

The LIVESTOCK



INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Vol. I.

Woodward, Oklahoma, April 1895.

No. 1.

The Texas Steer.

BY RALPH E. HOYT.

O, the steer, the steer, the Texas steer,
 He thrills our souls with horrible fear;
 He leaps a fence at a single bound
 And runs the earth's wide region round;
 He mocks the clouds, he slaughters the flies,
 And fills the people with wild surprise.
 With fiery eyes and head erect,
 He's likely to do what you least expect.
 He kicks and hooks and humps his back,
 Like a crazy coon or a jumping jack.
 Each horn is sharp, his conscience seared,
 And men and women and kids are scared
 Whenever he's out on a hunting bee
 And running a bovine jamboree.
 When his neck is bent and his tail is riz
 It always means he is out for biz;
 And he never will cease to enjoy the fun
 Of seeing a vast population run.
 Till he breaks his neck on a big stone fence
 Or a shot from a rifle calls him hence.
 If you want to be safe when the steer is out
 Don't stop to think, or talk or shout,
 But crawl with alacrity into a hole,
 Or make quick time up a telegraph pole.
 Sometimes our congress halts and drags
 While needful business suffers and flags;
 The members talk and quarrel and fight
 And do very little that's really right.
 They keep up discussion to passion's fires
 And call each other such names as liars,
 And hang to their jobs with a grip intense,
 Regardless of people who pay the expense.
 Now, if at such times the frisky steer—
 Which even our statesmen dread and fear—
 Could be turned right in through the open door
 He'd quickly assert his rights to the floor;
 Then how to stop talking that House would
 learn,
 And without any question proceed to adjourn.
 —Drovers Journal.

FIRST ANNUAL SESSION.

OKLAHOMA LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION

Meets at Woodward April 12, 1895. A
 Good Attendance is Present. Organ-
 ization Completed and Perfected.
 Arrangements for Spring
 Bound up. A Splendid
 Outlook.

The day was favorable. The balmy,
 April morning, with just enough air
 stirring to make the day enjoyable,
 was ushered into history by gaily de-
 corated buildings and warm welcomes
 to the arriving stockmen who came in
 on the trains and overland to attend
 the First Annual session of the Okla-
 homa Live Stock Association.

For over a year past an organization
 has been maintained here by the local
 stockmen, but without rule or regula-

tion, except as they chose to conform
 to at their meetings while in actual
 session.

Hundreds of dollars have been raised
 and spent by the local organization
 in the furtherance of their interests.
 But the plan of raising money by sub-
 scription was wholly out of proportion
 to the benefits received at times, and
 therefore it was thought best to adopt
 a plan which would pro-rate whatever
 necessary expense should be borne.

This idea involved a complete organ-
 ization. For this purpose a meeting
 was arranged for February 22nd at
 Woodward. Representative stockmen
 from Woodward and adjoining coun-
 ties were present. Committees were
 appointed to arrange and report a plan
 of organization which was done. Offi-
 cers were elected under the temporary
 organization to serve until the com-
 pleted organization was perfected,
 which was intended to be done at the
 meeting of April 12th. Committees
 were delegated to secure the friendly
 co-operation of the Texas Cattle Rais-
 ers' Association at Fort Worth on
 March 12th, and to report full rules
 and regulations governing member-
 ship, applications, fees, rate of assess-
 ments, officers, etc.

This was done as shown by the re-
 port herewith of the First Annual
 session, which convened here on April
 12th, as stated in the headlines.

MINUTES OF THE SESSION.

Owing to the lateness of the arrival
 of the morning train the opening ses-
 sion was held at 1:30 p. m., with a
 large attendance present.

The president and vice president be-
 ing unavoidably detained on a drive
 with 15000 head of cattle they are bring-
 ing up from New Mexico, the members
 were called to order by the assistant
 secretary, and Millard Word, of Day
 county, was elected as chairman pro
 tem.

Judge Wilson M. Hammock, regis-
 ter of the U. S. Land Office at Wood-
 ward, was then introduced and wel-
 comed the cattlemen to the city in
 words which assured them of the
 wishes, the interests and the assist-
 ance of our people in their work of
 developing the greatest industry in the
 west.

W. C. Cunningham, D. P. Marum
 and B. B. Smith responded to calls,

and in brief addresses welcomed the
 visitors.

In response President Word ten-
 dered the thanks of the Association
 and in behalf of its members assured
 the appreciation of the kindly recep-
 tion tendered them.

Report of the committee on Fort
 Worth convention was then heard as
 follows:

Mr. President: We, your commit-
 tee delegated to attend the Cattle
 Raisers' Association at Fort Worth,
 Texas on March 12th and invite their
 recognition and friendly co-operation,
 desire to submit the following as re-
 sult of same; which, in our judgment,
 meets all the requirements:

WHEREAS, The interests of the cat-
 tlemen of Oklahoma and adjacent ter-
 ritory demand the consideration of
 many matters, which are largely local
 and thus concern only themselves, and,

WHEREAS, The formation of a sub-
 ordinate association looking to the pro-
 tection of such interests, has been
 formed by said cattlemen at Wood-
 ward, Oklahoma, and,

WHEREAS, The objects of said Okla-
 homa Live Stock Association is in no
 manner antagonistic to the interests of
 the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association,
 but tends rather to strengthen it by
 active co-operation in individual mem-
 bership of this association, therefore
 be it

Resolved, That we hereby recognize
 the Oklahoma Live Stock Association
 as an organization subordinate to this
 body, but without liability therefore,
 on our part; and assure them of the
 interest of this association in their
 welfare as cattle growers, whose mem-
 bership is a constantly increasing
 source of strength to this organization
 as individual members hereof, and
 wish them unlimited success in their
 efforts to protect such interests.

I certify that the above resolutions
 were adopted by the Executive Com-
 mittee of the Cattle Raisers' Associa-
 tion of Texas, this March 14th, 1895.

J. C. LOVING, Secretary.

Respectfully submitted:

J. M. PUGH, Chairman.

On motion the report was received
 and adopted and the committee dis-
 charged.

Report of special committee to com-
 pile rules and regulations was, by re-
 quest, reported to committee consist-
 ing of Messrs. W. E. Herring, Sam
 Baker and E. R. Claunch; a short in-
 termission was given to allow them
 time to consider same and report to
 convention.

During said intermission the names

of D. C. Ooley, of Whitehead, and
 Lee Moore, of Richmond, were added
 to the list of membership enrolled.

Committee reported, recommending
 adoption of the following:

PREAMBLE.

Believing that the cattle interests of
 Oklahoma, southern Kansas and north-
 ern Texas can be better guarded and
 promoted by a more perfect understand-
 ing and thorough organization among
 the parties interested, therefore, we
 whose names are hereunto attached do
 hereby organize ourselves into an as-
 sociation for mutual protection and
 benefit, and to cultivate a more frat-
 ernal feeling among cattlemen generally;
 and do hereby adopt the following By-
 laws, Rules and Regulations, and
 further pledge ourselves to do all in
 our power to maintain the same.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE 1. This organization shall
 be known as the Cattle Raisers' Asso-
 ciation of Oklahoma, and shall be com-
 posed of such cattlemen as are now
 members and such as may be elected
 as hereinafter provided.

ART. 2. The officers of this Associa-
 tion shall be one president, two
 vice-presidents, one secretary, one
 treasurer, and an executive commit-
 tee of nine members, of which the pres-
 ident, secretary and treasurer shall be
ex-officio members. All officers shall
 be elected on the first day of the first
 regular annual meeting of each year,
 the majority of all votes cast being
 necessary to an election, and shall
 hold office for one year or until their
 successors shall be elected and in-
 stalled. The executive committee
 shall meet and elect their own chair-
 man, provided, that the members of
 the executive committee shall be nomi-
 nated by the president and confirmed
 by a vote of the Association. The
 president shall be *ex-officio* chairman
 of said executive committee.

ART. 3. It shall be the duty of the
 president to preside over all meetings
 of the Association, to preserve order
 and decorum, to announce the result
 of the balloting, to decide all points of
 order in controversy, subject to an ap-
 peal to the house, to see that all rules
 and regulations are enforced, that all
 officers perform faithfully their du-

ties, and to perform such other duties as may be hereinafter provided.

ART. 4. It shall be the duty of the vice-presidents to assist the president in the performance of his duty, and to officiate in his absence.

ART. 5. It shall be the duty of the secretary to execute a good and sufficient bond, to be approved by the executive committee, to keep a correct record of the proceedings of each meeting of the Association, and to keep an accurate account between the Association and each of its members; to collect all moneys due the Association and pay the same over to the treasurer, taking his receipt therefor, and to perform such other duties as may be hereinafter provided.

ART. 6. It shall be the duty of the assistant secretary to assist the secretary in the performance of his duties, and in his absence, to act in his stead.

ART. 7. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to give good and sufficient bond whenever required so to do by the executive committee, to be approved by the committee, to receive all moneys collected by the secretary belonging to the Association, to pass his receipt therefor, keep a correct account of the same, and report minutely the financial condition of the Association at each stated meeting, and to make disbursements of the funds of the Association as hereinafter provided.

ART. 8. The executive committee shall meet immediately after their election and select a secretary and president. They shall hold regular meetings on the last Mondays in May, August and November, and called meetings whenever called by its chairman. This committee shall have the entire control of all the business of the Association, except the time when in session. It shall have the power to appoint inspectors, agents and representatives, and an assistant secretary, if, in their discretion, such an officer be required; shall offer rewards and do any and all things which the Association could do if in session, and its action shall be binding on the Association. It shall audit all accounts of the Association, and at each annual meeting make a report covering all matters requiring the attention of the Association, and recommend such measures as it shall deem of importance for the action of the Association. Any five members of the committee shall constitute a quorum.

ART. 9. It shall be the duty of each member of the Association to attend, as far as practicable, all meetings of the Association, and pay all dues and assessments that may be imposed; to make every endeavor to advance the interests of the Association or any one of its members, and the cattle interests generally; and to maintain a strict observance of all by-laws, rules, regulations and resolutions, and to perform such other duties as are, or may be hereinafter provided.

ART. 10. Any person of the age of eighteen years, or over, and owning or controlling cattle shall be entitled to membership in this Association after being elected as hereinafter provided.

ART. 11. Any person eligible to membership in this Association as specified in article 10, and desirous of becoming a member, shall make application through the secretary on blank form

furnished by him, and be recommended by two members in good standing, and the initiation fee, as hereinafter provided, shall accompany the application. After the application has been made, the same shall be referred to the executive committee, whose duty it shall be to report to the Association, with such recommendation thereupon as they may deem proper. Upon said report being received, the members shall immediately vote on the election of the candidate, and if an affirmative majority vote is declared, then the applicant shall take his seat as a member, and be granted the privileges of the Association; but no applicant shall be received who fails to render for assessment all cattle owned and controlled by him.

ART. 12. The initiation fee required to constitute membership in this Association shall be one dollar and fifty cents, (\$1.50) and, should the business of the Association demand it, an assessment shall be made, pro rata, based upon the cattle owned or controlled by each member; provided, this assessment shall not exceed three cents per head in any one year, as shown by assessor's rolls when not rendered otherwise.

ART. 13. Votes cast for election of officers and on applications for membership, on trial of members for violation of the laws of the Association, may be cast by ballot or otherwise, as a majority of the members present may desire. Each member present must vote unless excused by the president.

ART. 14. It shall be the duty of each member of the Association to make and file with the secretary a list of his brands and marks accompanying such brands, as nearly as possible, of all the cattle for which he asks protection; the number of said cattle to be not less than the number rendered by him for taxation, and to include all other cattle owned or controlled by him, with the number of his cattle, his post office address, location of ranch, etc., all of which shall be recorded by the secretary in a book kept for that purpose, and shall be open at all times for the inspection of the members of the Association.

ART. 15. The secretary shall provide himself with all the books necessary for keeping the accounts, records, etc., of the Association; also have all printing and advertising done necessary to be done in the interest of the Association.

ART. 16. In purchasing the books specified in article 15, and such other stationery as the Association may require, and in having printing and advertising done, the secretary may draw on treasurer to pay for same. Vouchers must accompany his draft for each purchase made.

ART. 17. All disbursements and claims not provided for in article 16 must come before the executive committee in form of an account for allowance.

ART. 18. It shall be the duty of the secretary to notify each member of his indebtedness to the Association semi-annually, and any member refusing to pay his assessment levied by the executive committee, or any portion of it, subjects himself to having his name taken from the inspectors' rolls, and to a forfeiture of his right to membership.

The members of this As-

sociation shall convene in annual session on the first Tuesday in April each year and in semi-annual session on first Tuesday in October each year.

ART. 20. Any member of this Association who shall mark, brand, kill, or sell, or in anyway appropriate for his own use or benefit, any stock not his own, and without proper authority from the owner, shall be deemed guilty of an offense, and upon conviction as hereinafter provided, shall be expelled from the Association.

ART. 21. Any person who shall drive other cattle than his own from their accustomed range, thereby damaging the owner, will be guilty of violating the good intentions of the Association, and, on conviction, as hereinafter provided, shall be subject to expulsion, suspension or reprehension, as the Association or executive committee, by majority vote, may see proper to inflict.

ART. 22. It shall be the duty of each member, during a session of the Association, to observe strict decorum, to avoid moving about, and all conversation or unnecessary noise that might disturb the meeting in its deliberations, and, when a member wishes to speak upon any subject, he shall rise and address the president in a respectful manner, avoiding personalities and indelicate speeches; and when two or more rise at the same time, the president shall decide which one is entitled to the floor.

ART. 23. It shall be the duty of any member knowing of any other member or members to have wilfully and knowingly violated any of the by-laws, rules and regulations of this Association, to prefer charges against such member or members as hereinafter provided.

ART. 24. Any member wishing to prefer charges against any other member, as specified in articles 20 and 21, may appear before the executive committee and present their verbal or written charges against such member; and, if in writing, such charges and specifications shall be fully set forth and accompanying the same. He shall present the names of such witnesses as he may wish to substantiate such charges, together with any other evidence he may wish considered. It shall thereupon be the duty of said executive committee to consider said charges, and, if it deem a trial necessary, the said committee shall cause the secretary to summon the accused to appear, with any witnesses or other evidence he may have, at the next meeting of the Association, there to stand trial upon such charges. But if, upon consideration, the said executive committee shall not deem a trial necessary, the accuser shall have a right to present his charges, together with such evidence as he may wish, before the Association, at its next ensuing meeting, for its action upon the same; and, if it be deemed that a prosecution be necessary, the secretary shall summon the accused for trial at the next ensuing meeting of the Association, in the manner hereinbefore stated.

ART. 24a. Whenever the executive committee shall be reliably informed by any member of the misconduct of any other member, and said information shall not have been presented in writing, it shall be the duty of said executive committee to cause an investigation into the truth of such charges, and if, in the opinion of the commit-

tee, the facts warrant it, the said committee shall cause the accused to be brought before the Association for trial.

ART. 25. After charges have been preferred against a member, in accordance with article 24, the prosecution shall be conducted by the accuser or his proxy, and the defense by the accused or his proxy. The prosecution shall open the argument, the defense will follow, and then the prosecution will close, after which the members, with the exception of the accused, and the accusers or proxies, will ballot upon the guilt or innocence of the accused, and, if a majority of the members present vote "Guilty," then a ballot shall be taken as to the degree of punishment inflicted, commencing at the highest and descending to the lowest. The highest or first degree of punishment shall be expulsion; the second suspension, and the third reprehension; and a majority vote of the members present will be necessary to inflict punishment to any degree.

