

# The LIVESTOCK



# INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Vol. I. Woodward, Oklahoma, September, 1895. No. 6.

### Think Not of Me.

Written for the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.  
 Today I am thine idol, love, while all the world is fair,  
 While roses blossom on my cheeks, and scent my flowing hair;  
 Today you lay your gentle hand upon my sinless brow,  
 And pledge me heart and hand for aye—but will you keep the vow?  
 When over my forgotten face, the wayward grasses spring,  
 Will you recall these moments, love, and there your offering bring?  
 When in the joyous throngs you move, will thoughts of me arise,  
 To mar your merry dream of life, or dim your laughing eyes?  
 I pray thee, do not rob thy heart of one delighting hour,  
 To wander to my resting place, in that secluded bower!  
 For it will please me best, dear heart, that you should laugh away  
 The gloomy clouds that chance to rise in all thy sun-kissed day!  
 For me, the lowly flower shall spring, the whispering breezes blow,  
 The dew will deck my quiet home, the seasons come and go;  
 And softly through the livelong day the bird his tale shall tell,  
 Of all his joys, griefs and woes, down in the leafy dell!  
 Live on, dear heart, and drink thy fill of all earth's nectar sweet,  
 But think no saddened thought of her, whose life has ceased to beat;  
 And when the dusk, at last, draws nigh, fear not the gloomy way,  
 For she shall greet your wondering eyes, when you forget today!

BERT HUFFMAN.

### An Alfalfa Feeding Scheme.

Butcher's Advocate.  
 The first move on a large scale toward an entire revolution in the cattle raising industry of the west is being made in Logan county, Colorado, by the big cattle company in which Charles D. McPhee and John R. Mullen, of Denver, are principals. Its success means that the range will be a thing of the past; cattle will be fattened upon alfalfa, fed through the winter and made ready for market at all seasons. Irrigation is what has solved the problem and will make the range only a matter of history.

The experiment is to be tried on a magnificent scale. Eleven thousand acres of land will be placed under irrigation this week near Iliff and Crook, and in Logan county. After the land is thoroughly flooded, the sod will be broken and in April or May next it is

expected to have the whole vast tract seeded to alfalfa. The entire product will be utilized in cattle feeding. For this purpose immense feeding stations will be built at convenient points and a general feeding and storing station at Cook. The cowboy will give way to the farm hand. The branding iron will be no longer of use. Roundups will have no further interest for Messrs. McPhee and Mullen.

An immense force of men has been engaged the past month in constructing the irrigating canals. The head of the main ditch is on Platte, three and a half miles above Crook. It is eight miles long and twenty five feet in width at the bottom, being capable of supplying an immense amount of water. The main artery is six miles long and ten feet wide. The building of these canals was doubtless the most rapid ditch construction in the history of western irrigation. The haste was necessary in order to take advantage of the June rise in the Platte. The McPhee ditch will draw off some of this before the river begins to fall, and the first step towards turning a great grazing ground into the greatest alfalfa farm in the world will be under way.

The forage farm will not be in full operation until next season, of course, and every step taken will be watched with keen interest by cattle growers of the west. To seed, irrigate, harvest, store and feed the crop from 11,000 acres of land means an immense expenditure and the employment of a very large force. The success of the experiment is not doubted by cattlemen who have given this subject attention. The soil under the new ditches is a dark, sandy loam, which produces abundantly when supplied with moisture.

The supply of water is not to be questioned, so that abundant harvests are assured. Winter feeding will enable Colorado cattle to be marketed at seasons when heretofore they have been wholly cut off the market, and to supply a superior quality of beef. Advantages can be taken of the market, and the best returns realized to make up for the outlay required.

The venture not only promises to revolutionize the system of cattle raising, but it marks a long step forward

in the history of irrigation. Its success demonstrated, means that wherever water is to be had, and this is almost everywhere in Colorado, ground now regarded as only fit for grazing will come under the plow and harrow and be converted into vast farms. The 11,000 acres of alfalfa under the big forage ditch near Crook means many other acres in gardens and fruits with it. A new community must be fed. It seems the first entering wedge to the reclamation of the plains within a very brief period.

### Inspection Fee Abolished.

Governor Morrill, of Kansas, called a meeting of the state sanitary live stock board on September 13th and furnished the following recommendations in writing, and they were immediately adopted by the board: "I recommend that all charges for issuing permits for the shipment of cattle be at once suspended. While permits issued by any member of the live stock commission should be recognized, it is recommended to all shippers to correspond with and apply to the secretary of the board for such permits, who will promptly attend to all correspondence.

"The members of the board issuing permits are requested to report to the governor on the last day of each month, a list of all permits issued, from what point shipped and to what place destined.

"The board is also requested to make a report on the last day of each month of all expenses incurred for the month, for what purpose and to whom paid."

### Red, White and Roans.

There seems to be something of a revival of the interest in short horn cattle that is not a bad indication of a return to favor of a most meritorious breed of cattle which has been neglected for a number of years. The red, white and roans, as the short horns used to be called by their admirers, got into the hands of a class of fanciers a few years ago, who came very near ruining the whole breed by going wild over a fashion which sacrificed everything for color and shape, without considering the value of the

breed in the dairy. If a cow was pure red and of the proper shape, it did not matter whether she gave any milk or not, and this sort of breeding brought about the penalty that always follows folly of this kind. The short horns are a grand old breed, and we should be glad to see them come back to something of the old standing. We were once standing at the cattle ring of a state fair watching an exhibit of this breed and talking to a Kentucky breeder, when a gentleman standing by remarked that he never liked short horns, and turning to the Kentuckian asked, "what are they good for anyhow?" "I reckon that they are not good for anything much except for beef, butter and milk, and to snow at the fairs," was the answer. This was true of the short horn of thirty years ago, and when they can be reduced to a similar condition again they will be in the front rank.—American Farmer.

The demand for higher quality of meat is increasing the demand for early matured, smaller sized cattle of good quality. Speaking of this the Scottish Farmer says: "Small cattle are selling much dearer than the larger and heavier sorts, and the consumer's taste is all in favor of the prime bullock at 22 months old. The prices made over the weighbridge at Cupar recently were conclusive evidence of this. Two nice bullocks, weighing together 18½ cwt. were sold for £15, 12s, 6d each; and the other two, whose joint weight was 21½ cwt. sold for £18 5s a piece. Too many unfinished cattle are being rushed into the market at present, and this does not tend to keep up prices. Scarcity of feed has no doubt a good deal to do with this, but the present cheap prices of feeding stuffs warrant more liberal diet. It is said by experienced feeders that it is not a wise policy to give cattle too much linseed cake. It has a tendency to make the flesh too high in color, and it pays to vary the cake feeding with a portion of oats. In spite of the plethora of cattle from abroad, a good market can always be found for well-fed home cattle.

An exchange gives the following sage advice: "Buy cattle when they are low, sell when they are high."

## Texas Fever.

The subject of Texas fever is one which interests every stock man, on both sides the line. The following clipping handed the INSPECTOR for publication by C. H. Webster, is full of meat and should be read by every one. It relates directly to the question:

The cattle disease known as Texas fever has occupied a good deal of the attention of our Bureau of Animal Industry, and reports upon the subject have been made from time to time. Extensive experiments have been conducted, and the results carefully recorded.

The first indication of the existence of the disease, so far as external symptoms go, is the extraordinary high temperature, which sometimes reaches 107 degrees Fahrenheit, and in fatal cases remains high from four to fifteen days. The temperature usually fluctuates but slightly, subsiding only with death or recovery. One of the most characteristic symptoms is the destruction of the red corpuscles of the blood. In severe cases the number of these has fallen shortly before death to a million in a cubic millimeter of the blood, when the normal number is five and a half millions. This gives the blood a thin, watery appearance, and after death it coagulates rapidly.

As to the internal organs, the spleen is enlarged to several times its usual size, so that the disease has received the name of splenic fever. The liver is also seriously affected, and the bile is so thick that it scarcely flows. The kidneys are in some cases suffused and the tissue around them distended with reddish serum. The red corpuscles of the blood contain peculiar bodies, sometimes one, generally two, but sometimes three or four. They range from 1-12,000 to 150,000 of an inch in diameter. These bodies are not bacteria.

From these and other data the Bureau concluded that Texas fever is essentially a blood disease, and that all the symptoms and lesions are the result of the destruction of the red corpuscles. It may occur in two forms, the acute fatal, or the mild form; the former occurring in the summer, the latter later in the season. A microscopist may determine the existence of the disease by examining the blood and counting the red corpuscles. This is the more necessary as animals are known to suffer from the disease without manifesting any definite external symptoms.

One of the most curious of the results of the investigation made by Dr. Theobald Smith, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, related to the connection between the fever and ticks. The so-called cattle-ticks infests Southern cattle during the summer months. When fully matured they drop off, lay their eggs and perish. The young ticks are hatched in from fifteen to thirty days, and at once get on the cattle. This continues until cold weather. The disease does not make its appearance until the young ticks have got upon the cattle. This led to the suggestion that there may be some connection between the ticks and the fever. The Bureau thought it best to institute an inquiry into the matter. A series of experiments were made. Southern cattle were put into the same field with native cattle, and the ticks carefully picked off the former as soon as they appeared. In another field the ticks were left on the cattle. In the latter field the natives died of the fever; in the former they showed no signs of the disease. These experiments were repeated with many variations, which we can not here undertake to detail. They all, however, tended to the same conclusions. These conclusions are thus formulated by Dr. Smith:

(1) Texas fever is a disease not caused by bacteria. Its nature can not be understood by supposing a simple transfer of bacteria from Southern cattle to pastures and from pastures to Northern cattle.

(2) The cause is very probably a protozoan, with a more complex history, living for a time within the red corpuscles of infected animals.

(3) Southern cattle without ticks can not infest a pasture.

(4) Ticks alone scattered on a pasture will produce the disease.

It was found that when Southern and Northern cattle were placed on the same pasture, it required from forty to sixty days for the disease to make its appearance. But after the disease had once appeared, a fresh animal put in may die within thirteen days. Dr. Smith explains this by saying that it required from forty to sixty days for the matured ticks to drop off and the young ticks to appear. After the young ticks are present the time required for infection and for the disease to run its course is correspondingly reduced.

The most conclusive experiment, however, was the bringing of tick eggs from South Carolina and hatching them in the laboratory. These were placed on four healthy animals that had not been exposed to the infection. Of these, two died of Texas fever, and the other two became very ill. Of the latter, one never recovered, but had to be killed later on. As the result of his experiments Dr. Smith laid down the principle: "No ticks, no Texas fever."

It might be supposed that the abstraction of blood by the ticks caused the disease. To this Dr. Smith refuses his assent for the reason that the ticks were very small when the disease appeared and had not yet begun to draw blood on a large scale. How they communicated the disease was not determined by the investigation, but repeated experiments showed that their appearance on the cattle was followed by that of the disease.

## Future Demand for Horses.

The following sensible talk taken from Stock Grower ought to encourage those who have engaged in the horse business to improve their stock. There is no earthly reason why we can't raise as fine horses here as can be raised anywhere. And there will always be a strong demand for good horses.

Here is the article: "We predict that this fall will see a good demand for heavy draft horses for use in eastern cities. Horses that weigh from 1,700 to 1,800 pounds bring fancy prices. Eastern dealers acknowledge the scarcity of this class of horses and say that in a few years the prices will be as high as they ever have been. Chicago and New York are the best markets for draft horses. Interest in the breeding of horses by eastern farmers has largely died out and it is only a question of a few years that the demand will equal the supply. The prices of horses is governed largely by the surplus of poor stock that there is in the country. When it is said generally that horses are selling very low, no discrimination is made as to the quality. Buyers attracted to this country by the reported low prices of horses expect to buy a 1,500-pound draft horse for fifty dollars.

Quite a demand for good horses for export is becoming apparent. The war department of the English government has recently placed an order for 600 horses on Canada. Buyers from Belgium, France, Germany and England are reported in attendance on sales in Chicago and New York, and are out-bidding home buyers for the best class of horses. This is an indication that the supply is falling off.

Dealers who contemplate taking horses east to put on the market should endeavor to have them in as good condition as possible. They should be handled and the better they are broke to use the better they will sell. Eastern farmers are not accustomed to handle unbroke horses and generally

prefer to buy gentle, well-broke animals, notwithstanding that there may be a considerable difference in the price."

## Meat Inspection in Denmark.

Cattle, sheep and swine in Denmark have to undergo a rigid veterinary examination, both before and after they are slaughtered, says the Drovers' Telegram. Before meat can be removed from the slaughter house it must be officially stamped as "first or second class food." Some unscrupulous butchers tried to efface this stamp by cutting it out or chemically removing it, and replacing "first" for "second class," but they were summarily dealt with, and a fine of £110 imposed, which has effectually put a stop to their tricks, says the Fortnightly Review.

It is not only in Denmark that they mark meat, (although it is done here for quality) but in Italy, the United States, the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany. A select committee in the house of lords is beginning to see the advisability of the plan, (which at present is only used to distinguish the meat killed for the use of the Jews) to enable the buyer to ascertain whether it is English, colonial or foreign meat his unscrupulous butcher passes off as "the best English" at the best English prices. Perhaps, in time, our government will superintend the slaughter house and mark the meat as "first or second class," as the Danes do. This little country is now beginning to send us large supplies of butchers' meat, and a bill was brought forward in November, 1893, by the minister of the interior, in the "Folk-thing," authorizing him to direct official veterinary inspection to be made of all the consignments before they are packed for England, in order to secure none but the best quality. The Danes are very careful of their food supplies, and proportionally successful in their gains.

