thou haunted sewer,
Take your slobbers to the sea;
Old Atlantic's banks may hold you,
But you are too much for me.

—DENVER BOGGS,
Winchester, O. T.

Concerning the Quarantine Line.

"That territorial quarantine line has become a source of endless annoyance not only to the owners of cattle south of the line, but also to those who have feed to sell in the safe area. It was generally supposed that the quarantine would be raised November 15, and a great many men made arrangements to move their stock across the line after that date, but then came the order from the live stock sanitary board to the effect that quarantine would not raise this winter, or in other words there would be no open season. We publish in this issue of the Globe the recent order of the board on this 'Boophilus Bovis' business. As will be seen it is now necessary to make application to the secretary of the commission if one desires to bring cattle across the line. It suits the pleasure of that official when such application is made in writing, he may appoint an inspector to examine the stock and if the said inspector finds them free from ticks and the secretary accepts the report of the inspector, he will issue a permit for such cattle to enter the territory. If, however, ticks are found, the cattle must be dipped in dynamo oil before they will be admitted into that part of the territory north and west of the quarantine line. It has been the experience of all the cattlemen with whom we have conversed that this dipping process at this season of the year is very injurious to cattle at best, and is usually attended with a great deal of loss. A great many cattle have gone blind and some have become stiffened in their

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Monthly summary of receipts and prices of live stock at the Kansas City Stock Yards, compiled by the Kansas City Packer, and reproduced for the benefit of readers of THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

CATTLE.

Nov. 3 to Dec. 7 Inclusive.	Re-ceipts.	Dres d Beef & Shipping Steers, Native Fed.	Texas and Indian Steers.	Texas and Indian Cows.	Okl. Cows and Heifers.	Stockers and Feeders.	Bulls
Thursday, Nov. 3	6,390	3 65-5 25	2 75-3 40	1 40-2 55	1 00-4 25	3 40-4 35	2 40-3 50
Friday, " 4	3,700	4 55-5 25	.. ..	.. ..	1 50-4 00	3 50-4 2	2 25-3 40
Saturday, " 5	1,007	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 40-4 25	.. ..	2 25-3 40
Monday, " 7	6,700	4 25-5 25	2 75-3 60	1 50-2 90	2 25-3 85	3 40-4 50	2 10-3 50
Tuesday, " 8	6,750	4 50-5 30	2 75-3 15	1 85-3 00	1 50-4 40	3 10-4 75	2 25-3 75
Wednesday, " 9	7,936	4 40-5 20	2 90-3 40	2 25-2 80	1 50-4 10	3 75-4 50	3 00-3 50
Thursday, " 10	5,300	4 00-5 20	2 55-3 25	2 55-2 75	1 90-4 50	3 40-4 40	2 25-3 65
Friday, " 11	4,689	4 05-5 15	3 20-3 70	2 20-2 85	2 00-4 00	3 80-4 50	1 75-3 25
Saturday, " 12	475	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 50-3 60	3 00-4 00	1 50-3 40
Monday, " 14	8,547	3 70-5 00	2 75-3 55	2 15-3 00	1 85-4 25	3 75-4 35	2 25-3 10
Tuesday, " 15	13,400	3 50-5 25	.. ..	.. ..	2 00-2 90	3 5-4 4	2 90-3 75
Wednesday, " 16	12,119	4 25-5 15	2 0-4 00	1 50-3 10	1 65-4 25	3 00-5 00	2 00-4 00
Thursday, " 17	6,961	\$3 75-5 00	\$2 80-3 75	\$2 00-3 75	\$1 75-3 95	\$3 00-4 25	\$2 40-3 90
Friday, " 18	4,489	4 25-4 95	2 80-4 05	1 50-3 25	1 25-4 05	3 25-4 25	2 25-3 50
Saturday, " 19	522	.. ..	2 75-3 25	.. ..	1 50-3 70	3 05-3 45	2 2-3 00
Monday, " 21	7,577	3 60-5 00	3 15-4 30	2 25-3 00	1 50-4 20	3 25-4 20	2 25-3 50
Tuesday, " 22	4,523	4 00-5 15	3 05-4 50	.. ..	1 50-4 10	3 40-4 45	3 25-3 50
Wednesday, " 23	7,553	4 25-5 25	2 40-3 90	.. ..	1 15-4 50	3 00-4 30	2 90-3 40
Thursday, " 24	3,874	4 05-5 05	.. ..	.. ..	2 50-4 15	3 30-4 20	2 75-3 00
Friday, " 25	6,749	4 45-5 10	.. ..	.. ..	1 50-4 00	3 00-4 85	2 50-3 85
Saturday, " 26	454	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 35-3 90	3 25-3 35	2 75-3 05
Monday, " 28	10,837	3 50-4 80	3 10-4 0	2 55-3 90	1 50-4 10	3 00-4 45	2 50-3 35
Tuesday, " 29	12,35	4 0-4 95	3 15-3 90	2 80-3 05	2 20-4 00	3 35-4 10	2 65-3 50
Wednesday, " 30	8,989	4 00-5 00	3 50-4 15	2 45-3 25	1 0-4 25	3 40-4 10	2 50-3 40
Thursday, Dec. 1	6,572	4 10-4 90	2 85-3 65	2 00-2 75	75-4 00	3 00-4 10	2 50-3 00
Friday, " 2	4,400	3 90-5 00	2 75-4 10	1 80-2 85	1 50-4 05	3 50-4 05	2 50-5 00
Saturday, " 3	509	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 50-3 60	.. ..	2 7-3 00
Monday, " 5	7,134	4 00-5 10	1 75-4 05	2 00-2 90	1 25-4 25	3 00-4 20	2 40-3 25
Tuesday, " 6	10,300	4 10-5 40	3 05-4 00	2 75-3 25	2 00-4 00	3 25-4 20	1 50-4 00
Wednesday, " 7	8,900	4 25-5 65	.. ..	.. ..	1 75-3 50	3 00-4 00	2 40-3 25