ART. 26. When a member is expelled, he is not eligible to make application for new membership for a period of twelve months after expulsion, but if a member be suspended he shall remain accountable to the Association for his conduct; yet is not entitled to any privileges as a member during such suspension, but may be reinstated by making application before a stated meeting, and, if a majority of the members present vote favorably upon his application, then he will again be entitled to membership.

ART. 27. It is made the duty of any member of this Association knowing of any person—whether a member of the Association or not—marking, branding, killing, driving, milking, or in any way using or appropriating any cattle not his own, without proper authority from the owner, to report the same to the Association, which hereby binds and obligates itself to prosecute such offenders to the full extent of the law.

ART. 28. All amendments to these by-laws, rules, regulations and resolutions shall be made in writing and submitted to the Association at a stated meeting.

RESOLUTION BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

RESOLUTION A. No member of this Association shall have any right to claim any animal through the Association, unless the same bears his brand; and the brand of the party from whom he claims to have purchased said animal shall not be considered his, unless he has written transfer of such brand.

After some discussion a vote to adopt was carried. Upon further discussion motion to reconsider the adoption prevailed and a committee composed of Ed R. Claunch, Wm. Wright, Mun Baker, Jack Love and J. M. Bugbee was appointed to overhaul by-laws and constitution and submit an amendment and report at 8 o'clock a. m., Saturday. Session adjourned for the day.

The convention visitors were entertained in the evening at the opera house by local talent with music, recitations, etc., followed by a ball which was enjoyed to the full extent of such an occasion.

In consequence of the previous evening's enjoyment the convention was slow in pulling itself together Saturday morning, and it was after nine

o'clock when President Word's gavel fell calling the house to order. The work of arranging the round up was first considered and after an informal discussion by nearly all present, on motion, the following plan was adopted:

ROUND UP WORK.

For the country south of Woodward, including the Washita district, begin work at Bud Powers' 2P ranch on the Washita where it crosses territory line on the 15th day of May. Thence down that stream to mouth of Dead Man creek, up same to head of it, across over on South Canadian near Taloga, up same to the Texas line, thence across along line to Wolf creek, down same to Fort Supply.

Also, begin on May 20th at Amos Chapman's ranch on North Canadian and work up that stream to Beaver and up on Beaver to New Mexico line if found necessary; thence across on Cimarron and down same as far as necessary; thence across to Kansas line if deemed best, and west as far as necessary to 90. On the entire work in both districts go further up or down any stream if found necessary by the foreman.

On motion of Abner Wilson, of Kiowa, Kansas, the work on the northern district should begin promptly on the 21st; men should get to Chapman's ranch, the starting point, on May 20th.

Hon. Albert Dean, Secretary of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Kansas City, was introduced and addressed the convention for half an hour regarding the disease known as Splenic or Spanish fever, its liability to infect cattle not diseased and how its contagion may be spread or avoided.

Referring to the Quarantine line he said it was established by the Secretary of Agriculture and was based on observations of the past two years. It has been demonstrated that Texas fever exists, and that it is given purely by inoculation. The principal cause of infection is found to be by ticks, which are found on cattle in what are known as infected districts. Where the altitude is less than 1000 feet it may be infected permanently. Remedies have been suggested to eradicate the disease, but where a district has been found to be permanently affected, there has been found to be no cure for it. For instance, Newton and Jasper counties, Missouri, and Cherokee county, Kansas, have been found to be permanently infected and the line has been run above them.

Under federal laws we have control of the territories, but not so with the states. In the latter instance, the inter-state law gives control only when cattle leave the state or are shipped through to the markets, in which case they are subjected to the rules with which you are all familiar.

But while we have the government law, enforced by the U. S. courts, it is well known that local sentiment must protect invasions of the line established and enforce the rules for its maintenance.

I suggest that this association appoint an agent or agents along the line to report any breach of same. As long as cattle are so valuable, cheap infected cattle should be kept out. I suggest that your agents furnish information and proof of violation to us and we will do the rest.

Here Mr. Dean was interrupted

by a member asking, "If any person finds an effort being made to violate the provisions of the established quarantine line can he inform any agent of your bureau?"

"Yes. The carrying out of the law depends on the live stock agents of the government, who are located at various points. I am in charge of the office in Kansas City, where I may be found in the Exchange building. There is one at El Reno under charge of Jas. Wilson; and one at Quanah, Texas, under charge of W. D. Jordan. Any information reported to any of these places will be promptly acted upon.

"The advantage in this line is the greater privileges conferred. Shipments can be made anywhere in other states or territories above the line, by simply showing by witnesses that the cattle are above the safe area.

"By applying to J. W. Moore, Secretary Live Stock Commission of Kansas, whose postoffice is Marion, Kansas, blank forms may be had for shipment into that state. Other states have similar regulations, so that shipments may be made with little or no delay by providing these blanks for same in advance.

"Are the U. S. courts the only ones having jurisdiction in cases of violation of the line," was asked.

"Yes. I went before the territorial legislature last session to get a law passed giving the lower courts jurisdiction in these cases, but it thought otherwise.

Continuing, Mr. Dean said: "It has been clearly established that fever can be brought in as early as February and developed later in the season. I recall an instance where Arkansas cattle were shipped in on the 14th of February, were fattened and sold on the market; and other cattle run in the same pasture later in the season, with no possible chance of becoming diseased otherwise, became infected.

"The tick is the principal, but not the only cause of infection. Cold weather paralyzes, does not kill; the sunlight and heat is their life. In making experiments with them it is found that steam heat of the same temperature as sun heat does not enliven them. But when exposed to the sunlight in my room, with apparently the same temperature, they instantly show activity."

On the conclusion of Mr. Dean's remarks, Mr. Wilson, of Barber county, Kansas, moved that it is the sense of this convention here assembled that it is the duty of every cattleman to give any information he can at any time to preserve the quarantine line as fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture from violation. Motion adopted.

Report of volunteer committee on wolf bounty was received, reporting a subscription fund of \$35 for Jack Brady. On motion the matter was referred to the executive committee for further adjustment of claim and committee discharged.

On motion the amended report of the committee on constitution and by-laws was read and adopted by sections and committee discharged from further service.

On motion the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, published at Woodward, be and hereby is, declared the official organ of this Association.

Full text of the constitution and by-

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

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

W. O. MILLER,
Sec'y and Treasurer.
E. R. BOSWELL,
A. t. Sec.

THE McDONALD-CROWLEY-FARMER CO.,

Live Stock

Commission Merchants.

MARKET REPORTS FURNISHED FREE

Correspondence promptly attended to. All consignments receive personal attention of members of the firm.

REFERENCE:—National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City; Pleasant Hill Banking Co., Pleasant Hill, Missouri. Telephone 2305.

ROOMS 232 AND 233 STOCK EXCHANGE, KANSAS CITY, MO.

laws were, on motion, ordered printed and a copy sent by secretary to each member and to others interested; each copy to be accompanied by blank form of application for membership; and that all parties receiving same be requested to join the association in regular form by filling out said blanks and forwarding in the care of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR to the secretary at Woodward at the earliest convenient date.

On motion the session adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday in October next, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution adopted, unless convened prior to that date by the president.

MILLARD WORD, Pres. Pro tem.
TOM WORD, Secretary.

A partial list of the members present includes the following:

- W. E. Herring, Englewood, Kansas.
- Mun Baker, Woodward, O. T.
- Millard Word, Grand, O. T.
- W. B. Wright, Woodward, O. T.
- J. M. Pugh, " "
- S. W. Bugbee, Curtis, O. T.
- Joe H. Carter, Riverside, O. T.
- Ira Eddleman, Woodward, O. T.
- C. H. Webster, " "
- A. T. Wilson, Kiowa, Kansas.
- L. Eddleman, Woodward, O. T.
- J. L. Moore, Richmond, " "
- W. b. Wilson, Kiowa, Kansas.
- W. H. Smiley, Woodward, O. T.
- Frank Garst, " "
- W. T. Judkins, " "
- H. G. Murphy, Blue Grass, O. T.
- W. C. Iryin, Fort Supply, " "
- W. E. Daniels, Whitehead, " "
- Louis Dumas, Higgins, Texas.
- J. A. Marrs, " "
- J. P. Ventner, Raymond, O. T.
- E. F. Wicker, Iolaid, " "
- J. Overocker, Ashland, Kansas.
- J. R. Duncan, Ioland, O. T.
- L. L. Smith, Shattuck, " "
- A. P. Ellis, Persimmon, O. T.
- L. N. Williams, Rathbone, O. T.
- P. G. Williams, " "
- F. L. Garden, Medicine Lodge, Kan.
- Nelson Curtis, Woodward, O. T.

- Jno. Monroe, Camargo, " "
 - Ed R. Claunch, Woodward, " "
 - J. E. Love, " "
 - J. H. Charliss, Kiowa, Kan.
 - J. W. Holman, Woodward, O. T.
 - J. T. Peterson, " "
 - G. A. McComber, Gage, " "
 - E. McPherson, Woodward, " "
 - A. L. McPherson, " "
 - Ben Gholston, " "
 - E. B. Butcher, " "
 - J. W. Johnson, " "
 - Lum Pegrum, " "
 - J. H. Cregg, " "
 - S. M. Perkins, " "
 - Jno. A. Foster, " "
 - G. W. Wood, " "
 - H. E. Alstead, " "
 - R. G. Oldham, Plainview, Texas.
 - Oliver Ewell, Kiowa, Kansas.
 - Clifton Davis, " "
 - Jas. T. Ishmael, " "
 - T. W. Quinlan, Waynoka, O. T.
 - W. M. Rickard, Higgins, Texas.
 - Alex Saltsberger, " "
 - A. B. Cox, Caldwell, Kansas.
- Among the visitors present were:
- A. B. Hunt, Kansas City, Mo.
 - E. B. Hull, St. Louis, Mo.
 - T. K. Smith, Leavenworth, Kan.
 - W. E. Phillips, Wellington, Kan.
 - J. W. Moore, Sec'y Live Stock Com. of Kansas, Marion, Kansas.
 - Albert Dean, Sec'y Bureau Animal Industry, Kansas City, Mo.
 - W. D. Jordan, U. S. Quarantine Agent, Quanah, Texas.

NOTES.

The city was gaily decorated and many handsome designs fluttered in the breezes.

Badges of three kinds, worn by members of the reception committee, members and guests of the association, gave a decided tone to the occasion.

The attendance was splendid, considering the busy season and so many of the boys on the drive.

Hon. Albert Dean, secretary of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Kansas City, was an appreciated visitor, and

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the little talk he made, reported elsewhere, was instructive and beneficial in the office that was a worker in the ART.

searc Wilson, of Kiowa, Kansas, friend of experience in association; which will make him a valuable member.

One blank applications ordered by the convention sent to stockmen will be printed and sent out at an early date. They should be returned to the secretary, and thus the membership will be on a solid basis.

Ed R. Claunch is one of the reliable members of the Association.

The News would like to note individually the presence of every visitor if space permitted.

J. W. Moore, of Marion, Kansas, Secretary of the Live Stock Commission of Kansas, was an interested visitor. Mr. Moore thoroughly understands the requirements of this country and his presence was warmly welcomed.

A. B. Hunt, of Kansas City, member of the firm of Campbell, Hunt & Adams, was here interviewing the boys and forecasting the season's shipments. Mr. Hunt is competent by years of experience in the markets to give satisfaction to patrons and we are pleased to note the success of the firm which he so ably represented at the convention.

E. B. Hull represented the Union Stock Yards of St. Louis at the convention. He makes it plain regarding the dressed beef firms controlling the price in the markets, and advocates in any able manner the Abattoir system; which provides a market where the retail butcher can compete with the packers, thus giving an added competition in buying, which cannot fail to benefit the producer.

Among the interested stockmen at the Convention were Ira Eddleman and brother, whose range is up on Clear creek. Mr. Eddleman is one of the level-headed fellows who take active part in organized effort calculated to benefit stock growers and his ideas are always in line with the progressive element. He is liked by his neighbors and respected by everyone as a straightforward and square dealing gentleman.

The entertainment furnished by W. C. Cunningham, assisted by Mrs. Horst, Misses Reynolds, Smith, McPherson and McHarg and Messrs. Warren, Godwin and Welch, on Friday night for the entertainment of the city's guests, was sparkling and full of enjoyable features. Miss Lou Reynolds responded to a special request in a second recitation in her usual felicitous manner. The singing was excellent, the instrumental music unexcelled, and the address of W. C. Cunningham full of entertaining, spicy hits and flashes, all of which rendered the occasion one of rare enjoyment. The ball following was fully up to the standard, and was participated in by nearly all our visitors, as well as many home people.

The first question a young man asks himself after leaving college: "What business shall I decide to engage in?" The question which presents itself some months later: "Where can I get a job?"—*K. C. Journal*.

STOCK NOTES.

The big rise in beef was followed by a sharp fall in prices of live stock. Who engineered this deal?

Near Byers, Colorado, it is estimated 5000 sheep and 3000 cattle perished during the big storms early this month.

Consign your stock to advertisers in this paper. Mention the fact to them and you will both be directly benefited.

The Kansas legislature passed a law requiring all abandoned wells to be filled up or enclosed by fencing. The law was passed in the interest of stockmen in western Kansas.

A Denver man who never owned a hoof of stock in his life became insane over the rise of cattle this spring. A microscopic investigation is not needed to prove that he has lots of company.

The average consumption of meats by a man who lives to the age of twenty is 13,000 pounds. As the population increases, the live stock industry will have to hump itself to supply the demand.

The rise in the price of beef does not benefit the retail butcher. The dressed beef fellows who hammer the price of live stock down are the chaps who get the puddin' out of the raise in dressed meats.

The cattle trains from the Denver will commence to go through the last of the week. There will be an unusually heavy shipment from that road and it is said they will send through about 100 cars a day. It will make some work for the boys along the line while it holds up.—*Canadian Record*.

Commission men at the Union Stock Yards in Chicago now predict a shortage of hogs for the next three months. They claim that for the months of April, May and June the shortage will exceed 100,000 a month, or 300,000 in all, and they all say that but for the tightness of the money market the prices would go high and would advance at least \$3 per hundred pounds.

Director Connell of the Texas Experiment Station says: "I have noticed a system of feeding sorghum practiced in the western and southwestern portions of the state, which can be used in very drouthy conditions, namely, the growing of the sorghum broadcast or in drills and allowing the cattle to feed upon it in the field where grown after it is matured. I saw a hundred acre field in Bee county grazed down in this manner successfully during the past season."

Last week one of the most disastrous fires that has occurred for many years swept over the northern part of Dallas, Sherman and Hansford counties and probably over one-half of the neutral strip. At least three million acres have been burned over and many large ranches left without a spear of grass. Although two-thirds of this county was burned over, yet there will not be much, if any suffering of stock, as every ranch saved enough range to run it until grass comes again. Undoubtedly people will learn a lesson from the last fire and have their guards burned out an-

other year. An ounce of prevention is worth a hundred pounds of cure in case of fire.—*Sherman Co. Banner*.

Agent Overstreet informs us that 400 stock cars have already been ordered for shipments of cattle from this point, which will begin soon. One hundred and fifty of them have been ordered by the Bar CC ranch. The indications are that Canadian will do a much larger business in this line than she did last year.—*Canadian Record*.

