

The LIVESTOCK



OKLAHOMA

INSPECTOR

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CROWN SANDOW.—"Duchess of Sutherland tribe"—got by Grand Victor 115752; dam Snowball of Sutherland by Aeonite Lad 90110; granddam Laura Sutherland 6th by 72nd Duke of Goodness, etc. Crown Sandow is a heavy, thick-fleshed bull, with extra style and finish, and was a very quick grower, weighing at twenty-four months 1900 lbs. He was shown when thirteen months old in five rings against long yearlings and won five first premiums, and at three years old was shown at five shows and won five first in class; stood at head of herd that won five first herd premiums and also all sweepstakes but one and beat the bull in class that got sweepstakes over him. Owned by Geo. Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo.

The Election in Colorado.

"You see," said Mrs. Strong O'Mind, "The reason that they beat us blind is just as striking plain to me as stripes upon our hosier. Some women are as short of sense as mules, and give us evidence of that in a disgusting way. On every blamed election day."

"Now there was Mrs. Glib O'Tongue, who, I presume, one day was young; she hung around the polls all day and talked to men in such a way that they had scarcely strength to go and cast their votes, and I just know they voted dead against us, just because she filled them with disgust!"

"And Mrs. Loudin Dress was there in such a gown that I declare. The men would stare as if to say if that was woman suffrage they were done, and when she'd try to talk to them they'd tip their hats and walk away and wonder at her gall and plumb forget to vote at all."

"And Mrs. Nosette Aull would get a voter cornered, and would set her tongue to going for the cause until it seemed to jar her jaws! She'd talk and talk and grab him by the lapel of his coat, till I was not surprised to hear him say he guessed he'd vote the other way."

"And there was Miss O. Forra Man; 'Twas a shame the way she ran around and jockeyed for a chance to talk to something wearing pants! The other side encouraged her to keep up her incessant purr. For well they knew the ancient gem was making lots of votes for them."

"And O! 'twould drive a man to drink to see that Mrs. Daresto Think! Her hat was crooked, and, O my! Her skirts hung frightfully! Why, I had half a mind to tell her she would better hide behind a tree instead of mixing in the fuss and driving votes away from us!"

"When I desired to get a man to vote for us I simply ran and took him by the ear and said he had to, and you bet he did! There never was a kick, but he just meekly went along with me and voted as I told him to—Saw matters from MY point of view!"

(The woman spoke the truth, because the only man she voted was a great, big humble human calf—Her own poor henpecked worse half.)

—Denver Post.

Live Stock in Porto Rico.**Drovers Telegram.**

Dr. R. P. Steddom, of the bureau of animal industry, is at the Kansas City yards after an absence of about a year. Three months of this time was spent in Porto Rico, investigating cattle raising, conditions, diseases, etc., for the United States government. He arrived in Porto Rico about April 1 and remained there until in June.

The island of Porto Rico, Dr. Steddom says, is well adapted to cattle raising. There are now in round numbers about 500,000 cattle there. These are of a rather primitive sort, and very little like the cattle of the American plains. They are a mixture of Spanish and African breeds. No cattle have been imported in recent years. Some 35 or 40 years ago a few bulls were imported from England and Switzerland, but all traces of these have long since been lost.

The native cattle have horns that branch upward much more so than the American cattle, while the ears droop considerably, giving them the appearance of wild animals more than domestic kinds. The calves have long, trim legs very much like an antelope. Their color is much the same, too. The males are rarely castrated until several years old.

Prices are considerably higher there than in this country. Beef steers, weighing 800 to 1000 lbs range in price what is equivalent in United States money to \$50 to \$90 per head, according to quality. Cows bring 40 to 100 pesos, according to quality. This is \$24 to \$60 in our money. Large numbers are exported every year, most of which go to Cuba.

Nearly every city has a public abattoir where all the killing is done. Their method of cutting meats is peculiar to that country alone. When the hide is taken off they are not a bit particular if they do cut a little deep and take off two or three inches of meat. Afterwards, however, they go over the hide very carefully and clip off what meat was taken off with the hide. In cutting up the carcass they take a big machete or a cleaver and go after it in

"any old way," and the hacks they make could be seen by a blind man. No attention whatever is paid to the different cuts. A piece of meat from the neck is just the same as the tenderloin—it's all meat, and all sells at the same price at the shops.

Dairies are conducted in a manner very dissimilar to that of the United States, but something like that of old Mexico. The dairy herds are driven from door to door, with the herdsman calling his wares like a Kansas City huckster. The housewife stops him if she wants any milk, hands him a bottle about like an ordinary beer bottle and holds it perhaps a pint and a half. This the herdsman or milkman takes and uses instead of the regulation milk pail, handing her the bottle full receiving his money and driving on with his herd to the next door. Milk sells at what would be in the United States 10c per bottle. This custom of selling the milk direct from the cow is due partly to the fact that the natives are afraid to trust the milk man and want to see that they get sure enough milk, and not chalk and water. Another reason is that on account of the warm weather the milk will not keep very long and it must be used while fresh or not at all.

Climatic and agricultural conditions are very favorable to cattle raising. Feed and forage grows in abundance. Some maize is raised and sugar cane is also. Dr. Steddom paid particular attention to ascertaining the existence of Texas fever but found no absolute indications of that disease. Several suspicious cases were noted, however, and further investigation is being made. The country is practically free from poisonous reptiles and there is little or no danger on that score. There are a good many small lizards like are found in the southern states, but they are harmless though somewhat annoying, especially, Dr. Steddom says, if one runs up your pants leg.

The cows are good breeders as a rule, the average percentage of reproduction annually being 95 per cent.

There are lots of hogs in the island but no reliable figures are available for making even an approximate estimate. "Every family has a hog or maybe two," said Dr. Steddom, "and they keep it tied with a rope made of the bark of a tree, which is tied around the hog's neck. It is usually tied to the corner of the house, an old cactus or anything that a rope can be tied to. The farmer leads the hog to water and leads him to his feed. Sometimes he carries him in his arms. They seem to think a good deal of the hog."

In quality, if the word can be used in connection with the Porto Rican hog, is very inferior. The oldtime razor back of the southern states is way ahead of him in point of flesh and general thriftiness. You can see all the bones of the hog at a glance. The natives never kill the hogs for meat and the only use the doctor said he discovered for them was to raise more hogs. But there is some excuse for the poor quality. The corn raised there is too high priced to be fed to hogs, costing usually about a cent a pound.

Some sheep are to be found in the island, but more goats are raised than sheep. The goats are very common in quality and are mostly of the Kurd variety. The sheep are extremely thin and have no wool on them except on the back. This may be due to the sympathies of the shepherd on account of the hot weather, but it is attributed more to the laziness of the owner than anything else. They never shear the sheep, but let them shed the wool and then follow around and pick it up from where the sheep has shed it. It is not a profitable industry carried on in this manner.

Dr. Steddom is not favorably impressed with the country as a residence district. He says they have nothing to eat but onions and garlic and garlic and onions. The meat is always cut or "hacked" the wrong way and is tough and poorly prepared. The climate is not bad, and while he was there—from April to June—was not uncomfortably warm. The inhabitants

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Sold in Kansas City, 1898	1,757,163	3,596,828	815,580	

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have not yet been much benefitted by contact with Americans.

Asked if any attempts had yet been made by Americans to enter the cattle business he replied that none had been heard of so far. Cattle are raised easily and are worth more than in this part of the country. American methods of handling them ought to be made profitable. But they would have to take an American cook with them or else eat onions and garlic and jerked beef.

Dr. Steddom spent part of his three months in Porto Rico in the city of San German. While there he stayed at a hotel which had an American name—"25th July" (pronounced Hooly.) The hostelry was so named in memory of the date on which General Miles with his army arrived on that island—July 25. Dr. Steddom says the name of the hotel, however, is the only American thing about it. "A hotel with a Spanish name, but with an American cook would have suited me a great deal better," said the doctor. He is of the opinion that a hotel conducted upon American plans, with good service in every way, would prove a good money maker in Porto Rico during the winter months.

A Horn-fly Trap Experiment.

How to furnish better protection to our dairy herds and cattle against the attacks of the horn-fly is a question of growing importance in this state. The losses, from the decrease of butter fat and flesh, through the attacks of this pest certainly demand that some sort of relief be furnished to our stock. During the past year the Kansas Experiment station has carried on a series of experiments with this object in view. Among the many measures employed, considerable time was spent in trying to construct a "trap" which would catch and kill the flies, and not merely repel them, as is often the case with so many "horn-fly mixtures."

The general plan of our trap was to pass the cattle through a dark space or room. At the center of the room, in the roof, was a glass cupola, the sides of which were composed of four window sashes, with a large pane of glass for a roof. All the joints were made tight so as to leave no openings through which the flies could make their escape. A few feet from the entrance and exit doors of the room were roofed screens, allowing the cattle to pass in and out, but cutting off the direct light from the outside, thus making the space immediately below the cupola extremely light as compared with the rest of the room. As the animal passes under the cupola it enters through the exit doorway, which is lined with a series of brushes, sweeping all parts of the body. The flies, being disturbed and brushed off would it was hoped, be attracted by the greatest light and would therefore swarm up into the cupola.

To catch the flies in the cupola, small troughs containing kerosene were attached firmly to the base of each pane of glass. The troughs were one inch deep, one inch wide and the length of the distance from side-rail to side rail of the window sash. The flies in dancing up and down the window panes, will at some time or other strike the bottom rail of the sash, but when troughs are attached they will fall into them instead and be destroyed by the kerosene.

By this style of horn-fly trap we were able to kill about one fly out of twenty upon the cattle. After passing fifteen cows through several times in succession only three hundred flies were caught in the troughs of kerosene. Quite often the troughs would be nearly filled with other species of flies, where only one horn-fly would be caught.

This style of trap, however plausible it may seem, was certainly not a success. It was never possible to get all the flies to remain on the cows till the brushes were reached. Invariably, after the cows had entered the room for two or three feet the flies would suddenly rise up and pass out at the entrance doorway. They did not seem to like to enter the dark room. By equalizing the light a little in the room

with that on the outside, a trifle larger percentage of flies was secured. But if too much light was admitted from the doorways, the light in the cupola was not sufficient to attract the flies, but instead, the flies, upon being brushed off would follow the cattle and again renew their attacks.

Getting Rid of Prairie Dogs.

Colorado (Texas) Stockman.

How to get rid of prairie dogs is a question that has puzzled the stockmen for many years. The destruction caused by these little pests every year is almost incalculable, it is estimated that in the pastures in which they abound they destroy more than fifty per cent of the grass, and in some instances the damage is almost total.

Various expedients have from time to time been resorted to, but none of them seem to quite answer the purpose. Capt. J. D. Mitchell, manager of the Square and Compass ranch, has a receipt for killing prairie dogs, which he has tried with success and highly recommends. Capt. Mitchell used the receipt on 80 sections and freed the land entirely. Some of his neighbors have seen the good results of the receipt and say they intend to try it on their ranges. Capt. Mitchell desires to bring the receipt to the attention of the stockmen who are annoyed by the dogs, and asks that the following be published; Put into a glass jar and let stand for 24 hours the whites of one dozen eggs and five spoonfuls of green coffee.

Dissolve in one and one-half pints of hot water one half pound of cyanide of potassium, and pour into the mixture of eggs and coffee and shake well. Then pour into the mixture one quarter pound of strychnine, dissolved in one pint of hot water, mix well together. Then take one gallon of good syrup and stir in with the poison, and then mix with two bushels of good wheat or Kaffir corn and stir in one gallon of meal. Stir well so as to get well mixed.

A prairie dog that partakes of the above mixture will immediately take flight to that bourne whence no prairie dog returns.

A Good Heifer Tale.

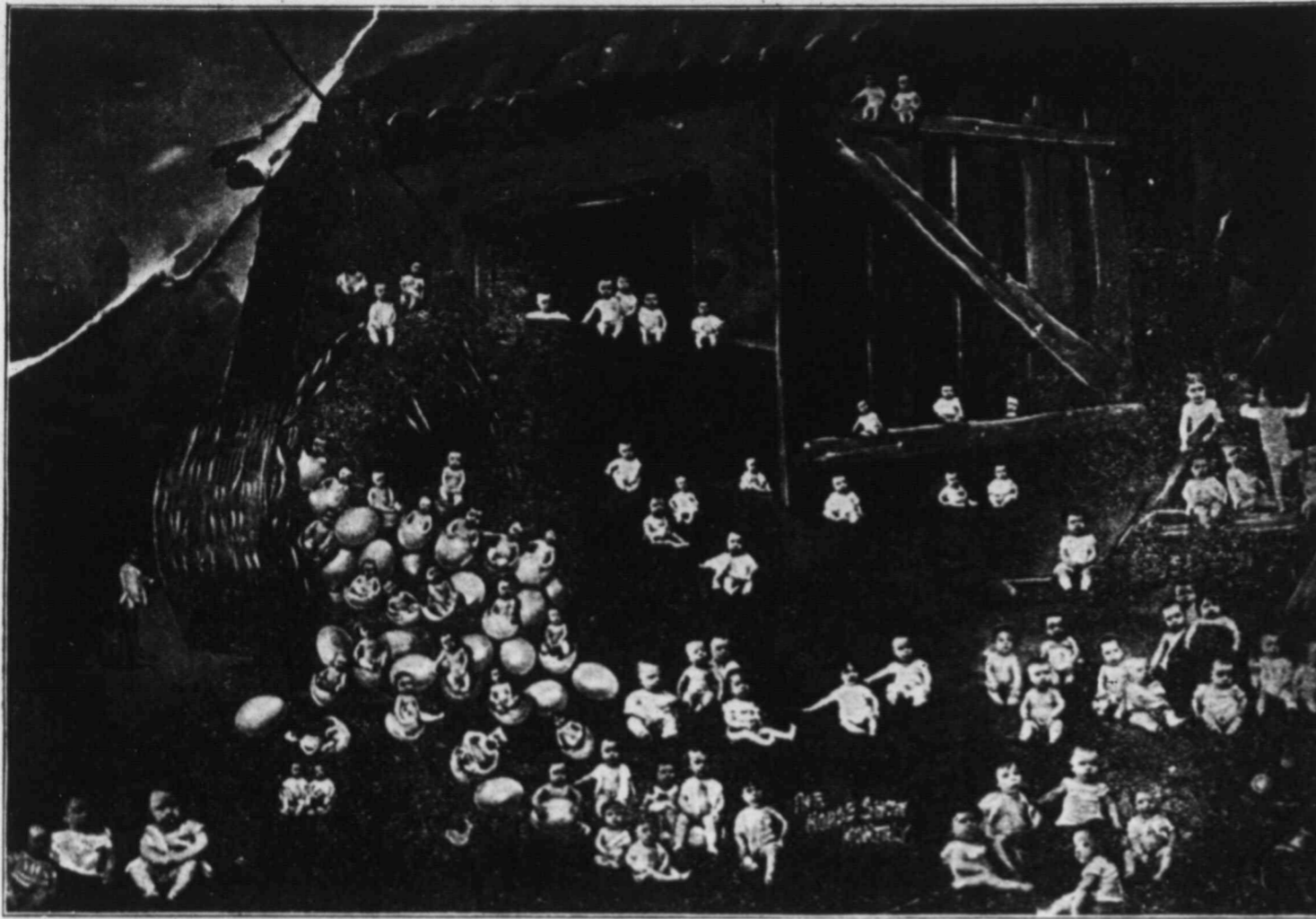
The Dighton Herald relates an interesting story, worthy of emulation by others. The incident occurred in western Kansas and is as follows:

About fifteen years ago the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Miller was born, and about the same time Mr. Miller bought a little Texas heifer calf, from a passing herd, which he resolved to give his two sons, upon the following conditions: He agreed to give the boys this calf, and all its increase, and to feed and care for them, and whenever this calf or any of its calves should produce a male calf, Mr. Miller agreed to trade for it a female calf. The boys, on their part, were not to lay claim to any other animal on the ranch, as boys are frequently in the habit of doing. Mr. Miller has faithfully kept his part of the contract, or at least until a few years ago, when he run out of heifer calves, since which time the male increase of the Texas heifer has been sold each year.