jointly as a direct result of dipping in this dynamo oil. It takes weeks for the cattle to recover and many die. We are not an authority on Texas cattle fever, nor up on Boophilus Bovis but it does seem to us that since the late hard freezes it would be safe to raise the quarantine line until the 15th of January.

The foregoing from the El Reno Globe instancing the cause of Canadian county remaining for so long a period below the federal quarantine line. The Globe seems to think that we have nothing but feed requiring the protection the line affords or else wishes to voice the complaints of cattlemen below the line who have heretofore found sale for ticky cattle in the safe area, regardless of the untold damage inflicted by reason of infecting the country. One more such experience as this country had last year and the federal line will be withdrawn to the Kansas boundary. Our live stock sanitary board is correct in refusing to take chances again for next season, no matter how much complaint be made.

It is true the dipping process is not all that is claimed for it, but it is a long step in the right direction. There are other methods besides the dip of clearing cattle from ticks and any one taking such methods can pass his cattle over by inspection without damaging the safe district. Keep the line closed and extend the limits of Oklahoma above.

Hon. F. D. Coburn, Secretary Kansas State Board of Agriculture and author of The Beef Steer, Pork Production and several other valuable works on stock raising and agriculture, will address the Oklahoma Live Stock Association at the annual convention on the evening of February 14th. His subject will be "Some Possibilities" and no one interested in the raising or feeding of live stock can afford to miss hearing Mr. Coburn's address.

G. L. DRUMMOND,
Real Estate Agent, Hardesty, Oklahoma

Sales of Stock Ranches a specialty. I have a number of good ranches in this county for sale. They are cheap, and will be sold partly on time if good security is given. Can fit a man out with any kind of ranche desired.

Write for full particulars, stating what you want. All inquiries answered promptly.

G. L. DRUMMOND, Hardesty, Okla.
(Please mention this paper.)

HOGS.

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

Nov. 3 to Dec 7 Inclusive.	Re-ceipts.	Top Pr. cc.	Bulk of Sales
Thursday, Nov. 3	13,070	3 55	3 45-4 55
Friday, " 4	12,375	3 65	3 47-3 87
Saturday, " 5	7,463	3 67	3 50-3 82
Monday, " 7	8,327	3 70	3 5-3 63
Tuesday, " 8	13,680	3 67	3 47-3 60
Wednesday, " 9	16,407	3 60	3 40-3 50
Thursday, " 10	11,714	3 57	3 40-3 55
Friday, " 11	15,528	3 60	3 35-3 47
Saturday, " 12	7,132	3 52	3 40-3 50
Monday, " 14	11,67	3 52	3 3-3 45
Tuesday, " 15	19,937	3 45	3 25-3 45
Wednesday, " 16	13,368	3 42	3 27-3 35
Thursday, " 17	13,465	3 45	3 30-3 40
Friday, " 18	12,741	3 45	3 3-3 40
Saturday, " 19	7,337	3 42	3 30-3 43
Monday, " 21	8,019	3 43	3 30-3 42
Tuesday, " 22	8,137	3 47	3 32-3 42
Wednesday, " 23	8,335	3 60	3 40-3 50
Thursday, " 24	6,460	3 55	3 40-3 50
Friday, " 25	21,433	3 50	3 30-3 40
Saturday, " 26	13,751	3 37	3 20-3 30
Monday, " 28	11,836	3 37	3 5-3 30
Tuesday, " 29	26,041	3 35	3 1-3 32
Wednesday, " 30	22,577	3 35	3 15-3 32
Thursday, Dec. 1	14,310	3 40	3 22-3 35
Friday, " 2	12,245	3 42	3 25-3 37
Saturday, " 3	8,917	3 42	3 25-3 47
Monday, " 5	6,483	3 50	3 27-3 42
Tuesday, " 6	18,00	3 40	3 25-3 37
Wednesday, " 7	23,722	3 45	3 20-3 30



R. T. FRAZIER,

Maker of the Famous Pueblo Saddle. I make High grade saddles of the best Oak Tan California Leather. All saddles made by hand use the Famous Pueblo Tree or any tree desired. All saddles fully guaranteed. Send for catalogue.

R. T. FRAZIER,
Pueblo, Co o

If you want to hear "news as is news" read this from the Yukon weekly of Dec. 1st: "A cattlemen named Elliott, who lives in Greer county, shipped two trains of cattle last week from Gage. One train reached Kansas City when ticks were found and the train sent back. Mr. Elliott then stopped the other train at Wellington where he received good prices for his cattle as feeders. The freight on the train which came back was about \$270."

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

RANGE NOTES

BEAVER COUNTY.

Kenton News:

Bill Cabler with his two wolf dogs caught a grey, Wednesday. The wolf had carried away one of his traps several days ago and still had it on his leg when killed.