"The Western ranges last year were stripped of every marketable animal," says the *Inter Ocean*, "even down to fat yearlings. It is notorious that they have not the usual number of western cattle to market this year; taking this together with the known shortage in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, and the light supply of distillery cattle, we cannot see any show for any glut of cattle any time during the coming summer. We feel confident that feeders who can get corn at prevailing prices cannot be in better business than in fattening either cattle or hogs for market any time between now and next September."—*Colonial's Rural World*.

A visitor from the north remarked to me after traveling over a large part of southwest Texas and visiting many of the ranches, he was surprised to note such a contrast between the average cowboy—what he looked to be in his rough attire and what he really is intellectually. He found many of them well educated, polished in address and entertaining. Quite a large per cent too, have traveled more or less. Some of them, of course, will be out of their element, like a ship without a rudder, whenever the big ranches go, but I'll venture that the class first mentioned would feel more at ease in northern city society than would the dude of New York in southwest Texas. And the Texas girls; well, they are clear out of sight. My old frame, carrying seventy or more summers, is made to feel rejuvenated by these cheerful, light-hearted Texas girls. God seems to have rained his choicest blessings on the Texas girls. *Stockman and Farmer*.

Dehorning has now come to be recognized as quite the opposite of cruelty to animals. It is not as painful when properly done as some of the operations that have always been performed without thought of cruelty and it prevents a great deal of suffering in feed lots and transit. The Memphis humane society takes exception to the custom because it was done solely for mercenary purposes. This is the lamest charge the good people could make, for experience shows that in the handling of live stock cruel treatment is always a losing game for the owner. Some short-sighted people starve and leave their stock exposed to the cold to save money, but men of common sense and experience know they lose more than they gain. It may be set down as a tolerably safe principle that any practice so common among experienced and solid cattlemen as dehorning cannot be very cruel, because nobody knows better than they that cruelty doesn't pay.

An Oklahoma contemporary has discovered that "there is one gold standard man in the Territory and she is a woman."

The McDonald-Crowley-Farmer Commission Company.

The McDonald-Crowley-Farmer Live Stock Commission Company is the style of a firm which has been doing business at the Kansas City market nearly one year. While this is a comparatively new firm, the individual members comprising it are by no means new to the live stock business.

B. T. McDonald, president, has been financially interested in the firms of McDonald, Crowley & Co., and McDonald, Titsworth & Co., and has now connected himself with the McDonald-Crowley-Farmer Live Stock Commission Company, in fact, was the organizer of it. For a number of years Mr. McDonald was largely interested in cattle ranches in Texas and New Mexico, out of which he amassed quite a fortune. He is president of the Pleasant Hill Banking Company, Pleasant Hill, Missouri, and is one of the largest stockholders in it.

Mr. Crowley, one of the cattle salesmen, has been on the yards at Kansas City for the past nine years, and for seven years salesman, and is thoroughly acquainted with his work. He can come as near classifying his cattle as any man on the yards.

His associate, Mr. Farmer, is also one of the cattle salesmen. For the past 15 or 20 years, Mr. F. has been a successful farmer and cattle feeder, having handled in that time every kind of a bunch of cattle imaginable. Most of his time at the yards is devoted to order buying and we do not hesitate to commend his judgment along this line.

J. B. Crowley has the exclusive management of the hog department. For four or five years Ben has been in the hog yards and during that time has made many friends. He knows his stock and the market. No one in the hog yards has more energy and push.

Mr. W. O. Miller, secretary and treasurer, has the financial management of the business in his hands. For nearly his whole life he has been in the cattle business, feeding and shipping to the various markets.

For good service, personally superintended sales, top market prices and satisfactory returns, the McDonald-Crowley-Farmer Live Stock Commission Company is one of the best anywhere. Consign a trial shipment to them and be convinced of the reliability of this statement.

The time has arrived in the affairs of the country when something more should be required of a candidate for the presidency than being an untiring campaigner and being possessed of a willingness to shake hands with the men and women and kiss the babies. It is not even sufficient that he should be an advocate of protection to American industries. It will be demanded of the candidates for the presidency next year that they favor the protection of the American citizen from the rapacity of the European and American gold gambler. The candidate must make the platform next year and not the platform the candidate. It is easy for any candidate to accept the platform that is offered to him, but in the next campaign the voters will demand that a man be named for president who is known to be in sympathy with the platform declarations.—*State Journal*.

Jones Bros.

That Kansas City would one day be the market for western cattle has for several years been the conviction of a great many shippers of range stock, and the past few months has turned that conviction into an undeniable fact. The next important question is, who will handle your consignments. We take pleasure in putting before you the firm of Jones Brothers. They are young men of sterling qualities and large experience, having grown up in the stock business, and for the past twelve years been actively engaged in the Live Stock Commission business in Kansas City. They do their own selling and do not have to depend on hired salesmen to please their patronage, and maintain the reputation of their house. Anyone favoring them with a shipment will receive the full benefit of an honest effort and courteous treatment and attention. We respectfully call your attention to their advertisement in this issue.

Another Mask Torn Off.

The money power of this country has at last come out in the open light and through its representative, the administration has declared against an international monetary congress.

Hon. J. Sterling Morton, secretary of Agriculture, has given out an interview which declares that an international congress cannot "establish permanently a commercial ratio between gold and silver, any more than it could establish a permanent commercial ratio between rye and wheat." The interview following the cabinet meeting of Friday is intended to officially set before the country the views and policy of President Cleveland and the gold monometallists of the United States. It has the earmarks of a carefully prepared statement given on Saturday afternoon that it may be laid before the country in the Sunday morning papers.

Mr. Morton tears off another mask behind which the goldbugs have long deceiving the people. At first they were all bimetalists, but the other day they declared that "bimetallism is a delusion and snare." That was the first mask which they threw aside.

All along until now we have been told that bimetalism would be all right if it could be secured through international agreement. The words have been full of international agreement advocates. "We are for free coinage of silver if all the principal nations of the world will agree to it," they have said over and over. But what are they going to do now? Mr. Morton, as the mouthpiece of the administration, declares that an international congress could accomplish nothing. This is the second mask torn off, and we see that the bimetalists and the international agreement camp followers are, after all, gold monometallists. This is just what we have believed them to be, but they denied it until they could deceive the people no longer.

"The time for straddles has passed," says Mr. Morton. We agree with him fully and commend the gold monometallists for at last screwing up their courage to the point of so declaring. "Those who are for a sound currency on a gold basis ought to have the courage to say so and abide by the results of their declaration." There must be no middle ground. Let there be an

open, fair fight, with no more bushwhacking from behind an international agreement or any other mask.

Mr. Morton pronounces the democrats who believe in remonetizing silver to be populists and vagarists. By his flippant dictum a great majority of the democrats of the south are vagarists and populists, believers in fallacies and lunacies. These are the people who elected Mr. Cleveland and made it possible for Mr. Morton to transfer his abilities from Nebraska to Washington. At every opportunity which has been offered in the last twenty years to the democratic representatives and senators to show their position on silver by vote, a majority of them have invariably declared themselves in favor of its remonetization. Two-thirds of the southern democrats in congress voted repeatedly against the principle of gold monometallism and for a double standard.

The policy of the Cleveland administration is to make the United States a debtor nation, an absolutely gold standard country, following the example of Great Britain, which is a creditor nation. The owners of the world's gold—and the Rothschilds own half of it—want only one money of redemption. Should they succeed in bringing the world to their feet, the hard times through which we have been passing the last three or four years would be intensified ten fold.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

While over from Bluff last week Ame Miller gave away the secret of the success of Bluff City fruit raisers, who have made that locality famous for its fine apples and peaches in season and out. He says in setting out orchards they dig the holes not less than four feet square and as deep as possible, then sink a crowbar down in the bottom of the hole, and insert a stick of dynamite and turn it loose. This tears up the hard subsoil which keeps the moisture from rising from below, and the result is that the tree planted on this plan, continues to grow in the driest season and never fails to bear after reaching maturity, and the fruit it produces is the very choicest.—*South Haven New Era.*

How is this as to silver? We have noted the change of the gold measurement of our principal staple productions—and it is the same with everything else. But melt down a hundred silver dollars and you will find that the raw bullion will buy the same number of bushels of wheat that it would twenty years ago. The same comparison will apply to cotton and with a measurable degree of exactness to all other commodities. The relative values have not changed. Is not silver, then, the sound money and the honest money? It is from this standpoint that the people are looking at the question at this time, and Mr. Cleveland has run up against a sentiment that cannot be changed by either his object lessons or his arguments.—*K. C. Journal.*

The *Railway Age* is authority for the statement that 373 railway companies are preparing to build 20,547 miles of new line. This equals the aggregate of the new trackage for the last four years.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

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

CATTLE.

MARCH 15 TO APRIL 17 INCLUSIVE.		Re-ceipts.	Dressed Beef & Shipping Steers, Native Fed.	Texas and Indian Steers.	Texas and Indian Cows.	Native Cows and Heifers.	Stockers and Feeders.	Bull.	Ove.
Friday, March 15	4,657	\$3 56-5 60	\$3 00-4 30	\$2 00-2 90	\$1 85-4 40	\$2 35-4 30	\$2 20-4 10	\$2 20-4 10	
Saturday, " 16	2,060	4 35-5 80	3 70-4 50	2 75-3 00	1 70-4 25	2 35-4 40	2 15-4 35	1 85-4 25	
Monday, " 18	1,362	3 86-5 60	2 50-4 65	1 65-2 80	1 50-5 00	2 20-4 30	2 10-4 30	2 10-4 30	
Tuesday, " 19	4,038	3 75-5 95	3 85-4 00	2 00-2 75	2 15-1 50	2 75-4 35	2 40-4 75	2 40-4 75	
Wednesday, " 20	3,770	3 70-5 90	3 25-5 10	3 25-4 05	1 50-1 00	2 50-1 35	2 50-1 35	2 50-1 35	
Thursday, " 21	4,324	4 10-6 10	4 00-1 80	3 00-3 40	2 00-4 30	2 50-1 35	2 50-1 35	2 50-1 35	
Friday, " 22	6,436	4 00-6 00	4 00-1 50	1 75-3 10	2 00-1 10	2 90-1 40	2 90-1 40	2 90-1 40	
Saturday, " 23	1,807	4 25-5 85	4 00-5 25		1 30-1 50	2 75-4 75	2 75-4 75	2 75-4 75	
Monday, " 25	6,794	4 25-6 00	3 85-4 80	3 00-3 25	2 00-4 35	2 75-4 75	2 75-4 75	2 75-4 75	
Tuesday, " 26	5,783	4 15-6 25	4 25-5 30	2 10-2 75	1 65-5 25	3 00-1 50	3 00-1 50	3 00-1 50	
Wednesday, " 27	6,107	4 00-6 25	3 00-5 75	1 50-1 00	1 50-4 50	2 70-4 30	2 70-4 30	2 70-4 30	
Thursday, " 28	4,361	4 00-6 30	4 05-1 75	3 25-4 25	1 75-4 90	3 00-1 40	3 00-1 40	3 00-1 40	
Friday, " 29	5,009	4 15-6 00	3 75-1 75	2 15-3 35	1 55-4 25	2 45-1 80	2 45-1 80	2 45-1 80	
Saturday, " 30	1,380	4 10-5 95	3 25-1 75	2 00	1 75-4 00	2 40-4 60	2 40-4 60	2 40-4 60	
Monday, " April 1	6,855	4 50-6 00	3 75-1 85	2 00-2 75	1 50-4 90	2 90-1 40	2 90-1 40	2 90-1 40	
Tuesday, " 2	6,234	3 60-6 05	4 25-4 50	3 50-1 10	1 75-4 10	2 90-1 40	2 90-1 40	2 90-1 40	
Wednesday, " 3	4,218	3 10-6 25	2 75-1 60		1 75-4 50	2 90-1 40	2 90-1 40	2 90-1 40	
Thursday, " 4	2,268	4 35-3 15	4 25-1 90	2 50-3 15	2 00-4 50	3 00-1 50	3 00-1 50	3 00-1 50	
Friday, " 5	3,792	4 70-6 25	4 05-5 15	2 85-3 05	2 50-4 50	3 00-1 40	3 00-1 40	3 00-1 40	
Saturday, " 6	1,746	4 95-5 85	4 00-4 35	3 00-3 45	3 00-1 70	1 75-1 30	1 75-1 30	1 75-1 30	
Monday, " 8	3,872	4 00-6 50	3 10-5 25	2 00-2 80	2 00-1 35	2 55-4 7	2 55-4 7	2 55-4 7	
Tuesday, " 9	6,340	4 20-6 12	2 80-4 75	2 65-2 90	2 00-4 95	2 50-1 60	2 50-1 60	2 50-1 60	
Wednesday, " 10	2,806	3 90-6 30	3 50-1 50	2 60-3 75	2 00-4 85	2 0-0-0	2 0-0-0	2 0-0-0	
Thursday, " 11	3,757	4 40-5 80	2 80-1 30		1 50-4 40	3 00-1 30	3 00-1 30	3 00-1 30	
Friday, " 12	4,082	4 50-5 90	2 00-5 10	2 75-3 25	2 30-4 10	2 70-1 10	2 70-1 10	2 70-1 10	
Saturday, " 13	418	3 55-5 75	3 50	2 25	1 75-3 40	2 70-1 80	2 70-1 80	2 70-1 80	
Monday, " 15	5,138	3 35-5 90	3 20-1 80	2 00-1 65	1 85-4 20	2 50-1 75	2 50-1 75	2 50-1 75	
Tuesday, " 16	4,595	3 75-5 90	3 20-4 25	2 10-1 50	2 00-4 20	3 00-1 70	3 00-1 70	3 00-1 70	
Wednesday, " 17	2,680	4 00-5 85	2 50-1 30		1 65-5 00	2 75-2 00	2 75-2 00	2 75-2 00	

HOGS.