The little Texas heifer also held up her end of the contract and her increase now amounts to forty head of cows and heifers, not including this year's crop of calves. The boys will let out the forty head this fall, on the shares, and keep the calves to start another herd. There is a moral to this tale which must be plain without further explanation.—Missouri Valley Farmer 17th.

"Book agents may be killed from Oct. 1 to Sept. 1; spring poets from March 1 to June 1; scandalmongers from April 1 to Feb. 1; umbrella borrowers from Aug. 1 to Nov. 1, and Feb. 1 to May 1; while every man who accepts a newspaper two years and, upon being presented with his bill, says, 'I never ordered it!' may be killed on the spot, without reserve or relief."—Ex.

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A MORNING HOUR AT GENTRY'S "KID" INCUBATING FARM.

For years the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR has been strictly up-to-date on Herefords, Durhams, Polands, Duroc-Jerseys, Plymouth Rocks, Rambouillets,—in fact, all kinds and classes of the best bred animals,—and in this issue it presents a view of the "very latest" in the way of modern breeding plants. "Dick" T. Gentry, of Kansas City, is sole proprietor. Elsewhere in this issue something may be learned of the promoter of this original idea, who proudly ranks with the breeders of improved live stock.

RANGE NOTES

Cattle are in good condition to go into the winter and with plenty of feed which the Panhandle has now on hand everything looks favorable to their being brought through all right.—Banner, Clarendon, Texas, 3rd.

Stockmen are beginning early to build and repair sheds and windbreaks for their stock. A larger number than usual are putting up good sheds and every precaution possible is being taken against loss by severe weather which is liable to strike us at any time. Good idea. Last winter's experience has not been forgotten by many of our stockmen.—Coldwater Star 17th.

D. N. Arnett has just purchased for I. L. Ellwood, proprietor of the Spade ranch, the ranch property of L. E. Seaman, located in Sterling county. The sale included 12½ sections of patented land, which was sold for \$2.65 an acre, \$22,896. The sale also included a three years' absolute lease on five sections of school land, the improvements included. This is a valuable ranch property and was sold for a good price. The Spade people needed more territory for their range, and Mr. Seaman's adjacent ranch was conveniently located for their purpose.—Amarillo (Tex.) Stockman, 21st.

J. F. Bustin, after an absence of three weeks, traveling in the interest of his live stock business, returned Monday night, bringing with him the fruits of his travels—a most excellent addition to his herds. He visited points in Missouri and Kansas, saw the great Herford Fair at Kansas City, and reports an unprecedented exhibition of the live stock industry. The main object of his trip was to secure some fine blooded bulls to replenish his herds at Shafter Lake, and his arrival indicates that he was in every way successful. He unloaded here Tuesday morning forty as fine young bulls as it would be easy to find anywhere. Of these he is justly proud, and we can but anticipate the richest results of this effort on his part to better his herds, and put on the markets cattle representative of the western progressive Texan.—San Angeles (Tex.) Standard, Nov. 18.

A country that raises \$18 calves, \$27 yearlings and \$45 twos and threes oughtn't to be put down as the arid belt nor have its land to go a-begging for a buyer at a dollar an acre. Why, the land that'll do this, my dear sir, and that while the owner rides comfortably about on his \$15 pony, is not so far behind the corn and wheat land that works and starves the happy farmer to death. Isn't it in fact a little ahead?—Sherman County Banner.

Seventeen years is quite a long time, but that is how long it has been since cattle bred and fed in Texas sold as high as at present in Chicago. Another important fact wants to be borne in mind, however, and that is the difference in the breeding of the cattle now selling at the top and the Texas cattle that reached the top in 1882. Had the Kennard and Sansom cattle, which sold here this week at \$6.35 to \$6.75, been here in 1882, it is safe to say that they would have sold quite as readily at \$8.35 to \$8.75, as the top cattle then were selling in Chicago at \$9.00. So much for improved breeding. It isn't that current cattle prices are so very high, as that the quality of the best cattle from Texas is so much improved.—Chicago Drovers' Journal, Nov. 21.

The shipment of cattle from Canadian this week will amount to over 4000 head, the largest week's shipping done from this station for some time. Hyde & Patton, of Lyon county, Kansas, are shipping out 700 head which they bought of F. H. Sears and also 1700 head of the Bar CC cattle which they bought a couple of years ago and which have been held here by Ed Brainard since their purchase. W. S. Jones is shipping 600 head bought from W. I. Whitsell, of Roberts county. W. C. Isaacs & Bro. have sold a thousand two and three-year-old steers to F. B. Piatt & Son, of Hamilton, Kan., which are among the week's shipments. Johnson & Plumb, of Emporia, Kan., have bought D. M. Hargrave's cattle, which will also be shipped out the last of the week.—Canadian Record, Nov. 2.

Edgar Boyce, manager of the big Wyoming horse and cattle ranch of Arbuckle Bros., the coffee men of New York city, is quoted as saying that "within the next four or five years there will be nothing sold as beef in the great eastern market centers except corn fed cattle. The exclusively grass fattened beef and the

grass raised horse are both, in my opinion, on their last market legs, the corn crib knocking out the one and the automobile the other." Mr. Boyce may be right in his prediction concerning the eastern markets, but we, of the great Southwest, where alfalfa thrives so luxuriantly can rest easy in the assurance that more and more alfalfa beef is wanted by the markets all around us, because of the fact that it is equal if not superior to corn fattened beef. The alfalfa area will grow—Southwestern Stock Farmer and Feeder.

The Oklahoma Steer.

Cal Havens of Enid is one of the prominent stock farmers of Oklahoma. Recently, in speaking of Oklahoma cattle he said:

"As indicating the difference between the average home grown beef steer of western Oklahoma and his relative from Arkansas, Alabama, and Eastern Texas, who is sometimes shipped in to fill up on the luxuriant grasses and get a breath of fresh air before going to market. A commission man said recently in conversation with the writer that a bunch of average Alabama two year old steers sold recently at public sale near Hardesty brought only about \$11 per head, while the price of good average native steers of two years at the same place is \$28 to \$35. And this is in a region where the actual value of an animal is known perfectly. The typical western Oklahoma steer is built right from the ground up, has a white face, short horns, starting straight out from the head and curving slightly forward. His body is a deep red, and he weighs at maturity anywhere from 1400 to 1800 pounds. His brother from the sumach bushes of Arkansas or Alabama is more often a dirty brindles in color, has spindle shanks and long horns and weighs about 600 pounds. If his head was cut off suddenly he would never stop rolling backwards."

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Delegates to the Convention.

The work of selecting delegates to the National Live Stock convention is already commenced, and for the information of stockmen generally is published the following general information as to who can be delegates.

Every state, territorial, county or other live stock association, whether sheep, cattle, horses or swine, if a member of the association, is entitled to one delegate for every 10,000 head of stock represented, or fraction of that number. Such organization must first be a member of the association.

Each state board of agriculture and each agricultural college is entitled to one delegate, who must pay a fee of \$2.50.

Each live stock commission exchange is entitled to one delegate-at-large and one delegate for each twenty-five members, provided said exchange is a member of the association.

Each stock yard company, if a member of the association, is entitled to one delegate.

Each railway and transportation company is entitled to one delegate, if a member of the association.

Each chamber of commerce is entitled to one delegate for every 100 members, if it is a member of the association.

Each dairyman's association, if a member of the national association, is entitled to one delegate.

Each state irrigation association is entitled to one delegate, if a member of the association.

The governor of each state and territory may appoint three delegates-at-large, who shall each pay a fee of \$2.50.

In counties where there are no stock organizations, the county commissioners may appoint one delegate, who must be a stockman and who must pay a fee of \$2.50 each.

Only delegates are allowed to vote in the convention. Where any association member is not represented by the full number of delegates to which it is entitled, the delegates present may cast the full vote of such association, provided they have authority from the secretary of such association so to do.

Delegates appearing as proxy for absent delegate must have written authority from each absent delegate so to act.

All live stock associations in the United States are entitled to membership in the national association by paying a membership fee of \$10 and an annual sum of 25 cents per each 1,000 head of stock represented. Railway and transportation companies, stock yards companies, live stock exchanges, sanitary boards and similar organizations may become members by paying the membership fee of \$10 and an annual assessment of \$2.50 for each delegate to the convention.

Delegates' fees may be paid to the secretary at the convention or may be forwarded in advance.

"Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it." is particularly applicable in business life. This is exemplified in the case of two young Americans who have embarked in the cattle business. Gussey and Charley Patrick, of 3024 Forest avenue, this city, were advised several years ago to save their nickels and dimes and invest in calves. It was not difficult to convince them that such an investment would be profitable, and in 4 years they made their first purchase, paying \$5.75 each for two head. Like the peach of emerald hue, the calves they grew and were sold on the Kansas City market yesterday, after having come to the years of maturity. They averaged 1,850 lbs. and sold at \$5.60 per cwt, bringing \$108.60 per head. From time to time as these calves were growing the boys saw they were going to have a good thing and they reasoned that if 2 calves would make a good thing more calves would make a better thing, and so today they have 14 head of 1, 2, and 3-year-old steers. If there are young boys today within sound of our voice, buy calves.—Drovers Telegram, Nov. 14th.

Panhandle Association Meeting.

AMARILLO, TEX., Nov. 24, 1899.

The third session of the Panhandle Live Stock Association held here yesterday was a most decided success. Its ends and aims were fully and intelligently stated to the meeting by able speakers and met with general approval. Its by-laws and constitution were read to the gathering and freely commented upon and people went away believing that a new power had arisen in the Panhandle which was altogether sufficient for the protection of the great cattle industry and its varied interests in north Texas, one that would shortly become a factor working for the development of the section, and bring the Panhandle country into prominence as a feeding ground for immense herds of well bred stock that will in the years fast approaching take a prominent place in the great markets.

This Panhandle association was first organized at Canadian, Tex., last September. At its inception it had a membership of but twenty-eight. At the opening of the session yesterday morning its roll showed the names of 150 active paid up members, and at the close of the proceedings yesterday afternoon there were 170 names of reputable cattlemen registered on the books.

The meeting was called to order by Thomas Connell, of Canadian, the permanent chairman. Mr. Connell introduced Lieut. Gov. Browning, of Texas, a resident of Amarillo, who delivered the opening address of welcome to the members of the association and the guests.

The governor's remarks entirely covered the ground. He stated briefly the protective character of the Panhandle association, its devotion to the best interests of the section it was supposed to represent, and placed both feet down hard on the statements that had been made by irresponsible country editors who had spread the report that the association had been organized to come into conflict with similar bodies elsewhere. He stated in most emphatic terms that the interests of all such associations were identical, their ends the same and that the by-laws of each and every one would show that the prosecution of cattle thieves, violation of the quarantine, mavericking and effacement or marring of brands constituted the duties of each and all of these associations. He flouted in vigorous English the idea that any antagonism or rivalry could exist between these organizations.

The Governor's address was an eloquent one and to the point. It embodied the idea that the Panhandle was about to become a great beef producing center for the large markets and that the association was simply and purely a protective body formed to protect and advance its interests.

After the conclusion of Gov. Browning's address the floor was given to Wm. Harrold, of Amarillo, Col. Chas. Goodnight, of Goodnight, Tex., and others equally known. They addressed the convention in about the same line as that pursued by the Governor, and each and all fully corroborated his statement that the intention of the Panhandle association could not in any way conflict with that of any similar body in Texas or elsewhere.

Several of the speakers referred to the opening of the Pecos Valley & Northwestern Ry. and to the great country it had opened for settlement by cattlemen large and small. They spoke of the great possibilities that were now offered to those who, having but a few hundred head, were in days past practically debarred from a market, and who now at the expense of a few miles' drive could find a shipping point with water and feed for their market stock. The old "Trail" was obliterated, said one speaker, when the Pecos Valley reached Amarillo and connected with the Santa Fe and the Denver. The chuck wagon is now away back in the far end of the corral.

A feature of the meeting was the presentation of a letter from the Oklahoma Live Stock Association by W. E. Bolton, its secretary, suggesting the advisability of a union between the

two associations, the Panhandle and the Oklahoma. Mr. Bolton in a few terse and well directed remarks dwelt upon the fact that an amalgamation of the two associations would greatly increase their power for good to their members, and that the combination would be one that could, in its control of territory, be of more effect for the good of the cattle interests of the sections at present represented by each than any similar organization in the South. After some spirited discussion it was decided to leave the matter open for decision at the next meeting of the association. Here is the letter:

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA,)
November 21, 1899.)