Tom Lynch lost a valuable young bull a few days ago by grey wolves. The wolf was tracked and was found to have come from north. Among 275 head of calves he picked the most valuable animal.

Beaver Herald:

John Underwood and wife and son William, of New Mexico, passed through Beaver Tuesday with a bunch of horses for sale. They were going to stop in the neighborhood of Cline for a short visit with friends, after which they expected to continue their journey to the eastern part of the territory where they expected to locate.

The replevin suit of Frank Garst vs. Wm. Irwin, which was brought before T. L. Stevens, justice of the peace, at Optima on Saturday last, was not settled. A change of venue was applied for and granted and the case will next be tried before C. L. Finch at Hardesty on the 21st. The attorneys for the defendant are Dyke Ballinger of Beaver, and R. W. Griggs, of Meade, Kas. C. R. Wright, of Liberal, appears for the plaintiff.

DAY COUNTY.

Grand Tribune:

There are some real cattle kings in Oklahoma and Texas, but they don't punch cattle with brass horns.

The dipping vats are causing dissatisfaction as there have been heavy losses of cattle dying from being dipped.

Grand needs a resident doctor. If one gets sick it is twenty miles to the nearest doctor and if he happens to be gone from home it is forty miles to the next one.

GREER COUNTY.

Mangum Sun:

J. W. Ferguson, of Francis, had the misfortune to get his leg broken one day last week while driving cattle near Quanah.

Ellison P. Carroll bought 900 head of cattle from W. L. Mathers last week and about a thousand head of Colorado cattle.

Loeke Bros. got in home Friday with 600 cattle which they brought back from Woodward preferring to winter them over rather than sell at present prices.

Mangum Monitor:

Judge Thacker is now in a position to give a Peruna testimonial.

The live stock convention will be held at Woodward February 14 and 15, 1899. Governor Barnes has promised to be present.

One advantage Greer has, it is too large for a railroad to go around it.

Mangum Star:

The Quanah stage will take you one way for \$1.50 or \$2.50 for the round trip.

W. J. Campbell, of Rock School House community, leaves this week for White Fish, Donley county, Texas. He goes to find grass for his stock. We regret to see so good a citizen leave the county.

Will Dodson and Ab Fuqua, charged by information with the theft of a calf, had an examining trial before Judge Clay, Saturday. They were bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury; bonds fixed at \$300 each, which they readily gave.

Altus Plaindealer:

F. M. Trimble purchased five head of full blood Hereford bulls at the

Hereford cattle sale at Quanah last week. Mr. Trimble now has one of the finest herds of cattle in the county.

Taloga Advocate:

Black dehorned Knicks bunch of cattle Thursday.

The Fifth Annual Convention of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association will be held at Woodward on the 14th and 15th of February, 1899. All members are earnestly requested to be present, and to go expecting to see something.

GARFIELD COUNTY.

Kingfisher Free Press:

Ed Hewins, whom a great many Oklahoma people know, recently died while on a business visit to Montana. In his lifetime he had been one of the greatest "cattle men" in the west. At one time he was president of the Cherokee Live Stock Association, whose operations were on the most gigantic scale. Misfortune overtook Mr. Hewins and he probably died a poor man. At the time of his death he was superintendent of the old Fort Supply reservation. Ed Hewins was an honest man.

THE PANHANDLE.

Channing (Tex.) Courier:

H. B. Lovett, of Grey county, was here to purchase a second fine registered bull on Tuesday.

Wm. Powell has just made a shipment of six fine-blood registered Herefords to San Antonio. The Panhandle continues to supply South Texas with the best stock—and Powell does it.

R. D. Benson, of Ft. Worth, was in the Powell yards yesterday admiring the Herefords. He purchased five calves.

The XIT has sent out another train load of cattle with John McCanness in charge.

Childress Index:

Van Martin, a rustling cattleman of Motley county, was in Childress Monday. He says his section is not needing rain, and that cattle are in fine condition.

Jas Lane was in from the Motley county ranch the first of the week. He says cattle are in good condition for a hard winter. He is hauling out cotton seed.

Cattlemen in the line counties are endeavoring to have the sanitary board amend their rules so as to permit cattle to cross the line without inspection during December.

Beginning with December 1st cattle from below the line can go into Kansas without inspection. The open season is for one month only.

The cattlemen in this section are in fine humor over the winter outlook. Their stock is in good condition, they have plenty of grass and feed.

Mr. J. O. James, treasurer of the Janes Bros. & Brown Cattle Co., with a ranch near the New Mexico line, has been in Childress several days on business. He says their cattle are in fine shape, has plenty of both grass and water. His section has had no rain for some time, but they have wells and windmills.

A. J. (Tony) Day, of Dakota, who recently purchased the Quitaque ranch was in Childress last Saturday. He took possession of the ranch Nov. 1. Mr. Day is an old timer in this section and along the Canadian and the Index is glad to see him here again.

J. W. Overton, of Overton, Texas, has been awarded the contract for the supplying of fresh beef on the block to the armies of the United States in Cuba and Porto Rico until next June. The contract was awarded to Mr. Overton over a host of bidders. The bids were opened at Washington on Nov. 15 and ranged all the way from 94 cents to 27 cents. Mr. Overton was the lowest bidder at 94 cents. There are said to have been many Texas bidders, among them being Ike T. Prior, of San Antonio, and the Ft. Worth stock yards. The bids of the two latter were about 19 cents.