## Big Jaw Cattle.

The discovery made by the Minneapolis Journal, that some of the local butchers of Minneapolis have been buying up lumpy jaw and crippled cattle from shipments that are en route to Chicago and killing them for beef, is timely, and will likely have a tendency to put a stop to the practice.

It is presumed that most of these cattle are from the western ranges in transit to Chicago. In these shipments there are found a few cattle affected with the disease commonly known as lumpy jaw. That is, there is a swelling of greater or less size on the jaw of the animal. While the trouble is local and does not seriously affect the carcass of the animal, the government has wisely condemned the use of these animals for meat, and they are sent to the rendering tanks.

At Chicago, where there is rigid government inspection, it is not likely that many of these diseased cattle are passed over. We agree with the Journal that there should be government inspection of all cattle butchered, not only at Minneapolis, but at every other large city in the country, and not only for disease, but for any defect that is likely to make the meat unfit for human consumption.

It is all important to the western cattleman that the reputation of his

beef should be of the highest order. Of course it is necessary for him to ship his lumpy jaw steers to market, as then they are not a total loss. But, taking into consideration the number of range steers that go to market every year, there are a very few cattle that are affected with this disease. And the fact that there are a few of such cattle sent to market and sold for just what they are known to be, ought not in any manner cast any disrespect on western beef in general.

It is important to our cattlemen that exporting American beef to European countries should be hampered as little as possible by unfavorable restrictions, and, in order that this may be so, it is necessary that all fear of disease existing among our cattle should be eradicated from the minds of foreign consumers. In order that this may be accomplished every state should pass a law for the inspection of cattle on the hoof, and severe penalties should be prescribed for offering for sale the meat of animals known to be diseased. The system of inspection established by the general government should be extended to every place where under the law it can be maintained. This inspection protects the stockmen as well as the consumer, and establishes confidence in the generally healthy condition of our beef.—Stock Journal.

## Alfalfa on Sod.

A writer in the Kansas Farmer has the following to say in regard to sowing alfalfa on sod: "I sowed eight acres the present year on sod prepared in the following manner: Sod was first broken the ordinary way, about three inches deep, then disked until thoroughly pulverized; it was then plowed six to eight inches deep with a stirring plow and harrowed until in good condition to receive the seed, which was sown broadcast, harrowed twice and finished by planking. The seed was sown on the 15th of June. August 7 it was mowed and left on ground, the plants being from four to twelve inches high. It is now making a nice growth, and I expect to get a light crop of hay from it yet this fall. My land is dark loam, some sand, and six to eight feet to water. No weeds have grown, giving the young plants the benefit of all the moisture and other properties contained in the soil, which is a big advantage over old ground. I am so well pleased with the results of my experiment that I shall never cultivate the land intended for alfalfa (which is all new) to any other crop prior to seeding it."

## Cure for Horn Flies.

Melt a pint of lard and then mix with it one tablespoonful of pine tar and as much crude carbolic acid and a teaspoonful of coal tar. Take a rag or brush and apply the mixture lightly once a day. If you cannot get the crude carbolic acid use half the amount of the refined.

Your cows will not fail in their milk if you will use this remedy and besides that they will get in better shape for the winter. Try it.—Ex.

"Many er man," said Uncle Eben, "imagines dat he's a philosopher when he's jes plain lazy."

Only \$1.00 a year for the INSPECTOR. Give it a trial.

**Oklahoma Territory.**

**POPULATION.**

(1) Oklahoma Territory, 213,630.  
 (2) Guthrie, 9,100; Oklahoma City, 7,700; Perry, 3,700; Enid, 3,500; El Reno, 3,000.  
 The twelve counties having the largest population are: Oklahoma, 20,500; Logan, 19,600; Woods, 16,000 (estimated); Kingfisher, 15,200; Garfield, 14,900; Lincoln, 14,500; Kay, 14,300; Grant, 14,000; Payne, 13,500; Canadian, 23,200; Pottawatomie, 12,800; Cleveland, 12,700.

The ten counties having the smallest are: Noble, 7,500; Blaine, 5,900; Pawnee, 5,600; "G," 2,500; Beaver, 2,300; Woodward, 2,200; Washita, 1,800; "D," 1,600; Rodger Mills, 1,000; Day, 200.

**GEOGRAPHY.**

(1) Oklahoma Territory is bounded on the north by Kansas and Colorado on parallel of 37° north latitude; on the east by the Indian Territory; on the south by the Indian Territory and Texas, and on the west by Texas and New Mexico. Highest elevation, 3,000 feet, in Beaver county, and the lowest elevation 698 feet, in South McAlistier.

(2) There are no navigable streams in the Territory.

(3) The soil of Oklahoma might be divided into four classes: (a) Alluvial bottom lands, full of plant elements, needing only water to make the best crops. (b) Second and third bottom lands, somewhat more clayey or stony, but rich in most plant foods, capable of making forty crops of wheat without exhaustion. (c) Clayey uplands and blackjack ridges, fine for fruit. (d) Alkali flats, rich in all plant foods, but with magnesia, or sulphate alumina in excess—very poor for crops unless the alkali is neutralized.

**CLIMATE.**

(1) The average annual temperature for the past four years has been 58.8 degrees; average spring temperature, 58.4 degrees; average summer temperature, 77.1 degrees; average fall temperature, 61 degrees; average winter temperature 38.8. Highest temperature on record, 104 degrees, on July 3, 1894. Lowest temperature on record, 11 degrees below zero Jan. 19, 1892. During the winter months the prevailing direction of the winds is from the north, and during the rest of the year from the south and southeast. Average hourly velocity, nine miles.

(2) Average rainfall for the past four years, 32.68 inches; average spring rainfall, 11.26 inches; average summer rainfall, 10.12 inches; average fall rainfall, 5.40 inches. The heaviest rainfall occurs in May, and about one-third of the annual rainfall during the three spring months. There is an average of 174 clear days, 112 partly cloudy, 79 cloudy, and 111 days on which rain occurs.

(3) Average date of last killing frost in the spring, April 9th. Average date of first killing frost in the fall October 20.

(4) Harvesting crops: Hay, from October 15 to October 20; wheat from May 26 to July 4; barley from June 2 to July 5; oats from June 1 to July 1; cotton, from August 25 to October 26; corn from October 25 to January 1.

**AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.**

(1) Corn, average production per acre, 13½ bushels; wheat, 10½ bushels; oats, 24½ bushels; cotton, 1½ bales.

(2) Counties having the largest production: Kingfisher, wheat and oats; Logan, corn; Pottawatomie, cotton; Garfield, sorghum and kaffir corn.

(3) Principal breeds: Horses, Percherons; cattle, Short-horn; swine Berkshire; sheep, pretty evenly divided between the Cotswolds, Shropshires and Southdowns.

(4) Wheat: Average price on the first day of August for the years: 1891, 85 cents per bushel; 1892, 60 cents; 1893, 50 cents; 1894, 33 cents.

Corn: Average price on the first day of August, 1891, 40 cents; 1892, 30 cents; 1893, 40 cents; 1894, 40 cents.

Oats: Average price on the first day of August, 1891, 30 cents; 1892, 25 cents; 1893, 26½ cents; 1894, 27 cents.

Potatoes, Average price on the first day of August 1891, \$1; 1892, 80 cents; 1893, 60 cents; 1894, 40 cents.

Hay: Average price, per ton, on the first day of August, 1891, \$6; 1892, \$5.50; 1893, \$5.00; 1894, \$6.50.

Beeves: Average price on the first day of August, cows, 1½ cents per pound; steers, 1½ cents.

Sheep: Average price on the first day of August, 1894, 4 cents per pound; 1892, 4½ cents; 1893, 3½ cents; 1894, 3½ cents.

Swine: Average price on the first day of August, 1891, 3½ cents per pound; 1892, 4½ cents; 1893, 5½ cents; 1894, 4½ cents.

Butter: Average price on the first day of August, 1891, 15 cents per pound; 1892, 15 cents; 1893, 12½ cents; 1894, 12½ cents.

(5) Dairy industries: Average annual product: Cheese, 7,400 pounds; butter, 701,500 pounds; average value of milk sold, \$8,500.—Coming Events.

**Road Work and Fire Guards.**

Here is a sensible article from the Hardesty Herald, by which our county officers might profit: "The roads in this county are generally good and need very little attention, with the exception of an occasional ford along the different streams, and in nine cases out of ten where settlers are warned out to work roads, they go out merely to kill enough time to avoid paying \$4 cash on poll tax, and but very little good is accomplished.

But we do need fire guards, then why not, instead of making a pretense at working roads, warn the settlers out to plow and burn out fire guards and give them a road receipt when they put in the time? Any settler will take an interest in plowing and burning fire guards, and do such work right and energetically, because they would be protecting their range, homes and interests.

It may not be strictly legal to give road receipts in return for plowing fire guards, but it is a plain, common sense view of what would be best for the county and accomplish the most good."

**Advertising Brands.**

The Southwestern Stockman has the following wise suggestion with reference to advertising brands: "A man or firm in the range business who makes public his brands and marks in the columns of a journal read and studied by the cattlemen, does so in the belief that they are an intelligent people, and that by such an appeal in a general way, gives due credit to such

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

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

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

**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.

intelligence, and as a result his interests are protected and looked after by them. On the other hand, a man who does not advertise his brands is narrow minded, thinks he knows it all, and in a plain, blunt way the absence of such advertisement is a warning to the cattlemen who are up with the times not to interfere with his business, and as a general thing, we believe he does not. The one gets what belongs to him and has the assistance of his wide-awake brethren. The other individual who cannot advertise because he has only a "few" cattle, loses what he has got, and gradually gets out of the business and gives room for a live man. Reader, to which class do you belong?

**Johnson Grass.**

Our stockmen can't depend with safety upon the native grasses alone for stock feed. We would suggest the planting of Johnson grass, Bermuda and melilotus alba. The following from a Panhandle correspondent to the Texas Stockman and Farmer is full of truth, and should be read and considered by the farmers and stockmen of this vicinity: "Johnson grass has taken a wonderful hold on the people of the Panhandle during the last few months. I hear of crops all over the country making from two to five tons per acre. It has been found rather hard to start so as to get a good stand, owing to the fact that it sprouts easily and a light shower will start it and then a dry spell kills the young plants. But after it is once started the food question of that farm is settled if it is given proper attention. During June and July, which is our rainy season, it should be deeply plowed and the roots cut up as much as possible, then harrowed level and rolled with a heavy roller, and that is all the cultivation it needs. It is strictly a lazy man's grass; it will make him rich with practically no work. Johnson grass, Bermuda and melilotus alba will be the salvation of the farmers and stockmen of Texas in less than ten years.

**A Warning.**

My love is a school marm of half ton dimensions;  
 Of culture and learning she makes great pretensions.  
 She sure is no fool, for she half teaches school,  
 And she half kills each urchin who fractures a rule.  
 My rival has numbered an even half hundred  
 Cold winters which frosted his half-witted head.  
 And though she disdains him, she halfway retains him.  
 Half fearing, half hoping he'll ask her to wed.  
 He owns half the cattle that shiver and rattle  
 Their bones o'er the range when the blizzard blows blue.  
 But tell him I'll double his care and his trouble,  
 If further he ventures my darling to woo.

**A CORRECTION.**

MR. EDITOR:  
 What a sweet little mess of my warning you made,  
 For in printing verbatim the mischief you played.  
 You verbattered my verbs out of all recognition.  
 And my adjectives changed to a frightful condition.  
 When you said that my darling would weigh half a ton,  
 When you said—but perhaps you just did it for fun—  
 That she half kills each pupil who fails to obey,  
 You verbattered my hopes of her favor away.  
 So I'm sadly lamenting the joys that were mine,  
 As I steadfastly gazed on her features divine.  
 No heart was more tender, no face was more sweet,  
 No form was more lovely, no daintier feet,  
 No eyes could be bluer, or brighter could be,  
 No friend could be truer or kinder than she.  
 Of wit and of wisdom she had a good share,  
 And a sweet, mellow voice which I often compare  
 To the strains of a flute in some soft, minor key.  
 But unheeding my passion she cares not for me,  
 Tho' I grieve when I think of what my life might have been  
 Had I just been the one her affection to win.  
 Yet there's one consolation refreshes me some:  
 It will take half his cattle to keep her in gum.  
 JOHN GREENLIND WRITTER.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

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

Some of the Texas papers predict that there will be 300,000 cattle fed in that state this year.

Luther Clark moved 1800 Is and 2 year old steers from the old Carter ranch to Quinlan's pasture the third week in August.

J. M. Shelton, of Mobeetie, Texas, recently purchased 1,900 head of cattle which he drove up from Giles, Texas, to the J. S. ranch.

On the 27th of August Jno. Dorsey bought 630 head of cattle, paying from \$17 to \$40 per head; and 2 car loads of calves at \$8 per head.

The Gomez Cattle Company, of Jeff Davis county, Texas, have sold their ranch and 15,000 head of cattle for \$200,000. George T. Reynolds, of Albany, Texas, being the purchaser.

A number of Panhandle ranchmen have been stocking up their ranches till that section begins to resemble the early day ranches, except that the breed of cattle is greatly improved.

William Davidson, of Pleasant Hill, Mo., was in Kansas City on the 14th of September with 18 nice smooth steers, averaging 1,488 pounds, which were sold by McCoy Bros. & Bass at the good round price of \$5.30.

Chas. Lowndes, of Amarillo, and his brother, Graham Lowndes, recently bought a carload of Shorthorn cattle in Missouri, which will be shipped to Amarillo and placed on the Lowndes ranch on the Palo Duro some time during next month.