To the Officers and Members of the Panhandle Stockmen's Association—

GREETING:
Knowing the value of organized effort and believing that a consolidation of the interests of the cattlemen of the Southwestern range country, regardless of State lines, would inure to the benefit of each and every one concerned, the Executive Committee of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association, in session this date at Woodward, Oklahoma, beg to extend to your organization the following invitation, which is hereby respectfully submitted:

Asking your full consideration of this question, without prejudice and keeping in view solely your own interests, we respectfully represent that a consolidation of the Oklahoma Association and the Panhandle Association, under the name of the Oklahoma-Panhandle Association, would be for the best interests of all of us, and therefore invite your co-operation in this manner. Membership in the consolidated organization may be made without cost by the adoption of the membership rolls of each Association without the payment of membership fees. Representation on the Executive Committee and the official lists of officers may be equal in every respect. Wherever the provisions of the constitutions of the two Associations, as now organized, conflict, the provisions of the constitution of the Oklahoma Association shall be followed.

To the above the Oklahoma Live Stock Association hereby agrees.

No argument is necessary to show the value of such consolidation, as the value of the Oklahoma Association has been fully proven during the past five years, and more especially during the last six months, by inspection at the markets. On this date this committee has disbursed the proceeds of cattle cut by our inspectors, the number at Kansas City alone being seventy-six head of steers or stock cattle.

Our organization is healthy, vigorous, and has passed the experimental stage. Having proven its value it asks to benefit every one concerned by this proposal of consolidation.

Respectfully requesting your official action on this matter, we leave it to your consideration.

Signed: A. T. WILSON, Pres.
J. R. STINSON,
GEO. W. CARR,
IRA EDLEMAN,
J. W. HOLMAN,
L. B. WATKINS.

W. E. BOLTON, Secretary.

On motion the invitation was referred to the next regular meeting in March for consideration and action.

Chairman Connell then adjourned the meeting at 4:30 to convene again at Canadian on the first Tuesday in March next. Throughout the session was a most enjoyable and instructive one and the time of those present was well spent.

Among those present were: Henry R. Johnson, St Joseph stock yards; Frank Morgan, P V & N E Ry; W C Isaacs, E H Brainard, C N Hammond, Thos Connell, O R McMurdee, W J Todd, E E Polly, W R Body, Anson Hazlewood, A A Parsell, of Canadian, Tex.; W Winters, Panhandle; Capt Mitchell, Higgins; W P Anderson, H J Wilber, Santa Fe Ry; Wm R Curtis, Henrietta; C L McVey, Denver; Wm Harrold, Amarillo; Word Brothers, Panhandle; H M Harlin, Bovina; Ira Webster, Clarendon; Col Chas Goodnight, Goodnight; J A Woodward, Eldridge; J B Michner, F N

Page, T S Bugbee, Clarendon; D N Cone, Happy; J B Stellar, Dallas; R N Mounts, Hereford; CH Carl, Story; F B Fuller, Hereford; R G Burch, J P Vernon, Plainview, and some 300 others.

The preparations made by the reception committee were such that every visitor was accommodated. The large hotel was filled from cellar to garret, but each and every one of the visitors left Amarillo praising the management of the committee and the treatment they had received at the hands of the association and proprietor of the hotel, J. J. Sutherland.

After the adjournment it was intimated by the chairman that a proposition would come shortly before the executive committee to name two or three reputable journalists as honorary members of the association, and the names of W. E. Bolton and your correspondent were mentioned as being entitled to this honor.

GEO. H. HUTCHINS.

Two Days of Herefords.

Armour, Funkhouser and Sparks practically need no introduction to the American beef cattle breeding public. All three have two of the most necessary qualifications in successful breeding and improving the individuality of the Whiteface, namely, the ready means at command and actual personal experience with the better class of beef cattle. Mr. Sparks has been identified with improved beef cattle for 26 years. His location, Western Nevada, is one of the best in the entire short grass section of our country, being especially adapted both in the native grasses and the cultivation of the tame forage crops by irrigation. He founded his present herd that aggregates about 400 head 6 years ago. In the sale catalogue, which may be had by writing Mr. Armour, among other things stated, is: "In a quiet way he wandered into herd after herd, picking up a good thing here and there, passing anything not of the highest standard. His has been a familiar face at public Hereford sales and when an animal has been knocked off to him, it has always been a good one."

Representatives from the Alamo herd have been exhibited at the leading shows of California, Nevada, Washington and Oregon, and such has been its success that it now has practically its own way, yet has some strong and an occasional formidable competitor. As an illustration it may be mentioned that 7 head, 3 bulls and 4 females, were consigned from the Alamo herd to the late great Hereford sale held at Kansas City, and made an average of \$916.42, the second highest average of any consignment sold in sale. About one-fifth of the coming two days' sale offerings will be cattle selected out of the Sparks herd and the reader will find if he consults the sale catalogue that the entire lot are surely bred right and are a very desirable lot.

Mr. Funkhouser, better known among the stockmen of the West as "Jim Funkhouse," had been for several years prior to 1882, engaged in breeding and feeding beef cattle. Experience forced him to conclude that the Hereford was the preferable breed to raise and turn off from the feed lot. He like Mr. Sparks determined to have the best, hence his foundation stock was specially selected animals. Since 1890 the Plattsburg herd has gained a show record that has practically but few equals and no superiors. The get of Hesod 2nd 40676 are prized by hundreds of America's best breeders and a score or more of his best sons hold premier places in top herds of the country. The Funkhouser draft that will go into the sale will consist of about 30 head of either sex and if the pedigrees as found in the sale catalogue are consulted by the prospective buyer it will be found that the offering in this draft is in keeping with the reputation of the Plattsburg herd.

The Armour draft of about 50 head will sustain the reputation of the Meadow Park herd that has received much attention from Mr. Armour since its foundation was laid in 1890. These notes, already too long perhaps, can very properly be closed with an excerpt found in the sale catalogue announcement. "We shall not attempt to enter

into any history of our breeding herds, beyond the statement that it has been our object to collect an even top lot of breeding cows and use upon them only sires of sterling merit. Representatives of of all three herds have made their mark in the show ring, have diffused their blood in the best herds in the land and have played this part in dotting the great ranges with Whitefaces. The offering is made upon its merits, with a cheerfulness to accept such prices as their quality and buyer's ideas of value may decide."

W. P. BRUSH.

Polled Durham.

A correspondent writes asking whether there is such an animal as the Polled Shorthorn or Durham that is of pure Shorthorn blood, and if so, how they originated and whether they are recorded in the American Shorthorn Herd Book, says the Live Stock Indicator. There is a breed known as the Polled Durhams. It could not, of course, be called the Polled Shorthorn breed, for that would be a contradiction of terms, but a large proportion of the animals are pure-bred Shorthorns and have a double registry—that is, are registered in the Polled Durham Herd Book and also in the American Shorthorn Herd Book. There are two distinct strains in the breed. In one there is some native "muley" blood, and in the other Shorthorn blood only. These latter are the result of mating "sports" that never had horns. The Shorthorn registry is secured upon descent. Animals are entitled to it, whether hornless or not, provided they descend from a sire and dam that are registered. To be eligible in the Polled Durham Herd Book animals must be at least 1 year old and polled, and must have the color and markings characteristic of the Shorthorn. Originally they could not be registered unless they had at least 75 per cent Shorthorn blood, the balance permitted to be of the native muley strain, but since July 1 1899, they are required to have 96 1/2 Shorthorn blood, unless, being polled, they are descended from a registered Polled Durham bull out of a registered Shorthorn, or are the produce of a registered Polled Durham cow and got by a registered Shorthorn bull. Practically, the aim of the Polled Durham breeder is to produce a hornless Shorthorn that will produce itself with certainty.—Chicago Drovers' Journal 17th.

The Putman Boots

Are practical Prospectors' and Sportsmen's Footwear. We have for 22 years supplied Western Hunters, Prospectors and Ranchmen, (who demand the best), and have learned through our personal contact with them to make a perfect boot. Send for catalogue of over 30 different styles of boots. Also Elk, Deer and Moose Hide Moccasins. This boot shows No. 678, 14 inch Boot. Uppers are special Chrome Tanned Calf Skin, tanned with the grain of the hide left on, (our special tanage) making the leather water proof. Large eyelets, wide leather laces, laced at side to fit tight around top. Sole genuine hand sewed. (Making it soft and easy.)

Made to measure and delivered to any part of U.S. for \$7.50. Send for blank showing how to measure your foot.

H. J. PUTMAN & CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

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PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS.
SCENERY UNEQUALED.

For full information and magnificently illustrated literature, write to A. A. GLISSON, G. A. P. D., or W. F. STERLEY, A. G. F. & P. A. Fort Worth, Texas.

D. B. KEELER, V. P. & T. M.

Harned's Sale.

W. P. Harned, the well known breeder of registered Shorthorns, held his fourth annual public sale on the farm adjoining Vermont, Cooper Co., Mo., November 16. The attendance was fairly a representative one, there being about 400 prospective buyers and visitors, among whom were a score or more of appreciative ladies. The well known auctioneers, Cols. Edmonson, Sparks and Harriman did the honors of the block.

Messrs. H. A. Barber and M. R. Emmick, of Windsor, Mo., topped the sale on Lot 1 of catalogue, the bull Orange Duke 3d sired by Banker 110861 and out of Orange Lady vol. XLII by Scottish Lad 113732, at \$320. The most extensive buyer was L. S. McDowell, of Big Springs, Tex., who secured 10 of the 20 bulls offered at an average of \$139, the highest priced one at \$235.

The bull offerings, 19 of which averaged 13 months of age, were in fairly good condition and brought satisfactory prices. On the other hand 27 of the 28 females averaged 16 months and 46 of the 48 head sold averaged about 16 months of age. The reader will note that the offerings were mainly young things. The heifers as well as the bulls run out on pasture all summer and early fall, and fought the horn fly, hence were not up to that condition that buyers appear to most appreciate. Breeders and farmers may talk about just good breeding condition being the thing to look at, and consider as to future usefulness, but the condition of the female offerings at this sale demonstrated that sale ring cattle must show what may be expected in future as to beef qualities, if the best prices are to be realized. The breeding was all right and the future outlook for the "reds and roans" better now than since the early '80s, yet the prices were not in keeping with the real value of the cattle sold.

It is the opinion of the writer that at no time in recent years has there been a more hardy, lusty lot of Scotch topped bulls taken into Texas than were those secured by Mr. McDowell of Mr. Harned. The entire lot was secured by Missouri and Texas.

WHO THE BUYERS WERE.

The Missouri buyers were: H A Barber and M K Emmick, Windsor; N B Guthrie, Mexico; E W Miller, Lamine; Frank Hammond, Fayette; Chas. Keeping, Appleton; E W Thompson, Charleston; G P Cole, Pisgah; E P Stayner, Billingsville; J G Edwards, John F Rogers and T R Harriman, Booneville; S M Banks, Columbia; H O Linhart, Loman; John Carter, Piedmont; Sam Roberts, Pleasant Green; C P Tutt, E H Rogers, J M Roberts and Fred Roehrs, Bunceon; Henry Crawford, Lone Elm; W J Findlay, Tipton; H G Prigge, Bonnat's Mill; U M Boler, Gregory; R B Smith, Prairie Home; C C Carlos, Vermont and John Schlottzaur, Pilot Grove. The Texas buyer was L S McDowell, Big Springs, Texas.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

20 Bulls brought.....	\$2,835.00
Average.....	141.75
17 Heifers and 1 cow.....	2,285.00
Average.....	81.96
48 head brought.....	5,130.00
General average.....	107.00

W. P. BRUSH.

The Stock Lien Law.

Ashland (Kan.) Clipper.

The question being so frequently asked, what are the provisions of the stock lien law, we herewith give the main provisions of the law, and you will probably know more after you have studied it.

Chap. 58: §2. The keepers of livery stables, and all others engaged in feeding horses, cattle, hogs or other live stock, shall have a lien upon such property for feed and care bestowed by them upon same, and if reasonable or stipulated charges for such feed and care be not paid within sixty days after the same becomes due, the property or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay such charges and expenses of publication and sale, may be sold as provided in this act.

§4. If the property bailed or kept by horses, cattle, hogs, or other live

stock, or is of a perishable nature, and will be greatly injured by delay, or be insufficient to pay such charges for any further keeping, the person to whom such charges may be due, may, after the expiration of thirty days from the time when such charges shall have become due, proceed to dispose of so much of such property as may be necessary to pay such charges and the expenses as herein provided.

§5. Additional compensation for keeping and taking care of such property, necessarily incurred, may be taken from the proceeds of the sale as part of the charges.

§6. Before any of such property shall be sold, if the name and residence of the owner thereof be known, at least twenty days notice of such sale shall be given him in writing, either personally or by mail, or by leaving a notice in writing at his residence or place of doing business, but if the name and residence be not known the person having possession of such property shall cause a notice of the time and place of sale, and containing a description of the property, to be published once a week, for the space of three weeks successively in a newspaper, if there be one, published in the county where such sale is advertised to take place; if there be no newspaper published in such county, then said notice shall be published in some newspaper in general circulation in such county. If the value of such property does not exceed twenty dollars, such notice may be given by written or printed handbills, posted up in at least five public places in the township or city where the bailee resides, or the sale is to take place, one of which shall be in a conspicuous part of the bailee's place of business.

§7. All sales under this act shall be at public auction for cash.

§8. All the proceeds of such sale, after payment of charges and expenses of publication and sale shall, if the owner be absent, be deposited with the treasurer of the county where the sale takes place by the person making such sale, he taking the treasurer's receipt therefor, and shall be subject to the order of the person legally entitled thereto.

§9. Copies of the notices required by this act, and proof of the publication, posting or giving thereof, and an affidavit of the mechanic, artisan, tradesman, carrier or other bailee, or some competent witness or agent in his behalf, setting forth his claim, and the actual expenses of the publication and sale shall be filed and kept in the county clerk's office of the county where the sale takes place, and the same or copies thereof, duly certified by such clerk, shall be received as presumptive evidence of the matters therein contained.

§10. The voluntary delivery to the owner or claimant of any personal property by the person claiming a lien thereon, as provided by this act shall be held to be an abandonment of such lien, and such lien may also be waived by special contract.

It will not be long until we will be hearing of the visitation of Providence and bad luck stories. No year since the great American desert was settled has there been finer grass. The whole country is covered with a heavy coat of grass. There are no fire guards plowed and burned, and soon the fires will be raging all over the country. Why will range men be so careless? Last fall and winter we had many disastrous fires and hundreds of head of cattle were lost in consequence of them. It is not too late to save your range. Plow and burn fire guards broad enough to be absolutely safe.—Childress Index, Nov.-3.

One of the "new women," an American of course, secured an interview with the German emperor and tried to convert him to her own views as to the beauties of masculine women. He listened with commendable patience, and then dismissed her and the subject by saying: "I take the same view as my wife, that women have no business to interfere with anything outside of children, church, kitchen and the dress.—Channing Courier, Nov. 3.