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

March 15 to April 17 Inclusive.		Re-ceipts.	Top Price.	Bulk of Sales.
Friday, March 15	6,047	\$4 00	\$4 35-4 50	
Saturday, " 16	5,001	4 57%	4 35-4 45	
Monday, " 18	3,962	4 57%	4 35-1 55	
Tuesday, " 19	13,072	4 55	4 30-4 45	
Wednesday, " 20	5,957	4 52%	4 35-4 40	
Thursday, " 21	4,404	4 57%	4 40-4 50	
Friday, " 22	8,210	4 55	4 70-4 65	
Saturday, " 23	4,335	4 82%	4 60-4 70	
Monday, " 25	4,692	4 87%	4 65-1 80	
Tuesday, " 26	10,862	4 90	4 65-4 75	
Wednesday, " 27	7,577	4 80	4 55-4 70	
Thursday, " 28	6,552	4 87%	4 55-4 70	
Friday, " 29	8,191	4 90	4 70-1 75	
Saturday, " 30	4,538	4 85	4 65-4 80	
Monday, April 1	4,075	4 85	4 70-4 80	
Tuesday, " 2	12,963	4 90	4 60-4 75	
Wednesday, " 3	8,320	5 00	4 60-4 75	
Thursday, " 4	6,079	4 90	4 65-4 75	
Friday, " 5	6,615	4 90	4 65-4 85	
Saturday, " 6	4,982	4 95	4 70-4 85	
Monday, " 8	2,151	4 95	4 80-4 90	
Tuesday, " 9	12,562	4 95	4 70-4 85	
Wednesday, " 10	10,457	5 05	4 70-4 80	
Thursday, " 11	5,529	4 95%	4 70-4 85	
Friday, " 12	7,533	5 00	4 70-4 80	
Saturday, " 13	4,731	5 05	4 70-4 85	
Monday, " 15	3,693	4 90	4 70-4 75	
Tuesday, " 16	1,280	5 00	4 75-4 90	
Wednesday, " 17	13,223	5 00	4 75-4 85	

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

March 15 to April 17 Inclusive.		Re-ceipts.	Range of Value.
Friday, March 15	1,462	\$2 30-4 35	
Saturday, " 16	2,352	2 25-3 85	
Monday, " 18	3,364	3 55-4 85	
Tuesday, " 19	3,488	3 70-4 75	
Wednesday, " 20	44	3 00-4 75	
Thursday, " 21	2,76	3 00-4 75	
Friday, " 22	2,817	3 65-4 50	
Saturday, " 23	2,448	3 00-4 85	
Monday, " 25	6,788	3 30-5 10	
Tuesday, " 26	4,539	3 00-5 00	
Wednesday, " 27	4,290	2 50-5 00	
Thursday, " 28	3,947	2 25-5 25	
Friday, " 29	2,216	2 00-5 25	
Saturday, " 30	1,317	3 50-5 00	
Monday, April 1	10,577	3 35-4 50	
Tuesday, " 2	3,228	3 00-4 90	
Wednesday, " 3	4,624	3 00-6 05	
Thursday, " 4	2,519	2 00-4 75	
Friday, " 5	3,855	4 00-5 40	
Saturday, " 6	761	3 00-4 85	
Monday, " 8	1,311	3 00-4 85	
Tuesday, " 9	4,340	3 25-5 00	
Wednesday, " 10	2,826	2 50-1 85	
Thursday, " 11	1,405	2 50-4 90	
Friday, " 12	1,200	3 00-4 60	
Saturday, " 13	4,470	3 00-4 90	
Monday, " 15	1,747	2 75-4 25	
Tuesday, " 16	2,495	3 00-5 00	
Wednesday, " 17	6,814	3 25-4 90	

E. S. WIGGINS,

(Successor to Wiggins & Wiggins)

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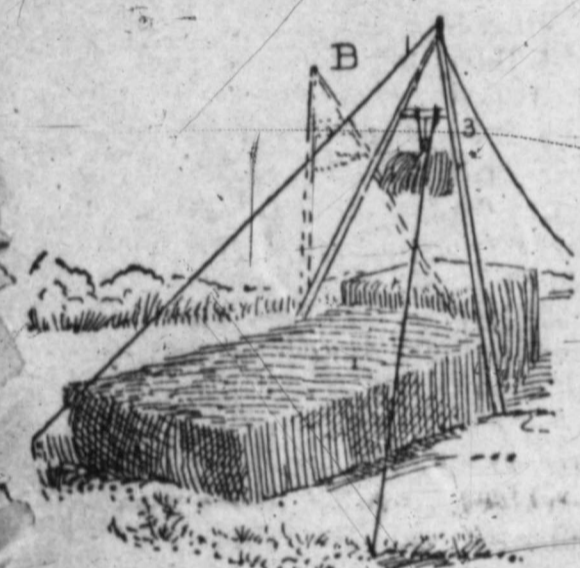
HOMEMADE STACKER.

Device Invented by an Ingenious Illinois Farmer.

Mr. H. P. Edmunds, of Illinois, has devised a homemade hay stacker, an illustration of which is given herewith.

The frame is made of two poles or timbers about 40 feet long. This is long enough to build stacks 25 to 30 feet high. Use poles of light wood to avoid unnecessary weight in handling; poplar does well. If suitable native timber cannot be obtained use pine, splicing two pieces together to secure the needed length. Use 6x6 timbers for the lower section and 4x4-inch material for the upper part. At the top they are bolted together with a single strong bolt. The cross bar near the top is about 4 feet long and is bolted to the posts.

They are set on top of the ground and supported by long guy ropes which are at the apex and staked at 11. These stakes must be set so as



A HOMEMADE STACKER.

the straight line connecting them will run lengthwise through the center of the site for the stack. The load of hay is then driven along the end, as shown in the illustration, and the fork loaded. The rope for drawing up the loaded fork is tied to the cross beam, passed through the pulley on the fork, through pulley 3 on the cross beam and extending down to the ground on one side of the stack and toward the opposite end of it (to avoid too much of a side draft), passing through pulley 2 as shown. After the fork is set the load is drawn up by a horse or team hitched to the rope which runs through the pulley 2. The poles remain in position shown at A until the load strikes the cross-beam, when the draft brings them over to the position B. The load is then immediately over the stack, and is dropped upon it. When the load is off, the poles are easily tipped and in drawing back the fork the man in the wagon usually pulls them back to the position shown at A, or if they are not thus pulled back they will come into position when the team is started to draw up the next load. This is a very cheap and easily-constructed device for stacking hay, and can be used where hay is hauled on wagons, hay sleds or shoeks. The length of stack, which will be made at a single setting, can be varied to suit the builder. Quite a common method is to put up a convenient length and simply move the stacker on far enough to build another section to the first, and so on, making a long rick. This method also saves time in moving, as the poles do not have to be taken down, being simply "stepped" along to the new position. The guy ropes must be quite long, varying somewhat with the length of the stack.—Prairie Farmer.

DANGEROUS FOR HORSES.

Concretions Formed Around Oat Grains Deposited in the Jaws.

A prominent veterinary surgeon of San Francisco has a collection of what are called salivary calculi. These deposits were removed from the jaws of horses. The formation of these substances, which somewhat resemble eggs in shape, is curious. An explanation of where they came from and how easy they were made shows how

A SALIVARY CALCULUS.
[Caused by a wild oat.]

It is for an animal to waste away and become a subject for the glue factory without affording a hint as to its ailment.

Concretions are formed in a kindred way in the human body. The pearl in the oyster is manufactured by a quite similar process, but if any pearl were to attain the size of the calculus which was removed from a San Francisco animal's jaw the other day, as described by the Chronicle, the finder might consider himself a millionaire. The calculus was as big as a barley-egg, and most hens would feel proud at achieving an egg of its size. It adhered to a fibrous envelope, which was scraped from it. It was like a mass of hard chalk. These concretions are generally caused by a wild oat working its way to the inferior opening of the salivary duct or canal. The salts of saliva adhere to it, and thus a deposit of carbonates and phosphates of lime ensues. The canal is gradually blocked up and becomes distended. The glands that are affected are just below the ear and at the base of the jaw. When the canal is stopped up the saliva does not flow into the mouth as usual. It takes a horse longer to eat and the lack of saliva makes the fodder of little benefit. A horse which could eat a quart of oats in almost no time before a calculus began to grow has difficulty in disposing of that amount in two hours when the glands are stopped.

A Word About Imported Cheese.

A good deal of the supposed foreign cheese is really made in this country. A factory in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., makes 30,000 pounds of milk daily into Neufchatel cheese and other fashionable brands. A New York cheese maker bought in New York city a fine pine apple cheese with a foreign mark upon it. He took it home, and when they come to cut it, he found his own factory stamp upon the bottom of it. He had paid several prices for a cheese in the New York market that was made in his own factory.

Ground Grain for Horses.

I have a horse which eats his food ravenously, especially the grain portion. It was almost impossible when I purchased him five years ago to keep him in good flesh. I then fed him whole grain and watered before feeding. At length I determined to change the programme and water the first thing in the morning and also before each meal. At the same time I thought I would try using ground feed instead of whole grain. The result has been satisfactory. My horse has put on good flesh and seems much healthier and more serviceable than before. I recommend every farmer to have his grain ground and water before feeding.—E. L. Vincent, in Home-Stead.

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Market reports furnished.

Judgment in Cattle Feeding.

Cattle feeding and handling is a large subject and only general principles are to be laid down. No hard and fast rules for feeding are now known, and doubtless none ever will be known, is the conclusion of the Wisconsin and Connecticut experiment stations. It is nevertheless true that the man who exercises the largest amount of good judgment, based upon all the most advanced science can bring him, and who tries to put into practice the knowledge thus acquired, will be much surer of success than one who works blindly. There may be no "best" breed, no "best" ration and no "best" way of handling dairy stock, but there are poor cows, uneconomical rations and bad ways of handling, and the man who learns to avoid the bad and choose the better is well on the road toward the best.

Shape of a Pork Barrel.

A farmer writes thus: "Formerly, I salted my pork in a bulging barrel (as I think most farmers now do), and found that when the meat got below the bulge of the barrel, it would float in the brine, and become what we call rusty, which made it very objectionable. I had a cask made straight staved, big at the bottom and small at the top, and since then I have not been troubled with rusty pork. It was made twenty-two years ago, and, save wanting a little hooping, is good yet. If pork is cut in strips and packed edgewise and tight as packers do in such a cask, it will never float until the last ring is broken, and sometimes not till the last pieces are being used."

A Remedy for Heaves.

It is generally understood that a horse having heaves cannot endure dry feed, especially dry hay, and that greatest relief is found in the use of green, fresh grass, at a season of the year when grass can be had, but that it can only be had a part of the year. It is found by a thorough experiment that a horse that could endure no fatigue, and could scarcely breathe when fed on dry hay, can apparently be rejuvenated, and put in sound, comfortable condition by a regular feed of ensilage and perform regular farm work without a show of heaves.—Country Gentleman.

NOTES ABOUT HORSES.

DRIVE slowly through sandy or muddy places or on rising ground.

A LITTLE whitewash is excellent for cleansing and purifying the stable.

TROTting sports are steadily gaining in popularity in Great Britain and Ireland.

WHEN training the colt do not forget to teach him the art of standing after being hitched.

THE champion trotting record of England is 2:24, made last season by the American trotter Rowley.

AN excellent sign for the future is the fact that more attention is being given to the development of driving qualities in the road horse.

HORSES in training should be fed regularly, and the quantity of food should be proportioned to the work and digestion of each animal.

THE English royal breeding stud, founded almost a century ago, is about to be broken up. Some of the most noted of English race horses were bred at the royal stud.

Internal Parasites in Sheep.

For internal parasites in sheep give the following: Saltpeter, one and one-half ounces; powdered ginger, one ounce; carbonate of iron (colcothar of vitriol), one-half ounce; salt, one pound; boiling water, three quarts; mix them, and when nearly cool add nine ounces of spirits of turpentine; then bottle for use; when administered to be well shaken. Keep food from the animals all night; next morning give each adult sheep two ounces through a horn. No food to be given until three hours after. The medicine to be repeated every fourth day until they shall have had it four times.

A Remedy for Foot Rot.

Sheep that have been suffering from foot-rot through the winter should be watched carefully as they are turned out into the pastures. They are apt to be neglected at such times, and if the disease has not been entirely cured it will reopen again and spread. The Dorset sheep are very susceptible to the foot-rot, and they should be examined quite frequently. The best remedy is the butter of antimony, applied regularly and often until all lameness disappears.

Campbell, Hunt & Adams.

Campbell, Hunt & Adams of the Kansas City Stock Yards, is composed of Geo. W. Campbell, A. B. Hunt and J. W. Adams.

The cattle sales of this firm are made personally by Geo. W. Campbell and Jno. N. Martin, who are both men of experience and judgment, as evidenced by the patronage they receive from shippers of live stock from all sections of the country. Mr. Campbell is southern born, raised in the cattle trade and has been engaged in selling stock for over 15 years, the past 10 years of which have been in the Kansas City market. He is well known to the patrons of the Kansas City market, who all speak in favorable terms of him as a live, awake and progressive cattle salesman, well posted on the markets and their requirements.

J. W. Adams personally attends to the sale of hogs. His reputation as a good salesman is second to none, he handling as large a line of trade as any firm engaged in it.

A. B. Hunt has been before the stockmen of the south and southwest for the past 36 years. He attends to the office work of the firm.

To the stockmen wishing to select a progressive and representative firm to ship to, we can conscientiously and cheerfully recommend them, knowing they will look well after your interests in every way and that you will not be disappointed by patronizing them.

They follow a strictly commission business, carry no yard speculators, selling stock only on consignment for their patrons, realizing highest profits in buying cattle outside of making good sales.

Concerning Breeding and Feeding.

EDITOR INSPECTOR:

For the first time in its history, it has been demonstrated to the world during the year just gone by, that Texas is a feeding country. Never before has it been considered more than the breeding ground of the world's supply of feeders. The changed conditions resultant from feeding cotton seed meal and other experimental forms of preparing for the markets has aroused an interest in this work second to no other interest in the scope of subjects for consideration by this country. The time is at hand when the changes wrought must be seen and recognized. And changed conditions require changed methods of production. Instead of mere breeders for the corn lots of Kansas and Missouri and the grass regions of the great northwest, we have developed a superior grade of feeders, caused by the use of sorghum, millet and other products. The day of the herds of 100,000 must give way to the better breeding and smaller herds. The feeders may reasonably expect and demand a better grade. And it is to the profits of the breeder that we turn when we say that the saving of from one to two years may be accomplished by better breeding and feeding. Instead of the seven or eight hundred pound three-year-olds, we may now produce, at the same age, nine to twelve hundred pound feeders. Nor is the saving of time the only consideration. The profits of one dollar per hundred more in the selling price is enough to stimulate the ambition to better methods, and securing by this

means, the better results mentioned.

So, taking everything into consideration, the advisability of securing advanced methods is so apparent, the results so gratifying, the profits so much enhanced, that every one will do well to dwell upon this matter. Figuring on this proposition from this standpoint of breeding and feeding, there is greater profit to Texas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma than has ever yet been obtained.

With best wishes to all breeders and feeders of cattle, I remain your faithful servant.

JNO. T. EARLY.

Purell, I. T.

Renovating a Prairie Pasture.

We had an experience in this line two years ago. The prairie pasture on the upper farm had been gradually failing. Owing to a lack of pasture for the cattle, we had been compelled to keep the herd on it longer than ought to have been the case. Sunflowers and bull nettles began to spring up all over it, while the native grasses seemed to be dying. Under these conditions, it seemed desirable to attempt to establish some tame grasses on this prairie land.

Accordingly, the surface was cut up with a disc harrow, weighted and driven over it in several directions, and a mixture of perennial grasses, consisting of orchard grass, timothy, red top, meadow fescue, blue grass, with clover and alfalfa, was sown broadcast on the loosened surface, harrowed in and rolled. A timely rain caused the seed to germinate properly, and in three weeks there was a fine show of green from this seed nearly all over the field. The tame grass appeared to have obtained a splendid foothold, but by the middle of June it became apparent that the prairie grass was disposed to dispute with the tame grasses for supremacy. It came in thick and grew vigorously and the weak seedling grass began to give away. By September the prairie grass had obtained complete mastery, now standing a foot high and very close in the ground, and none of the weeds which were common in the pasture the previous year were now present. The following year the prairie afforded as much pasture as it probably ever did.

This, it appears to the writer, affords a lesson in renovating native pastures. Take off the stock, scratch the surface early in the spring, and leave it to itself. I believe our farmers in this section of Kansas frequently make a mistake when they attempt to substitute tame grasses for the native pastures. Tame grasses may afford more palatable feed and they usually yield a little feed earlier than the prairie, but they cannot stand the hardships of drought as the prairie grass can, nor do they, with the same permanent pasture, yield any more or even as much feed.

The grasses are here because they are suited to the conditions, and if we avoid overstocking they will last indefinitely and afford feed even in the driest seasons.—*State Agricultural College Bulletin.*

The "Kick" Opening.

A Washington dispatch under date of April 13th says: "The opening of the Kickapoo country is now receiving the serious consideration of Secretary Smith, but so many opposing factors

are important elements of the situation that it is not possible to even guess what the ultimate conclusion may be.