During the second week in September the Rocking Chair outfit shipped 1,700 head of three and four year old steers from Miami, Texas. Three train loads were sent to Kansas to graze and feed and the others were sent direct to Kansas City.

In Illinois, Missouri and eastern Kansas, Texas or splenic fever has been making its appearance and already considerable loss has been suffered. The danger has been augmented by the rapid rise in value of stock, and stockmen cannot be too careful in importing cattle.

Twenty-five head of cattle were killed by lightning in Finney county, Kansas, last Sunday. About 800 head were being moved to another pasture and had to be driven through a narrow lane closed in by a wire fence. A thunderstorm overtook them while in this narrow passage and the fence was struck by lightning, killing everyone that was crowded against the fence.

Recently fifty head of Texas steers broke away from their herders in Williamsburg, N. Y. The cattle had been floated from Jersey City after a long journey by rail and were suffering from thirst and hunger. They scattered in every direction running over a number of Italian women and children before they could get into their houses.

The last week in August Col. Smith, a New Mexico cattleman, drove 1100 head of cattle up to Amarillo where he held them for sale.

There is always a demand for well-bred, well-broken horses, and if the men of this western country would take more care to breed their stock properly, it would not be long till they would be well paid for their trouble.

It is said that down in southern Texas cattle thieves are running cattle into the swamps and killing them for their hides. The hide market is certainly on a boom, for ten months ago a hide was hardly worth carrying to market.

The calf market is enjoying quite a boom, says the Drover's Journal. Supplies from all districts, especially in the dairy country, have been unusually light for a month and values have advanced in proportion to the decrease. Local dealers predict that \$7 a hundred will soon be a common price for desirable calves, for there is little chance that receipts will become heavy. The scarcity of cattle will no doubt have a tendency to cause farmers to retain all the young stock they have, and with an abundance of feed on hand they will be able to do so to a great advantage. Of course when prices advance to a point where it is more profitable to sell the calves than to raise them, the market supplies will be larger, but they are evidently too scarce to cause any apprehension of liberal receipts.

An experiment was tried in the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station with a drove of six Shorthorn steer yearlings and the same number of scrubs. They were put on the same pasture in May, '93, where they remained till Nov. 1st, when they were placed in open lots with sheds for shelter and only a wire fence between them. They were fed exactly alike on corn and corn-stalks with a little sorghum hay and other roughness. They were fed sufficient to keep them in a fair growing condition. In May, 1894, they were again put on the same pasture, being fed a little at first so as not to make the change too abrupt. Here they remained until October 20th, when they were placed in a feed lot and preparations made for fattening them. The results show that during the 525 days, from May 25th, '93 to November 1st, '94, the Shorthorns had gained 412 pounds per head and the scrubs had gained 588 pounds per head, which shows a decided difference in the rustling qualities of the two classes. The scrubs, however, came from the country near the Experiment station and were born of cattle that had been used to rustling always, while the Shorthorns came from a richer part of the state and had been stabled during the winter season. The bad effect of this change on the Shorthorns is shown in the fact that while they only gained .75 of a pound daily during their stay at the Experiment station, yet from the day of their birth they had made an average daily gain of 1.63 pounds, and there can be no doubt that if they had been allowed to remain on the rich clover pastures and had been housed during the winter, the gain would have been much greater than it was.

Men need have no fear in investing in cattle. There will be no backward step in the live stock interests for several years to come.

We often hear it stated that this is a horseless age. It is, however, a mistake, for there has not been for years a greater demand for good horses than now.

During the month of August 1,945 cars of feeders were shipped to the country from the Kansas City stock yards. This was the largest shipment ever made from there in one month.

Uncle Jerry Rusk says the difference between a farmer and an agriculturist is that one makes money on the farm and spends it in town and the other makes money in town and spends it on the farm.

The old "Santa Margarita" ranch in San Luis Obispo county, California, will be cut up into small farms and sold to English emigrants at an early date. Slowly but surely the old-time ranches are disappearing. It causes a feeling of sadness to steal over old timers to see all these magnificent old ranches, that once pastured thousands of longhorns, disappearing before the onward march of civilization.

Farmers and stockmen, you should remember that this is only one year and that next year is coming with all the possibilities and probabilities of a drouth and an entire failure of crops. Just because you have harvested a good crop this year and have saved enough for next winter's use, is no reason why you should let the remainder of your products go to waste. It would not be bad policy for you to stow away two or three year's supply. Forage crops, like the one this year, are not raised every year in this western country and when a good crop is made it should be well cared for.

"It is almost as bad policy to raise crops you cannot use as it is to buy what you cannot use," says Texas Farm and Ranch. The farmer who hauls his corn ten or fifteen miles to market and takes 25 or 30 cents per bushel for it is in a poor way to make money. The question arises, what shall I do with it? A man should consider this question when he plants his crops. If the facilities for consuming the products are not at hand, they should be provided. Cattle, hogs, sheep and other live stock always have the ability to market feed profitably, or, to say the least, to a much better advantage than could be done without them.

In feeding cattle for the market it is very essential to keep them with good appetite. An animal must eat regularly and well if it gains rapidly. Liberal feeding is the most profitable, for only that which is consumed over and above the amount necessary to sustain life, makes the profit. A variety of food should be used in order to keep the stock in good appetite. Never feed more than is eaten up clean. For if more is fed, it is wasted and that much profit is gone. Remember, then, these three things and you will find that you will be successful in cattle feeding, feed a good variety, feed only that which is taken up clean and feed regularly.

Subscribe for THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, only \$1 per year.

With his cattle fat, his ranges covered with a magnificent pasturage, and his feed lots well filled with a big supply of forage crops, the cattleman will enter the winter with an easy mind, knowing that when the spring opens he can get a good round price for all the cattle he possesses.

Pat Dooling, a heavy cattle owner of Quanah, Texas, in an interview with the Ft. Worth Gazette, recently said that there would be more cattle fed in Hardeman county than ever before, probably as many as 15,000. He says that cattle in that section are fat and in splendid condition in every way. Enormous crops of millet and sorghum have been raised in that country and feed stuff is plentiful. Although it is not a corn country, the planters have this year reaped an abundant harvest.

Secretary Herbert will probably appeal to congress for an increase of enlisted men in the navy. There is not a sufficient number to utilize the vessels which will soon be completed. Recruits have not been coming forward as was expected when congress provided for 1,000 additional men, and upon several occasions recently vessels have not been commissioned on account of a lack of men.

Secretary Morton's intentions may have been very good when, early in the season, he ordered cattle shipped up from below the line for the purpose of lowering the price of beef, but it didn't work. The price of Mexican cattle was raised nearly 100 per cent, but the price of beef remains absolutely unchanged. Mr. Morton was also going to show up the beef combine, but it seems that this failed too. One good thing, however, has appeared. Mr. Morton has found out that there are a few things yet for him to learn. He learned a few things about the beef business that he never knew before.

Everybody should read the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

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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.

AUG. 8 TO SEPT. 4 INCLUSIVE.	Re-ceipts.	Dressed Beef & Shipping Steers. Native Fed.	Texas and Indian Steers.	Texas and Indian Cows.	Native Cows and Heifers.	Stockers and Feeders.	Bulls
Thursday, Aug. 8	5,997	\$4 10-5 50	\$2 80-3 25	\$2 00-2 65	\$2 00-2 95	\$3 20-4 13	\$1 75-2 85
Friday, " 9	5,960	4 15-5 45	2 75-3 45	2 25-2 50	2 10-2 90	2 50-4 30	2 00-2 75
Saturday, " 10	941	4 60	2 50	2 50-2 60	1 75-2 65	3 05-4 25	2 00-2 50
Monday, " 12	7,536	3 75-5 10	2 50-3 50	2 35-2 45	2 00-3 15	3 15-4 10	1 50-2 85
Tuesday, " 13	9,328	3 60-5 75	2 75-4 00	2 05-2 50	1 30-2 90	3 15-4 15	1 75-2 85
Wednesday, " 14	8,614	3 00-5 50	2 85-4 25	1 75-2 75	1 75-3 25	2 40-4 05	1 90-2 60
Thursday, " 15	8,747	4 15-5 55	2 45-3 65	2 25-2 57	2 15-3 25	2 75-4 00	1 50-2 75
Friday, " 16	5,08	4 20-5 40	2 85-3 50	2 35-2 60	1 90-3 00	2 80-4 05	1 75-2 75
Saturday, " 17	234	5 10	2 75-3 05	2 35-2 40	1 80-2 70	2 95-3 90	1 85-2 85
Monday, " 19	8,943	4 15-5 75	2 50-4 50	2 15-2 75	2 15-3 00	2 60-4 20	2 00-3 25
Tuesday, " 20	8,817	3 80-5 75	3 10-3 50	2 00-2 85	2 10-2 90	2 50-4 10	1 65-2 75
Wednesday, " 21	10,082	5 15-5 40	2 55-2 80	2 37 1/2-2 70	2 00-3 15	3 10-4 25	1 75-2 65
Thursday, " 22	6,596	4 00-5 25	2 5-3 50	2 35-2 65	1 85-2 85	2 35-4 10	2 00-2 75
Friday, " 23	5,965	4 50-5 30	2 45-2 90	2 25-2 45	2 25-2 75	2 55-4 45	1 50-2 75
Saturday, " 24	1,961	4 50	2 75-2 80	2 35-2 60	1 85-2 60	3 00-4 03	2 00-3 00
Monday, " 26	6,904	4 15-5 75	2 80-3 10	2 27 1/2-2 57	2 15-3 00	2 50-4 00	1 75-3 35
Tuesday, " 27	7,066	3 70-5 60	2 80-3 15	2 45-2 60	2 25-2 90	3 15-4 25	1 75-2 85
Wednesday, " 28	8,278	3 75-5 40	2 60-3 12 1/2	1 75-2 75	2 00-3 25	2 40-4 25	2 00-2 65
Thursday, " 29	8,871	4 50-5 25	3 00-3 35	2 25-2 45	2 25-3 15	3 10-4 25	2 00-2 85
Friday, " 30	6,928	3 10-5 25	2 65-3 15	2 25-3 20	2 05-3 05	2 75-4 25	1 25-2 70
Saturday, " 31	1,052	3 50-5 50	3 00-3 40	2 40-2 55	1 80-3 10	3 30-4 10	1 75-2 75
Monday, Sept. 2	8,909	3 20-5 00	2 60-3 30	2 15-2 75	1 50-2 75	3 10-3 70	1 85-2 85
Tuesday, " 3	8,146	3 70-5 40	2 85-3 90	2 30-2 55	1 40-2 70	3 10-4 65	1 75-3 00
Wednesday, " 4	9,121	3 95-5 25	2 25-3 00	2 00-2 50	1 60-3 50	2 50-4 25	1 90-3 00

HOGS.

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

Aug. 8 to Sept. 4 Inclusive.	Re-ceipts.	Top Price.	Bulk of Sales
Thursday, Aug. 8	4,003	\$4 80	\$4 45-4 80
Friday, " 9	6,134	4 85	4 50-4 80
Saturday, " 10	2,079	4 85	4 55-4 80
Monday, " 12	2,100	4 90	4 65-4 85
Tuesday, " 13	7,814	4 90	4 50-4 85
Wednesday, " 14	6,812	4 80	4 50-4 70
Thursday, " 15	5,166	4 75	4 30-4 70
Friday, " 16	6,275	4 67 1/2	4 40-4 60
Saturday, " 17	2,997	4 0	4 5-4 65
Monday, " 19	2,438	4 72 1/2	4 60-4 70
Tuesday, " 20	7,658	4 77 1/2	4 55-4 70
Wednesday, " 21	8,037	4 75	4 50-4 55
Thursday, " 22	7,490	4 57 1/2	4 35-4 50
Friday, " 23	6,824	4 60	4 35-4 50
Saturday, " 24	1,976	4 65	4 40-4 50
Monday, " 26	2,222	4 55	4 30-4 45
Tuesday, " 27	6,385	4 47 1/2	4 20-4 40
Wednesday, " 28	5,722	4 45	4 20-4 35
Thursday, " 29	3,479	4 45	4 3-4 35
Friday, " 30	4,695	4 32 1/2	4 15-4 30
Saturday, " 31	1,704	4 35	4 15-4 25
Monday, Sept. 2	1,186	4 35	4 22 1/2-4 30
Tuesday, " 3	5,528	4 40	4 0-4 35
Wednesday, " 4	3,907	4 35	4 10-4 25

It is said that a great many of our farmers are contracting their corn at 15 cents per bushel. This seems to us rather a previous move. It would be policy, we think, not to be in too big a hurry. The price will certainly not fall below that and in all probability be very much higher.

Southern Illinois farmers have found a substitute for corn which chinch bugs will not destroy. It is the cow pea. It is said that many farmers have raised large crops of this cow pea and that an acre will produce from 25 to 30 bushels. The cow pea is a splendid feed for hogs, horses or cattle and is fed in the same way as corn, while the stalk is cut and put up as hay. It is thought that before another year this plant will largely take the place of corn and wheat for, bugs that have been destroying other plants not disturb the cow pea.

The quality of the cattle being put out by Texas is rapidly changing. The Stock Journal says: "The farmer-cattle feeder is very much in evidence in Texas this year. They are invading the range districts, buying back in many instances part of the stocks which were up in their own sections. Small bunches of feeders are finding ready sale and cattle will be put in the feed lots earlier than usual. Texas cattle will enter largely into export trade next season, and range shipments will grow beautifully less after the summer's run."

Better Prices Later.