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Shorthorn Bulls

We breed Short-Horn Bulls from deepest strains of Bates cattle, using sires from such famous old and tried families as Wild Eyes, Kirk-Levington, Barrington, Rose of Sharon, Hilpa, Liverpools and Crags.

No bulls on earth have greater power of transmitting the qualities that have made the Short Horn the leading beef breed of cattle. Our bulls are bred on Buffalo grass, and are not weakened for range purposes by being pampered.

Our ranch is on the Staked Plains, seventeen miles from Panhandle, Tex. Come and see us.

H. T. GROOM Manager,
Panhandle, Texas.

(Please mention this paper.)

R. S. COOK, WICHITA, KAS.

BREEDER OF

Poland-China Swine



correspondence invited.

The prize-winning herd of the great west. Seven prizes at the World's Fair; eleven firsts at the Kansas District fair, 1893; twelve firsts at Kansas State fair, 1894; ten first and seven second at Kansas State fair, 1895. The home of the greatest breeding and prize-winning boars in the West, such as Banner Boy 28441, Black Joe 28663, World Beater and King Hadley. For Sale, an extra choice lot of richly-bred, well-marked pigs by these noted sires and out of thirty-five extra large, richly bred sows. Inspection or

Recorded Hereford Bulls.



YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE,
Either sex, single or car lots.

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

Bulls! Bulls!

200 High Grade
Hereford Yearlings,
Out of High Grade
Hereford Cows
By Registered Hereford Bulls.

Have been fed all winter, and are exceptionally well grown.

Address C. H. WITHERINGTON,
Tascosa, Tex.

Manager of the L. S. Ranch.

(Please mention this paper.)

Dates Claimed for Public Sales.

Nov. 16, '99 W. P. Harned, Vermont, Mo., Shorthorns.

Dec. 6 & 7, '99 Armour-Funkhouser-Sparks Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.

Nov 29 Cornish & Patton, Gudgeon & Simpson, Kansas City, Mo., Herefords.

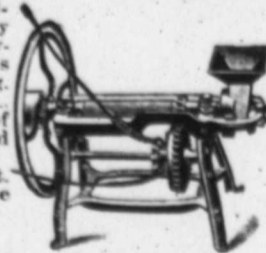
GOODHUE ROTARY GRINDER

Operated by pumping Wind-mills. New principle, steady motion, speed 100 to 200 revolutions per minute; needs no attention after starting. B. A. Shafer, Sanborn, Ia. writes: "I feed 15 bushels of ground feed a day and could grind double this amount." Works well on 8 ft. or 10 ft. mills. It will double the value of your wind mill.

AGENTS WANTED.

If not sold by your dealer write us for inside price on a sample. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded.

GOODHUE ROTARY GRINDER CO.,
31 Marine Bldg., Chicago.



REGISTERED Short-Horn Bull Calves For Sale.

My prices cannot be duplicated when quality is considered. D. P. MARUM, Dunlap, Kan. Nov15-99

WM. POWELL, Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle.

The Home of the Hereford Established 1868.
Channing, Hartley Co., Texas.

My herd consists of 400 head of all the well known families of the breed. I have for sale at all times both Bulls and Heifers. Either singly or in car load lots. Correspondence solicited 8-1v

For Sale

12 Head
Registered 2-yr-old
Hereford Bulls.

HILLSIDE RANCH, Woodward, Okla.

Fine Bulls for sale at all times. Singly or in Car Load lots

D. P. MARUM.

Sir Charles Corwin 14520 and Graceful Chief

Two of the greatest boars living head this herd. We have taken more premiums than any herd in the state in the last three years.

We keep our herd up to date in blood lines. Both sexes at all ages for sale at the very lowest prices. Write or come and see us. We will meet you at the train.

ELM BEACH FARM,

Wichita, Kas.

C. M. Irwin, Office Firebaugh Black.
S. C. Duncan, Supt.

GRANDVIEW HEREFORDS.

Grandview Farm is devoted to the breeding of the most desirable strains of Herefords.

Over 100 choice registered yearling butts, of the most fashionable breeding.

C. G. COMSTOCK, Albany, Mo.

Registered Herefords

For Sale.—10 Cows, 10 Yearling Heifers, 10 Heifer Calves, 20 Yearling Bulls.
THOS. EVANS,
Nov15-3m Hartford, Kan.

Subscribe for the INSPECTOR

PERSONAL POINTERS.

L. E. Leggett, of Curtis, was in the city on the 14th.

L. Yount, of Gage, transacted business in Woodward on the 14th.

Mrs. Wm. L. Byars returned the 15th from a month's visit in Kansas City.

Mrs. Tom Doran returned the 17th from a two weeks' visit in Medicine Lodge, Kan.

D. P. Marum, of Woodward, re-registered at the Midland hotel, Kansas City, on November 14th.

Mrs. Hopkins came in from Topeka the 19th and will remain with her son, J. H. Hopkins, during the winter.

Mrs. M. M. Roll, of Buffalo, Mo., arrived in Woodward on the 21st and will make her home here in the future.

Mrs. Claude Pugh and her uncle, D. D. Dugan, have returned to Sherman, Texas, after spending a few days in Woodward on business.

Rev. W. J. Herrod received a telegram on the 20th announcing the death of his brother in Ohio, and left for there on the noon train.

D. F. Ketchum and family, of Indian creek, are enjoying their new home which has just been completed. Mr. Ketchum says it is nice to be on top of the ground once more.

David Felgar, of Newton, Kan., was a guest of Col. A. L. McPherson on Nov. 16th. Both men are old timers in the West and on their last buffalo hunt, Oct. 20, 1878, they were caught in the Cheyenne raid and barely escaped with their lives.

At the Alva Normal, under suggestion of President Ament, the west wing of the edifice is called "Marumman Hall," in honor of Judge D. P. Marum, and the east wing "Barnesomann Hall," in honor of Gov. Barnes. The wicked students have slyly nicknamed the two wings "Mare's Nest" and "Barn Stormer's Roost."

Mr. and Mrs. Len Stine came in from Alva the 19th and completed their arrangements for moving there permanently. He returned the 21st, taking all their household goods with him. Mrs. Stine will remain in Woodward a few weeks visiting with her numerous friends. Miss Mollie Carroll, with her sisters and brother will occupy the house just vacated.

The many friends of Judge D. P. Marum will be pained to learn of his loss in the death of his wife, which occurred on November 23d. Mrs. Marum had resided in Woodward only since her marriage, about two years ago, but during that time everyone here learned to love and respect her for the many kindly attentions given by her. Bright, beautiful and accomplished, Woodward loses much in her untimely death. All that was mortal was tenderly borne to Terrell, Texas, her former home, for interment.

Tom Doran of Woodward was on our streets one day last week and spring old man Devin sitting on a dry goods box dangling his game leg, inquired of George Vickers: "Who is that wise looking old guy over there with a stiff hind leg?" "That," said George, "is Alexander Napier Devin; he's an alderman and a great favorite with the ladies." "He don't look it," said Doran, jingling a handful of 20-dollar gold pieces. —Alva News in Cleo Chieftain 16th.

John B. Sherman, originator, architect, manager and responsible chief of the Chicago Union Stock Yards is retiring from business cares. He bought the Bulls Head Stock Yards in 1850 when Chicago was a frontier town with but one railroad running west, and that small beginning was the origin of the market which has become the largest in the world. Mr. Sherman will retire officially on January 1, 1900 after 50 years service to this one industry—Chicago National Live Stock Reporter, Nov. 13.

W. M. Ferguson, of Wellington, was in the city on the 17th looking after his cattle interests.

Frank Gordon, of Coldwater, Kan., shipped a number of ears of cattle to Kansas City the first of the month.

J. B. Gray, of Childress, Texas, purchased three fine bulls at the big Hereford sale at Kansas City. He paid \$780 for the three.

Myerson & Gorman, St. Louis capitalists, were in Oklahoma City about November 1st to locate a packing house. The plant will be built for the slaughter of hogs, sheep and cattle.

John Rugh, territorial bank examiner stopped over Saturday at Hennessy and drove out with the Kicker man to see some of the fine country tributary to Hennessy.—Hennessy Kicker 17.

T. B. Airhart, of Cripple Creek, Colo., visited Geo. W. Carr, a prominent stockman and member of the Executive Committee of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association, at his home at Stone, Day Co., Oklahoma, about the 20th.

Don D. Donahue was appointed November 1st to the office of general auditor of the Pecos system, vice E. F. Draper, resigned. Loss and damage, freight claims and overcharge claims will hereafter be handled by the general auditor.

E. W. Martindell was appointed acting general freight and passenger agent of the Pecos system, vice Don D. Donahue, transferred to general auditor. The change was made November 1st. Mr. Martindell's headquarters are at Amarillo, Texas.

Col. Temple Houston made a powerful argument to the jury in the Calvin Lawson murder case last night, lasting nearly two hours. The court house was crowded with ladies and gentlemen to hear the distinguished attorney talk. —Enid Wave Nov. 9th.

W. P. Utley, of Sterling, Ill., was in the vicinity of Coldwater, Kan., the 1st of November and bought three carloads of cattle, including some horses, which he will take back with him. He buys his supplies every year from Kiowa and Comanche counties.

Fred J. Burch, of Clayton, N. M., knows a good thing when he sees it. Under date of the 22nd he wrote as follows: "Enclosed find postoffice order for \$1. Send me your paper. It is a good one and every stockman in this vicinity should take it." We are sending it.

Henry McNeal of Curtis, Oklahoma, has been in our town several days this week. He came up to see his little girl who was brought from Hutchinson by Mrs. E. H. McKown a few days ago. He brings a good report from the Clark county people in his neighborhood.—Clipper Ashland, Kas. 16th.

Miss Louie Harrison, editress of the Childress (Tex.) Budgett, is reputed to be the prettiest young lady in her city and county. In her issue of Nov. 15th, Miss Louie fondly says: "Wm. Harrell, the handsome cattle prince of the Plains, was in Childress the first of the week." The play is up to Bill now and nothing less than champagne water will taste good any more.

Keene Jackson, who has been connected with the Parlin & Orendorff Co., of Kansas City, in the capacity of traveling salesman for the past twelve years, has purchased an interest in the Kansas City Metal Roofing and Corrugating Co. He is secretary and treasurer of the company and entered on his duties October 1st. He is a man of good business ability and will make his presence felt in his new position.

R. T. Gentry, general agent of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., whose office is 310 Mass. Bldg., Kansas City Mo., is a gentleman of original ideas. In this issue, by his courtesy, the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR presents a view of his "Kid" incubating farm. Mr. Gentry tells us that he receives requests from all over the United States for information regarding his "incubator," which was never intended to be taken seriously by anyone.

Visiting Stockmen.

The following is a partial list of the stockmen who have visited Woodward since our last issue: A G Plake, Luella; B Snapp, Alva; J W Holmes, Beement; W S Williams, Texmo; M F Word, Grand; F L Wagner, T L Black, J B Laughlin, R J Stovall, Day county; J C Enlow, May; Sam Bugbee, Curtis; J A Smith, Texmo; T J Seward, L Blair, Geo Blair, John Jones, Cupid; W W Lock, J W Hamilton, Gage; J A Russell, Custer; E C Luckie, Canadian, Texas; John Edwards, Camargo; Geo Gerlach, Canadian, Tex.; R E Word, Emmett Word, S B Jones, Higgins, Tex.; J C Whitacre, Persimmon; R S Foley, Laverne; W G Maxwell; W C Quinlan, Beriton Griffith, K C, Mo; F E Herring, Cheyenne; James G Plotner, K C, Mo; Abner Wilson, Kiowa, Kan; Geo P Vance, Dave Gray, K C, Mo; Will Lock, Gage; W M Ferguson, Wellington, Kan; J W Rhea, J E Rhea, New Mexico; E F Cornell, Hereford, Tex; Nels Curtis, Texas; J M Montgomery, Tascosa, Tex; F H Seers, Canadian, Tex.

C. S. Mitchell, Jr., of Dallas, Texas, has an adv. in the INSPECTOR concerning red polled bulls. Stockmen should read it, for the bulls mentioned are very fine ones. They are out of Capt. Hills's herd, at Delaware, Ohio, which is right up to the top. Capt. Hills has now on the way to the United States twenty head of selected animals and they are the pick of England, one of the bulls alone costing \$3,000 while quite young.

Shade Trees.

Few things can be done that will add more to the beauty and comfort of the home than the planting and cultivation of a number of shade trees about the house and yard. There are several kinds of trees that grow along streams and in timber belts that if transplanted and cared for will make fine shade trees.

The common red and slippery elms when transplanted young and well tended grow very well. The box-elder, while not a beautiful tree, grows and makes a dense shade. The silver and red, or soft maples grow very rapidly and make good trees. They are rather easily broken by the wind and for this reason, it is best to head them back for few years. When well cared for, few trees will make better shade in the same length of time. The catalpa grows very rapidly and is well worth planting. The common black, or wild locust grows rapidly and is a fine tree for wind breaks and general grove planting.

Little trouble need be had in planting and growing any of the above trees. Nursery-grown trees should be used when they can be obtained. Trees one or two years old when transplanted have given the best results. In no case have trees taken from old stumps and with poor roots given satisfaction. Shade trees respond to cultivation as quickly as any plant and will make a very poor growth unless the soil about them is kept loose and free from grass and weeds. (Bul. 43, Okla. Expt. Sta.)

POSTAL NOTE WANTS.

This department is conducted especially for LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR patrons, and only the small charge of two cents per word merely to cover cost is made for advertisements of cattle for sale or pasture, lands for lease or sale, feed for sale, etc.—in short any want felt about the rancho or farm. Enclose postal note for amount with order and if insertion is desired for more than single issue, remit to cover the amount. Address, Postal Card Wants, care LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, Woodward, Okla.

FOR SALE: A fine bunch of superior native yearling heifers at \$18 and a small bunch of cows, good ones, at \$20. Cattle all raised in north part of Texas Panhandle and are selected stuff. Prices made include delivery at Liberal, Kan. Address J. C. Denton, Caple, Beaver Co., Okla.

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THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

W. E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA
Represented in Kansas City by E. F. Halstead.
Represented in New Mexico by Geo. H. Hutchins,
Carlsbad.

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DISCONTINUANCES. Subscribers wishing the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR stopped at the expiration of their subscription must notify us in writing to that effect otherwise we shall consider it is their wish to have it continued and we will make collection for the same.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS. When a change of address is ordered, both the new and old address must be given and notice sent two weeks before the change is desired. We require this on account of our heavy mailing list.

Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association.