It was Mr. Smith's purpose to apply to the next congress, as he did to the last, for such legislation as he believes the department should be equipped with to properly conduct the opening of a reservation—especially a small one. Meanwhile the status of the Kickapoo country would have remained unchanged. Recently he has had occasion to review his former conclusions and the question is now nearly balanced before him. Without changing his purpose as to the Wichita and Kiowa country, it is not likely that he may presently take steps leading to the opening of the Kickapoo lands.

Such ample and timely notice will be given as will place upon an equal footing all those who may wish to try for homes. While for the "professional boomers" and "sooners" he has neither sympathy nor regard, he has a most appreciative sense of the conditions which surrounds the majority of those intending to make settlement in good faith. Had congress acted at the last session on his recommendations it is probable that the Kickapoo country would before this have been opened for settlement. From the inadequacy and insufficiency of the existing law as conspicuously illustrated when the Cherokee strip was opened, the grossest injustice resulted, and in the proportion that the Kickapoo country is smaller and more desirable, in that proportion it was feared those results would be intensified. Congress saw fit not to equip the Interior department with the instrumentalities desired, and difficulties have coincidentally been encountered in the settlement of Indians on allotment.

The commingled considerations, coupled with an ardent desire to secure the best good in the best manner to the greatest number have induced the Secretary to the most serious reflection. It is possible that he may soon conclude to open the Kickapoo to settlement, surrounding such proceedings with such safe-guards as the insufficient law makes available. The possibility is not so clearly defined as to prevent a re-adoption of the original purpose of again applying to congress, but its growth into a probability is daily perceptible.

Judge Plemon's Appeal.

Judge Plemon, of Texas, made the following appeal in behalf of the Panhandle people, before the legislature recently: "I feel like I am more familiar with the actual settler in real life than any man on the floor of this house. I have lived on the extreme northwest frontier over 20 years. I have seen their struggles, their energy and determination. You ought to encourage and not oppress them. But now you people of the body of the state propose to discriminate against the small stock farmer and settler by compelling him to pay four cents per annum on the purchase price of this land. This at \$2 per acre is eight cents, and this with taxes added makes 10 cents per acre. This is all wrong and a discrimination against the settler. Gentlemen, I know this is a campaign of education. Listen to the story of one who knows the facts—we face a condition and not a theory. I

deal with the facts as I know they exist. I come to you in a spirit of compromise and put the interest at three per cent. I beg you for this. I know that we of the west are not strong enough to demand it, but I come now and beg you to deal with us fairly. You know—surely every one of you knows—some man or men who left the states and came to the Panhandle to farm who has failed and gone back to you poor in purse. When you propose to tax the settler or the stock farmer four times as much as it is worth for grazing purposes, I tell you now it is an act that is simply barbarous in its nature, cruel in spirit and devilish in its consequences. Pass this law and see its effect on the school fund; pass this law, deal fairly with the settler and in doing so you will have done an act that will make your children and mine to rise up and bless this legislature."

A Worthy Promotion.

Few shippers on the line of the A. T. & S. F. in Oklahoma and the Panhandle country are unacquainted with J. H. Snow, one of the most popular traveling freight agents ever drawing a salary from any line. It will be with regret, therefore, that his many Oklahoma friends learn of the severance of his connection with the Santa Fe, which, however, will be in a measure offset with pleasure in learning that he has accepted a better position in the employ of the Mexican Central Central railroad. His headquarters will be at San Antonio, and his territory will comprise Texas, Louisiana, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

For seventeen years Mr. Snow has been connected with the "Old Reliable" and has been justly considered as one of its best officers. His new duties will be in connection with the Passenger department of which he will be general agent in the territory named. The Mexican Central is to be congratulated on securing his services.

Cattle took a jump upward. Our secretary of agriculture, who, says the *Wichita Eagle*, "parts both his hair and his name in the middle," thought it so strange that cattle would rise to a decent price under the gold standard that he immediately issued an order that the matter be investigated to ascertain if there was not a "combine" at the bottom of it. For fear the eastern plutocrats would have to pay the cattle raisers too much for their "cluck," he also issued an order that Mexican cattle be admitted free from quarantine regulations. He is determined that his plutocratic friends shall not be "bled" by the farmers.—*Wellington Voice.*

It is said there is in Washington the following notice: "Credit is given to gentlemen, but cash is expected of members of congress."

When government banking prevails it will have a decided tendency toward promoting equitable systems of assessment and taxation. At present there are millions loaned to the producers at ruinous rates of interest, on which not one cent of tax is paid. When banking becomes a public function, it will put an end to some of the evasions and secretive methods now prevailing.—*North Texas Review.*

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED BY

WILL E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA.

Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association.

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

Subscription \$5. per Year in Advance.

APRIL 1895.

STOCK BRANDS.

One brand on cut one year, including one copy of paper to any address in U. S. \$10.
Each additional brand on cut, same owner, one year, \$5.
Each additional brand or character, for connected letters, requiring engraved block, one year, \$2.
The above includes company name, name of foreman or manager, post-office address, and range description. Terms strictly cash.

INTRODUCTORY.

The LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR is before you. Its presence requires no apology, demands no defense.

The stockmen of Oklahoma, and especially those engaged in cattle raising, have never heretofore had an organ which represented their interests in a direct manner.

The organization of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association is specifically the embodiment of an idea, which for years has been uppermost in the mind of the great majority of stock raisers in this section.

Unlike the old Cherokee Strip Association, which developed as its principal object the festivities of an annual banquet and hilarious periodical drunk, this new organization is founded upon the idea of business interests.

That fraternal relationship and interests may be promulgated;

That adverse individual interests may be harmoniously arbitrated or settled;

That the clashing of claimed rights between the man of thousands and the man of tens and hundreds of cattle may be assimilated, thus eliminating existing prejudice as a factor in cattle growing;

That the stock interests may be better represented and protected by impartial legislation, instead of being discriminated against by the unthinking prejudice of those engaged in other pursuits;

That strayed or stolen stock may be more easily recovered and the losses thereby reduced to the minimum and the property of the grower thus enhanced;

That thieves may be apprehended and convicted and their depredations ended;

That the climatic and other conditions of counties best adapted to stock raising be better known;

And finally that a community of interest be established among stockmen which will inure to their direct benefit

in the same comparative degree that all other trades, occupations, professions or callings have secured in like manner, are some of the objects of the Association.

To promulgate the above declarations; bind the organization in an harmonious understanding of matters affecting individual membership interests; aid in securing for them the best markets for their product; act as an avenue of direct communication with each member; invite the friendly cooperation of individual stockmen elsewhere; and bring in closer "touch" the producer and the salesman on the markets, THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR bows in acknowledgement of the favor of your patronage and begins publication with this issue.

Its a go!

Good morning!

Volume 1, Number 1!

Publish your brands in the INSPECTOR.

Read carefully the report of the Convention in this issue. "Are ye wid us?"

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

The tabulated market furnished by the INSPECTOR is alone worth several times the cost of subscription for a year.

Advertisers in this journal invite your patronage. Give them a trial order or shipment and you will not regret it.

The LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR invites correspondence on any subject relating to their interests by the stockmen receiving this journal. Give us your views.

The outlook for good profits in cattle raising was never better than at this time. With anything like fair management our ranges and pastures should yield splendid returns for every dollar invested.

Every stock owner using brand should place same in the INSPECTOR. All members of the Association can then be decidedly helpful to each other, and the amount of stock recovered will pay the amount of advertising charges many times over.

Save this copy! Subscribe at once if you have not already and at the end of the year you will have the most complete record possible to obtain. The INSPECTOR will give you in condensed, tabulated form the markets of every day in the year. Save every copy for a ready reference file.

In shipping stock from the portion of Oklahoma included in the new safe area into Kansas for pasturage it is necessary to fill out an "Affidavit and Application for Admission of Cattle to Kansas" as the Kansas quarantine regulations provide. Otherwise you are subjected to much delay and unnecessary expense.

Mr. Hudson, a Kansas City stock man, was in town the first of the week.

The Guthrie Leader says all the saloons in El Reno were closed last Sunday except sixteen.

Louis Anthony, of Washburn, Texas, has stated his intention of joining the Oklahoma Live Stock Association.

Sebe Jones has returned from New Mexico with 5,000 head of feeders, which he will range near Higgins, Texas.

Ben L. Welch & Co. is one of the most enterprising firms at Kansas City. We will tell more about them in our next issue.

Dr. Talmage is praying for the Lord to forgive the Fifty-third congress for the damage they have done the nation. Perhaps the Lord may forgive them, but the people never will.

Billy Quinlan drove up from the lower country, lately, 1,700 head of grassers. He has just marketed at Kansas City 1,100 head of feeders from his ranch near Curtis.

L. B. Collins has been engaged as solicitor for another year by the Campbell, Hunt & Adams firm of Kansas City. He is widely known in this section and will be the means of adding to the trade of this popular commission company.

W. B. Arnold is an aspirant for the position of inspector for the Texas Association at this point. He is endorsed for the position by many of the leading members of the Association resident in Oklahoma.

Under the late decision of the supreme court on the income tax law a man who derives all his income from rents of tenement houses, hotels and so on, is not compelled to pay a dollar of tax, while the man who rents from him is heavily taxed.

The report that the cattlemen of Beaver county have been ordered by the government to take down their fences lacks confirmation. An investigation was held by Major Poe, of the Department, but no action has been taken as yet in the matter.

The publication of a brand will nearly always save more stock than its cost and frequently many times its cost. The INSPECTOR is a stock paper and is read by every stockman in this country. While ordinarily it does not produce results to advertise a brand in every county paper, the insertion of such brands in a purely live stock paper cannot fail to be of decided benefit to the owner.

Don't be too critical. This issue of the INSPECTOR has been gotten out in the face of many vexatious delays in waiting for special material, etc., etc. Its columns have been hastily thrown together without receiving the attention due, which will be given to succeeding issues. Its advertising pages are slender because of its newness, and finally its general make up has been arranged by printers largely unaccustomed to such work. Bear steady, friends, and wait until the INSPECTOR is fairly in motion before you pass judgment.

Robt. C. White & Co. has an ad. in this issue which should be read by everyone. More about him next issue.

Dr. Nansen may have really discovered the north pole, but what of it? There's no persimmons in that country!

The following was received at the INSPECTOR office on the 12th inst. by wire:

Convey our compliments and best wishes to convention. Regret sudden emergency preventing us coming.
— LONE STAR COM. CO.,
— Kansas City, Mo.

"I am told," said the tourist from the other side of the ocean, "you send your worst men to congress."

"Shucks!" exclaimed the Chicago man. "Come along and let me show you our city council!" — Chicago Tribune.

"Why not plant Jerusalem artichokes for your hogs? Try a few of them and after they have a gotten a good start, turn your hogs in on them. They are good for hogs, cattle, sheep and horses, but are especially valuable for hogs."

"Where the working poor are paid in return for their labor only as much money as will buy them the necessaries of life, their condition is identical with that of the slave, who receives those necessaries at short hand. The former may be called 'freedmen' and the latter 'slaves,' but the difference is imaginary." — John Adams.

Evangelist Moody prayed for rain at Ft. Worth on one Sunday afternoon and in the evening rain fell in torrents. The roof of the building in which he was holding services gave way and forty-nine persons were injured. It is not likely, however, that any of the corporations will procure Mr. Moody's services as a rainmaker.

Aha! It is settled. We have known all along that Woodward was destined to become the largest city in Oklahoma, but could not understand exactly the why of it. It is now perfectly clear to everyone, since the discovery by Dr. Richardson, of Wichita, that all great centers are the stub ends of "electro-magnetic conditions." Better fasten down this boom before it gets too big or it may play well with Woodward just the same as it did Wichita and Chicago.

The action of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange in donating, unsolicited, a large sum of money to relieve the suffering supposed by them to exist in Oklahoma during the cold months of the winter just gone by, was highly commendable and praiseworthy. The fact of the aid not being needed and its return to them by Gov. Renfrow does not detract in the least from the merit of its offering. The Kansas City Live Stock Exchange is composed of the most aggressive, enterprising and energetic body of men to be found in the country. It is made up of the members of the commission firms whose active influence and solicitation has made Kansas City markets second only to the much older and consolidated markets of Chicago, the largest in the world. The Kansas City Live Stock Exchange is worthy and deserving of continued, and if possible, more rapid, growth. "Long may she wave."

The Waggoner Lease.

Much has been said and written concerning the big lease by D. Waggoner, the millionaire cattle grower of Decatur, Texas.

The sensation loving dailies have printed "specials" telling of armed resistance to the lease holder by the cattlemen of the Strip counties.

Fake correspondents have indulged in much glimmering guesswork as to Waggoner's intentions.

Practical jokers have imposed current rumors upon a fevered and wrought up populace, and so on from one exaggeration to another, until a stranger might correctly infer that Woodward, Roger Mills and Day counties were under arms, ready to fight anything and everything coming into view.

As a matter of fact these rumors and reports have no further foundation than the expressions of indignation uttered when the terms of the lease and the fact of the same were first made known.

From a letter by Mr. Waggoner to a citizen of Woodward, the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR copies the following for the information of those concerned. The letter is written from Ennis, Texas, and bears date of April 13th, 1895:

A few days ago I leased Woodward, Roger Mills and Day counties, that is, all of the school sections, from the governor of Oklahoma. Since making the lease I understand there are several cowmen located there and they all seem to be a little sore over it. It was this way: It was all advertised for lease and I supposed that each and every one had the same chance at it that I did, so I put in my application for it and it was awarded to me.

Now, I did not do this for a speculation. I did it because I wanted a cow range and I have been told that is a good one, and I expect to treat all parties right, who are concerned. I don't expect something for nothing, and all I want you to do is to tell the people what kind of a man I am, or what kind of a man you believe I am, and I will try to do the right thing by all with whom I come in contact. I am down here receiving cattle. I expect to be up in that country about May 1st, and if you can do me any good I will take it as a great favor. You can address me at Kemp, Texas, as I will be there about ten days receiving cattle. I would like you to write me the sentiments of the people.

Your friend,

W. T. WAGGONER.

D. Waggoner, who is familiarly known as the "grand daddy of all the cowboys," is a fair-minded man in every respect. His announcement of his intention to be here about May 1st will be welcomed by many who are directly interested. Mr. Waggoner cannot afford to antagonize the large interests held here, and as it is impossible to lease the government lands as in former days, he will be fully satisfied to make satisfactory terms with all concerned.

LATER: Since the above was put in type, D. Waggoner, accompanied by his son, W. T. Waggoner, W. H. Portwood, general manager of the Waggoner interests, and J. R. Roberts, ranch boss, have arrived in Woodward.

They are here to talk matters over with the cowmen and try to arrive at some understanding whereby the Waggoner people may get a range and dispose of the unused portions of the lease on terms which will save them loss.

The Waggoner people say they will do anything in reason to avert threat-

ened trouble. They rely upon the assistance of Gov. Renfrow, who promised them peaceable possession, and intimate that sufficient guaranty is behind said assurance to save them loss.

It is probable that a meeting of the pasture men will be called soon to take action in some manner and talk the matter over with the Waggoners.

Meantime, the visitors will look over the counties where their land leases exist and determine some plan of action in case of the failure of the pasture men to reach an agreement.

It is believed there will be little or no trouble arising over the matter, on the ranges. What may result in the governor's office is a matter of conjecture and concerns only the Waggoners and His Excellency, William C. Renfrow.

The Lone Star Commission Company.