Higgins News:

The 7K's under the management of J. W. Douglass, are rounding up for the purpose of feeding certain stock. The last two cold spells have told rather severely on the stock in general and some of them resemble a pocketbook with the vital part abstracted. Feed, however, is plentiful and there should be no serious loss during the winter.

IN KANSAS.

Medicine Lodge (Kan.) Cressett:

The 1,200 head of Osage Indian cattle to be wintered on the Clay ranch on Mule creek, were all shipped to this point and were started to the ranch on Sunday. The cattle were poor and the weather was a little bad and about fifty head died.

The following is from the Kansas City Journal: "C. Q. Chandler, president of the Citizens' State bank, of Medicine Lodge, is in the city. 'The principal industry in Barber county is stock raising,' said he, when asked about cattle paper as an investment. 'I have loaned money on cattle for fifteen years, and I consider no security in the west better. It must be handled judiciously, the same as loaning money on real property. I have made only one bad loan during that time, and then I lost only \$75. The Gillett game was most remarkable in the fact that he could induce commission firms to vary from their usual conservative business methods. His failure will not affect legitimate cattle paper in the market.'

From the Coldwater, Kan., Star:

Oliver Jones recently received from Kansas City 46 head of young White-face stock, which are said to be as fine a lot of Whitefaces as was ever brought to the county. He put them on his ranch in Irwin township.

H. O. Holderby started for Iowa on last Thursday morning with a car load of horses which he recently bought in the vicinity of Coldwater. Good heavy draft horses are in demand in some of the northern states and good prices are paid for good stock. Many farmers in Iowa buy horses and fatten them and prepare them for the eastern markets just as many farmers in Kansas and elsewhere do with cattle. The prices paid by the buyers in Coldwater for good horses—from 1200 to 1500 pounds—range from \$40 to \$60.

J. M. Lemon and M. J. Sheppard, two prominent stockmen from near Pond Creek, arrived in Coldwater last Wednesday and are spending a few days looking over our county with a view of buying land and engaging in the stock business here.

J. B. Angelo, of Storey county, Iowa, has been spending several days in this county, buying horses and looking over our fine ranches. He is interested with Carr & Holderby in stock deals.

J. W. DeGeer, of Deerhead, shipped a fine specimen of Black Top Merino sheep one day this week to a sheep raiser in Utah.

O. P. Snare, of Wilmore, recently sold 100 acres of cornstalks and a quantity of corn to some Arkansas City cattlemen. He received 30 cents per bushel for the corn. He also recently made a sale of a ton of dressed pork to Geo. H. Sombart, to be delivered Dec. 20, and for which he is to receive 54 cents per pound.

We have recently heard a number of cattlemen express the opinion that feed will be scarce before the return of grass in the spring. It would at least be well for feeders to put out their feed economically and see that none is wasted, as is sometimes the case. A good supply of feed for the cattle is always a good thing to have during the winter and late, spring months.

Kansas cattlemen are improving the thirty day limit allowed for running stock into the state without dipping or inspection, the 1st of January being the time when the new quarantine regulations go into effect.

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Alaska Gold Steel Frame & Royal Scale Rack. Requires No Pit. Hundreds of new styles at low wholesale prices. Sewing Machines, Bicycles, Organs, Pianos, Cider Mills, Carriages, Carts, Hauls, Harness, Saws, Bone Mills, Letter Presses, Jack Screws, Trucks, Axles, Hay Cutters, Free Stands, Feed Mills, Stoves, Drills, Trestle Flows, Lawn Mowers, Coffee Mills, Furrows, Lathes, Jump Carts, Corn Shellers, Hand Carts, Engines, Tools, Wire Fence, Fanning Mills, Crow Bars, Bolters, Watches, Clocks, etc. Hay, Stalks, Elevators, Railroads, Platforms and Conveyors. Send for free catalogue and see how to Save Money. 296 Jackson Boulevard, CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

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EXCHANGE CLIPPINGS.

The capital stock of the Gerlach Bank, at Woodward, has been raised to \$25,000. Reason: Two babes in the family.—Taloga Advocate.

The Gerlach bank at Woodward has increased its capital stock to \$25,000. It is the only bank in western Oklahoma.—Hardesty Herald, Dec. 2nd.

"The Abilene 'Reflector'" says that the only speech Grant Gillett ever made was at the Woodward Cattle convention. Ed Little wrote it for him and it committed Grant to Leedy's north and south railroad and a half dozen other Populist schemes.

From the Kansas City Drovers Telegram: Col. Albert Dean says that since the establishment of the dipping vat at Fort Worth, there has been dipped under government supervision 3,506 cattle of which 605 were for experimental purposes. Of the remaining 2,901, 611 went to Oklahoma and the others to the safe area in Texas.

The next legislature will probably divide Woods county by extending the line between Garfield and Grant straight west to Woodward.—Custer County Clarion.

If Oklahoma will profit by the experience of western Kansas and northwestern Texas, there will be no division of counties as now organized.

Live Stock Champion: The conditions of the range in the Panhandle are not what they are generally cracked up to be. There is a great scarcity of water all over the range and in many localities the grass is very short, and should the coming winter prove a severe one these conditions would be very forcibly realized by many a cowman.

We understand that the leading republicans of this city have tendered A. L. Mason his present office under the new administration. The honor is well merited as Mr. Mason is one of the most reliable men who has ever held the office of cattle inspector and his friends irrespective of party have advised him to accept the honor tendered.—Kiowa Kansas Review.