At News Depots, and On Trains.

Calendar for 1899 showing months from July to December with days of the week and dates.

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In prohibition Kansas every town has a different name for booze. In Preston the Plaindealer says it is called "bellywash."

One of the fastest runs ever made between Woodward and Wellington by the Santa Fe was on the 15th, when the officials' special covered the distance, 143 miles, in three hours and 25 minutes.

Shipments of market cattle from Indian Territory to the St. Louis market are decreasing. The week ending the 18th 68 cars were received, against 55 cars the week before and 163 cars the week previous to that.

The following officers have been elected by the St. Joseph Live Stock Exchange for the ensuing year: Horace Wood, Pres.; V. W. Emmert, Vice-Pres.; board of directors—W. F. Davis, John Donovan, Jr., G. I. Gann and John P. Clary.

W. E. Bolton, the energetic editor and proprietor of the Live Stock Inspector at Woodward, Oklahoma, one of the best conducted live stock papers in the Southwest, who spent several days last week with the Slaughter-Sotham excursion, took great pains while here to inform himself as to the actual conditions connected with the alfalfa farms and breeding of fine cattle in this portion of the valley. Roswell (N. M.) Register.

A Chicago special says that at the annual meeting of the American Hereford Breeders' association, held Tuesday night in Chicago, an appropriation of \$15,000 was voted, to be used as prize money to be offered to Hereford cattle exhibitors. Officers were elected as follows: President, T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo.; vice-president, Frank Rockefeller, Cleveland, Ohio; secretary, C. R. Thomas, Independence, Mo.; treasurer, Chas. Gudgell, Independence, Mo.; executive committee—Charles Gudgell, Independence, Mo.; H. H. Clough, Elyria, Ohio, and Thomas Clark, Bucher, Ill.

This following notice may be of interest to the delinquent tax payers in this county: "All taxes are due and payable December 15th of each year. If one-half is paid before the third Monday in January following the assessment, the last one-half of the 1899 tax will become due June 15th, 1900. If the first one-half is not paid on or before the third Monday in January following the assessment, then all becomes delinquent. Tax warrants issue March 15th for all delinquent taxes on personal property. All realty is advertised for delinquent taxes after the third Monday of October of each year, and offered for sale after the third Monday in November. Keep this notice—no further notice concerning 1899 taxes will be given unless by request.

Campbell Bros., of Clark county, are reported 800 head short, either by theft or otherwise.

R. L. Faulkner, of Jamesport, Mo., will have a sale of Hereford cattle at Miami, Texas, Dec. 6.

The Clark County Clipper has issued a very pretty calendar for 1900. The INSPECTOR acknowledges the receipt of one, with thanks.

The price of envelopes has been advanced by the trust full 40 per cent. Print shops are forced to raise also, or quit printing them.

High prices of cattle places a premium on stealing. Strengthen the association at once by handing in your membership to the secretary.

Cotton seed from the western part of Texas is said to be much better for feeding purposes than that from the eastern part on account of its extreme dryness.

Commencing November 12th. Observation Sleepers daily between St. Louis and San Antonio, adding another unrivaled feature to Southwest-travel via the Frisco Line.

A new enterprise is to be established at El Dorado, Kansas, where a jack-rabbit sausage factory, it is supposed, will soon be in operation. They surely ought to find plenty of material.

Surveyors completed their work on the Oklahoma & Western railroad Nov. 10th. The road will extend from Acme, Texas, to Oklahoma City and is the extension of the St. Louis & San Francisco road.

An eastern paper says: "An egg laid by an extinct bird called the reek sold for \$210 in London the other day." Truly a great curiosity, but how much greater for exhibition purposes would be an extinct bird that was capable of laying an egg.

Several capitalists, most of whom reside in Guthrie, are contemplating building a private penitentiary to take care of the prisoners of Oklahoma. At present all prisoners are sent to the Kansas penitentiary and last year it cost the Territory \$18,220.18.

The Southern freight committee at its meeting in St. Louis on the 11th decided to advance live stock rates from all points in the southwest to the Missouri river and other markets. The increase is 3cts per pound for beef cattle and \$2.50 to \$5.00 per ear for stock cattle. It is not known just when these rates will take place.

Indian Territory is looking for a plan of reconstruction, since the Curtis bill has broken up the tribal rule. It left no substitute, and the government is getting tired of financing an army of officials and is advocating a territorial form of government like Oklahoma. There is a great deal of contentment in Indian Territory and the outcome promises to be interesting.

What K. B. Armour intended only as act of generosity, has developed into the greatest advertisement possible for his fine herd of Herefords. A little over a year ago he gave Armour Rose, the pick of his herd, to the convention hall promoters to be used as a prize. He bought her back, giving his check for \$1,000, and recently sold her to John Sparks, of Reno, Nevada, for \$2,500. It certainly was not his intention to use the fact as an advertisement, but simply to show that generosity, as well as a few other things, has its own reward.

Old man Haun, beef inspector, and one of Share's chief clerks, had a thrilling experience at his heretofore well regulated home a few mornings since. He wanted to get his son up early and after trying to fetch him by calling to him, he proceeded to his room and turned the "kivers" down and gave him a couple of smart slaps with his hand. It happened that the hired girl had been given the boy's room the night before and the old man unwittingly spanked the wrong party. Consternation reigned in that household for a spell, but everything is quiet on the Patomac now.—Alva Notes in Cleo Chieftain 16th.

Marriage not Always a Failure.

After all, perhaps, it pays to be a married man. For instance, Mrs. E. G. Creighton is editing the Roswell, N. M., Record during the absence of her husband, and this is one of the items:

"Mr. E. O. Creighton, editor of the Record, is attending court at Socorro, and is his absence the force has been struggling to keep up his work. It has succeeded passably well. Four book agents have been bounced, two patent medicine men who wanted e. o. w. top col. next reading contracts were thrown in the coal hole, seven republican argufiers straightened out, twelve expansionists reasoned out of the errors of their ways, nine indignant subscribers properly walloped, and a large volume of job work put out with our usual neatness and dispatch. If the court stays in session a few weeks longer we expect to have things pretty well regulated by the time the proprietor gets back. In his absence Mr. J. C. Holly, formerly of the Plano (Tex.) Review is assisting with the outside local work.

Boer's Dictionary.

The following is a little list of names that will be of interest to the readers of the proceedings in war between the English and Boers:

- For instance. Boer (boo-er), a farmer.
Buitenlander, (boy-ten-lont-er) foreigner.
Burgher, (buhr-ker), citizen.
Burgerwacht, (buhr-ker-vokt), citizen soldiery.
Oom, (ome), uncle.
Raad, (rahd), senate.
Raadsheer, (rahds-hare), senator.
Staat, (stah), state.
Stad, (stot), city.
Transvaal, (trons-fah), circular valley.
Trek, (treck), draught, journey.
Uitlander, (oyt-lont-er), foreigner.
Veld, (felt), field, open country.
Veldheer, (felt-hare), general; commandant.
Volksraad, (fulks-rahd), lower house of congress.

D. P. Norton writes us from Dunlap, Kan., "I am just in receipt of a letter from R. B. Shumway, one of the prominent stockmen of Rice Co., Kan., containing what I consider the finest compliment that could be paid to a breeder. In his letter he orders the third bull we have sold him. He says, 'some of my friends have been criticizing me for buying bulls without seeing, but I tell them that I have been banking on your judgment and good behavior and it is quite a joke among the cattlemen of Rice county who have patronized by in buying cattle, that the only man who visited your herd and made his own selection, got the poorest one in the lot, I mean the poorest one sent to this county.'" Mr. Norton is one of the most widely known breeders of Shorthorns. See his adv. in the Breeders' Directory of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

Since the last issue of the INSPECTOR J. J. Frey has tendered his resignation as general manager of the Santa Fe, and H. U. Mudge has been advanced to fill the position. C. F. Resigue, general superintendent of the Gulf end of the system, will take the position of general superintendent of the A. T. & S. F. vacated by Mr. Mudge. The new order is effective January 1, 1900. Mr. Mudge has worked his way up from section hand to general manager of the greatest railway system in the world.

Do you feel perfectly safe about those calves? Vaccination will prevent, but will not cure blackleg. Better treat your calves now before it is too late and your loss is heavier than the cost of the preventive.

The LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR has been asked, when is the season for vaccinating against loss by blackleg? Best authorities agree that the principal season is from September until June.

The Enid Wave is on the boom. They will soon begin the erection of a new fine two-story brick building, and feel justly proud over the prospect.

IMPORTANT MEETING HELD.**Membership Fees and Dues Advanced
After Jan. 1, 1900.**

Pres. A. T. Wilson and J. R. Stinson, Ira Eddleman, Geo. W. Carr and Secretary Bolton, members of the Executive Committee of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association and F. L. Campbell, inspector, met at the office of the secretary of the association at Woodward on Nov. 21st and transacted important business.

The proceeds of inspector's sales of steers and stock cattle to date were examined and ordered disbursed by the secretary.

Arrangements were completed and program outlined for the Sixth Annual Convention of the association, to be held at El Reno Feb. 13 and 14, 1900.

The applications of thirty new members were received and approved by the committee.

The secretary was instructed to forward the membership of the association to the National Live Stock Association.

The matter of range work was taken up and discussed and laid over until the next meeting.

A change was recommended in the constitution of the association, in the matter of charges for membership fee and annual dues, effective Jan. 1, 1900, as follows: Membership fees after Jan. 1st next to be \$3.00 instead of \$1.50, and annual dues to be \$2.00 instead of \$1.00 as they now stand.

Report of the secretary showed the association to be in a good condition financially, and never more prosperous. F. L. Campbell was re-employed at a salary of \$100 per month.

The members and officers of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association certainly merit congratulations upon the present condition and future outlook of the organization. Maintaining a steady growth, the association has passed the experimental stage and is returning more than value received to each member, in direct protection and in the enforcement of quarantine regulations. The association is a permanent institution and invites the co-operation of all cattlemen in Oklahoma, Kansas and northwestern Texas, and especially all north and west of the National quarantine line. Cattlemen wishing to join the association can do so at any time by addressing the secretary at Woodward, who will send the necessary blanks for membership and record of brands. Brands go on inspection books immediately. Prompt attention is given by the secretary to all requests for information concerning the association.

The Home Newspaper.

Occasionally Col. Isenberg, of the Enid Wave, stumbles onto a good thing and here is one of them:

"Every editor makes enemies. A little 'squib' aimed at no one in particular, will hit some hollow-headed individual and he at once declares himself 'agin' the paper. The paper may have given him complementary notices, but the imaginary thrust puts him on his dignity and he at once establishes himself a critic, but hasn't the nerve to go to the editor with his grievance. Just notice and you will see that the men who are 'agin' their home paper are as a rule men who would not be missed if they were to leave the community forever. On the question of local interest the home paper stands ready to make a fight for the best interest of the greatest number, and has always the greatest number of the best citizens at its back."

A remarkable, yet simple operation was recently performed by a Brooklyn physician. A little girl swallowed a screw 1 1/2 inches long. A surgical operation would have endangered the child's life. The doctor took some fine strands of raw silk and mixed them with some bread, which the girl was induced to swallow. He waited eight minutes for them to revolve in the stomach. Then he pulled on the threads, and the screw came out, having been enmeshed in the silk.—Topeka, Kansas, Advocate 8th.



THE
SIXTH
ANNUAL
CONVENTION
of the
OKLAHOMA
Live Stock
ASSOCIATION

Will be held at

EL RENO, O. T.,

ON

Feb. 13 and 14, 1900.

Program will appear soon.

Get ready to

COME!

They must be inspected.

Guthrie, Ok., Nov. 17.—Last week H. H. Hagan of this place asked the Kansas live stock sanitary commission of Kansas this question: "Under recent rulings issued by the Federal department, can I ship cattle from Logan and Garfield counties in Oklahoma and Texas, to Kansas without inspection?" Secretary Taylor Riddle replied today, and the answer will interest Southwestern cattlemen generally:

"You are in error in the question, as the federal department does not govern the movement of cattle from points below the quarantine line to points in Kansas. That is a question solely under the control of Kansas. No, you cannot move cattle from the counties named to points in Kansas without inspection, but if your cattle will pass inspection and are free from ticks and fever infection you can have them inspected and if they pass they are entitled to go to any point in Kansas or to the Kansas City stock yards."—Kansas City Star 17th.

A Woodward Orator First.

Stillwater, Ok., Nov. 13.—The fifth annual oratorical contest for a representative to the intercollegiate contest at Oklahoma City, December 28, was held in the assembly hall of the Agricultural and Mechanical college Saturday night. There were five orations, as follows: "A Mighty Minority," by W. A. Worley of Robberson, I. T.; "A Tribute to Education," by G. G. Barnes of Blackburn; "The Czar and the Peace Conference," by C. V. Jones of Chandler; "Life's Structure," by Miss Kate Jewett of Udall, Kas., and "The Handwriting of History," by A. W. Anderson of Woodward. Mr. Anderson won first place and Mr. Worley second.

I saw two men playing billiards, says a writer in Brains. One played to attract attention from the spectators; the other made no fancy shot but pulled out every count in sight. He won the game. I witnessed a game of foot ball. One fellow on the losing side was a gallus chap. He waved his hands gracefully, and when his team was applauded he bowed and saluted the grand stand. At the end of the game I heard that they would have won but for the poor playing of the gallus chap. I know a salesman who attracts many girls to the store where he works. They love to stand and talk with him—he is so witty. They listen and giggle. The proprietor tells me he is the poorest clerk in the store. I notice, wherever I go, that the fellow who who is bent on attracting attention to himself is not the fellow who succeeds. I notice the fellow who has woad to saw and who saws it is always in demand.—Clipper, Ashland, Kas. 16th.

The Kansas City Hay Press Co., of Kansas City Mo., is certainly a progressive institution. They have recently purchased the patents, patterns, stock and good will for the celebrated "Boss" and Cyrus Roberts corn shellers, manufactured by Roberts Thorp & Co., of Three Rivers, Mich. They handle a very large line of hay presses rakes and stackers, bale ties, wagon and platform scales, stump pullers, etc., and are desirable people to do business with.

Rumors of railroad enterprises are numerous in Oklahoma. There is one now afloat to the effect that either the Missouri Pacific, Santa Fe or a Oklahoma corporation will build a road south from Kiowa, Kansas, with the intention of reaching the undeveloped part of western Oklahoma. It is a good idea and we hope one of them will push it along.

A dispatch from Guthrie says that Governor Barnes has pardoned Lottie Kerschner, an 18-year-old girl who was sent to the penitentiary a year ago from Blaine county for cattle stealing. Her term had almost expired.