On the 10th of last September one of the strongest houses in the trade was organized with headquarters at Kansas City, and given the name which appears in the heading of this article.

Composed of men closely identified for a lifetime with the great state of Texas, they take a peculiar pride in making the house one of the best which may be found anywhere. Their success already is written in broad letters in the increased bank accounts of their customers, for they are satisfied with nothing but top prices for their consignments, while they buy on close margins for order buyers wanting feeders and stockers.

While the main office is at Kansas City they also maintain branches at Chicago and St. Louis and expect soon to open a fourth in Ft. Worth.

The following widely known names appear in their official directory and are a complete guarantee for their reliability and satisfactory service to the trade.

E. G. T. Kellum, president; F. Kell, vice president; M. H. Baker, secretary; Chas. A. Davis, assistant secretary; S. D. Felt, treasurer; executive committee: S. D. Felt, Jno. Dyer, R. A. Riddels.

Very few firms can show a record as good as the Lone Star for enterprise and volume of sales. With scarcely five months business at the Kansas City yards, this company is receiving more cattle from the south and west than any firm but one in the big exchange.

Read the ad. of the Lone Star in this issue and write them for market reports. Mention the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

Senator Morgan, of Mitchell, in a recent interview, expressed himself as hoping that the Republican party would adopt a liberal policy toward silver. The idea of a "liberal policy" is about as meaningless as "international agreement" or "bimetallism." They are all terms intended to deceive and mislead the people and to fasten more firmly upon them the chains of the gold standard. No kind of a play upon words will answer. The masses demand the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and they want it expressed in plain language. The question is a plain and simple one and there is no occasion for any dodging. There can be no middle ground. Anything else means a continuation of gold monometallism.—State Journal.

Sam Jones says: "Our boys grow up and turn into doctors, lawyers, preachers and so on, but occasionally one is found fit for nothing, so he turns into a politician, and the devil takes full control."

Oklahoma is now six years old, she has double the requisite population for statehood. She possesses all the material elements of growth. She is fully able to stand alone. Yet she is compelled by a miserable, skulking aggregation of political hyenas to continue in swaddling clothes. Give us statehood and the sooner the quicker!

COMFORT OF CATTLE.

Valuable Suggestions Regarding Stanchions or Cattle Ties.

Winter will soon be here. A merciful man is merciful to his beasts. With regard to live stock, the merciful man will make even his stable comfortable. Horses, cattle, and sheep must not only be fed and watered, but they must be housed whether in barns, or folds or stables.

Valuable horses are kept in single, roomy stalls and generally are not confined by halters. Others are tied up, sometimes in single or double stalls.

Mates of good disposition can be made comfortable in double stalls.

Brood mares should have a single stall.

Sheep may be put by fifties or hundreds in a single fold, but this should be so large that all and each can get at the feed at the same time.

Cattle, especially the milky mothers of the herd, should have a full share of the farmers' care and attention. They cannot be herded together in a fold like sheep. They can, however, be made comfortable in stalls without extra partitions.

In fixed stanchions, which are still in use in most dairies, the cow puts her head through a V-shaped stanchion, the right-hand upright of which fastens at the top and the whole assumes the shape of the Roman II when the head is in. I have favored a single pole with a cattle tie adjustable to the size of the neck.

Recently I have seen what may be called an improvement on either of the given methods. The stanchion consists of two round, upright poles of even size and smoothly rounded, fixed on a round disk made of plank above and below which allows the whole stanchion to turn or revolve at the will of the cow; that is to say she can turn her head by her side—the general natural position—while lying down or while standing turn either way to lick herself or rid herself of a fly. With the old stanchions she could not do so, which was and is the principal objection.

Warmth, more or less, is needed by all animal life, more directly by warm-blooded creatures. When it comes to health and thrift or growth it is produced by food which is as fuel to a furnace or stove, and husbanded by warm stables.

Cattle, horses and sheep will consume (and need it, also) from one-third to one-half more of feed during winter under open sheds or with no shelter overhead, than live stock well housed in barns or stables. Hence it is true economy to provide these. Nothing looks more pitiful than to see cattle and sheep shivering on the lee side of a rail fence in a snowstorm. A man who will subject his animals to such treatment is not a farmer, for he does not even study his own best interests. There may be some readers who would be profited by these hints if they would put them to a practical test.—St. Louis Republic.

G. H. Pierson & Co.

The head of this popular firm is a native of Butler county, Ohio, and is ripe in experience, having been constantly engaged in handling cattle for the past thirty years.

While yet in his teens he drove stock to the markets in Cincinnati, Ohio, and later began making shipments to East Liberty, Pennsylvania, Buffalo, N. Y., and still later to Chicago. He has been an active worker at the Kansas City markets for the past fifteen years, eight years of which he has been in the commission trade. His judgment and integrity are unquestioned. He has been the cattle salesman for his firm since first engaging in business. He also enjoys an enviable reputation for buying stockers and feeders on order.

The hog salesman, Mr. W. E. Pierson, is a gentleman of good judgment and stands way up in his line. He had the good fortune to make the first sale of full live cent hogs this year.

Mr. John W. Northern, of Mexico, Missouri, is connected with the house as order and feeder buyer. If you try him once, you will try him again.

All the employes of the house are gentlemen of ability and integrity and any business entrusted to the care of G. H. Pierson & Co., will be promptly handled with best possible results.

How They Settled It.

Judge.
"Say, Jim."
"Yep."
"We know the backs of these cards as well as the faces, don't we?"
"Yep."
"Each got four aces now?"
"Yep."
"Well, let's spit at a crack for the pot."

D. P. MARUM, ATTORNEY AT LAW

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA.

REFERENCES: Exchange Bank, Woodward, Okla.; Frank P. Morgan, Assistant Live Stock Agent A. T. & S. F. K. R., Woodward, Oklahoma.

All business will receive prompt attention.

SUNSHINE AND ROSES

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

CALIFORNIA

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

Santa Fe Route

furnishes all accommodations to be desired for a transcontinental journey. For time tables and descriptive literature, address, G. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. A., Monadnock Bldg., CHICAGO.

MEXICAN CATTLE RUN IN.

Eurekans are Determined Not to put up With the Nuisance.

A special from Eureka, Kansas, says: "There has been great excitement among cattlemen here during the week, occasioned by the running of Mexican cattle. Two thousand were unloaded at Summit, eight miles west of here last week, despite the protests of local stockmen and of the State Live Stock commission. The cattle are now in quarantine and another consignment is expected here tomorrow. The Greenwood Cattlemen's Protective association, the strongest organization of the kind in the state, has taken the matter up and its president, O. E. Ladd, today declared that if necessary force would be employed to prevent the importation of the stock. Trouble is feared. The cattle interests of this county are large and the cattlemen are determined to take no risk of having splenic fever brought in.

LIVE STOCK MAY BOOM.

Report of the Northwestern Association Decidedly Bright.

MILES CITY, Mont., April 16.—The eleventh annual meeting of the Northwestern Live Stock association began today. About 600 delegates are present. Secretary Pruett's report showed a satisfactory condition of live stock affairs. There is the largest attendance of any year since 1885 and general good feeling prevails.

More interest is manifested than ever on account of good prices of beef, and the good grass crop and the light losses last winter. There is also, said the secretary, every prospect of a continuance this year of the better outlook. It looks as if the stock business would boom again and range stock has advanced at ready sales. Mixed herds are selling readily.

There is much inquiry for bulls, and the business of breeding, which has been neglected since the last hard winter, is once more attracting attention. About 120,000 cattle have been bought to come north this season, mostly from Arizona, and but few from Texas, which has a home market for all feeders.

CATTLE ORDER.

Mexican Beeves Can Come in After May 1st for Slaughter.

In view of the great rise in the price of beef and the reported scarcity of cattle, the chief of the bureau of animal industry, Dr. Salmon, has recommended to the secretary of agriculture the admission of Mexican cattle into the United States under stringent regulations calculated to secure a rigid inspection of all cattle admitted.

Dr. Salmon believes that such a course may be safely pursued with the exercise of due vigilance and that under the circumstances it is judicious. It is hoped by this means to check the tendency in excessive prices to the consumer without injuriously affecting the interest of the beef producers. In accordance with this, Secretary Morton today issued the following order:

"Concerning the importation of cattle from Mexico, it is hereby directed that the regulations of this department

issued February 5, 1895, defining the quarantine line on account of Texas fever and the regulations of February 11, 1895, concerning the importation of animals into the United States, be modified so far as they relate to the admission of Mexican cattle into the United States, as follows:

"Mexican cattle which have been inspected by an inspector of this department and found free from any infectious or contagious diseases may be admitted into that portion of the state of California south and west of the said quarantine line through the port of San Diego and into that portion of the state of Texas south and east of the said quarantine line, through the ports of Eagle Pass and Laredo, for grazing or immediate slaughter.

"Cattle may be admitted through the port of El Paso for immediate slaughter only. In all cases where cattle are admitted for immediate slaughter they should be shipped by train or boat to the point of destination.

"On and after May 1, 1895, cattle will be admitted at the port of Brownsville, Texas, for grazing and immediate slaughter." (Signed)

J. STERLING MORTON, Secretary.

CORN AND CATTLE.

The Decreased Production of Corn and Argentine Republic Competition as Causes.

An official of the agricultural department discussing the recent increase in the price of cattle, which is said to be the primary cause for the increase in the price of beef in the country, says it may be occasioned by the decrease in the corn crop of the past few years. The last great crop of the country was that grown in 1891, and available in 1892. It amounted to 1,200,000,000 bushels. The crop of 1892 was 1,600,000,000, that of 1893 1,620,000,000 bushels and the crop of 1894 less than 1,200,000,000. There has been a falling off in this crop, which is the principal food of beef cattle. It is true the farmers have used wheat for cattle food during the depression of the price of this cereal, but the falling off of the corn crop, in the opinion of the official, may have had more to do with the rise than anything else. Lack of the principal food for cattle may have induced stock raisers to put upon the market more cattle than formerly.

Another reason for the decrease in the number of cattle is given in the fencing in, and the closing up of many of the stock ranges and ranches. The settlement of the western states by small farmers has made stock raising in great herds less profitable and it is said that the increase in cattle has not nearly kept pace with the increase in population of the country.

When the price of cattle was very low and the market was crowded, it is supposed the stock men sold not only steers, but large numbers of the females, which would tend to check the increase in the following year.

The competition in cattle from Argentine and Australia has been something of a drawback to cattlemen in this country. In both countries cattle can be raised much more cheaply than in the United States. The great plains of these countries have not been invaded by settlers. The cattle may

range at will as they did for twenty-five years in the western part of this country. Labor cuts a small figure, but that which is necessary is much cheaper in both Argentine and Australia than in the United States.

OPINION IN KANSAS CITY.

An Actual Shortage of Beef Cattle Exists.

A Kansas City dispatch under date of April 12th has this to say: "Secretary Morton's instructions regarding an investigation into the causes for the prevailing high prices of meats have not disturbed the cattlemen and packers in this city. All of those interviewed in reference to the matter today unite in the statement that the scarcity of cattle is the cause, and that there is not the slightest reason for the supposition that a combination exists either among the cattlemen or packers.

Robert C. White, senior member of the R. C. White company, who has been in the cattle business for about forty years, expresses the opinion of a majority of the cattlemen. "A poor corn crop," he said, has invariably been followed by high prices for cattle and beef in the past, and this year is no exception. The receipts of cattle have decreased remarkably for the first quarter of 1895. Chicago receipts decreased 17 per cent. Omaha 32 per cent and Kansas City 12 8-10 per cent. In the four largest live stock markets in the country—Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis—the shortage is 300,000 as compared with 1894.

The packers ridicule the idea of a combination. They say that where there is such a scramble for cattle the opportunity for combination is reduced to a minimum.

Proposed Day County Round up.

We do not want a reputation as a kicker; our reputation for truth and veracity in the neighborhood in which

we live is about as much rep. as we can support; we expect to keep that up if it takes all summer. But there are a few things under the sun against which we desire to enter a mild protest. One of these is these is the recklessness and carelessness of parties in allowing fires to get started on the ranges.

The burning off of the ranges in Day county this winter has cost the settlers hundreds of cattle.

It cost the writer alone thirty head of cattle, besides other loss and inconvenience.

We enter a mild protest against overstocking our range with non-resident cattle.

We are going to make strong opposition against having our cattle housed and driven this spring as they were last.

We shall object to parties who are prowling the country for cattle killing our calves.

We have no objection to having our cattle rounded up and inspected, provided it is done in a right manner, and we have notice of the time and place, provided this is not done too often.

So long as we have free range in this county, we have a community interest in the grass. The small cattleman's interest is just as dear to him as the large cattleman's is to him, and the interests of both should be protected. We suggest there be one general round up made through the county to enable parties to get their cattle. That ample notice be given of the times and places when the round up will be made, that it be so arranged that one man can attend in every place, and not have two or three round ups at the same time in the same range.—*Day County Tribune.*

Having made the remarkable discovery that barn-yard manure is a good fertilizer, Secretary of Agriculture Morton has focused his genius on the problem of whether or no there is a beef combine in the United States. If President Cleveland's cabinet isn't a beef combine, the search is hopeless. *E! Dorado (Kan.) Advocate.*

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 KANSAS CITY,
 MISSOURI.

Excited Cattle Market.

Drover's Telegram.

The following is the report of the Sioux City cattle market for April 9: "Charlie Swanson drove in a lone cow which kept the yards from being "skunked."

Sheep in Texas.

From the San Antonio Stockman.

There are thousands of fat muttons in West Texas to go to market this spring, but shippers should not make the mistake of shipping them out at or about the same time and in such numbers as to depress the market. Shipments should be strung out during the next four months. Western fed sheep are coming to market late this year and the bulk of these sheep will be marketed between now and the middle of May. If Texas shippers will hold their sheep until June the chances are they will meet a better market.

W. E. Campbell, of Kiowa, Kansas, owner of Symboleer, has a yearling which paces in 2:30 and promises to do better before the summer is over. The colt will receive careful training and it is believed he will be a world beater under favorable conditions.

The bond investor and the landlord escape the income tax law, while the editor—oh, darn an editor anyway!

Circulation talks. The LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR reaches three thousand stockmen each issue. Have you anything to say?

The camels imported for use on the old Santa Fe trail and turned loose when the railroad was built, are reported increasing rapidly in Arizona.

The owners of irrigated farms will feel better since that supreme court decision on the income tax law. But how about the fellow who finds a nice bunch of mavericks?

The Rock Island railroad employs a rainmaker by the name of Jewell, who will operate in western Kansas this year with gears and enough assistants to man them.

The Perry Morning Democrat is authority for the statement that there are men in Ohio who confidently believe that Governor McKinley is either in favor of free coinage or against it. This gives him a great hold on the masses.

A Kansas woman was decorating her room with pictures and hung her husband's picture on the topmost nail and then stepping back to admire her handiwork remarked: "Now everything is lovely and the goose hangs high."

Gov. Altgeld has charged Chauncey Depew with being ignorant of which end of a steer the horns grow and the servitor of all the Vanderbilts is busy denying the charge. If the boys will visit this section of the country, which is the center of the greatest stock raising district on earth, they will both receive an education which will be of material benefit to them. There is nothing like actual demonstration of a knotty problem.

A discussion is raging in Erie over a question propounded by a school teacher to her class, as follows: "If a tree located in a forest should fall and no one should see it, would it make a noise?" The question has created much discussion among the pupils to whom it was presented, and it was spread into older and wider circles. The debate turns upon the theory that sound exists only in the ear, and there can be no sound where there is no ear to receive and respond to the atmospheric waves.—Oil City Blizzard.