The prophecies made last spring in regard to the high prices of beef this fall are, as a general thing, proving false. A few of those who shipped early realized a handsome profit, but at present the markets are fully as low as they were last year. This is, of course, a great disappointment to our ranchmen. It was supposed that the demand for beef this year would be strong enough to justify a continual stream of big shipments, but it has not been so. Nearly everyone last spring thought that range beef this fall would sell much higher than last year. Up to the time that range cattle began going to market the supply was very much short of what it was a year before and prices were a great deal higher, but the unusually heavy run of western cattle soon brought the price down. The beef gathering season begins everywhere at the same time and there seems to be no possible way of controlling the range shipment.

It is true that a herd of cattle could be held under close guard for a few days, but not for any great length of time, for they lose flesh very rapidly when held in that way. Cattlemen often hold back their beef steers when there seems to be a very heavy shipment, but nine times out of ten when they do send the cattle to market they find it crowded worse than ever. There seems to be no hope of relief from this state of things. Some few ship as early in the season as possible and others as late as possible and that serves somewhat to distribute the shipments a little more evenly. There will be a great deal of money made out of western cattle, but not by the ones who are really entitled to it. There is no doubt but that the price of beef will rise even higher than it has yet been. Most of the laborers are working now and meat is an absolute necessity to the working man, and when he works he can and will get it. The export trade is fast growing and is very much better than it has ever been. This demand will strengthen the market and we feel justified in saying that those who can hold their cattle till late will realize much greater profits than by shipping away to the markets now while there is such a rush.

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## EXCHANGE CLIPPINGS.

E. L. Greenleaf has gone into the cattle business in earnest. He has over 500 head on his ranch east of town. He is feeding some now and later in the fall will feed more.—Kingman (Ks.) Leader-Courier.

One of O. B. Snyder's men set out a small prairie fire on the north flats one day last week and the grass being a little too green to burn good was all that saved a vast lot of range from destruction. Be very careful with campfires.—Hardesty Herald.

Colonel Albert Dean is just back from Ft. Sill, I. T., where he went to inspect some cattle for the government. He says it was very hot and dry around the fort, but in coming west the country looked fresh and pretty, after reaching the Chickasaw country.—K. C. Journal.

Here is a sound article from the Texas Stock and Farm Journal that feeder buyers would do well to remember; "In the hustle to buy cattle for feeding it will not do to forget that quality has more to do with the way a steer will feed out than anything else. Take, for instance, a four-year old, well-graded steer, weighing on the range a thousand pounds, and another of the same age and weight, of a scrub breed, and the former would be as cheap at 3 cents as the latter at 24. Economy in feeding is the next biggest item, as anything more than an animal will take up and properly assimilate is wasted. By starting in with small feeds and gradually increasing the quantity is the best results in feeding obtained."

Texas Stock and Farm Journal: J. W. Carter, live stock agent of the Rock Island, returned Friday from a trip over south Texas. Speaking of his observations, he said: "I found very little activity existing in the cattle business in south Texas, save in the sales of feeders and movement to the feeding pens. There is a considerable number of cattle changing hands for this purpose. Water and grass are still plentiful and live stock of all kinds and in every locality are in fine condition. I do not look for a general movement to market of south Texas cattle for several weeks yet. When begun, the movement will amount almost to a rush. Cattle are very scarce and the great bulk of those for sale will be hurried off in short order."

Here is something rather peculiar taken from the Meat Trades Journal: "From the six months' to the 3-year-old cow or steer, the meat is tender. Between the ages of three and seven years the meat is tough. After the seventh year the meat begins to grow tender again, and an animal of fourteen years furnishes the best eating of all. The Mexican butcher has methods peculiarly his own. He cuts all the bones and in very thin strips. When Europeans first went into the country in considerable numbers, they found great difficulty in getting either steaks or roasts. Now, however, the native butchers supply meat as desired for their European trade, and continue to sell strips to their Mexican customers.

T. P. Roberts and Prof. E. W. Morris of Red River Valley will feed 100 head of cattle this winter on 50 acres of corn that yields 40 bushels per acre. They will also fatten the usual number of hogs at the same time, one car load all ready for market.—Iowa Park Texan.

A Chicago packing firm is preparing to revolutionize the hog industry at the Stock Yards, with imported machinery. They are arranging for a machine with a killing capacity of 6,000 hogs in a half day, just twice as many as the house manages to kill in a whole day at the present time. Whether the new machine will retire the workman or a part of the gangs at present at work is not known, but the capacity will be quadrupled.—Trade Bulletin.

On June 15th, at the request of the live stock sanitary commission of Texas, Gov. Culberson issued a proclamation extending the quarantine line, so as to include the counties of Bailey, Crain, Lamb, Mitchell, Crosby, Lubbock, Hockley, Garza, Borden and Scurry. This worked a hardship on the cattlemen and caused great losses both in the quarantined section and in other parts of the country. C. L. Ware, live stock agent of the Ft. Worth and Denver city railway, spent several weeks trying to secure the abolishment of this unjust proclamation. At last he went to Kansas City and there a thorough investigation of the matter took place. In company with Inspector W. D. Jordan, Mr. Ware then returned to Amarillo and traveled over several hundred miles of the quarantined region, where everything proved satisfactory and the quarantine was raised. And now cattle can be driven across the counties affected without molestation except the usual inspection. Mr. Ware justly feels proud of his success.

The Beaver South and West in its issue of August 30th tells the following: "On Monday of last week a party by the name of Sam Smith was arrested in the west part of this county on the charge of burning and changing brands on horses. At the preliminary examination Smith pleaded guilty and gave testimony implicating Wm. Rowan, John Brite and Arch Brite; the Brites were arrested and held at O. X. ranch. In their possession were found two horses which Smith declared belonged to Bill Hill, of Kiowa fame, another of the gang. By accident a posse under lead of Sheriff J. S. McGill discovered Hill in a rocky ravine near Brite's place and a fight ensued—when called upon to surrender Hill opened fire with his Winchester, shooting McGill in one arm and another officer in the leg. Hill then ran out and caught one of the deputies' horses which had ran up close to him, and escaped. A running fight was kept up for several miles, but Hill was not overtaken, and at last accounts he was still at large with nearly every able-bodied man in that part of the county camping on his trail. Later advices are to the effect that five men have been arrested as accomplices of Smith—John, Arch and Howard Brite, W. A. Rowan and one Douglass.

A Breeder's Gazette correspondent speaking of silage for feeding beef

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cattle says: "Corn silage is an excellent food for fattening steers, especially till near the close of the fattening period. Its succulent character keeps the body sappy and the animal less feverish than follows with dry forage when much grain is fed. I believe this condition allows of the filling up of the tissues by fat more rapidly than with dry food alone. Silage is probably as good for fattening stock as are roots, so extensively used in England for this purpose. The amount of silage which can be used with steers depends upon its character. That made from field corn carrying a heavy crop of ears is of course rich in grain and comes more near the wants of the steer than where the crop has been grown for forage. No one would expect to fatten steers on green corn free from grain, and so he must not expect success with the same material after it has gone through the silo. Even where much grain is placed in the silo, stock must be fed additional; especially toward the close of the feeding period. One would not expect steers to eat up all the stalks carrying corn were he feeding shock corn. Near the close of the fattening period I should reduce the silage and feed shock corn and some hay, if possible, along with a good deal of grain, in order to firm up the flesh."

## Lighter than Expected.

The cattle shipped from the neighborhood of Woodward, Okla., have not been weighing out when they reached the market what their owners expected they would, and that has a tendency to check shipments.

This is the report that John S. Dorsey, who has returned from Woodward, brings with him. Mr. Dorsey says that the cattle which would have been shipped now if it had not been for the light weights, will be grazed a little longer, but later on big supplies may be expected.

There is an immense grazing country tributary to Woodward, extending

in some directions as much as 150 miles. The shipping season is not at its height yet, but when it is as many as seventy-five cars of cattle a day will be shipped from Woodward.

Most of the new stuff has been pretty well run out, Mr. Dorsey says, but there are a good many steers to come yet. Quite a number of feeder buyers have been and are in that country and they have come mostly from Kansas. Rains have been abundant and very frequent of late.—K. C. Times.

## Points for Horse Breeders.

Here are some practical points from a writer in the Minnesota Horsemens, which might be of interest to those engaged in horse breeding: "There is money, good, substantial money, nor that in small quantities, in breeding horses well and with a fixed end in view. Every farmer has, or may have, a good mare. It may not be one of great intrinsic value, but a mare of good points, well modeled as a dam, with room to carry and ability to nourish her foal. The mare is capable of doing good service in breeding, equally with that she renders in other labors for her owner. The breeder's aim should be in the production of the best foal possible because it costs no more to raise a good than a poor colt, and there is no economy in using a cheap or convenient stallion, when a first-class one, of fit blood lines and high quality, can be had for a little extra trouble and a little more money. Let your readers estimate the value of care in breeding by considering the prices which good stock bring, even when young, and the condition of the markets in cities and large towns, where good, well-looking horses, having good action, style and substance, always are in demand, and they will conclude that it pays well to breed well.

The LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR is the stockmen's paper. Try it a year at \$1.00.

PERSONAL PICKINGS.

Ed Claunch, of Ft. Supply, was in the city the 12th of September.

August 26th Nick Hudson bought 3 carloads of steers paying \$30 per head.

J. P. Ventonier was up from his ranch near Day county on the 26th of August.

Jeff Chenoweth came up from the ranch the 6th and spent several days with his family.

Henry Snyder, of D county, came into town on the 10th inst. and remained several days.

S. B. Jones, that popular Higgins cattleman came up the 11th and spent a short time with the boys.

L. F. Wilson came in August 22nd and spent several days looking after his cattle interests at this point.

Mr. Hazlewood, a cowboy from the Cheyenne country, came up the 11th of September, remaining several days in the city.

Nelse Curtis, a prominent cattleman of Curtis, was in the city the first week in September and spent several days here transacting business.

The first week in September C. D. Perry bought 600 head of the A-T brand of three year old steers from George Anderson and John George, paying \$37.50 per head for them.

The first week in September L. B. Collins bought 60 head of cattle from Perry Le Fors at Miami, Texas, paying \$17 per head. They were shipped to Campbell, Hunt & Adams at Kansas City, Mo.

Frank Morgan objects to being mentioned as a popular live stock agent. But he is just the same, for he can get more shipments in a week than others could get in a month. And there you are!

Nick Hudson, Jr., is probably the youngest cowboy in Oklahoma. He is scarcely eleven years old yet he can pull the strings and rattle "Ok's" as successfully as the best of punchers. He takes great delight in chasing long horns and is constantly in the saddle following his father's stock.

The third week in August Mr. Nichols, a Greenwood county, Kansas, man, bought 3 carloads of cattle, from L. Clark, at \$23 for 3 year olds, and \$19 for two year olds; and during the last week in August he purchased 163 head of cows and steers at from \$12 to \$20 per head.

A partial list of shipments made, from Woodward for the week ending August 27th: W. G. Bedford, 3 cars; J. W. Henton, 3 cars; J. House, 2 cars; L. F. Wilson, 13 cars; J. S. Dorsey, 5 cars; Dorsey and B., 18 cars; A. L. Henson, D. & Bramer, 4 cars; Geo. Redmond, 1 car; W. Billson, 2 cars.

Millard Word, one of the leading cattlemen of Day county, registered at the Cattle King on his return from Kansas City, August 28th. In speaking of the prospect for higher prices, Mr. Word thinks after the reaction of high priced feeder bidding now going on, the markets will be strengthened about November.

Jeff Chenoweth returned from Kansas City the 12th inst.

Ira Eddleman, a large cattle owner, was in from his ranch the 4th inst.

Tom and Watt Boone were in from the ranch transacting business the 7th.

Linton J. Usher, stockman and banker, came down from Kansas City the 11th inst.

Mr. Wood, a cattleman from the Washita, was in the city the 11th of September.

The last week in August Scoggan and Collister bought a nice bunch of bulls from the JA ranch.

Mr. Duncan, a D county stockman, was up from his ranch at Ioland the second week in September.

Several cattlemen from the Washita shipped cattle from here during the first and second weeks in September.

A. H. Tandy went up to Kansas City with cattle on the 9th and came back on the 12th, the day the train was held up.

J. W. Wright, a Chickasaw country cattleman, according to the El Reno Daily Eagle, will raise 35,000 bushels of corn this year.

Inspector Walter A. Lyons, passed through Woodward en route home to Canadian on the 12th inst.

A. H. Tandy, of Haskell, Texas, came in the last week in August and spent several days here looking after his livestock interests in this vicinity.

D. T. Davis, a prominent stock farmer of Arapahoe, came up the last week in August and spent several days in the city transacting business and visiting his family.

J. D. Ritchie was in town the 10th inst., with a carload of cattle which he consigned through Uncle Asa Henson to the Lone Star Commission company at Kansas City.

Charles Falar, of Sprague, Missouri, was in Kansas City on the 27th of August, with 18 magnificent steers, averaging 1,501 pounds. They were sold by Ben L. Welch & Co. at \$5.60.

The last week in August L. M. Todd of Wellsville, Kansas, was in Kansas City with 19 steers averaging 1,460 pounds of his own feeding. They were sold by Robt. C. White & Co. at \$5.40.

BORN—On Saturday, the 7th of September, to Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Fridge, a bouncing baby boy, which weighs twelve pounds. No wonder I. J. smiles so pleasantly and moves so glibly.

Uncle Asa Henson, solicitor for the Lone Star Commission Company, is a wide awake rustler. On the 9th inst. he bought 294 calves, paying \$7.75 per head, which he shipped to his company at Kansas City. This is the largest consignment of calves made from Woodward this season.

P. L. Herring was in from Greer county during the last week in August. Mr. Herring thinks there should be an inspection provided for shipments made by parties to other than general markets, said inspection to be merely for the purpose of preventing shipments of cattle other than those lawfully owned by the shipper.