A few days ago the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association gave \$200 to the Congregational college at Kingfisher and the faculty took in the money as eagerly as a professional bum would gobble a drink of Paul Jones' whiskey. Two months ago the Congregational minister in El Reno boycotted the Bell for carrying saloon advertisements. The price of 4,000 beers at one time was too tempting a bait to be rejected at Kingfisher. Wonder how it would work in El Reno?—El Reno Bell.

The Waukomis World is advertising its home merchants free. It prints the name of the firm in big letters and adds: "Note! The above is run free gratis for nothing and for the purpose of seeing how the name would appear in print. That is all." Following the name of another firm who sells groceries, flour and feed, the World says: "Note! It has been so long since this firm's name has been in print that they too should be given a chance to see how it looks, at an expense of nothing."

Live stock item in the Breeders' Directory of the Denver Stockman: "An Irishman, in order to celebrate the event of a new era went out on a lark. He didn't get home until 3 o'clock in the morning and was barely in the house before the nurse rushed up and, uncovering a bunch of soft goods, showed him triplets. The Irishman looked at the clock, which said 3, then at the three of a kind in the nurse's arms, and said: 'Oi'm not superstitious, but thank hivins thot Oi didn't come home at 12!'"

St. Joseph Stock Yards Daily Journal: W. H. Hurst, traveling representative of the Stock Yards company, came in from Oklahoma this morning. He says the prairie fires in the territory have been more disastrous than is generally believed, and owners are undergoing many hardships in conse-

quence. Large numbers of stock cattle are being shipped and driven back to the Panhandle in Texas simply because there is no feed for them in the territory. Mr. Hurst says the failure of Gillett has had but little effect in Oklahoma. The value of cattle has not depreciated and about the only difference noticeable is that cattle paper is being scrutinized a little closer.

The runners for clothing houses around the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange have been fined \$50 for soliciting without a license. The men fined are familiar figures to the boys from this country who go in with cattle.—Canadian record.

The pluggers who are so much in evidence around the yards will have to go and when they do it will be a blessing to every cowman who ships cattle. Every step taken with a pluggers at the yards costs the cattleman extra money in buying goods.

Here is good straight talk by the Hardesty Herald regarding its county: "People who want homes are advised that Beaver county still contains thousand of acres of vacant land, but it is only fit for stock raising purposes and forage crops. The man who attempts to farm for a living will soon play out, but it is a banner stock country—the best in Oklahoma. If you want a nice ranch and have some money to invest in stock, come to Beaver county, locate on the uplands, sink a well, erect a home, attend to business and you will be all right."

The Live Stock Report of Dec. 1st says: There are too many cattle coming that should be fed thirty to ninety days longer, and where persons have the necessary feed and are in position to do so we believe it will pay them well to finish their cattle. On Monday we had quite a run of yearling steers that were only half finished—betwixt and between," that is, they were not good enough to bring a high price for beef, but were too high priced to take back to the country for feeders, consequently they had to sell at a low price as half-fat cattle. Cattle of this class, and in fact any cattle of good quality, will certainly pay to mature."

Wellington Mail: A very amusing incident happened on the mixed train from Wichita to Englewood one day last week that will not pass by unnoticed. It isn't in the order of things that such trains should travel very rapidly and sometimes there is considerable growling among the traffic. "Are we most there, conductor?" asked a nervous man for the hundredth time. "Remember my wife is sick and I am anxious." "We'll get there on time," replied the conductor, stolidly. Half an hour later the nervous man approached him again. "I guess she's dead now," said he mournfully, "but I'd give you something extra if you could manage to catch up with the funeral. Maybe she won't be so deposed but what I could recognize her." The conductor growled at him and he subsided. "Conductor," said he, after an hour's silence, "if the wind isn't dead ahead I wish you would put on some steam. I'd like to see where my wife is buried before the tombstone crumbles to pieces. Put yourself in my place for a moment." The conductor shook him off and he relapsed into profound melancholy. "I say, you conductor," said he, after a long pause, "I've got a note coming due in three months. Can't you fix it so as to rattle along a little?" "If you come near me again I'll knock you down," snorted the conductor, savagely. The nervous man regarded him sadly and went to his seat. Two hours later the conductor saw him chatting gayly and laughing heartily with a brother victim and approached him. "Don't feel so badly about your wife's death?" "Time heals all wounds," sighed the nervous man. "And you are not so particular about the note?" sneered the conductor. "Not now. That's all right. I've been figuring up and I find the note has been outlawed since I spoke to you last."

THOS. KELLY,
President and
General Manager.

THOS. B. LEE,
Vice President,
Kansas City M'r.

E. B. OVERSTREET,
2d Vice President,
St. Louis M'r.

JOHN E. WHITE,
3d Vice President

CHAS. KELLY, Sec'y and Treas.

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MONEY ADVANCED ON CATTLE.

W. E. ELMORE.

FRANK COOPER.

ELMORE & COOPER, Live Stock Commission Merchants, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

All trains or parts of same consigned to us are met at the Yards and cared for in best manner.

Money can be obtained at short notice on fat cattle. Buy and sell on order. Experienced salesmen. Best results obtained.

NICK HUDSON, Solicitor, Woodward, Oklahoma.

E. S. WIGGINS,

REPAIRS

Hardware, Furniture & Undertaker's Goods.

Buy Your Hardware of a Hardware Man.