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine. Learn how to tell a story. A well told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sick room. Learn to keep your own troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows. Learn to stop croaking. If you cannot see good in the world, keep the bad to yourself, to hide your aches and pains under a pleasant smile. No one cares to hear if you have the earache, headache or rheumatism. Don't cry. Tears do well enough in novels, but they are out of place in real life. Learn to meet your friends with a smile. The good-humored man or woman is always in demand, but the dyspeptic or hypochondriac is not wanted anywhere and is a nuisance as well.—Ez.

McCoy Bros. & Bass.

The first important consideration of a live stock man is, "how can I make my labor and investment yield the best returns?"

It is the final consummation of all his efforts, and as the storm-tossed mariner steers direct to the beacon light on the shore, so should the cattle man constantly keep in view the fact that his profit sheet must show a balance at the end of the season, and steer for that object. Breeding, care and attention, and the hundreds of other matters that require close application, are to the successful handler, important factors, but none more so than the marketing or final sale.

To secure the best results, should he go to the market with his stock, one must select as his representative those fully qualified by their experience, judgment, ability, energy and honesty, to at all times and under all circumstances, secure for him the full value of his goods, and make correct and honest returns for the same.

There are without question, many such in Kansas City, the principal cattle market of the west, but none more eminently qualified to fill all the requirements than the firm of McCoy Bros. & Bass.

Their house was organized in 1887, and by close application, personal attention to all the details of the business, courteous treatment of all customers, and sales fully up with any on the market, they have built up for themselves a trade of which are justly proud. The McCoy's were born in the county in which they still reside, 40 and 42 years ago, and their father before them lived in the same county 60 years, and the fact that they have at all times enjoyed the confidence of their associates is sufficient guarantee of their merit. Mr. R. T. Bass is a native born of Missouri, and accounted among one of the best all around stock men in the business. Out of a membership of 300 men, Mr. J. C. McCoy was chosen president of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange last year, although counted among the young men of the trade, which speaks for his popularity among his business associates.

They want your business, are active, energetic and fully equipped and qualified to give you the best of service. Give them a trial.

Write to them for their market paper, market letters and general cattle information, which they will send to you free, and you will find them gentlemen under any and all circumstances. Mention this paper.

Stock note from the Burton Graphic: A man over in Reno county went into his cow stable the other night and by mistake mixed her up a nice mash in a box full of sawdust instead of bran. The cow, merely supposing that hard times had come and they were all going to economize, ate the stuff, and the man never discovered his mistake until next morning, when he milked the cow and she let down half a gallon of turpentine, a quart of shoe pegs and a bundle of lath.

Wash Hering, postmaster at Chicagg, denounces free coinage and predicts all sorts of calamities should we longer refuse to be bled by British capitalists. Wash is considerable of an ass!



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IMPROVED ANGORA GOATS.

In Some Sections of the Country They Could Be Raised Easily.

The earliest attempts to rear Angora goats in the United States were only partially successful because they were introduced to localities where the climatic conditions were not such as they require. They can withstand considerable dry cold, but the comparatively humid climate of the middle and southern Atlantic states proved unfavorable to them. But in Texas and on the Pacific slope, where they have more recently been bred, they flourish abundantly. But nearly all of the Angora goats in this country have become more or less alloyed by crosses with the common goat, and American mohair is held in the market at much lower prices than the imported fleeces of the strictly pure-bred Angora goats. Importations of fresh breeding stock would give a new impulse to the industry. Something more than two years ago an effort was made to en-



ANGORA GOAT FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

list the aid of the general government in this direction, but it failed to receive the support of either congress or the department of agriculture. There is a fine field for individual or corporate enterprise. One difficulty in the way has already been removed by the recent opening of a railway between Constantinople and the province of Angora. This cuts off the former toilsome journey from the Ottoman capital to the native habitat of the goats and the costly transportation of the animals to the port of shipment by mountainous bridle paths. There are vast regions west of the Mississippi in which physical and climatic conditions are not greatly unlike those of Armenia, where the Angora goats have flourished from immemorial time. These tracts are wholly unsuitable for agriculture, but may be utilized for breeding and rearing these goats. If sufficient capital could be enlisted to secure the importation of thoroughbred stock, a new impulse would be given to the industry. The accompanying illustration presents a spirited likeness of one of the animals forming the exhibit of the live-stock department from South Africa at the Columbian exposition, of which they formed an attractive feature.—American Agriculturist.

SUNLIGHT FOR HORSES.

Sick Animals Require as Much Nursing as Sick Men.

The proper nursing for sick horses requires only slightly less delicate attention than the nursing of sick men, says the London Live Stock Journal. Not to speak of diet and medicine, frequent change of bedding and clothing are as indispensable in one case as in the other. Perfect at-

tention, abundant light and pure atmosphere should always be prime considerations in treating the stable patient as well as the human subject. The influence of light on the animal frame, and even on the rudest form of organism, is highly beneficial. The horse is by nature one of the children of light, and not of darkness—of the open air, not of the confined, stuffy stall. In his wild state he seeks the sunlight of the plains and avoids the darkness of forest glens; and if we would fortify him against the destructive effects of protracted illness, we should insure him the free light of day and full enjoyment of the pure circumambient air. He should, when ailing, not be tied up to rack or manger, but have the compartment-freedom of a roomy box. It is strange that most stable architects think any old space in a dark corner, that cannot be well utilized to form stalls, is quite good enough a situation for a loose box or for an infirmary for a horse "told off" as too ill to work and requiring veterinary treatment. There is much room for improvement in the architecture and sanitation of the stable for both sick and healthy horses.

LIVE-STOCK NOTES.

In breeding sheep that will produce the best mutton we are breeding sheep that will produce the best and most wool.

In Nebraska a farmer, as he states, accidentally learned that millet seed was first rate for pigs. He fed it with corn.

The best animal has not yet been bred. Progress is still possible. Act upon the fact and breed to a higher standard all the time.

The British government has ordered from this country a large consignment of fodder bricks which are made of crushed oats, corn and chopped hay.

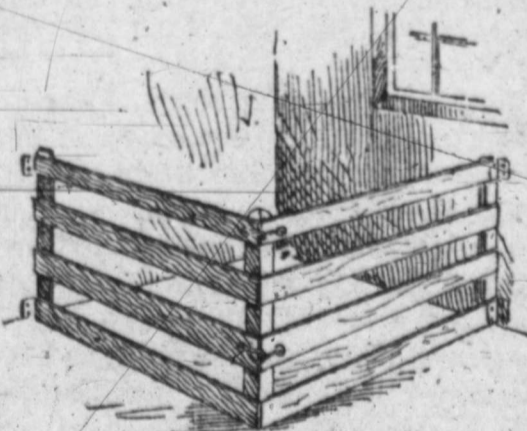
It costs more to feed pounds on to a scrub animal than it does on to a grade or thoroughbred. The breeder of scrub stock loses at both ends of the business—at the grain bin and at the market.

With the sheep breeder now working to produce the best and most mutton, it is more necessary than ever that the breeders of all kinds of meat-producing animals should breed the best.

CHEAP STABLE PEN.

Inscription of One That Can Be Put Up in a Few Minutes.

It frequently happens that one desires to make use, for an emergency, of a stall or pen in the stable which is not at hand, and for which there may not be convenient room as a permanent structure. Our illustration shows how such a pen may be made in a moment's time, in a corner that ordinarily may be used for other purposes. Two gates are made and hinged against the walls in the manner shown. Ordinarily they are folded



CHEAP STABLE PEN.

back snugly against either wall, but when a pen or "box stall" is suddenly needed the two ends are swung together and locked with hooks, and the needed accommodation is secured. Such gates should have slats quite near together, and should be of good height to accommodate both large and small animals.—Orange Judd Farmer.

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

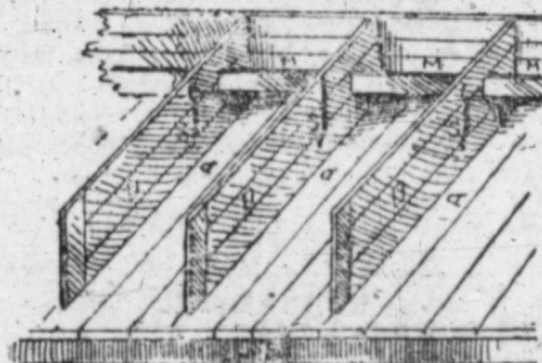


STALL FASTENINGS.

Why a Well-Known Dairyman Uses Chains for Tying Cattle.

George Redburn, of the province of Quebec, describes and illustrates his method of fastening cows, in the Farmers' Advocate. It is not new, but as we have had recent inquiries which his article will answer, we have had an illustration made and reproduce his description as follows:

I would by all means advise the use of the chain in tying cattle. After twenty years' experience I have found this to be the best way. I shall never forget the first time I saw cattle fastened in stanchions; it reminded me of the pictures I had seen of the way prisoners were punished in the olden times by being put in the stocks, and I cannot understand how any enterprising breeder would for one moment endure it in his buildings. The way we fasten our Jerseys is by a chain sliding up and down on an iron rod, made with five-eighth inch iron, twenty inches long, bolted to the side of the division top and bottom. All our cows



DAIRY STALLS.

are in single stalls (which is by far the best) four feet wide by seven feet in length, including manger; the divisions are six feet long, three and one-half feet in height at the cow's head, and three feet behind; this is sufficient to separate them and does not hide them in the least. The divisions are made with one-inch planed boards; posts at each end three by six, and grooved sufficiently to allow the board to be sunk into the post. Opposite where the rod is we put a one-inch board on end between the planed boards, so as to have it solid to hold the bolts firmly. This gives a perfectly smooth division three inches thick, and no posts projecting to rub the skin off the animal's hips when it lies down. Our mangers are made so as to slide out like a drawer; they are about four inches above the floor, and can be removed any time to remove any foul stuff that has gathered. We have the front of the stalls boarded up with one-and-one-quarter-inch boards, but if water is kept in front of the cows a slide will have to be made above the manger so as to feed by it instead of over the top. This is easily done by having a one-and-a-half-inch plank one foot wide, at an angle of forty-five degrees, just above the manger, and fastened at every division with iron.

When I make my nightly visit to the stables and notice the comfortable way in which the cattle are resting, with their heads curled round just the same as if they were on pasture, I am satisfied that the chain is by far the best and most humane way.

HINTS FOR HORSEMEN.

In case of fire in stables, put a saddle on your horse and you can lead him out without difficulty.

Just before driving a light feed of oats should be given instead of a heavier feed of a more bulky grain.

The power and longevity of the horse are in exact ratio to the intelli-

gent care and feeding he receives.

Horses recovering or suffering from debilitating diseases are readily overcome by heat and should not be put to exhaustive work.

The horse was used as food by the early Saxon settlers of Britain, but as civilization advanced horseflesh became unfashionable.

In training a colt the safest rule is to teach him one thing at a time, and be sure that it is learned thoroughly before attempting something else.

By using a bit that hurts you will teach a colt to dread the bit and shrink from it. This should never be. He should be taught to drive well up on the bit and yield a quick obedience to it.

Winter Feeding of Pigs.

Feed pigs one pound of corn or corn meal to twenty pounds of skim milk. This will give a nutritive ratio of one to eight, which is a very suitable one for winter feeding in warm and dry pens. They should have some exercise. As the porkers approach the time when it is proposed to sell them, increase the proportion of corn meal to skim milk. During the last few days of feeding the porkers no exercise should be allowed. Bran or oats are neither so well adapted to the feeding of pigs as corn meal. Pigs, like calves, enjoy a little oil meal, an ounce or so a day per pig. If they incline to get too fat, reduce the corn; if too lean, increase it. There is no certain rule nor certain ration. The feeder should be the judge of what is most economical and best for the animal. —I. P. Robert, Cornell Experiment Station.

When a Horse is Unsound.

It has been determined by an English judge, as a definition of the meaning of "unsoundness," that, "if at the time of sale the horse has any disease which either does diminish the natural usefulness of the animal so as to make him less capable of work of any kind, or which, in its ordinary progress, will diminish the natural usefulness of the animal, or if the horse has, either from disease or accident, undergone any alteration of structure that either actually does at the time, or in its ordinary effects will, diminish the natural usefulness of the horse, such horse is unsound."

Hopkins, Kiely & Tamm.

The firm of Hopkins, Kiely & Tamm is one of the best at the Kansas City stockyards. All of its members are active and enterprising and as each department of their business is superintended by a member of the firm, the reason for their success is apparent. Mr. Hopkins, head cattle salesman, is well and favorably known, not only at the yards, (where has been a prominent salesman for years,) but also throughout the entire western country, having handled cattle for feeders, shippers and farmers in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and Texas.

Mr. Kiely also has an extensive acquaintance among stock shippers, having been prominently identified with live stock interests at the Kansas City stock yards for the past 12 years. Mr. Kiely has established a record for making prompt remittances, as well as accuracy in all details of the executive department of their business.

The hog department is superintended by Mr. Tamm, senior, and shippers' interests are well cared for here. The firm has an abundance of capital, plenty of yard help, and we found them nice gentlemen and thorough stockmen. Try a consignment to them.

LINTON J. USHER, President.

P. DOYLE, Vice-President.

J. M. PUGH, Cashier.

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JOHN W. NORTHERN, Order Buyer.

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

JAMES WHITE, Office.
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Opposite Woodward Wagon Yard.

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Stop at the **CATTLE KING HOTEL.**

**GOOD TABLES, CLEAN BEDS
AND SPLENDID ACCOMODATIONS.**

All the boys stop at the Cattle King. Headquarters for traveling men.

SAMPLE ROOM IN CONNECTION.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

The Live Stock Inspector,

ONLY

\$1.00 A YEAR.

Illusory Talk.

The conditions surrounding the west are such that a mere breath of prosperity promises a return of better times. This has been given from time by the assurances, oft repeated, of the mercantile and other agencies. None is more dependent upon the general prosperity of the country than the cattle interests. The producer who finds his product almost wholly under the control of the alleged combine is watching this matter as never before. Every hopeful indication is noted and every word spoken which will tend to restore better markets, commands instant attention. Under such conditions it is interesting to note the vigorous churning given by the *Wichita Eagle* to the clap trap illusory talk which emanates from the sources of ill-gotten gains in the hope of continuing the present robbing system of finance in use in this country. Here is what it says:

The country is daily being assured of late that a turn has been taken by its controlling economic conditions, and that, perhaps the approaching revival of business will be an unprecedented one, in which all the values lately lost will be more than regained. Everybody is to be prosperous and happy.

Who is doing this fine talking? Does it come from the late bankrupts, who can be found in increasing numbers in every community from the Atlantic to the Pacific? Is it the declaration of merchants and manufacturers who have been facing failure for months and months, or is it the consensus of opinion coming up from the stragling mechanics and idle wage workers of the country?

No, the pretty talk comes from none of these sources. It is from the so-called men of affairs, members of the late bond-purchasing syndicate, the stock jobbers and money manipulators of the great eastern centers, from their brokers and agency publications. If there are any such influences and promises arising from new causes, they are not understood by the country, much less understood by its trade or industries. The promised "turn" may be taking place, and all these nice assurances may materialize, but the declarations would be more convincing if from some other locality than Wall street, from other source than the Pierpont Morgans and their conductors and satellites. In the face of a bastard tariff law that fails of either protection, revenue or free trade; with half of the metallic money of the country demonetized; with a foreign debt that calls for two hundred millions of gold interest annually; with the current expense of the government being met by running into debt through additional issues of gold bonds to the tune of a hundred million or so per year, with a large per cent of all the corporations of the nation in the hands of receivers, and every specie of property and every kind of value known to the tax list depreciated one-half in value, the "turn" talked of may have occurred and the favorable era may be on its way, but the west will have to be excused from swallowing the billionaire bolus in the absence of something more tangible than the talk referred to.