Bert McClure went to Kansas City the second week in August.

John Quarrels was up from his ranch on the Washita the first week in September.

I. J. Fridge is kept pretty busy inspecting the cattle that are being shipped from this point.

H. C. Dillahanty and Ed McPherson shipped cattle to the Lone Star Commission Company September 3rd.

S. T. Tuttle, a cattleman of Minco, came up the second week in September and spent several days in the city.

I. Medlen came in on the heldup train on the 12th of September and after laying in supplies left for his ranch on the South Canadian the 13th.

Charles L. Stowe has been appointed to succeed his deceased brother, L. L. Stowe, as U. S. Marshal in C. B. Kilgore's judicial district.

Mrs. S. B. Jones, of Higgins, Texas, passed up the road the 3rd inst. en route to her home in Wichita, Kansas. Seab accompanied her as far as Woodward.

The question of deep water will be discussed at the International convention at Topeka Oct. 1st. Judge O'Bryan, selected by Gov. Renfrow to represent western Oklahoma, will be one of the ablest delegates in attendance.

Judge O'Bryan recently brought into town a fine bunch of Johnson grass which grew on his claim near the city. The grass was nearly five feet tall and he says it was only two months old. This grass when properly cured is one of the finest stock feeds in existence.

Here are some of the shipments made from Woodward during the week ending September 6: S. M. Stark, 2 cars; M. H. Kellum, 2 cars; B. Waters, 2 cars; Kellum & Company, 3 cars; M. Preston, 2 cars; T. L. Keen, 2 cars; C. Neal, 2 cars; Neal & Ruttman, 9 cars; A. L. Gregg, 2 cars; H. C. Dillahanty, 1 car; Ed McPherson, 2 cars.

Pat, the nine-year old son of H. C. Dillahanty, was in the city the first week in September. He came up with his father with cattle to ship. He has made a regular hand on "the work" this season and he tells us that he has been punching cattle a "long time." Pat is a typical cowboy and enjoys pushing on the reins and slinging the twine as much as the oldest and best punchers.

Mr. Garst had in a car load of cows yesterday which could have gone into the native division, but which were placed in the quarantine division and brought the top price there. There is a joke connected with this shipment of cattle which is worth relating. Having been placarded as "southern cattle" when delayed at Emporia by a wreck on the road, which would really could have been taken out of the cars and fed, as they came from the safe area, on account of the placard were kept closely guarded in the car and the hay was forced through the openings to them. They had to pay the penalty of being classed as coming from the infected area, and Mr. Garst took it philosophically.—K. C. Times, Sept. 11.

On the 2nd of September, A. L. Gregg shipped 2 cars of cattle to Offutt, Elmore & Cooper.

E. L. Sill and W. C. Irwin came over from their ranches near Ft. Supply the 2nd of September, and spent the day transacting business.

W. M. Ferguson, of Wellington, Kansas, sold 330 head of cattle to a Kansas City man the first week in September. He had bought the herd for feeders, but he was offered such a big price that he sold them and went west to buy another bunch of feeders.

Ed M. Hewins, among the oldest shippers in the southwest, is one of those who at certain times prefers to have his cattle classed as coming from the infected area, when they reach the Kansas City market and John Garrett, of Higgins, Texas, is another.—K. C. Times.

H. C. Greer, a prominent stockman of this vicinity, who has been in Colorado for the past two months, returned home about the first of the month. He says the grass and cattle in Colorado are in the finest condition he has seen them for a long time. They have had a great deal of rain—too much, in fact. Corn was held back and is not what it should be, but taking it all in all, this is a fair year for Colorado.

Shipments of stock from Woodward and Gage for the week ending September 11th: J. C. Quarrels, 7 cars; Quarrels & Woods, 4 cars; G. J. Quarrels, 2 cars; J. D. Ritchie, 1 car; Wm. Ferguson, 11 cars; L. F. Wilson, 8 cars; Wm. McGaughey, 1 car; Tummmon & Tuttle, 6 cars; A. H. Tandy, 20 cars; S. M. Stark, 1 car; A. L. Henson, 3 cars; J. W. Middleton, 23 cars; Strayhorne Bros., 600 head of sheep; W. J. Good, 9 cars; S. B. Jones, 1 car; C. Hamilton, 2 cars; T. B. Masterson, 2 cars; F. S. Lownder & Smith, 2 cars; R. B. Masterson, 12 cars; E. T. Davis, 4 cars; Masterson & Co., 3 cars; Davis & Deahe, 2 cars; W. B. Masterson, 3 cars; F. T. Fain, 6 cars; Good & Johnson, 2 cars.

From Medicine Lodge Cressett. Nine cars of New Mexico cattle arrived at this point on Friday last for Dobbs & Shaw. It is part of the big bunch purchased by them last spring. The shipment consisted of 516 head of mixed cattle and 50 calves. They will be held southwest of town.

C. S. Jobs and son Harry were over the first of the week to receive 200 head of steers Mr. Jobs purchased of Dobbs & Shaw. He says he will rough feed them through the winter and give them another season on grass.

M. P. Dewitt and O. Rule, of Sharon, arrived this week from Oklahoma with 225 head of cattle.

Chapin & Purdy expect to get started on their way to Arkansas with a bunch of horses in about 30 or 40 days.

Riley Lake sent a bunch of fifty or sixty head of horses through this place Tuesday on their way southeast, headed for the wilds of Arkansas. Mr. Lake takes them in that direction, with a view to selling or trading for cattle. He had some number one horses in the bunch.

Everybody should read the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

## THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

WILL E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA

Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association.

## OFFICERS

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

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

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

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

Subscription \$1 per Year in Advance.

SEPTEMBER, 1895.

## STOCK BRANDS.

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

Four train loads of cattle were shipped from Woodward and Gage on the 10th inst.

27 cars of cattle were shipped from Gage to the National Stock Yards, Chicago Sept. 9th.

Offutt, Elmore & Cooper received 31 cars of cattle from Woodward during the second week in September.

The managing editor of Texas Farm and Ranch is mayor of Dallas. You just can't keep a good man from climbing to where he can overlook the details of that Fitzsimmons fun.

The town has been full of cattlemen for the past few days and a great deal of trading has been going on. A number of feeder buyers have bought cattle, and in every instance good round prices have been paid.

Under a recent ruling of the Land Department in a Kickapoo contest case, a sooner, who has gained no advantage by his knowledge of the lands or whose knowledge had been acquired previous to the passage of the bill opening the new country, would not be disqualified for those reasons alone.

The fire which broke out in this section last year destroyed thousands of tons of hay and came very near burning up a number of farmhouses. Will the people take warning from this and put out fire guards? A few have done so already. Don't delay in this matter any longer. The dry weather has now begun and the ground will soon be too hard to plow, the grass will soon be dry, somebody will come along and carelessly set out fire and the whole country will be desolated.

## First Semi-Annual Session.

## OF THE OKLAHOMA LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

October 15th and 16th.

The dates of holding the semi-annual session of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association have been fixed upon Tuesday and Wednesday October 15 and 16, 1895.

Every stockman in Oklahoma, the Panhandle country of Texas and southern Kansas is cordially invited to become a member of this organization.

The necessities of thorough organization were never more apparent than at present.

Losses which might be avoided, profits which might be secured and much labor which might be saved demand the concerted action of every stockman.

Visitors from abroad will be welcomed.

Give us your presence and membership at this meeting. Remember the dates, October 15th and 16th at Woodward, Oklahoma.

By the executive committee.

MILLARD WORD, Ch'mn.

W. E. HERRING, Sec'y.

## CONVENTION PROGRAM.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15TH.

1:30 P. M. Address of welcome—Robert J. Ray, Woodward. Response—Wm. J. Good, Hardeman county, Texas.

Music.

2:00 The Two Cents per Head Tax on Shipments—Abner Wilson, Barber county, Kansas. Discussion by the Association.

3:00 The Benefits Derived by Organization—Ira Eddleman, Woodward county. Discussion by Association.

4:00 Business Session. Reports of Secretary and Treasurer.

Reports of committees.

Enrollment of new members.

Election of officers for ensuing year.

Adjournment.

8:30 Ball and Banquet.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16TH.

9:00 A. M. Free Range and the Herd Law—W. E. Daniels, Woodward county. Discussion by the Association.

9:30 Breeding Grade Cattle—L. F. Wilson, D county. Discussion by the Association.

10:00 Does it pay to Winter Feed, —Millard F. Word, Day county. Discussion by the Association.

10:30 Shipment Inspection Laws—P. L. Herring, Greer county. Discussion by Association.

11:00 Quarantine Regulations and their Enforcement—Fred Taintor, Beaver county. Discussion by the Association.

11:30 Splenic or Spanish Fever—Col. Albert Dean, Kansas City, Mo. Questions by Members.

Adjournment.

The afternoon will be devoted to sports and racing. If possible, a roping tournament and other amusements will be provided.

## Sample Copy.

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

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

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR,  
 Woodward, Okla.

A Montana exchange says that one-half of the cattle of that state have already been marketed.

More cattle are shipped from Woodward and Gage than from any other two points on this division.

J. W. Middleton shipped 23 cars of cattle to the Union Stock Yards in East St. Louis, Sept. 9th and 10th.

Other newspapers are falling into line with the INSPECTOR in warning the stockmen and farmers to prepare for the fires.

The August and September numbers of McMaster's Oklahoma Magazine will be issued the last of this month at Oklahoma City.

The fall shipments from the Panhandle country have begun and it will not be long ere the road will be kept warm with cattle trains.

Nine-tenths of the shipments made from Woodward county the first week in September were made to advertisers in the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

An inch of rain falling upon an area of an square mile is equivalent to nearly 17,500,000 gallons, weighing 145,250,006 pounds or 72,625 tons.

The Kingfisher College, organized under the auspices of an association of Congregational churches, opened Monday with an able corps of educators.

Secretary Morton has the gall to admit that he allowed Mexican cattle to be shipped in, in order to lower the price of cattle raised in the United States.

Cattlemen of the Panhandle country are paying from \$50 to \$60 per head for graded bulls. They have drawn from every source in reach and are unable to secure as large a supply as they desire.

Foreign countries are beginning to realize that we raise the finest horses in the world. The time is not far away when the United States will raise horses for nearly all the civilized nations.

Up in Beaver county they still fondly cling to old customs. The South and West speaks of a "Normal Exhibition," when in any other country it would be known as a "Classic Illumination of Mentality Picturously Depicted by Pedagogues."

If you want a stock journal, try the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR. \$1.00 per year.

D county has a Woolly who is not accused of being a Nestor. He is a barber by trade.

During the first week in September Sealing & Tamblyn received 20 cars of cattle from Woodward.

On the 29th of August the Lone Star Commission company received 26 cars of steers and calves from this point.

The Chicago Stockman says there is no fad half so vile as that which is seizing men—"this docking of horses tails."

The preacher who sermonizes over twenty minutes does more for the devil with his hearers than for the Master he desires to serve.

Chinch bugs are doing great damage to corn in parts of Kansas since wheat has been harvested. This is not the case with us. In western Oklahoma we have an assured corn crop of from 40 to 75 bushels per acre.

Gordon Clark, of Washington, D. C., Secretary of the American Bimetallic League and author of "Shylock," is getting out a third large edition of that terrific book, and has written a brief supplement to it entitled "The Anarchists of Wealth." The price of these books is 25 and 10 cents.

An excursion has been arranged for the Oklahoma Press Association to Galveston on October 6th. A great time is anticipated as the members of the Indian Territory Press Association will also join the excursion, and the Galveston board of trade will extend hospitalities.

According to the El Reno Herald, Rev. F. E. Whitham, of Rutherford, Vt., is suing his wife, Belle Whitham, for divorce, at Guthrie, and alleges "that she got the notion in her head that she could lecture, and has since deserted her children to go on lecturing tours and when she did come home would lose her temper so as to break up all the small furniture in the house."

Punctuality and Christianity lock arms in Oklahoma. On a church door in a Cherokee Strip town was found the following: "Notice: There will be preaching in this house, Providence permitting, Sunday, and there will be preaching here whether or no, on the Monday following, upon the subject: 'He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved and he that believeth not shall be damned,' at precisely half-past three in the afternoon."

Governor Morrill refuses to reorganize the state sanitary commission of Kansas on the showing thus far made by the Kansas City stock yards people. Secretary Moore, of the commission, says he considers it his duty to inform Kansas stockmen of the shipment of diseased cattle into Kansas, and that he will continue to do so. The commission, he says, was created to watch over the interests of Kansas stockmen and all action taken by it will be heartily approved by the stockmen and the governor.



Beaver county has been rounding up since last issue of the INSPECTOR. The stock is in fine condition.

On the 27th of August four car loads of cattle were shipped from Woodward to Offutt, Elmore & Cooper at Kansas City.

The Stockmen's Association of Southwest Texas will offer a reward of \$50 for any person caught setting fire to the range.

If you raise just a little better stock than your neighbor, remember that you have no trouble in selling your surplus at a profit.

The Texas Panhandle is very wisely warning its readers to let Indian corn alone and raise Kaffir and gyp corn, milo maize, millet and oats.

A prominent cattleman recently said: "The fellow who invests in stock cattle this year will be strictly in it, and will make a whole lot of money."

All range stock will enter the winter in better condition than for several years. There will be no death reports in western Oklahoma next winter.

The experiment station has not yet been located in the Panhandle country, but it is still being agitated and Amarillo will in all probability secure it.

The live stock meeting which is to be held in Woodward will be all important to the Association. Let every cattleman in the country make it convenient to attend.