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

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA

BLACK-LEG VACCINE.



Write for particulars, official endorsements and testimonials of thousands of American stockmen who have during the last 3½ years "vaccinated" their cattle and stopped losses from Black-Leg.

PASTEUR VACCINE Co., 56 Fifth ave., Chicago.

N. B.—Each packet of our original and genuine Vaccine bears our trade mark. Beware of imitators.

VACCINE and OUTFITS Kept in Stock by
Publisher LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, Woodward, Okla.

The Live Stock Enterprise, published weekly as the official organ of the New Orleans Live Stock Exchanges, notices the agitation among Oklahoma and Texas cattlemen regarding dipping vats and calls for action at that point. It says editorially: "The prediction made by us some time ago that this dipping would cause a greater rush of southern cattle to western markets is about to be realized, although there are not a few authorities which claim that the dipping is as injurious to the cattle as it is fatal to the ticks. The New Orleans market cannot afford to fall behind. It must ask the government to erect a dipping vat or a tick-killing machine, for that is now one of the many demands of the modern sanitary science which is now sweeping the country in every conceivable direction. For each vat a man is employed by the government at a snug salary of \$100 per month. Herein might be a 'grain of comfort' for somebody.

Santa Fe Railway Extension.

The line of railway now building under the name of Pecos Valley and Northeastern, will be completed to Roswell by Dec. 20th and will be operated by the Santa Fe company under lease. The new territory opened up to shipment of cattle direct to market embraces a large portion of western Texas and eastern New Mexico. In extent, the new line will have a tributary territory nearly as large as the whole state of Kansas. It is the announced intention of the Santa Fe officials to push the line at once to a connection at Albuquerque. This will give through freight and passenger service by 300 miles shorter route than the old main line, and will also avoid many heavy mountain grades. The building of the Pecos Valley line is one of the most important links in the big system. The local benefits to Oklahoma cattle men cannot be over-estimated.

Preventing Texas Fever.

The trials under direction of the Oklahoma Experiment Station, of dipping cattle in the oil preparation prescribed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, showed that careful dipping would destroy all the ticks. A varying percentage of the cattle had their skin injured by the oil, with considerable irritation of the eyes. Where the cattle were driven considerable distance or exposed to storms soon after dipping, some of them died. The indications are that it is much safer to dip in warm rather than cold weather. In all cases the cattle should have good care and feed for some days after dipping. Driving on dusty roads is a chief cause of injury to the eyes.

The results of trials by the Station of inoculating northern cattle with blood of Southern cattle were unsatisfactory. In most cases they contracted southern or Texas fever, sometimes with fatal effects. The indications are that the cattle recovering were at least partially immune, but the apparent inability to control results with our present knowledge makes it not advisable to recommend this method of preventing loss.

POSTAL CARD WANTS.

WANTED: One bull and two doe antelope. Will pay good price for same. Address, O. L. Sowell, Girard, Kan.

WANTED: For name and address of parties holding the title to the land on the Polk cattle feed in the Okla. ma. Kansas or Texas. Address SAMUEL FIFER, Sapahoe, O. T.

AN AD:—By an experienced herdsman, a position with any of the best breeds. Will fit stock for sale or show or will operate a feeding yard in Kansas or Missouri on the shares. Address, A. T. E. Herdsman, CARLIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, Woodward, O. T.

FOR SALE: Horn—One pair of Rambouillet, Merino and 18 Grade brood sheep yearlings. In fine shape for heavy service. Will be sold cheaper than same quality can be bought anywhere.

J. W. DEGEER, De rhead, Barber Co., Kansas.

FOR SALE:—270 shocks of sowed corn, cut with a popper and shock-d, shocks about same size as 12-14 hill shocks in planted corn. 160 acre past ure where fodder can be fed, plenty wind breaks and water; 7 miles west of T. Logan on Sec. 16, T. 19, R. 16 W. 3 miles from Seiling P. O. Call on or address G. D. Wright, Paradise, Okla., or G. A. McCarty, at Seiling.

FOR ALV:—480 acres deeded land, 7 miles southwest of Liberal, Kas.; 4 windmills, each capable of watering 1000 head of cattle, end less range, horse pasture, large barn, corrals, feeding pens, watering troughs, 60 barrel storage tank, wind breaks, sheds, 9 room frame house, and in fact its a first class fully equipped ranch. Price \$3500; on time if good security is given. Address G. L. DRUMMOND, Hardesty, Okla.

FOR SALE: 160 acres patented land, five miles from Folsom, Colfax county, N. M. 60 acres hay land, 35 acres cultivation; good springs furnishing plenty of stock water, fenced with wire fence, school section adjoining that can be leased; also 3000 acres of rough government land covered with Grama grass that can be used; splendid place for sheep. For particulars address J. K., care LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, Woodward, O. T.

FEED FOR SALE:—For 3000 cattle, consisting of corn in shock, cane in shock, millet in stack, Kaffir corn in shock and standing; 530 acre pasture, with one lot, and small pasture and abundance of outside grass with the other; abundance of water and good shelter. Anyone desiring feed would gladly show what I have and make prices and terms.

RILEY LAKE, Lake City, Kan.-as.