Thomas Evans, of Hartford, Kansas, has an ad. in this issue of the INSPECTOR. He has some fine Herefords for sale, and anyone wanting some good registered stock would do well to make inquiry.

EXCHANGE CLIPPINGS.

Greer county parties marketed about two thousand pounds of salt in this city last Friday. It was manufactured at the Canyon Springs Salt Works, in that county.—Berlin Venture 9th.

About 350 head of calves which Green Igo purchased from Tom and Nat Smith, Sam Wilkes and Tom Powers, were started this week to Yellowhouse canyon for delivery.—Colorado, (Tex.) Stockman, Nov. 14.

Johnson Bros., of Pecos, have been shipping 6000 head of steer yearlings, the last shipment coming through today. The steers are shipped to Harris Franklin, of Deadwood, South Dakota, and are delivered at Seneca and Mullin, Neb., and Belle Fourche, S. D.—Colorado (Tex.) Stockman, Nov. 14.

Meade Globe: Cattle shipping time continues with a vigor never before witnessed in this section of country. Moore cattle have been shipped from Liberal and Meade this fall than ever before. About 1,000 cars alone have been shipped from Liberal in the past two months. The shipments are cattle of all ages.

Grant Gardner returned last Friday to his home near Paul's Valley, Indian Territory. He thinks that it will not be many years until that portion of the Territory will be added to Oklahoma and admitted as a state. He says that the fertility of the soil and the boundless resources of that country render it especially desirable as a place for investment.—Coldwater Star 17th.

The hearing of the famous \$2 terminal charges case, brought by the Texas Cattle Raisers association for the abrogation of the charge, is now in progress before Judge Kohlsaat, in the United States circuit court at Chicago. It is expected that a decision will be reached in a few days, and that the association will again win out in the fight it is making against this iniquity.—West Texas Stockman Nov. 14.

An Australian farmer has brought fifty cows from his country to Manila, and, although the cost of transporting them was twice their value in Australia, he is making a good thing out of them. He gets fifty cents a quart for the milk, and cannot supply the demand. The first reserve United States hospital pays him \$2,000 in gold a month for milk. His cows are the first cattle in the Philippines, aside from the native water buffalo.—Advocate, Topeka, Kansas, 8th.

"I suppose no one ever pretends to dispute the triteness of the old saying, 'procrastination is the thief of time,' " said a cattle dealer recently to a Register representative, "but an experience I had last week made it seem very insignificant. I had offered some parties up the line of the P. V. & N. E. railway \$20 per head for a train load of cows. They declined to take it and I came on down the road and stopped at another place to look at a herd. The next day just before leaving for Roswell, I handed the telegraph operator a message offering fifty cents more for them. As I was stepping onto the train he came running out and handed me a telegram saying, 'your offer of twenty accepted.' I at once told the operator he need not send my telegram. I had made \$200 by procrastinating."—Roswell Register.

Settlers in Oklahoma.

Guthrie, Okla., Nov. 8.—The reports of the various land offices in the Territory for October, which are just being completed, show that during the month over 700 filings have been made on government land by new settlers. This represents about that many families, or 3500 people, settling in the extreme western part of the Territory during the month. The month's business in the land offices has been nearly as good, and, taking the settlement of lands together with the rapid growth of all the towns of the Territory, fully 50,000 settlers have come into the Territory during the year.—Globe-Democrat.

A Novel "Live Stock Farm."

There are hundreds of ways to make money; some are easy, some difficult, but all require, skill, intelligence and shrewdness. The millionaire or rich banker who has accumulated a fortune may seem a dull, very ordinary man, perhaps he is, but if his record were examined it would be discovered that at a particular point he acted wisely and turned the wind of fortune in his favor.

An ordinary farmer in a western state who "got sore on farmin'" adopted for his occupation the growing of skunks for their fine fur. To be sure this kind of business is not the nicest and pleasantest in the world, and he said he was well aware of this fact, when he began operations, on the field that was to be the home of the offensive little animals whose fur was and is of such good demand. The place was a southern slope on the edge of a large creek. He fenced it securely and arranged tunnels in the clayey soil for the skunks, and stocked his pen with several pairs of the animals, which he caught in steel traps. In three years he had a very "strong" flock of cats, numbering some fifty or more, and was thus getting a good foundation for his business.

Every winter now this skunk farmer skins from 700 to 1,000 skunks and sells their furs from \$1 to \$1.75 each. His business is increasing and he has learned to like it because it is profitable. There is little work about it; the skunks are fed meat, table scraps, etc., and but little attention is given them during the summer. The jet-black animals are the most profitable; furs with white streaks do not bring more than two-thirds as much on the market as the solid black ones. Therefore the skunk farmer eliminates all white-striped males and females in the flock and now he has a high grade breed, just the same as cattle raisers have high grade cattle. He exercises judgment even in the breeding of skunks, and enjoys a comfortable income as a result.—Exchange.

Entirely too Late.

Atchison Globe:

The following telegraphic correspondence was indulged in the night of the Atchison corn carnival:

Atchison, Kan., Sept. 21.
Mrs. Mamie Jones, Topeka, Kan.
Corn carnival a great success. Will not be home till morning.

SAMUEL JONES.
Topeka, Kan., Sept. 21.
Samuel Jones, Atchison, Kan:
Don't forget that you have a family.

MAMIE JONES.
Atchison, Kan., Sept. 21.
Mrs. Mamie Jones, Topeka, Kan.
Your message came too late.

SAMUEL JONES.

Progressive Oklahoma.

So far as general progress is concerned, Oklahoma, young as it is, now ranks very well with the central and western portions of Nebraska and Kansas, and with the two Dakotas. It is all settled and nowhere, except in the extreme west, can any public land be found subject to homestead entry. There is no finer agricultural region in the world. It produces both northern and southern staples—cotton as well as corn and wheat—and the uniformity of good crops, year after year has brought to the people a degree of prosperity never before, I believe, enjoyed by the inhabitants of a newly settled region.—E. N. Smalley, in New York Post.

Tom Woosley, a bachelor editor of the Mulhall Enterprise, has the following: The editor of leading Kansas paper says that marriage is a failure, and that "it will be many generations before the institution of marriage is abolished. Not many years ago a man who stated such an opinion would have been driven out of town, but now he has the majority of the best citizens in the town who agree with him. Marriage is a failure and almost everyone who has been married as long as ten years admits it to himself at least. And it is not a failure for the men alone but also for the women."—Oklahoma State Capital 15th.

C. G. KNOX, Vice-President.

CLAS T. JONES, Superintendent

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Cattle of all classes for Sale.

I have a personal knowledge of almost every brand of cattle in western Texas. If you want to buy or sell I will be pleased to meet you in person or by letter. More buyers and sellers meet in Amarillo than in any town west of Fort Worth.

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Poultry Department.

CONDUCTED BY



JOHN C. SNYDER,
KILDARE, OKLAHOMA.

Will be pleased to receive communications for this department and will answer all questions in regard to the Poultry Industry; the Holding of Shows; Treatment of Diseases, &c.

That the INSPECTOR has a circulation and that its subscribers are readers of its pages there can be no doubt, by the way letters pour into our office making inquiries in regard to poultry. We have always believed that Oklahoma and Texas people were looking after their interests when they were investing in a better class of stock. What is true of these two states is also true of all others. If you want to make your farm pay, you must not neglect the poultry part of it.

We are pleased at the way letters are coming in, and we predict good things for this department during the coming months.

If you are situated so you can do so, you want you to attend one or more poultry shows this winter. You will learn more in regard to the different varieties than you ever had any idea that you could learn. As an educator of the people there is nothing equal to a poultry show.

The new industry of raising Belgian Hares is gaining ground. If you enjoy eating something good, and but few there are who do not, there is nothing better than a young hare fried to a nice brown with gravy or cranberry sauce. We shall shortly prepare an article on Belgian Hares.

We have always been in favor of people keeping the variety of fowls best suited to their condition and liking. We are not prejudiced in favor of one breed, because we know there are several varieties of fowls suited to the demands of the markets and it would not do for all to breed one kind. Make your choice and do your best with it.

There will be poultry shows this winter at Guthrie, Blackwell, Kingfisher and Enid in Oklahoma, Wellington and Harper in southern Kansas, and several in Texas. If you want something to liven up your town organize a poultry association and hold a show this winter.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington publish several pamphlets upon the poultry industry. Write Seely, Wilson and get copies. They cost nothing and will do you good.

A little over thirty years ago we ate "yellow leg" chicken with Editor Bolton at his mother's table in Westfield, Ill. You couldn't keep a good man in Illinois, is why we two have drifted west to one of the best states in the Nation.

We have always found a flock of turkeys profitable. They will consume much waste and we do not consider

that they eat near as much as they are given credit for consuming.

W. B. Holmes, of Perry, called on us a few days ago and we were pleased to learn that he had been quite successful this season with his poultry and expects to add new blood to his flock next season and further improve it.

Parties in Ayla, Okla., have been corresponding in regard to the holding of a poultry show this winter. Such an enterprising city as she is could "stir up the natives" if such a thing were undertaken. We would advise them to go ahead.

The chicken with a cold may develop a case of roup if neglected. If it is placed in a warm and perfectly dry coop, given the best of food, and an antiseptic wash is prepared for the herd, future trouble may be prevented. For this purpose vinegar and salt water have been recommended, with a few drops of tincture of aconite in the drinking cup or a daily dose of three drops in a spoonful of water.

About this time you must make your hen houses good and warm if you expect good results from your poultry this winter. Build your roosts near the ground so that the heavier kinds will not injure themselves jumping from the roosts. Dust plenty of air-slacked lime around in the hen house to keep down bad odors. Swab the roosts with coal oil, which will kill the vermin collected. See that rats cannot burrow in and kill the chicks, and keep a sharp lookout for skunks. A warm feed of bran and shorts of a cold morning is a good thing for the fowls.

Douglass Mixture.

The formula of the Douglass mixture, a well known tonic for fowls, is given below in hopes that it may benefit some poultry raisers.

Dissolve one pound of sulphate of iron (copperas) in two gallons of water. Add to this two ounces of sulphuric acid and keep in a stone jug. Put two or three tablespoonfuls of this mixture in each quart of drinking water. It should not be given to fowls more than once or twice a week.

Preserving Eggs.

It is probably a little out of season, but you will do well to preserve this, called the "Water Glass Method." The following directions for preserving by this method are given: Use pure water that has been thoroughly boiled and then cooled. To each ten quarts of water add one quart of water glass. Pack the eggs in a jar and pour the solution over them, covering well.

Keep the eggs in a cool, dark place. A dry, cool cellar is a good place.

If the eggs are kept in too warm a place the silicate is deposited and the eggs are not properly protected. Do not wash the eggs before packing; for by so doing you injure their keeping quality, probably by dissolving the mucilaginous coating on the outside of the shell.

For packing use only perfectly fresh eggs, for stale eggs will not be saved and may prove harmful to the others. Water glass is a very cheap product, that can usually be produced at not to exceed 50 cents per gallon, and one gallon would make enough solution to preserve 50 dozen eggs, so that the cost of material for this method would only be about one cent per dozen. Water glass is sodium and potassium silicate, sodium silicate, being usually the cheaper. If wooden kegs or barrels are to be used in which to pack the eggs, they should first be thoroughly scalded with boiling water, to sweeten and purify them.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

[Mr. Editor: I have 150 B. Plymouth Rocks and am losing a number. They droop for several days, getting as light as a feather, then die. Some others have a knot or lump as large as the end of your thumb under the eye, sometimes under both eyes, entirely closing the eye. What is the cause and remedy? Please answer through the INSPECTOR. I have clean houses, etc.—Subscriber.] Ans: Your birds undoubtedly have the roup. Separate

the sick from the well and give them a two grain quinine capsule daily for a few days. In addition, with a small sewing machine can, inject coal oil into the nostrils. Wash the head thoroughly with lukewarm water. It is contagious and if all fowls drink from the same vessel it will go through the flock. This is why they should be separated. If any of the birds have canker in roof of mouth, kill them at once.

How to Clean the Hen House.

Home, Field and Forum.
Cold weather is now approaching and fowls that have been roosting out of doors and in odd places should now be taught to go to the poultry house. But before this is done the house should have a thorough cleaning. Nothing does so much harm and causes such loss as the parasites that abound in many poultry houses. Remove all perches and nests and burn the fillings of the nests. Give the roosts and nests a thorough good coating of coal-oil, and if desired burn it off. Clean out the hen-house and give it a good coating of whitewash with carbolic acid in it. This will make the walls light and destroy pests. The floor and ceiling should be whitewashed as well as the walls. If there are any cracks and crevices in the walls it may be advisable to fumigate the place by burning sulphur. If the walls were whitewashed only recently, it might do now to wash the walls with a strong carbolic acid wash and a few days later fumigate the place. When thoroughly clean, return roosts and nests and put new filling in the nest boxes. Keep a supply of nice dry earth for a dust bath, and the hens will keep themselves pretty free of lice during the winter.

Now is the Time.

In the interest of your own welfare, now is the time to enlighten yourself as to the best place, and to begin providing for your next summer's comfort and pleasures. With this in view, consider the matchless climate, grandeur of scenery and the numerous resorts of Colorado.

Drop a postal to W. F. Sterley, A. G. P. A. or A. A. Glisson, A. G. P. A. of "The Denver Road", at Fort Worth, Texas, and you will be provided with exhaustive and magnificently illustrated literature without expense.

INOCULATED RED POLLS.

I have now at the Missouri Experiment Station for Inoculation against Texas fever two selected bands of Red Poll Bulls. They are a fine lot, coming from the noted herd of Capt. V. T. Hills, Delaware, Ohio. Later on they will be brought here to be sold. For Catalogue and particulars write me.
C. S. MITCHELL, Jr.,
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2,000 TENTS!

Used a few days at G. A. R. Reunions, etc., every size and shape from a 10x12 wall tent to a 125x175 circus tent, including family compartment tents, refreshment tents, stable tents and preaching tents; also 800 canvas cots and 300 gasoline lamps; guaranteed in first class condition; 1,500 new bed blankets, 1,000 horse blankets; 2,000 ladies' and gents' macIntoshes, clearing sale. Write for prices.

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If so, you want the best. We breed 'em. They are the farmer's fowl, BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. We also keep upon our farm a flock of BRONZE TURKEYS. Then have you heard of the coming table delicacy, equal to quail in all respects, and easy to raise, the great BELGIAN HARE?