During the first two months of the present year the United States supplied 75 per cent of the cattle, 56 per cent of the sheep and 80 per cent of the fresh beef imported by England.

The meat inspection force at the Kansas City packing houses has been suspended and it is likely that similar action will be taken at all leading packing centers soon. Secretary of Agriculture Morton thinks it is wrong for the government to pay for this service. If it be thought absolutely necessary, the government will appoint a superintendent and let the packers bear the expense.

In the year B. C. 45, Julius Caesar, Sovereign Pontiff of Rome, established the ratio of silver to gold at 12 to 1. That is, 12 ounces of silver to be equal in debt paying power to one ounce of gold. This ratio was maintained throughout the Roman Empire, which then included the western world, until A. D. 1204, period of 1,249 years. Yet there are people today who have never read real history who tell us that legislation cannot fix the ratio between gold and silver.—New York Mercury.

Secretary Morton has issued an order providing that on and after the 16th of September all beef offered for export whether fresh, salted, corned, canned or packed shall be accompanied by a certificate showing that the cattle from which the beef was produced, was free from disease, and that the meat was sound and wholesome. Unless the cans or packages bear a mark or tag showing that the meat was inspected and naming the kind of animal from which the meat was produced, it will be condemned and will not be allowed exportation.

Throughout western Oklahoma an immense hay crop has been grown, but unfortunately very little is being harvested, farmers and ranchmen evidently thinking that a large hay crop has been raised everywhere. This is a mistake. In a large part of Texas, Kansas and eastern Oklahoma the crop is an entire failure and those who can make hay should not deceive themselves by thinking there will be no market for it during the coming winter.

The Oklahoma press is making it warm for Agent Freeman. In fact, the air is getting smoky with hot shot, but the old devil's hide seems to be seathless yet. And why shouldn't it be? He is simply a detail from the regular army and would like to quit his job any time, were it not that the boys have undertaken to lift his scalp and take his infernally mean carcass along with it, clear off the Osage reservation. As a sample of idiotic, assinine egotism, he should be secured for the natural history class in the Territorial university at Norman, and would be if the faculty of that institution could find a glass case large enough to hold his ears. He should be court-martialed and turned over to Dr. Pilcher, of Winfield, for final consummation and destruction.

There is at least ten times as much rich fodder in the three townships here in the Cimmaron valley as the stock now owned by the farmers can consume before the next spring. The farmers are short on cash, but very long on feed. To reverse this condition we must get enough stock to eat all this food and receive fair pay for the wintering of the extra numbers required to do it. The Eagle has advised you ever since the first of May to crowd your land to fodder crops and the outlook tells us you have done so. It now proposes to help you further by calling on every farmer to come to Okeene on the 28th day of September, bright and early, ready to tell how many cattle he can take good care of. You must organize a good executive committee and send a delegation of competent men to the ranges, west of here, to engage cattle for all who can feed them. There is a profit for both feeder and owner and you have to let the owner know you have the surplus feed and are prepared to take good care of his stock, when he will gladly meet your proposals with fairness.—Okeene Eagle.

It is probable that this committee will be in Woodward at the time of the meeting of the Cattlemen's Association—October 15th and 16th.

U. S. HOUGLAND,  
**DENTIST,**  
All kinds of dental work.  
Stockmen are especially invited to call when in need of first-class work.  
Office in Zimmerly Block, Douglass Ave. Wichita, Kansas.

WHY NOT PURCHASE YOUR  
Louisiana CYPRESS WATER TANKS  
Sash, Doors and Blinds  
FROM  
Callahan & Lewis Manufacturing Co.,  
Limited,  
PATERSON, 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 size of Cypress water tanks.



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A. W. PENNY, Hog Salesman.  
E. L. SWAZEY, Manager.

**LADD, PENNY & SWAZEY,  
LIVE STOCK  
COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS,  
KANSAS CITY, MO.**

Correspondence Solicited Market Reports Sent on Application. Personal attention given sale of all consignments.

We have secured Mr. W. T. Booth, former Territorial Inspector of New Mexico to represent us in the field as solicitor, with headquarters for the season at Woodward, Oklahoma.

H. C. OFFUTT. W. E. ELMORE. FRANK COOPER.

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

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

Money can be obtained at short notice on fat cattle. Buy and sell on order. Experienced salesmen. Best results obtained.  
NICK HUDSON, Solicitor, Woodward, Oklahoma.

**E. S. WIGGINS,**

(Successor to Wiggins & Wiggins)  
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**HARDWARE,**

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Buy Your Hardware of a Hardware Man!

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

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA

**ATTENTION, CATTLEMEN!**

When you visit Woodward and need a rig, remember

**GRABTREE'S LIVERY BARN,**

Where you can always get the best at very low rates. Drivers furnished when requested.

W. B. GRABTREE, Proprietor.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA.

**The Cowboy.**

The cowboy, like the buffalo, is fast becoming extinct. In the dawn of the new century now approaching he will be regarded as a curiosity. Ten years hence he will almost have attained the dignity of tradition. History, which embalms the man in armor and exalts the pioneer, holds a place for him.

Dwellers in long settled communities scarcely realize how great a change has come over the west during the last decade. Ranches there will always be—ranches for grain, hay, fruit and blooded live stock—but not for the rearing of range cattle. Yet the time is in easy memory when there was a craze over the cattle business; when the cowboy was king at Dodge City, when hundreds of young men went west to share the hardships of herders. Today the cattle ranches are deserted, mortgaged or turned into farms. A more advanced intelligence has penetrated the possibilities of irrigation, and water is reclaiming the wilderness once given over to the long horn steer.

What the ship is to the sailor the pony is to the cow puncher—a term which his American levity prefers to a cowboy. One who sits in the saddle for years becomes the antithesis of Anteus, who gained strength by each contact with the earth. The cowboy, in common with the Spaniard and Comanche Indian, is at disadvantage when he walks. Like Shelley's skylark, he is a scorner of the ground. The personality of horse and is in a measure merged; the one without the other is only a part of the whole.

So the Texas anecdote is credible enough. It relates that a cowboy looking for work was offered the employment of digging a well. "Can I do it on horseback?" was the query and the covert stipulation. Of equal credibility is Lieut. Revere's story anent the provincial governor of California. This official was careless enough to cross the street without the aid of his horse. Falling he broke his leg on some obstruction. A Chicago man would have sued somebody; but the governor discerned the real cause of the accident, exclaiming: "This is what comes of walking on the ground."

The cowboy's attitude toward his employer from the east has generally been one of amiable toleration. He recognizes them as a necessary adjunct to the business—a source of supply of bronchos to "but" and cows to punch. The supply owners do not suffer in consequence.—Lippincott.

**Longhorns Days are Numbered.**

During the past ten years a vast improvement has taken place in the live stock interests of this section of country. In speaking of this change the *Drover's Journal* says: "It used to be that Texas cattle constituted an essentially summer crop. In the spring the grassers from the coast were expected; in June and July the central Texas ranchers unloaded their surplus and in the fall the Panhandle and Indian grassers came and that settled it until southern Texans were again ready in the spring. The great change has been slowly working around and the prediction is made that in another year or two the marketing of Texas cattle will be as much an all the year round matter as it is in

Illinois, Missouri and Iowa. Cottonseed meal and Texas corn are doing it, and along with the change in the manner of marketing them is coming quite as important a change in the matter of improved blood. The days of the old-fashioned long horn are numbered and the day of short-legged, blocky beef cattle every month in the year in the Lone Star state is rapidly approaching. Texas already, it is estimated, kills 50,000 cattle a year for home use and is yearly making rapid progress toward complete independence in the matter of supplies of beef and bacon."

**The Panhandle Alright.**

Hon. J. N. Browning, of Clarendon, Texas, was in Ft. Worth recently and in an interview with a *Gazette* reporter has the following to say: "The Panhandle was never in so good condition as regards many things. Live stock is in fine condition and demands fair prices. And there never was seen such an amount of forage. Everything stock eaters grew in unequalled abundance this year. There are thousands of various kinds of hay that will never be cut, to say nothing of the miles and miles of gramma grass, that any man can have for the cutting. The wheat crop was the only short one this year."

"Our people," he continued, "have learned just what that country is best suited to, and are fast profiting by their knowledge. They are now going to give up grain entirely but their chief attention will be paid to live stock raising. Nor is any one kind of live stock made an exclusive production. Horses, hogs, cattle and sheep all come in for a share of attention and our people are growing in prosperity."

**Southern Live Stock.**

A *Prairie Farmer* writer says: "Southern farmers are beginning to take an interest in the improvement of their live stock, as the numerous inquiries received by northern breeders and the frequent shipments of improved stock in that region will show. There is no reason why first-class stock cannot be produced in the southern states as well as anywhere else. They certainly have soil and climate advantages which are not found elsewhere. If live stock can be profitably raised in regions where for seven months of the year stock must be fed on food secured during the remainder, it certainly should be profitable where the southern winter lasts only two or three months. The south has always been obliged to depend on the north and west simply because of a lack of enterprise on the part of the southern farmer to produce enough to supply the home market.

Northern energy and enterprise is working great changes along this line and it will not be long until stock-raising will be among the leading industries of the south. Many shipments of thoroughbred cattle and hogs have been made to Louisiana and Mississippi of late and they invariably prove a successful and valuable introduction.

"Although much remains to be done along this line and it will be some time before the south takes the lead in stock-raising, yet enough has been done to prove the value of the enterprise, and to show that the southern farmer is on the right track."

Growers of and  
Dealers in **Cattle, Hogs & Sheep**

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We also buy Stocker and Feeding cattle on order and make liberal advances to responsible parties.  
References: Your Bank, and Bankers of Kansas City.

STOCK YARDS,

**Kansas City, Mo.**

**A Beautiful Home for Sale.**

A well-improved home of 34 acres, situated one mile from the Hannibal & St. Joseph, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul depots, fourteen miles from Kansas City.

This beautiful place is one mile northwest of Liberty, Mo. The house is a well-built frame with eight large rooms. It has been newly papered and painted and is over one-half encircled by a porch, which gives it an east, west and south front to two public roads.

William Jewell College, the Female College and the public school are not to exceed one mile from the house. Has sidewalk from the house to the schools and depots.

The house is situated on very high and level ground. There are twenty-five beautiful forest trees in the yard. A large cistern, cyclone cave, carriage house, coal and woodshed and good barn.

A young, bearing orchard of choice fruit. Small fruits, consisting of grapes, raspberries, blackberries, etc.

The pasture is in blue grass; has two never-failing springs and plenty of nice timber.

For further particulars and terms address  
W. O. PARK,  
Care of Underwood, McAlister & Co.,  
Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City.

Whenever I look in memory's glass—  
What pictures there may be,  
And review the doings of bygone days,  
This one thing puzzles me;  
Why the things and scenes I would  
most recall  
Have vanished clear away;  
While the times I have made a fool of  
myself  
Are as fresh as yesterday? —Life.

A man recently plead guilty to the charge of kissing a Wichita woman "in a loud, boisterous, malicious, felonious and willful manner." How he managed to do all that without some outside assistance is more than we can comprehend.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Subscribe for the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR at \$1.00 per year.

**ROBT. C. WHITE & CO.,**  
**LIVE STOCK**  
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 Market Reports Free  
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 and capital to the interests of our  
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**LIVE**  
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**COMMISSIONS**  
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 OMAHA,  
 NEBRASKA.  
 KANSAS CITY,  
 MISSOURI.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Any organ or part of a carcass which is badly bruised or affected by tuberculosis, actinomycosis, abscess, suppurating sore, or tapeworm cysts must be condemned.

**Better Prices for Stock Cattle.**

The owners are much disappointed that the price of range cattle is not higher this season. Cattle from the range are selling 25c lower than they were a year ago. The markets have been overrun with range cattle and now, while all other kinds of cattle are decreasing, the shipment of rang-ers are increasing.

In Arizona, Nevada, Montana and Texas last year and for several years past there has been a tendency among the cattlemen to go out of the stock-raising business. Consequently the supply will run short before long. Already big prices are being paid for steer yearlings by large ranchmen and the price will be higher and the man who invests his money in good stock cattle now will be strictly in the swim in the near future.

**The Oklahoma Bedbug.**

Born of poor, but honest parents, modest and retiring, sociable to a fault, and industrious to a Queen's taste, the Oklahoma bedbug permits no flies to perch on his escutcheon. He goes forth and replenishes the earth according to the commandment, with a replenisher and a system of replenishing that knocks the incubator system higher than the Washington monument so that his seed is numbered as the sands of the sea. In size he varies from the merest atom to one-fourth of an inch in circumference. His color is even more variable than his size, covering every shade from transparent white to an ultra opaque seal brown. He is disinterested and impartial alike in associations and habitation. His love for mankind is so universal that he treats the most lowly with the same consideration and respect that he does the justice of the peace of his township and is equally happy and content in the shack of the Stripper or the palace of the Oklahoma newspaper man. He pays his rent in pure and unalloyed affection, which is frequently overlooked or unnoticed and occasionally unreciprocated and scoffed at, but this don't alloy his affection for you, his attention to business nor his supernatural tendency to multiply. He frequently smiles and is said to weep with those who weep, but has never been known to sing—not any, in his wisdom he has felt nocturnal strains (of music) to the mosquito and Thomas cat, and thereby endeared himself to humanity. He carries constantly in his pistol pocket a delicate and enchanting perfume which he uses at will, especially while in the act of being embraced by his landlord. When you retire to rest, tired and discouraged or with hatred and bitterness in your heart against your neighbor, or in a state of hilarity, bordering on the jimjams, he immediately comes to the relief of your overwrought mind or diseased imagination with his gentle influence and antic performances and long before the rosy dawn, he has caused you to forget your troubles, and has fully restored your mind to a normal and sober condition. He delights in games and uses your spinal column for a chariot racing without question, plays mumble-peg on the back of your neck and around your devoted shins, locates a baseball diamond between your shoulder blades, with the home base about three inches south of the medulla oblongata, plays every game but draw poker known to the Olympic brethren, on the other parts of your exposed anatomy, and if you can be induced to take a hand, or or both hands, in any or both games, his delight knows no bounds. And—and—well, but we have no bed bugs at our house, that is, hardly any, but some of our neighbors has 'em like thunder.—Ex.