MY RANCH AND STOCK FOR SALE: Near Alva, the county seat of Woods county, Okla. Alva is situated on the San Fe R. R. in the northern part of Wood county. I have about 200 inhabitants. The Northwestern Normal school is located at Alva and has the finest school building in the west. Ranch is located 4 miles north of Alva and consists of 1100 acres of grass land, 120 acres of plow land and 60 acres in wheat, all well fenced and cross-fenced and for wires, corrals, etc. Good 3 room house, good out buildings of all descriptions, granaries, cribs, stables, etc. Good orchard of 80 trees, half bearing, 50 forest trees. Land: 1/2 section of homestead, 1/2 can be deeded; 1 section of school land, 4 years lease at \$33 per year. All land is joined. Good running spring in south end, with mill and inexhaustible water in north end. 50 head of cattle, cows, calves, yearling steers and heifer. 30 head of horses, consisting of mares and mule colts and saddle horses. Farming implements of every description. Will sell ranch or cattle separate or together. Time on part. Reason for selling, retiring from business.

GEO. S. PARKER, Alva, Okla. Box 189.

KEYSTONE DEHORNING CLIPPERS
The Quiet, Orderly, Gentle and Safe animal is the one that has been dehorned. It means animal comfort and that means animal profit. This knife cuts clean, no crushing or bruising. It is quick, causes least pain. Strong and lasting. Fully warranted. Highest awards World's Fair. Send for free circulars and prices before buying. A. C. BRONIOUS, Cochranville, Pa.

W. S. YOUNG, McPherson, Kas. Western Agent.

MILLARD WORD.



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

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

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

7 on left thigh.


EPDDLMAN BROS.





P. O. address Woodward, Okla.

Range on Clear creek, 35 miles northwest of Woodward.

The above brand is regularly put on jaw and thigh; but sometimes on jaw, side and thigh; and on cattle having old brands it is put anywhere on left side, either on shoulder, loin or thigh.

We also have some cows with  on left hip.



Some cattle branded  on left side or thigh. Other cattle branded  on left hip. Horse brand same as main brand above.

Gerlach-Hopkins Merc. Co.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE and OUTFITTING SUPPLIES Woodward, - - Oklahoma.

'FRISCO LINE.

THE FRISCO WANTS THE BUSINESS

The St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.

The great live stock route, reaching the three great live stock markets of the world, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City. The attention of shippers is particularly called to the fact that we now have the shortest line from points in Texas to Kansas City and St. Louis. We are also giving special attention to live stock shipments from the Panhandle of Texas to St. Louis, taking same from the A. T. & S. F. R'y at Cherryvale, Kansas. Stock loaded at Woodward and points in that vicinity in the evening reach St. Louis the second morning. Information gladly furnished on application to ZACH MULLHALL, G. L. S. Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill.

or J. P. MOORE, L. S. Agent, Ft. Worth, Texas.


WHITE & SWEARINGEN.

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




OTHER BRANDS.

LS On right side, seven underbit each ear.

 On both sides.

HORSE BRANDS.

 On right shoulder.

R. C. EDMISSON.



Range on North Canadian 15 miles south east of Curtis.

Horse range same.

Horse brand same as cattle.

Mules brand d 2 on right jaw.

Postoffice, Curtis, Oklahoma.

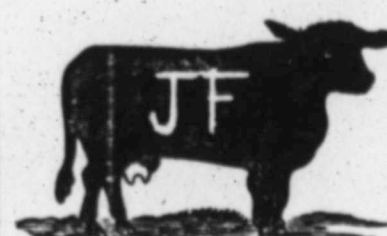
GOBER & PUGH.



Range Woodward county, O. T.

P. O.—Woodward Oklahoma.

J. F. FULLER.




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

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

M. C. CAMPBELL.

Owner and Manager, Wichita, Kansas. JOE STEINBACH, foreman, Ashland, Kansas. Range on Cimarron, headquarters mouth of Snake creek, Clark county, Kansas.



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

M. A. NATIONS.

P. O.: Kansas City, Mo. Range: 15 miles N. W. of Woodward on Beaver creek.



Horses branded plain N on left hip.

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

A. L. MCPHERSON & SONS.

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



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

J. A. STINE & SON.

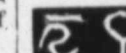


P. O.—Alva, Okla.

Range—Woods Co.

Brand shown above may be anywhere on animal.


Horses. Same as cattle.

 Anywhere on animal.

RUE HOUSTON & CO.



P. O. address, Camargo, D county, Okla. Range, on South Canadian and Dead Man creek in D and G counties.


Other brands: O on neck, W on left side and O on thigh. W on jaw; and O on shoulder and O on thigh. X on neck and O on shoulder, and O around hip bone. O on right side, O on loin and — on right hip. 

Horses: O on shoulder. Range: Same as cattle

W. M. BYRD.

P. O.: Quanah, Tex. Foreman, W. C. Lyon, P. O. Mangum, Okla. Range on North Fork and Haystack, in Greer county.





Calves are branded  on left side and — on left thigh. Ear Marks: Crop the right and over bit the left. Horses: Range same as cattle.

GEO. W. CARR.

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




BRAND OF CATTLE.

 On Left Hip.  On Left Hip.

All calves are branded same as cattle.

BRAND OF HORSES.

 On left thigh.


Location of range same as cattle.

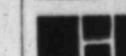
CHAS. HEWINS.

P. O. Address, Woodward, Okla. Range: On North Canadian river, ten miles north of Woodward.



OTHER BRANDS.

 On left shoulder.

 On left shoulder.

Horse brands same as cattle.

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.

HUDSON & TANDY.



P. O. Address Woodward, Oklahoma.

Range, ten miles north and east of Woodward.