Write us for particulars. We like to write letters and do business. We have been breeding poultry for twenty years. SCALINE, a sure cure for Sealy Leg in fowls; also good for Cuts and Sores on horses and cattle. Two-ounce box sent postpaid for 15 cents. ROUPINE, a remedy for Roup in fowls: Receipt for making sent for 10 cents.

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Dehorning and Branding Chute.

(Pat. pending.)
Are you going to dehorn or brand your cattle this fall or winter? If so you want to get one of these chutes.
I also sell dehorning clippers. Write for circulars before buying. This is something you need.
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When visiting Kansas City, stop at the **BLOSSOM HOUSE,** Opposite Union Depot,

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 Wyoming bred Angus cattle sold in Chicago at \$6.90 on the 21st.

A wholesale hide dealer in Quincy, Ill., has contracted to furnish 100 horse hides per month to a big firm in Berlin, Germany.

W. P. Percell of Kiowa, recently sold 1,000 head of cattle to Wicker brothers, the cattle averaging \$26 a head.—Beaver Herald, 16th.

Eighteen head of cattle averaging 1355 pounds brought \$6.15 on the Chicago market the 20th. Three loads averaging 1385 brough \$6.30.

The top of the market at Kansas City on the 22nd was reached by a shipper from Kansas, who had 17 steers weighing 1312 lb each that were sold for \$5.80.

Kiowa (Kan.) News: A. F. Enyart, ex-county commissioner, shipped four train-loads of cattle from Arlington recently. He sold them at Kansas City and Omaha for \$40,000.

Cattlemen in New Mexico are not satisfied with the prices calves are bringing. Calves sold for \$16 last year, but are only worth \$14 now, with the exception of contracted stuff, which is being delivered at \$15.

Geo. W. Boles, of Lubbock, Texas, recently sold to Messrs. Lake & Tomb 60 head of graded Hereford calves, receiving \$45 per head for them. They have contracted to take his next year's crop at the same price.

U. S. Weddington returned from Kansas City Monday morning. He says the show of Hereford cattle was the best ever had in the United States or England. Weddington did not buy anything.—Childress, Texas, Index, 3rd.

Harry Lander, chief inspector for the Montana Cattlemen's association, at Chicago, says that Chicago's receipts from Montana this year will fall about 5,000 short of 1898. Last year's receipts were 135,975.—Drover's Telegram 18th.

Carlsbad (N. M.) Argus: J. J. Hagerman recently purchased 800 calves of the Hereford and Shorthorn strain, from C. C. Slaughter of Roswell. They will be placed on the alfalfa and pasture lands owned by Mr. Hagerman on the Feliz, and form the nucleus of a large herd.

Oscar and Fred Coudill came in last Saturday evening with the young cattle purchased some time ago in Greer and Washita counties and the branding pen on their ranch was a busy scene the front end of the week. Branding 500 head of cattle is no small undertaking. The boys purchased a lot of corn in Washita county and are having it hauled to their ranch.—Berlin Venture 9th.

W. O. Woodley, one of the Osage cowmen, was in town yesterday and left this morning. Mr. Woodley is expecting to winter about 1200 head of cattle in the neighborhood. He has over 5500 head of cattle which he will winter, most of them being near Keokuk Falls, where Mr. Woodley started for today. He was accompanied J. T. Thompson, of Cowgales, Texas.—Cleveland Triangle Nov. 9th.

Stock and Farm Journal: Mr. Kenard of Grandview, Texas, sold last week in Chicago a car of 1350 pound steers of his own feeding at \$6.35 per 100 pounds. This is reported from Chicago as the highest price paid for Texas steers in seventeen years. C. B. Woodward of Frion county, has sold to J. J. Little of Pearsall, 1600 stock cattle at \$18 around, the herd including 200 steers, twos and up. All the cattle are improved with southern blood. The contract was for immediate delivery. So many cattle have died from pas-

turing on cane stubble that the advisability of turning them on such grazing at all is doubtful. If it must be done it should only be done when the stubble or sprouts are thoroughly dry. When not it is in its most dangerous condition for cattle. It would probably pay better to turn it under and put the land in small grain, which would give good and safe pasturage in the fall and winter. Imports of cattle from Mexico to the United States, have fallen off greatly ever since the inspection system has obtained. During the month of October only 3569 head of cattle crossed Bravo, these being principally grazing cattle. These do not include 2042 shipped in bond to the Cuban market, nearly all of which were two and three-year-old steers which crossed the river at Nogales. Most of the grazing cattle were consigned to Colorado and a portion were sent to California. The stock farmer who has feed enough should carry his calves through the winter without loss in condition or check to their growth. The gain they will make will give him a big price for all the feed they consume.

Trebling Their Capacity.

By the recent completion of their new building, 42 by 100 feet, specially built to facilitate the carrying and handling of their particular line of goods, The Kansas City Roofing & Corrugating Co. at 218 and 220 West Third St., Kansas City, Mo., have now three times their former capacity with additional track facilities, and carry the largest stock of corrugated iron and goods of this class, of any house of this class without exception. There is no order to big for them to handle promptly, and none so small to receive their best attention, while they are able, by reason of the magnitude of their purchases, to quote the very lowest prices obtainable anywhere on tarred felt, prepared roofings, corrugated iron and kindred products.

From the Kansas City Stock Yards.

K. C. Live Stock Exchange
November 25, 1899.
Special to the Live Stock Inspector.

Cattle receipts for the week 44,000, for the corresponding week last year 33,000. The movement of cattle considering the season was very liberal this week; buyers were bearish and concessions in prices had to be made to realize. There was a little weakness in choice dressed beef and export cattle, but the decline was very slight. Common, inferior and light weight cattle have depreciated from 10c to 25c depending upon the quality. Butcher stock was sharply lower, while canning stock sold steady. Stock and feeding cattle continue to arrive in large numbers; the movement to the country was liberal, but there was a slight depreciation in values amounting to from steady for good ones to 10c for inferior grades.

Heavy native steers brought 5.25 to 6.10; light weight steers 4.50 to 6.00; stockers and feeders 3.25 to 5.15; butcher cows 3.00 to 3.80; butcher heifers 3.25 to 4.50; fed westerns 4.00 to 5.50; western feeders 3.00 to 4.50; Texans 3.00 to 4.35.

Hog receipts for the week 62,000; for the corresponding week last year 66,000. Trade continues very dull; the warm weather has not been favorable for packing and prices are practically the same today as at the close of business last week. The bulk of the offerings selling at 3.75 to 3.85; top 3.90.

Sheep receipts for the week 11,000; for the corresponding week last year 10,000. Trade was slow and dull throughout the week choice slaughtering lambs are scarce, the few offered selling steady; other killing grades sold slow and 10c to 20c lower. The stocker and feeder kinds were in good demand at steady prices. Lambs 4.50 to 5.35; muttons 3.40 to 4.25; feeding lambs 3.25 to 4.50; feeding sheep 3.00 to 3.65; breeding ewes 2.50 to 3.50; culis 1.50 to 2.50.

The Panhandle is becoming noted its fine blooded cattle and Childress county standg at the head on the list.—Childress, Texas, Index, 3rd.

Subscribe for the INSPECTOR.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

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

CATTLE.

Oct. 21 to Nov. 21 INCLUSIVE.	Re-ceipts.	Dressed Beef & Ship'g Steers, Native Fed	Texas and Indian Steers.	Texas and Indian Cows.	Okla. Cows and Heifers.	Stockers and Feeders.	Bulls
Saturday	21	821	3 95-5 25	2 15-3 10	2 10-3 95	3 45-5 00	2 40-3 25
Monday	23	10,505	4 75-5 80	2 50-3 75	2 50-3 05	2 65-4 65	3 50-4 35
Tuesday	24	18,536	4 40-5 90	3 00-3 30	2 50-3 15	1 85-1 25	3 50-4 60
Wednesday	25	11,931	4 50-6 00	2 95-3 25	2 80-3 35	2 75-4 60	3 60-4 60
Thursday	26	11,933	4 60-5 60	3 00-3 60	2 50-3 40	2 00-4 35	3 00-4 55
Friday	27	5,949	4 50-6 00	3 05-3 75	2 15-3 20	2 15-1 50	3 50-5 00
Saturday	28	621	3 95-5 25	2 15-3 10	2 10-3 95	3 45-5 00	2 40-3 25
Monday	30	8,677	4 30-6 50	3 00-4 25	2 90-3 15	2 60-4 50	3 25-4 40
Tuesday	31	17,683	4 65-6 00	3 30-4 30	2 70-3 75	2 50-5 00	3 35-4 50
Wednesday	Nov. 1	15,192	4 75-5 85	3 00-3 75	2 40-3 00	2 30-4 25	3 25-4 55
Thursday	2	11,600	4 25-5 75	3 55-3 80	2 40-2 80	2 00-4 75	3 50-4 75
Friday	3	8,000	4 25-5 60	3 00-4 50	2 55-2 95	2 10-4 00	3 15-4 65
Saturday	4	321	3 90-5 40	2 15-3 10	2 10-3 95	3 45-5 00	2 40-3 25
Monday	6	8,451	4 25-5 90	2 85-4 30	2 60-3 30	2 25-4 40	3 85-4 25
Tuesday	7	6,813	4 00-5 75	3 00-4 5	2 40-3 00	1 75-4 25	3 50-5 00
Wednesday	8	11,974	4 25-6 00	2 50-4 50	2 15-3 15	2 75-4 75	3 25-5 00
Thursday	9	8,501	4 00-5 70	3 0-4 45	2 00-3 15	1 75-4 55	3 50-5 10
Friday	10	7,594	4 10-5 55	3 00-4 50	2 25-2 95	2 15-4 65	3 50-4 60
Saturday	11	921	3 95-5 10	2 10-2 40	2 05-3 65	3 75-4 85	2 10-3 05
Monday	13	13,410	4 00-5 60	3 50-4 70	2 00-3 40	2 15-4 80	4 00-1 60
Tuesday	14	15,853	4 25-5 75	2 50-4 20	2 00-2 80	2 40-4 90	3 25-5 60
Wednesday	15	12,798	4 40-5 55	2 95-4 00	2 30-3 15	3 15-4 50	3 25-4 50
Thursday	16	9,410	4 80-5 70	2 65-4 30	2 55-2 95	2 10-3 55	3 50-5 00
Friday	17	5,642	4 50-6 10	2 30-4 45	2 40-3 25	2 40-5 25	3 50-1 90
Saturday	18	714	4 50-5 25	3 00-3 20	2 60-4 10	3 75-4 80	3 00-3 60
Monday	20	1,085	4 90-5 60	2 70-4 25	2 75-3 30	2 15-4 60	3 15-5 00
Tuesday	21	12,620	4 25-6 05	3 15-4 30	2 50-3 00	2 60-4 30	3 55-4 40
Wednesday	22	8,764	3 50-5 80	4 15-4 30	2 65-3 15	2 10-5 00	5 15-4 40
Thursday	23	10,988	4 75-5 50	3 00-3 25	2 40-3 25	2 40-4 00	4 25-5 00
Friday	24	5,492	4 50-6 00	3 15-4 65	2 75-3 00	2 50-4 30	3 25-5 15

Rich Help for the Farmer.

The Leader recently had the pleasure of making mention of a review of a valuable work on the Geomys personatus fallax, or common gopher issued by the department of agriculture. This work cost only \$20,000 and is fairly soaked with Latin and Greek terms which will delight the farmer. Now comes the department with another valuable treatise for the edification and instruction of the horny-handed sons of toil. A single excerpt from the chapter on "Carbohydrates" will serve to show the highly interesting nature of the work.

Two isomeric bodies, one of which has the allyl group, CH₂:CH:CH₁, the other the propyl group, CH₂:CH:CH₃; by the change in the position of one H atom become alike in structure. The change takes place thus: The allyl group becomes a propyl group, but it is not possible to change the propyl group to the allyl group. The allyl compounds are unstable, in comparison with the propyl compounds. In proof of this the head equivalent of the two compounds C₁₀H₁₈O₂ is:

Calories.
Eugenol allyl dioxy-benzin-mono-methyl ether 1,286.9
Hoeugenol, propylen-dioxy-benzin-mono-methyl ether 1,278.1

We have no hesitation in saying that the department of agriculture has thus brought home to the farmer a grand truth which he has never suspected and of which, but for this valuable work, he might have remained in gross ignorance forever. In the light of such revelations as this, who can doubt that the department is of inestimable value to the tiller of the soil.—Leader.

The lead and zinc fields of northern Arkansas are most easily reached via the Frisco Line. Arrangements have been completed for daily stage service between Chadwick, Forsyth and Lead Hill, also between Eureka Springs and Yellville, via Berryville, Green Forest, Harrison and Powell. These stages make close connection with through trains of the Frisco line and afford most comfortable and convenient means of reaching that important locality. Descriptive literature with rates, time of trains and stage connections will be furnished upon application to any representative of Frisco line, or to Bryan Snyder, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

Hawthorne: Nobody ought to read poetry or look at picture or statues who cannot find a great deal more in them than the poet or artist has actually expressed. Their highest merit is suggestiveness.

HOGS.

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

Oct. 21 to Nov. 21 INCLUSIVE.	Re-ceipts.	Top Price.	Bulk of Sales.
Saturday	21	3,160	4 27
Monday	23	4,242	4 20
Tuesday	24	12,799	4 15
Wednesday	25	14,631	4 15
Thursday	26	11,741	4 17 1/2
Friday	27	9,486	4 15
Saturday	28	3,725	4 15
Monday	30	4,088	4 17 1/2
Tuesday	31	15,086	4 12 1/2
Wednesday	Nov. 1	14,480	4 10
Thursday	2	12,910	4 07 1/2
Friday	3	11,000	4 10
Saturday	4	3,171	4 10
Monday	6	6,633	4 05
Tuesday	7	10,431	4 10
Wednesday	8	12,763	4 12 1/2
Thursday	9	14,109	4 12 1/2
Friday	10	13,522	4 07 1/2
Saturday	11	3,126	4 12
Monday	13	6,136	4 02 1/2
Tuesday	14	16,165	4 00
Wednesday	15	14,529	4 00
Thursday	16	12,434	4 00
Friday	17	11,654	3 95
Saturday	18	3,261	3 95
Monday	20	5,263	4 00
Tuesday	21	14,484	3 97 1/2
Wednesday	22	11,607	3 97 1/2
Thursday	23	12,617	3 95
Friday	24	12,495	3 95

'FRISCO LINE.

THE FRISCO WANTS

THE BUSINESS

The St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.

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

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

Destruction of Krakatoa.