**A View of the New South.**

A beautiful sentiment was that uttered by Geo. R. Peck at the Virginia celebration of the anniversary of William and Mary college. It is deserving of a place in the libraries and the New South depicted is more lasting than any monument could perpetuate. Here is an extract of the speech: "We have heard much of the new south. We have waited for it as for

the dawn. We have dreamed of a day when there should be a new life in your mountains, and the sound of enterprise by your rivers; of a day when a thousand wheels should be turning to give the world the wealth of southern fields, and of southern industry. Your own orators—your Gradys and your Wattersons—have announced its coming. They have pointed you to a land of promise. And yet I, for one, could never see the new south in the mills of Birmingham, nor in the iron mines of Alabama, nor in the coal mines of Tennessee. These are important factors; but the new south can never rest on a commercial basis. Iron and coal and cotton are powerful agencies, but no people were ever greatly moved by monetary considerations alone. They help, as the tea helped the Revolution; they are means, but not motives or inspirations.

"Gentlemen, I have seen the new south. But I saw it not by the Potomac, nor by the Cumberland. I saw it by the shores of that peaceful lake whose waters are broad enough to carry the fleets of the world, and deep enough to bury in its bosom all the sorrows and all the hatred of the past. I saw the new south with her helmet on, bowing to the august present. She had not forgotten the past, but was bravely giving herself to a welcoming future. The monument which marks the tomb of the confederate dead at Oakwoods was raised almost entirely by them who fought against them. When it was dedicated, north and south marched together in streets thronged, not with enemies, but friends. Remembering our heroic dead, we reverently uncovered while you gave tears and flowers to yours. The new south stood in line with the new north; and above them both towered a form, brave, puissant and serene, free. It was the new nation."

**What is Love?**

Love is, to my mind, nothing but an enthusiastic congeniality of soul. It is a profound sense of a pervasive harmony of being, writes H. H. Boyesen. Its first symptoms is not a physical attraction; but a delicious realization, on the part of each, of a strange consonance of nature. More than half its joy consists in the feeling of being completely understood in one's noblest potentialities. The lover is for the time what his beloved believes him to be, and she is what he believes her to be. What happy audacity of speech, what glorious heights of feeling, what rare flashes of insight, as the two chords go sounding together, in melodious embrace, reveling in each other's eloquence, charm and beauty! To be thus tuned up an octave above one's ordinary self, to feel the resonance of one's speech in a noble woman's soul, to receive one's thought back enriched and beautified by having passed through her mind, is about the highest beatitude which earth has to offer, and the chances of it will be infinitely multiplied when mind and character, in the more exclusive sense, shall not be the rare attributes of a few exceptional women. A soul-relation can exist only where souls exist and have shed their embryonic swathings, having assumed their permanent type and quality. That by no means precludes growth, but rather insures it, and in a way points its direction.

**The Kansas Cow.**

We have noticed recently considerable about the Kansas steer and the Kansas hog, but so far we failed to observe the encomiums on the Kansas cow that her upright character and eminent services demand. We speak, of course, of the Kansas cow collectively. She numbered last year something near four hundred thousand all told, and for many years has been, in western Kansas especially, like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land, a present help in time of trouble. During the most rocky period of the history of that section, the cow poured out blessings from her udder and inspired confidence by the benignant calmness of her countenance. In company with the hen and jack-rabbit she furnished the table and bought the stuff necessary to keep out the whistling winds in winter. In addition to rearing a family of nearly two hundred thousand cheerful and deep-voiced children, she furnished on the side nearly half a million dollars' worth of milk, forty thousand dollars' worth of cheese and four million, three hundred thousand dollars' worth of butter. The Kansas cow is a creature of honest impulses and strict attention to duty. She gives milk with slight interruptions steadily for seventeen years and listens with unfeigned regret when her master sells her at that period for a three year old heifer. She goes at last, after a long period of faithful and unrequited service, into the hands of that grinding monopoly, known as the beef combine, gives up her sweet young life before she is yet twenty, and is worked into veal hash and fed to the helpless, but complaining, sufferer at the boarding house.

The Kansas cow, to our certain knowledge, can adapt herself to effeminating luxury, or bear, without outward complaint, the pangs of adversity. We have known her to live for forty days on a happy memory of last year's grass, without other visible means of support. The Kansas cow hustles like a successful politician and manages to thrive whether corn grows sixty bushels to the acre or sixty acres to the bushel.

The Kansas cow has not reached the full limit of her greatness, but it will come by and by. With shorter lines to the ocean, Kansas condensed milk will find its way to the European capitals and Kansas butter will spread the bread of kings and queens—and jacks; which three classes make up the sum total of European royalty.—Topeka Mail and Breeze.

**An Old Timer's Views.**

A few weeks ago L. A. Allen, a prominent Kansas City Commission man was in Denver, Colorado, and was interviewed by the Record, which speaks of him as follows: "Mr. Allen says the live stock trade is in a more flourishing condition this year than for several years past. He thinks the demand for meats of all kinds has at last caught up with the supply. He says that the boom in prices during 1881, 1882 and 1884 stimulated the farmers and cattle raisers of the United States to engage extensively in the cattle business. At that time the western half of the United States was practically open in which to establish ranches, and it was taken advantage of by enterprising cattle and sheep men. Cap-

ital was easily had and further stimulated by the good prices obtained for the live animals, everyone engaged in business put forth extra exertions to increase their holdings until the supply was greater than the demand. Then prices for several years declined rapidly. Many of those engaged in the business, thinking it a losing business anyway, sacrificed their stock at ruinously low prices; hundreds of the largest herds of cattle in the west were closed out altogether, and thousands of smaller owners and farmers quit raising cattle and sheep. The panic of 1893 and dull times in 1894 did not help the business. The result of all this was, so many cattle and sheep were marketed that the supply ran short.

Mr. Allen estimates that the four principal western markets show at this time a shortage of nearly 400,000 cattle compared with the same time last year. He says the business conditions of the country have greatly improved; nearly all of the manufacturing of the east are now in full operation with increased wages for their employes, and when the working people of the country have employment they are consumers of meat.

Mr. Allen says that every working man who wants a job can now get it. He thinks the business conditions will continue to improve. He says that during his thirty years' experience in the cattle trade of the west, he has noticed three different periods of depression followed by periods of good times for those engaged in the live stock industry; he figures that we have just passed through one of those periodical times of low prices and that for several years to come those engaged in the cattle and sheep business will realize good and satisfactory prices for their surplus.

Mr. Allen says that all grades of cattle are selling this year from 50 to 75 cents per 100 pounds higher than this time last year, and sheep from 25 to 60 cents per hundred pounds higher. Mr. Allen says that Kansas and Missouri are short on stockers and feeders for next fall and winter feeding. He thinks it the case with the other states. He says the corn and other feed crops in Missouri and Kansas are larger and much better this year than for several years past, which has created an extra demand for stock to feed it to. He anticipates a good, lively market this fall for feeding cattle and sheep. He says the farmers and feeders are strong competitors with the dressed meat buyers for all the good grades, which enable the sellers to realize good prices.

**The Western States Conference.**

To convene at Topeka, Kansas, October 1, 2 and 3, 1895, is of special importance to Texas. Hon. E. N. Morrill, governor of the state of Kansas, at the request of Hon. C. A. Culberson, governor of Texas, has issued an official call for a Western States Conference Convention to meet in Topeka, Kansas, October 1, 2 and 3, 1895. The object of this conference is to unite the west and south in a movement towards organizing direct trade relations through the gulf ports with neighboring countries on the south and all foreign nations. This movement means that the products of the great west will cross Texas soil en

route to deep water, instead of going over the long haul to the Atlantic seaboard.

To hasten the culmination of this great work it has been suggested that an Inter-American Exposition be held at Galveston in honor of the completion of the jetties and the securing of water sufficiently deep to float the largest ocean going vessels. We wish to show what we have to sell and find out what we can buy to the best advantage from our southern neighbors; and it is generally conceded that the proposed Exposition will settle the question. The western states conference and the general government will join in this work, and Texas should certainly lead the procession.

Gov. Culberson has appointed the delegates at large and from each congressional district. Every mayor in Texas, as well as every president of a chamber of commerce, board of trade, or other commercial body, is made a delegation with authority to appoint an additional delegate for every ten thousand inhabitants, or fraction in his city.

As the time of the convention is near at hand, it is especially requested that action be taken immediately, as this conference is of vital importance to every citizen of Texas.

**Methods of Handling and Curing Sorghum.**

J. H. Connell, Texas Experiment Station.

Sorghum has grown to be one of the most important crops produced in Texas. The sweet varieties are most commonly used, but the non-saccharine varieties, such as Kaffir corn and milo maize, are growing in popularity in the semi-arid districts. We receive many letters asking for advice upon the best way of growing, handling and curing the crop. There is no single method that will fit all cases, but the following general rules will assist to a full understanding of the subject in many parts of the state.

Where rainfalls can be relied upon it is safe to plant the saccharine varieties of sorghum broadcast at the rate of from one to two bushels of seed per acre. Cut the crop with a mowing machine or binder, when the heads are in a soft dough, cure well into a hay and stack or bale for winter use. Sorghum planted broadcast may often be grazed down in the field while standing, without serious results. The smaller the stalk the better quality of hay, and the smaller the proportion of grain on head.

Where rainfall is uncertain it is better to attempt to cultivate the sorghum by planting it in rows at the rate of three pecks to one bushel of seed to the acre, and harvest the crop either with a self binder mowing machine or corn harvester used for this purpose. We prefer the use of the corn harvester to either of the other two methods. By thick planting in the drill the stalk is not too large for feeding and the crop can be grown with more certainty than when planted broadcast. If it is thought well to graze it down as it stands in the field, this can be safely done if dry weather lasts during the time. There will be less loss in grazing drilled sorghum than in grazing broadcast cane. The crop of seed is larger and the percentage of the sugar contained in the stalk is increased by cultivating in drills. We have experiments upon our grounds this

season to test the relative feeding value of sorghum grown upon our land, one piece of which has been cultivated in drill, the other was sown broadcast, and the crop otherwise treated the same.

After cutting the sorghum in the field there are three methods of storing that can be practiced profitably with right conditions. It can be stacked in the field, and this stack or rack can be topped off or covered with long hay to prevent injury from rain. Instead of stacking in this manner, it is often stood on end, leaning against a fence or obstruction, and the pile is increased in width to fifteen or twenty feet. All of the green sorghum can be stacked in this way and dry without damage in the higher altitudes of the state where rain in summer and fall is not expected. An experiment conducted at Beeville by Messrs. Kohler and Holdenfels, proved clearly that in that climate it is safe to attempt the storage of green sorghum in the form of silage by using the field method. A temporary wall is made of lattice work, which is twenty or twenty-four feet in height, circular in form and of desired diameter into which the sorghum is piled and trampled without cutting the stalks into short lengths. After the sorghum has remained in this condition ten or twelve days, the temporary lattice work, made of 1x4 laths, is removed and can be used at another place without difficulty. The green sorghum left in this stack will ferment, but not spoil. This will give green feed during the entire winter without the expense of a permanent building, such as has heretofore been used.

**Cumulative Influence of a Sire.**

Wallace's Farm and Dairy.

We have the best of reasons to believe that a great many farmers, and especially young farmers, are thinking of laying the foundation of new herds and flocks. Many of them have already begun, and many more have the subject under serious consideration. Some of these are liable to make a serious mistake in buying inferior sires to begin with. They reason that it is better to go slow, buy something eligible to record, but cheap, and gradually grow into a better herd. While we do not advise an inexperienced breeder to pay fancy prices, or invest a large amount of money at the beginning, we believe that in following the course suggested they make a serious, if not fatal mistake. They forget that in buying the sire they are laying the foundation for the future herd; that the sire has a cumulative influence, and that if a mistake is made it will take many years and a great deal of money to rectify it. The get of a sire will be at least half his blood, and have half of his merits, and also of his defects. If the sire is wisely chosen his get will have a much larger proportion. The next generation will have a quarter, the next an eighth, and so on, while individuals will appear in the fifth or sixth generation that will be strikingly like the original sire. Hence, it is of the utmost importance that the sire be wisely chosen, have as few defects as possible, and above all things else be strong where the females on which he is to be used are weak. If otherwise, there will be blemishes on the herd which can only be corrected by the continuous use of sires that do not have these defects.

It is not necessary to pay fancy prices for a first-class sire, either in cattle, hogs or sheep. The breeding should be unobjectionable, but need not necessarily run to fancies. With breeding, against which no objection can be made, individual merit of the highest order should be secured. The blood of the race is behind this breeding, and it is the blood of the race that counts even more than the blood of an individual.

**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.

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

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA.

**REFERENCES:**

Exchange Bank, Woodward, Okla.,  
Frank P. Morgan, Assistant Live Stock  
Agent A. T. & S. F. H. R., Woodward,  
Okahoma.