Other brands:



On side and short bar near it on thigh.



On left loin.



On left side.



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



On the side and short bar near it on thigh.

HORSE BRANDS:

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

E. R. CLAUNCH.



P. O. address, Woodward, Ok.

Range: 12 miles north of Woodward on Bent canon.

Ear mark: Swallow fork the right and underslope the left.



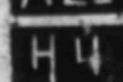
(On left side and hip. 77 on neck.)



(On left side. 77 on neck.)



(On side and hip and 77 on neck.)



On right side.)



On left side. 77 on neck.)



(On left side. 77 on neck.)



(On left side. 77 on neck.)



Range, same as above.

S. C. WANE.



Post-office Address, Richmond, Oklahoma.

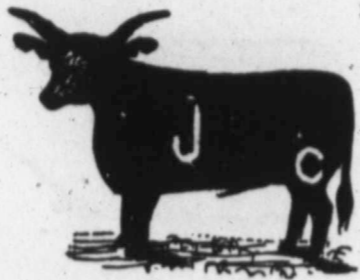
Mark, slit in left ear.

Range on Deep Creek.

Horse brand same as above, also same range.

J. P. CAMPBELL.

P. O. Address, Ashland, Kansas. Range, Northeast portion of Clark county



Some cattle — on left side.

All cattle [C] on left thigh.

Horse brand J C left shoulder.

H. C. GREER.



P. O. address, Woodward, Okla. Range, 5 miles southwest of Woodward on head of Spring creek.

Some are branded same on left hip and back.

[ZTV] On right hip and side.

Horses are branded horizontal — on left thigh. Range same as cattle.

E. M. HEWINS.



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

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

HORSE BRAND:

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

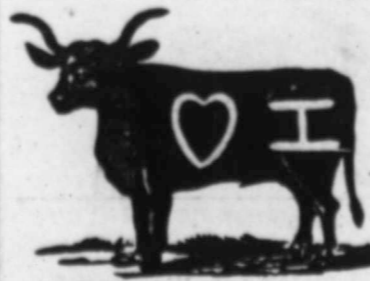
B. F. MAIN.



P. O. — Cline, Okla. Range: On Beaver, eight miles east of Cline.

Also, some cattle are branded S I D. Horses unbranded. Range same as cattle.

S. B. JONES.



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

Other are:

[CS] On either side; also

[Heart] On left shoulder and

[+] On left side and

[H] On left hip.

HORSE BRANDS:

Also heart on left hip



Range, same as above.

MORE MONEY AND PROFIT is a poultry. Our 1927 Guide, almost 100 pages, the most complete MONEY MAKER out. We mail this Guide and a piece of new Columbian Chicker Wood for 15c. JOHN BAUSCHER, Jr. Box 53 Freeport, Ill.

OTHER BRANDS:



10 on left side.

18 on left hip.



On left hip or shoulder.



On left hip.



HORSE BRANDS:

On left shoulder.

JACK LOVE.

P. O. address, Woodward, Okla. Range, 20 miles north of Woodward on Buffalo.



Other cattle are branded [7] on left hip.



Other brands are [HP] on left shoulder.

Range: Same as cattle.

W. B. GRIMES, JR.



Range in Clark, Meade and Comanche counties.

P. O. Address, Ashland, Kansas.

OTHER BRANDS:



On Left Hip.



Horse Brand, Left Shoulder.



Horse range same as cattle.

T. C. SHOEMAKER.

CHAS. F. LUKENS, Foreman. P. O. Address, 1416 Linwood Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Ranch address, Dorsey, New Mexico. Range, head of Beaver, in Beaver Co., Okla.



ZACK MULHALL, Mulhall, Okla.



All steers and Horses branded on right hip or loin same as above. Location of Ranch: Joining Mulhall on Bayer and Cedar creeks.

O'BRYAN & HEWINS.



P. O. Address: Woodward, Okla. Location of Range: Woodward county.

ROURKE & NELLIGAN.



P. O. Waynoka, Oklahoma. Range fifteen miles west of Waynoka, on White Horse Creek.

EAR MARKS: Under bit the left, and swallow fork the right.

ISHMAEL & RUDOLPH.



P. O. Kiowa, Kas.

Range on Buffalo, in Woodward county.

EAR MARKS: crop and split left. Horses: branded heart on left shoulder.

F. D. WEBSTER.



P. O. Address, Gage Oklahoma.

Range, on Little Wolf east and south of Gage.

[F] On left jaw of all young stock.

JAMES CUSHNY.

Post Office, Waynoka, Okla. Range, 12 miles west, on Doe Creek.



Some cattle are branded anchor on left hip. Horses, range same as cattle.

J. S. SCOTT.



P. O. address, Gyp, Okla.

Location of Range, West Burnett Creek G county.

Horses are branded Star on either shoulder. Range, same as cattle.

TRANSIT HOUSE,

UNION STOCK YARD, CHICAGO, . . .

BOARD, WITH 100N, \$2.00 PER DAY.

L. E. HOWARD, MANAGER.

ROOMS, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 per day.

Electric Cars pass the House on Halsted Street, without change direct to the Post-Office and City Hall, on Clark Street.

These Cars also go very near the Nickel Plate, Wisconsin Central, Polk Street and Lake Shore & Rock Island depots, and connects with cars for all other depots.

Also go very near all the Principal Theatres.

Take Wallace and Halsted Street Cars.