"Will some gentlemen in the audience please lend me a pint flask of whiskey?" asked a sleight of hand man performing to a Kentucky audience. There was no response. "Is it possible," said the performer, "that in all this gathering of Kentucky gentlemen not one of them has a pint of whiskey?" Then the "colonel" asked if a quart flask would do as well. "Just as well," was the reply; and then all in that vast audience arose as one man and produced his flask.

A Cowboy on Dancing.

The *Life Line* is a religious journal edited by an ex-cowboy in Colorado. In a recent issue it corrals sinners who indulge in dancing and card playing in the following vigorous manner:

"My dear christian, imagine if you can, the Lord Jesus Christ sitting down with Mary, Martha and Peter around the card table playing high five or progressive euchre. Let us take a look over his shoulder after he has dealt the cards. "Oh! Jesus, have you got a good hand?" "Peter, I hope you will put Christ and Mary in the hole. Just look how the mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace and Mary are playing; diamonds are trumps; I do declare the Savior and Mary have whitewashed Peter and Martha."

Now what? We'll see them as they set the table aside and lay up the cards; in walks the devil's stool pigeon with his stool under his arm, and his mate takes her place on the piano stool and oh! what music. Jesus says, "secure your partners for the next dance." Now see Mary and Peter walk out on the floor, and there goes Paul and Lydia; yes, there is John and Martha; just look! there is Judas and Mary Magdalene, whew! Jesus is caller and floor manager. Listen to him. "Salute your partners and balance all." See Judas as he bows to his partner; isn't he a stunner? Swing on the corner, etc., etc.

The *Texas Stock Journal* says: "The boom in the wind mill industry is pretty good evidence of the fact that irrigation is taking hold in this state. It is one of the most important questions of the age, as it affects a very large part of the country, barren and unsettled by reason of drouths, but which, under the spell of irrigation, will be made habitable to the fullest degree.

Geo. Findlay and wife, of Chicago, passed through Woodward one day last week on their way to the Capital Syndicate ranch near Channing, Texas.

Jno. T. Easley, of Purcell, I. T., has some good thoughts in this issue of the *INSPECTOR*.

E. P. Johnson will look after the consignments to G. H. Pierson and Co., of Kansas City, in central and southern Kansas. He is manager of the Hutchinson branch of the firm.

Benj. W. Ladd is the wide awake stock manager of the Hutchinson, Kansas, stock yards. By his ad. in another column he especially invites the attention of shippers in New Mexico and western points.

"By the way, didn't you say the count had a fortune in American securities?"

"Yes. About two millions in matrimonial bonds."—*Indianapolis Sentinel*.

The commission firms having an advertisement soliciting your business, are trying to make a growth. Every time you ship to one of such firms you know in advance that every cent in the deal will be gotten for you by them.

If Kansas City had received as many cattle from Kansas this year as last, with the gains from other states going on at the same time, her receipts for the first quarter of the year would have been 452,297 head, or 121,755 less than Chicago.

THE UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

CONSOLIDATED IN 1885.

The Largest Live Stock Market in the World

The center of the business system, from which the food producer and manufacturer of every department of the live-stock industry is distributed from.

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

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

The Greatest Horse Market IN AMERICA.

The Dexter Park Horse Exchange.

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

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

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

TOMLINSON, BOWLES & CO.,

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

ROOMS 31 and 32 EXCHANGE BUILDING,

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Correspondence Solicited. Market Reports Furnished free on Application.

WOODSON MCCOY, Cattle Salesman. R. T. BASS, Hog and Sheep Salesman. J. C. MCCOY, Manager. H. W. THOMPSON, Office.

McCOY BROS. & BASS, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Rooms 109 and 110 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

Market reports and market letters free upon application.

We make a specialty of placing feeding cattle. Write us.

REFERENCES: National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City; Kansas City State Bank, Kansas City, and Business Men of Kansas City.

Hutchinson Stock Yards Company, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS.

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

SPECIAL CARE GIVEN STOCK IN TRANSIT.

A short run to Kansas City after feed and rest.

As a Stocker and Feeder Market

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

Information furnished upon application.

BENJ. W. LADD,
General Manager.

— THE —

St. Louis Union Stock Yards

Offers the best market in the country for

BUTCHER CATTLE.

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

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

DON PALMER, General Manager.

THOS. BURTON, President.
J. W. BLINKERHOFF, Vice-Pros.

HERBERT M. THORP, Secy. and Treas.
S. P. WOODS, Manager.

SHIP YOUR STOCK TO

THE Northwestern Live Stock Commission Company,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Personal and prompt attention given to all consignments.

S. W. WOODS, Cattle Salesman. S. D. PETERS, Hog Salesman. COL. J. M. YOUNG, Sheep Salesman.

HENRY HOPKINS, Cattle Salesman. JOSEPH A. TROWER, Hog Salesman. JOHN T. KELLY, Office Manager. GEO. TAMM, Solicitor and Sale Agent. MARK HOPKINS, Yardman. J. A. HOPKINS, Solicitor.

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO

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Live Stock Commission Merchants,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Market reports furnished free on application. Stock met at trains by experienced hands, fed and watered. Good sales and prompt remittance for proceeds of stock consigned us. Correspondence solicited.

CAMPBELL, HUNT & ADAMS,

Reliable well Posted **Live Stock Salesmen,**

Kansas City, Mo.

Write them if you Desire Market Reports Free

"SANTA FE ROUTE."

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. St. Louis & San Francisco Railway.
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry. Colorado Midland Railway.
Atlantic & Pacific R. R. Southern California Ry. Sonora Railway.

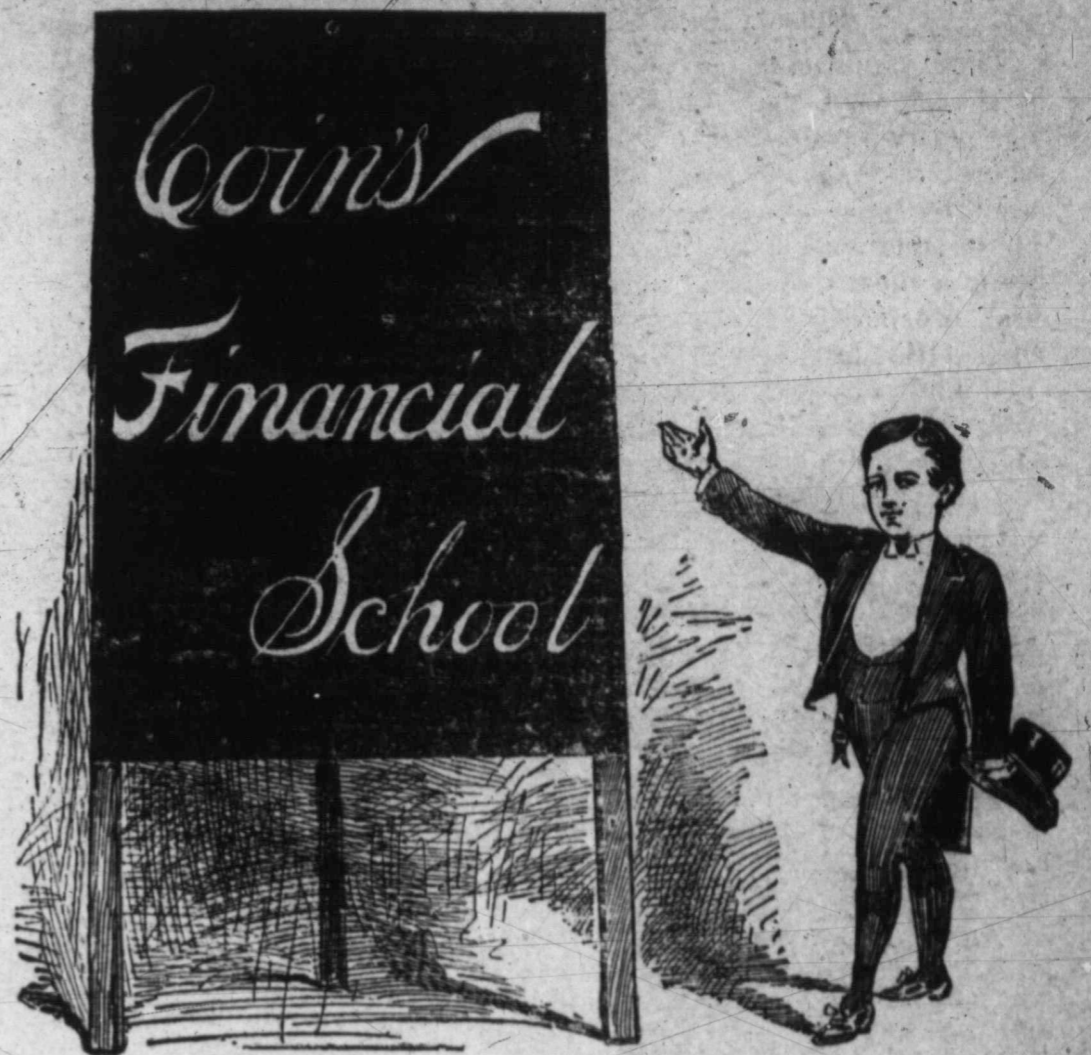
THROUGH SLEEPING CAR SERVICE TO
Chicago, City of Mexico, Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco,
ALSO TO GALVESTON AND THE PRINCIPAL POINTS IN TEXAS.

C. H. MOREHOUSE, D. F. & P. Agt., EL PASO, Tex. GEO. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. & T. Agt., CHICAGO, Ill.

The Santa Fe is the great popular cattle line. All stock trains equipped with air brakes. Latest improved stock car equipment. The Santa Fe Palace Stock cars furnished on application. For rates, full information and valuable facts for cattle shippers, address

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Union Stock Yards,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Or GEO. L. BROOKS, Live Stock Agt., ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.



The Liberator of the People.

COIN'S FINANCIAL SCHOOL.

IT HAS A WINNING WAY AND THOUSANDS ARE THANKFUL FOR THE TRUTH IT TELLS.

Its Fame is Founded on Fact.

"Coin" can't be crushed or contradicted—his principles are perfect—they are powerfully presented.

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Has no Gold Graduates. It is the Pride of the People.

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THE LEADING FARM WEEKLY OF THE WEST—SAMPLES FREE.

To Stockmen!

NAME OF COMPANY.....
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 ORDERED BY..... Rate, \$.....

Mark your main brand in spaces above, giving right or left side of animal, just as you want it to appear, and send in your order for publication, with the foregoing blanks properly filled out.

STOCK BRANDS.

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

WEHL & JONES.

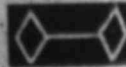


On left shoulder.

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



On right side.

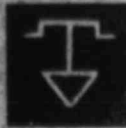


On left side.

HORSE BRANDS:

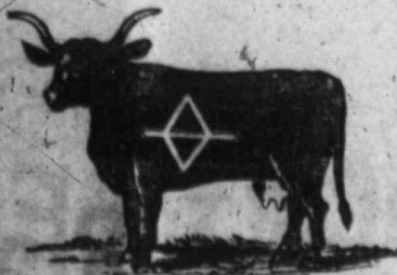


On left thigh.



On left thigh.

J. W. GARNER.



Post-office address, Curter, Okla.



on left side.

Location of cattle range, on Kiowa creek, Beaver county, Oklahoma.
 Horse brand same as cattle brand above.
 Horse range on Sand creek, Beaver county, Oklahoma.

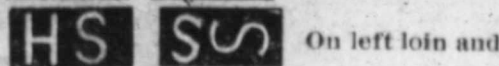
C. T. HERRING.



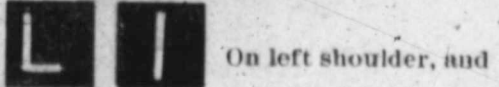
Post-office address Vernon, Texas, and Englewood, Kansas.
 Principal range in Kiowa and Comanche Reservations; also in Woodward county, on head of Buffalo creek. Other brands are as follows:



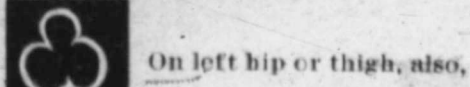
Any place on left side.



On left loin and



On left shoulder, and



On left hip or thigh, also,



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

W. E. ARNOLD.



P. O. Address, Woodward, Oklahoma.

Mark, underslope the right and crop the left ear.

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

Horse brands same as E brands above.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

CHAMPION.



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

Will sell cheap or will trade for cattle.

For further particulars call at this office or address

JAMES EVANS, Haviland, Kas.

BEN GHOLSTON.



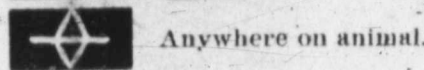
P. O. address, Woodward, Oklahoma.
 Range on North Canadian river, near Woodward.

Other bands:

scattered on animal.



On either side.

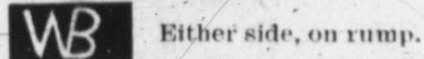


Anywhere on animal.

HORSE BRANDS:



Range same as above



Either side, on rump.

T. B. H. GREEN.



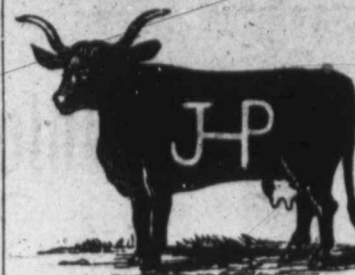
P. O. address, Woodward, Oklahoma.
 Range on North Canadian river, 30 miles southeast of Woodward.

HORSE BRAND:

Range same as above



MOORE & CHAPMAN.



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

On left side. Other brands are:



On left side.

HORSE BRANDS:



On left shoulder.

On jaw.

SHEEP OR GOATS WANTED.

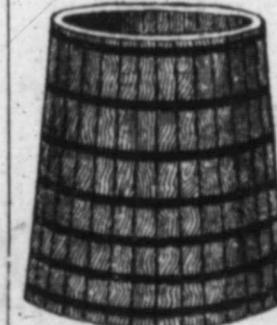
Have a lot of good young Missouri mules to trade for sheep or goats. Correspondence solicited; property will be shown to callers. Address for particulars.

ROBT. BENN, Woodward, Oklahoma.

[In writing to the above mention this paper]

WHY NOT PURCHASE YOUR Louisiana CYPRESS WATER TANKS

Sash, Doors and Blinds
 Callahan & Lewis Manufacturing Co., Limited,



PATTERSON, LA. Who are headquarters for everything in this line. We can make you a delivered price to any point North or South on water tanks, and invite correspondence. We operate our own sawmills. Do not fail to write for our prices. We make 200 sizes of Cypress water tanks.

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STOCK YARDS

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Most Complete and Commodious in the West

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

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1894.....	1,772,545	2,547,077	589,555	44,237	107,494
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	959,646	2,050,784	387,570		
Sold to Feeders.....	308,181	11,496	69,811		
Sold to Shippers.....	409,965	468,616	45,730		
Total Sold in Kansas City 1894.....	1,677,792	2,530,896	503,116	28,903	

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

No Yardage Charged Unless the Stock is Sold or Weighed.

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