All business will receive prompt attention

**FOR SALE OR TRADE.**

**WANTED:** Twenty-five black bass weighing from 1 to 4 pounds and upwards. Will pay fancy price for the larger ones. State at what point on railroad they can be delivered and when. Address

C. F. MINGENBACK,  
94t Greensburg, Kans.

**For Sale.**

A well improved ranch; capacity, 3,000 head of cattle; home ranch, 320 acres deeded. Apply to

D. P. MARUM,  
Woodward, Okla.

**FOR SALE:** Pasture containing about 40,000 acres, convenient to shipping stations, well watered, fine grass in abundance and good picket house. Will be sold cheap. Address O. B., care of LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, Woodward, Okla.

\$500 reward will be paid for arrest and conviction of all parties concerned in the theft of any stock bearing the brand of C. M. Savage.

GEO. H. HEALY, Agent,  
So far as this may relate.

Dated in Beaver county this 27th day of July, 1895. 10-tf

**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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NOTE:** A number of our clubbing exchanges have failed to notify us of acceptance and rate. All such are kindly requested to do so at once.

Take the INSPECTOR at \$1.00 per year.

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Cattle Salesman.  
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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.

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S. P. WOODS, Manager.

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**Northwestern Live Stock**

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Personal and prompt attention given to all consignments.

S. W. WOODS,  
Cattle Salesman.

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Hog Salesman.

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**GERLACH BROTHERS,**

WOODWARD, OKLA.

**General Merchandise.**

**We Solicit your Business.**

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**The Kirkwood Wind Engine Co.,**

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Furnishes the best wind mills and wind engines on the market. All steel towers!

Pumps and round reservoir tanks furnished at lowest prices.



See agent at Woodward before purchasing.

**W. T. JUDKINS, Agent.**

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

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

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

**SAMPLE ROOM IN CONNECTION.**

# THE UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

The Largest Stock Market in the World

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

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

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

## The Greatest Horse Market IN AMERICA.

### The Dexter Park Horse Exchange.

With its dome lighted amphitheatre, with a tunneled driveway through the center an eighth of a mile long, and a seating capacity of 6,000 people, is the greatest horse show arena in the country for the sale or exhibition of "trappy" turnouts, coachers, fine drivers or speedy horses. Besides this, there are daily auction sales established here, which are claiming the attention of buyers and sellers from all parts of the country. This is the best point in the West for the sale of blooded stock. The stock growers and shippers of TEXAS, KANSAS and the WESTERN TERRITORIES cannot do better than bill to the active and quick market at Chicago.

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—AND—  
ST. PAUL

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UNION STOCK YARDS,

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T. A. McCLELLAND, 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.

# KANSAS CITY

## STOCK YARDS

— ARE THE —

Most Complete and Commodious in the West

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

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1894.....	1,772,545	2,547,077	589,555	44,237	107,494
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	959,646	2,050,774	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, Gen. Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secy. and Treas. H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Mgr. EUGENE RUSK, Gen. Supt.

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— ON THE —

## SANTA FE

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS

— AND —

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

—

THE QUICKEST TIME

— BETWEEN —

NORTH AND SOUTH TEXAS,

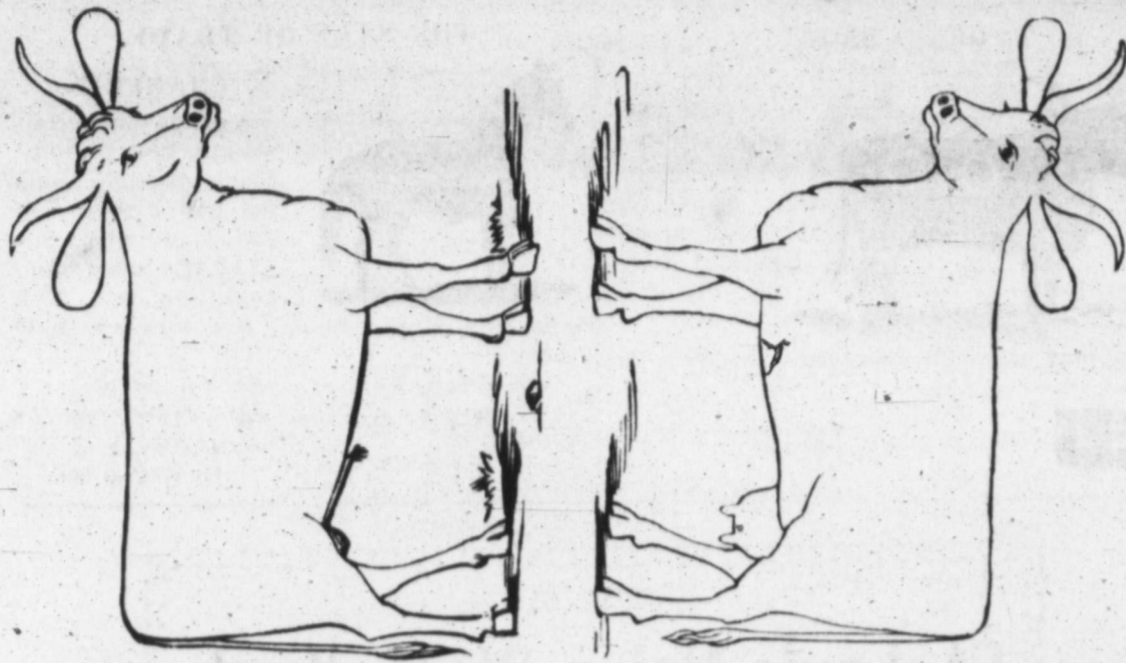
And a Solid Vestibuled Train Between

GALVESTON AND ST. LOUIS.

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

## SAINT LOUIS ESTD 1868 JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

THE LEADING FARM WEEKLY OF THE WEST—SAMPLES FREE.



# To Stockmen!

NAME OF COMPANY.....  
 OFFICERS OR MANAGER.....  
 FOREMAN.....  
 POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.....  
 RANGE.....  
 CATTLE BRAND.....  
 OTHER BRANDS.....  
 HORSE BRAND.....  
 OTHER BRANDS.....  
 PAPER TO.....  
 ORDERED BY..... Rate, \$.....

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

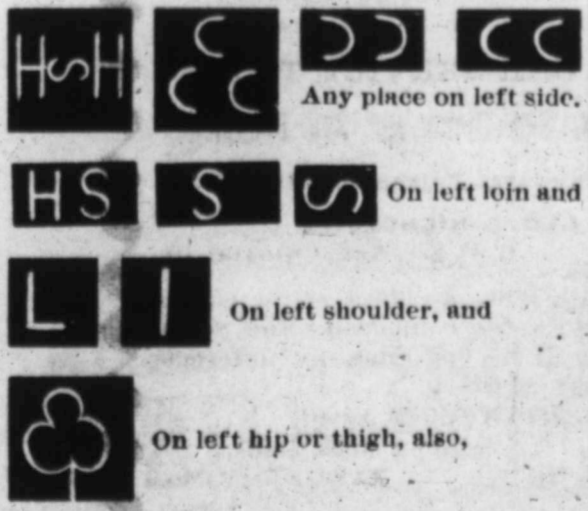
## STOCK BRANDS.

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

### C. T. HERRINC.



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

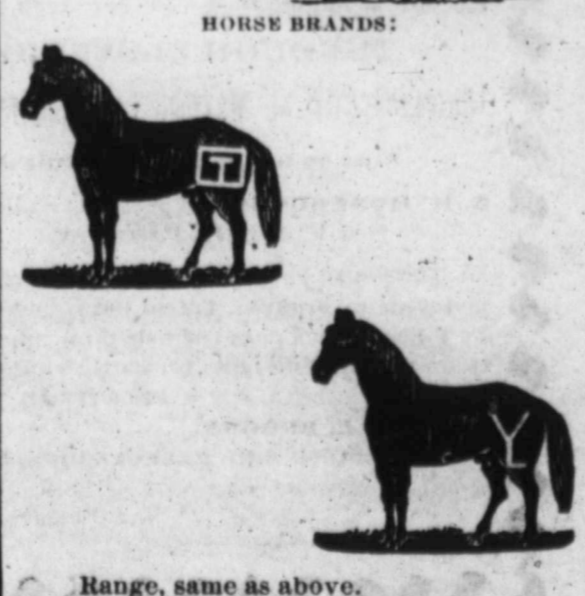


H-S, CTH, DCM, S Crossed by bar, left side.  
 L left loin.

### IVES & DOYLE. P. DOYLE, Manager. DICK BARTON, Foreman.



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



Range, same as above.

### HUDSON & TANDY.

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

Other brands:

B On side and short bar near it on thigh.  
 O On left loin.  
 X On left side.  
 A On left hip and short bar on left thigh near it.  
 XT On the side and short bar near it on thigh.

HORSE BRANDS:  
 Bar Z on left shoulder, or NIK on right hip.  
 Range, same as above.

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

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

Other brands:

A On right side near back bone.  
 S On left side.  
 F On left side.  
 V Either hip.  
 L On left loin.  
 J On left side and O On left thigh.  
 O Left side.  
 NA Left side.

HORSE BRAND:  
 Range same as above

### 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  
 Range brand, bob tail

### W. P. WRIGHT.

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

Also

Other brands:  
 W-X On left side.  
 Cows are branded X on left thigh.  
 HORSE BRAND:  
 Same as main brand of cattle.  
 Range, same as above.

### A. H. TANDY.

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

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

### S. C. WANE.

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

Horse brand same as above, also same range.

### W. J. GOOD & SONS.

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

Other brands:  
 5 on left hip.  
 HORSE BRAND:  
 Same as main brand of cattle. Range, same as cattle range described above.

### MILLARD WORD.

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

Ear mark: Crop the left and swallow-fork the right.  
 Other brands:  
 7 on each shoulder and  
 7 on left thigh.  
 Various ear marks.

HORSE BRAND:  
 Range same as above described.

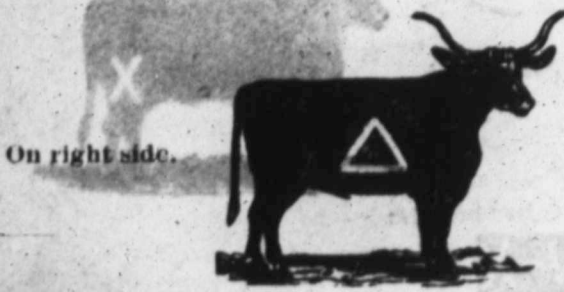
**WEBB & JONES.**



On left shoulder.

P. O. address, Wichita Falls and Bellevue, Texas.

Range on Cimarron river, in Woodward and Woods counties, Okla.

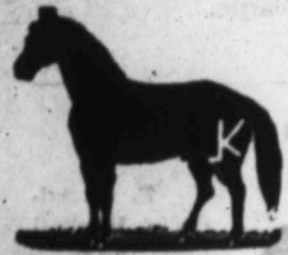


On right side.



On left side.

**HORSE BRANDS:**



On left thigh.



On left thigh.

**BEN GHOLSTON.**



P. O. address, Woodward, Oklahoma.

Range on North Canadian river, near Woodward.

Other brands: scattered on animal.

On either side.

Anywhere on animal.

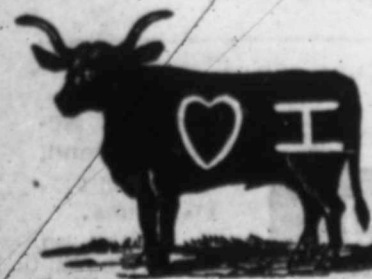
**HORSE BRANDS:**



Range same as above

Either side, on rump.

**S. B. JONES.**



P. O. Address, Higgins Texas.

Range, in Texas and Oklahoma, near Higgins.

Other brands are:

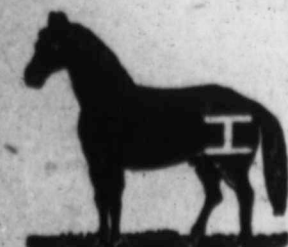
On either side; also

On left shoulder and

On left side and

On left hip.

**HORSE BRANDS:**



Also heart on left hip

Range, same as above.

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



ALSO:



Other brands are:

On right side.

On right side.

On right side.

**HORSE BRANDS:**



Or 66 on left hip.

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.

on hip or side.

**HORSE BRANDS:**



On left shoulder.

On jaw

**W. E. ARNOLD.**



P. O. Address, Woodward, Oklahoma.

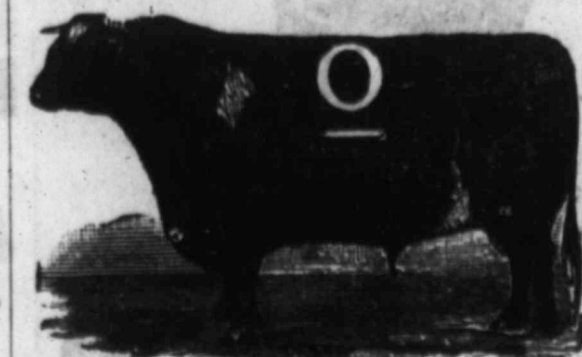
Mark, underside the right and crop the left ear.

Other brands, on left side; on left hip; and on left thigh.

Horse brands same as brands above.

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

**MUN BAKER.**  
P. O. Address, Woodward, Oklahoma.



On left shoulder, side or thigh. Marks, underbit in each ear. Range, 2 1/4 miles northwest of Woodward.

**GRAFT BROS.**



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

On left side or hip.

Post-office address, Elm, Oklahoma.

Range, on South Canadian and Dead Man creek.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE.**



**CHAMPION.**

A prime foal getter, weight 1900 pounds, 17 ha ds 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

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Haviland, Kas.

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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.

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**CAMPBELL, HUNT & ADAMS,**

**Reliable well Posted Live Stock Salesmen,**

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**G. H. PIERSON & CO., Live Stock Commission Merchants.**

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