It is just 16 years since the most stupendous and appalling of all the convulsions of nature which have occurred either in ancient or in modern times took place. August 27, 1883, at 10 a. m., the greater portion of the island of Krakatoa, in the straits of Sunda, was destroyed, while two new islands were created by volcanic action. We in England remember the fact mainly on account of the magnificent sunsets which followed the event and were witnessed all over the world. These sunsets, it is now hardly necessary to state, were caused by the impalpable dust and vapor particles which had been ejected from Krakatoa to a height of 20 miles or more from the surface of the earth and were still floating in the upper air. The eruption caused a great seismic wave of the sea, which overwhelmed the villages on the neighboring shores and drowned upward of 30,000 persons. The height of the crest of this wave has been variously estimated, but at Telok Betoug, in Sumatra, the water reached within six feet of the residency, which stands on a hill 78 feet above the sea, and the Dutch man-of-war Berouw, anchored off the coast, was carried by the wave up a valley nearly two miles inland and was left high and dry more than 30 feet above the sea level.

If a gentleman were to tell us that while walking down Piccadilly he had heard an explosion which had taken place at Guildford or any town situated 30 miles away we should probably think that he was under a misapprehension. But if he told us that he had heard one that occurred at Newcastle-on-Tyne, at a distance of 300 miles, we should have no doubt as to the condition of his mind. It is nevertheless a fact that the explosion of Krakatoa was heard not only 30 and 300 miles away, but also at a distance of 3,000 miles. It was heard in India and it was heard in Australia and also in the island of Rodriguez, which is about 2,968 miles from Krakatoa in a direct line. Moreover, the seismic wave of the sea above referred to was noticed not only in South Africa, but also at Cape Horn, which is 7,500 miles distant from the straits of Sunda.

But perhaps the most extraordinary of all the phenomena connected with this cataclysm of nature was the atmospheric disturbance, or air wave, produced by the explosion. This air wave, it is stated, went three times around the earth, and it has been remarked that "the character of this disturbance would seem almost incredible were it not for the fact that it is attested by the barograms of every great meteorological station on the world's surface. From this time of its genesis could easily be calculated with tolerable exactitude. It is given by Lieut. Gen. Strachey as two hours 56 minutes, Greenwich mean time, which in local time would correspond with 9:58 o'clock on the morning of August 27."

It may be mentioned that, although the explosion did not take place until 9:58 a. m., yet during the whole of the preceding night a continuous roar like the discharge of heavy cannon, or thunder, had been heard, so that the people in the towns and villages of Java and Sumatra were terrified and did not dare go to bed. Even on the previous day, the 26th, the sky, we are told, "presented the most terrible appearance, fierce flashes of lightning penetrating the dense masses of cloud over the island, clouds of black matter were rushing across the sky, rapidly recurring detonations were heard continuously and large pieces of pumice, quite warm, rained down a distance of ten miles. At a point 76 miles from Krakatoa the height of the black cloud projected from the volcano was estimated at 17 miles."

It is hardly a matter to be wondered at when we are told that at Carimon, Java, 355 miles distant, native boats were dispatched to assist an imaginary vessel in distress, and at Achern, 1,073 miles distant, it was supposed that a fort was being attacked, and the troops were put under arms. The result of the eruption was that the whole of the northern part of the island, seven square miles in extent, was completely

blown away, and where there was formerly dry land there are now soundings of 90 fathoms, and in some parts 100 fathoms or more. Moreover, the bed of the sea some five or six miles to the north appears to have been raised many fathoms. It is unnecessary to point out how stupendous must have been the force generated under Krakatoa at the time of its eruption, seeing that it was able to lift millions of tons and send up a stream of pumice and vapory particles to a height of 20 miles above the surface of the earth. We are naturally led to inquire what was this force, and how was it generated? —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The Only Way to Treat Black-leg is to Prevent it.

Black-leg, known by the various names of Symptomatic Anthrax, Quarter Evil, Black Quarter, etc., is one of the most prevalent and fatal diseases among cattle. Owing to the concentration of the cattle industry, large numbers being herded together, the occurrence of the disease becomes a serious matter, calling for prompt attention.

Blackleg is a disease caused by germs which multiply rapidly and are very infectious. These germs get into the animal through scratches or wounds in the skin, or through its food or drink. The spores (or seed) of these germs are very hardy. They will live in the dry state for months and possibly years, and can easily be carried from one farm or ranch to another, clinging to the skin or feet of the animals, and so scatter the infection. It is quite possible that the germs are also carried by water, and so distributed from one ranch or farm to others. They also exist in the soil where an animal that has died of Black-Leg has been buried.

The symptoms of Black-Leg are well known to most cattle raisers. As a rule there is a tumor or swelling of the tissues beneath the skin, usually on the thighs, neck or shoulders. If this tumor be rubbed with the hand, a peculiar cracking noise is heard. This is due to the gas contained in the tumor. Animals dead from Black-Leg bloat very rapidly, the skin being stretched until one thinks it must burst. This production of gas is characteristic of Black-Leg.

Some fifteen years ago "Arloing," a scientist, discovered a method of vaccinating against Black-Leg. This method has been extensively used in many countries, and is much the same as vaccination in human beings against Small-Pox.

Experiments are constantly being made in the extensive biological laboratories of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich. This house, in addition to being the largest manufacturing pharmacists in the world, have also the most extensive biological laboratory in this or any other country. As it is quite necessary, in order to insure good results, in vaccinating your cattle with Black-Leg Vaccine to employ the fresh product it would be a safe-guard to specify the make of this well-known American house. They also test every lot on cattle, and find it reliable before a single dose is put on the market.

Parke, Davis & Co., for the convenience of the cattle raising communities, have placed their Black-Leg Vaccine on sale at all leading drug stores, and they will supply you with descriptive literature with full directions how to perform the simple operation, etc., free of charge on application.

Now is the time to vaccinate your cattle. Best results are always obtained in the Fall and Spring of the year.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY, Toledo, Ohio. Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

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Cattle, per head - 20c Horses, per head - 20c
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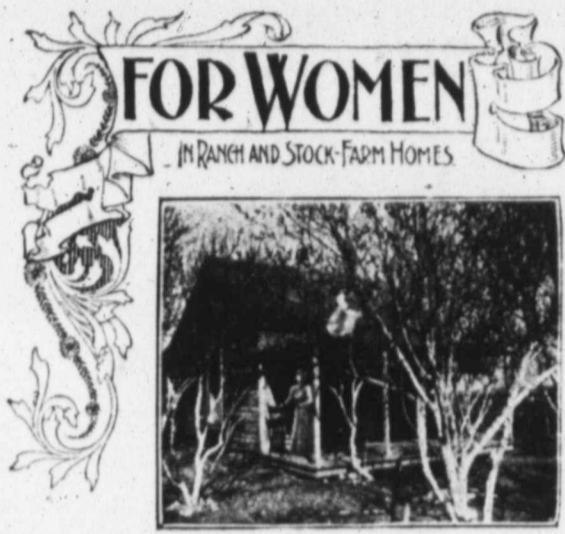
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FOR WOMEN
IN RANCH AND STOCK-FARM HOMES

[EDITED BY "COUSIN BERNICE."]

[Note:—All readers of the Live Stock Inspector, especially lady readers: are invited to send letters for publication in this Department. Help us make this Department one of the best features of the Live Stock Inspector. Address all letters to Cousin Bernice, care Live Stock Inspector, Woodward, Okla.—The Editor.]

EDITORIAL ENTREES.

While chatting with a bright little woman a few days ago, she said to me: "Did it ever strike you how little harm is intended by the majority of women when they repeat little risqué stories about their neighbors and acquaintances? In other words, just plain every day gossip. Of course there are some women who really gossip with a malicious intent, and the capability to harm from such women is unlimited, yet these women are surprising few. The majority of women who gossip do so purely from a love of imparting information, and you know that as no two persons are constituted exactly alike, the impressions which we receive when we hear a bit of information, no matter what that information may be, is apt to be entirely different from the impression the person imparting such information intended to convey, and when we repeat anything we invariably put our own construction on it. These same women who talk from a love of "just telling," are often pained and shocked at the idea that they might harm any one by such "telling." Then there are women who are impulsive and repeat little scandals thoughtlessly, the moment after they are told bitterly repenting them. Yet I have always found it the rule that these impulsive creatures, no matter how severe may be the lessons they learn from repeating gossip, nor how many resolutions they make never to do so again (and they are almost sure to make such resolutions) never overcome the thoughtless inclination to "repeat." But I think the best remedy for gossip cure is to always consult one's conscience. Do you know, for my peace of mind, I can never trifle with my conscience." My informant was in an excellent position to judge accurately of women as gossips and she was capable of doing justice to her position. Her allusion to trifling with her conscience was an interestingly true theory, yet it is, like many other things, a problem one must solve for ones self.

It is an old and familiar saying that "an old maid's husband and an old bachelor's children are perfect," but I am sometimes tempted to reverse the saying and quote thusly: "an old maid's children and an old bachelor's wife are perfect." My observation has been that it is a mooted and distressing question to many mothers as to how to persuade her children to conduct themselves so that they will just exactly suit their old maid aunts and old bachelor uncles. I know a young man of eight who had a maidenly auntie living in his family, and upon the occasion of his first pair of shoes with heels, threw up her hands in horror and gave his mother a long dissertation on how to raise children, when he started for the door, and before getting there jumped with full force on two chairs, wound up in the middle of a lounge and plunged out at the door with an up-to-date, savage war-whoop. It was this same auntie who told the mother she felt like shaking her when the little daughter of ten refused point blank to be uncoed in so certain things pertaining to her personal appearance which exactly suited

the taste of said auntie. In another family I have heard an old bachelor uncle declare vehemently that the boys were certainly going to wind up in the penitentiary and that the daughters would break their mother's hearts, and I have seen the mother look so sorrowful and tired that I pitied her, and the father—laughed. Somehow, no matter how wild and lawless children may be, my sympathy is always with the mothers and not with the kindly solicitous aunts and uncles whose children will certainly be perfect—until they make their charming appearances on this mundane sphere. This is a subject upon which I should like very much to have an opinion from mother readers of this page who are thus afflicted with kindly intending friends and relatives in regard to the children.

STRAY LEAVES BLOWN FROM A YOUNG LADY'S JOURNAL.

June 3d, 1897: Had a nice little "breezy" from Cousin "Lizabeth this a. m., ("Lizabeth is beginning to feel her maiden age) in which she told me single blessedness was not what it was cracked up to be. Said for me to spot my man and go after him. How amusing, "Lizabeth. Now not long ago I spotted my man (in fact, many of them) aimed my gun, and where I got a chance I fired—but, "Lizabeth, I am still gunning. Perhaps I have aimed too high, my dear. People do such odd things sometimes, and while I am fearfully out of the ordinary, occasionally I do something wonderfully like other folks."

June 6th: I said when I commenced this journal that I would only make entries when something important occurred to me, or I thought a happy thought. I didn't say anything about the unhappy thoughts, but there are lots of times when I disagree with my charming self—this is one of them. The unhappiest kind of thoughts have been crowding themselves into my fertile brain this beautiful sunny morning. One can't always be happy. That's just it. Folks expect too much of me. That is, they called me odd once on a time when I was quite young, and being likewise susceptible, I came to the conclusion that it was a nice thing to be odd and kept it up, and now when I am verging on the ragged edge of old-maidhood I am still called odd and don't half try either. Truth of the matter is, people expect it of me and if I don't live up to a certain amount of oddity (or idiocy) they immediately insist that I go to a doctor and get prescribed for. If they catch me off my guard and find me looking and acting like every day people, they want to get the smelling salts and whisper to my mother that it is symptoms of measles or heart trouble. By the way, it strikes me it is heart trouble, and a bad case of it. I'm glad I wasn't branded "angelic" instead of just "odd" for I am sure that such a strain on my nervous system would have caused my sad demise long since.

June 15th: I have just been wondering if its really on the square that so many folks now-a-days are tired of so-called life. There's Susan Smith, a girl I have long since pronounced as being truthful (that is, as truthful as the average member of the human society is ever capable of being) and yet last night she sat up and told me in her most sweetly convincing tones, with an expression on her face that would have wilted the most bitter sceptic, that after all life isn't what it's cracked up to be, and if it were not for her mother she would just as soon make her exodus as not. Funny it is, but these days we always have to live for some one's peace of mind. When I get a spell on and tell some one life's a blooming failure, I always say, "Now really I don't say this to everyone, you understand, but between you and me and it, if it were not for my dad, I'd shuffle off with lightness of heart." Sometimes I say it so earnestly that I wonder if it isn't true, and immediately proceed to get wary of the results. Still, I wonder if down deep in our hearts we aren't shying at real facts, as it were.

July 1st: Wonder why it is that boys so dote on a certain amount of tough-

ness in each other. I don't quite agree with Lillian Bell that a man don't get his bearings until he's thirty-five. I have seen boys of forty-five and fifty-five, too, who had these boys under thirty-five bested a whole block, when it came to bragging on a certain amount of toughness. A man told me in a letter a few days since, that he was between thirty-five and forty, (by the way, this correspondence is not the result of a matrimonial bureau) that he was a "devil of a fellow" (expressed it a little more modestly in words, but of the spirit thereof.) A sort of up-to-date savage, minus the real paint and feathers, so to speak. I immediately replied that it had been my idea, in my limited experience of his sex, that I thought after a man reached the age of "between thirty-five and forty," his toughness became sedimized (no copywright on that word as yet) and that only a "good shaking before taking" would serve to stir up the elements. Like a good many other theories regarding t'other sex, it's an un-solved one to me.

July 4th: Some charming day. I'm going to address an apostrophe to "Why Silence is Golden." For various reasons, this being the Fourth of July, I am led to soliloquize on why silence is Golden, though to tell the truth of the matter, throwing the shooting cracker, etc., (with which the boys are making life a general burden to the public,) to the winds, I think Jane is a more apt illustration than anything I can just recall. She can break the Commandment so skillfully that you never attempt to pick up the pieces. More than that, she can say more self jeopardizing, (also exquisitely amusing) things in a given time than the late Bob Ingersol last night she threw mamma into a fit of unmitigated horror, from which she will never recover, by saying that down in Oklahoma where she came from, there were thirteen saloons, that a sober man was a real live novelty, and she got so she could hit the red a blow that almost killed father, and not even get dizzy. Now, I don't blame mother. I was shocked myself, but as usual, Jane chattered on heedlessly, about once in every ten times coming so near the truth, I held my breath. O, ye who can master the art of knowing when not to talk, thou hath solved the problem of existence.

Aug. 1st: The "fairy god mothers were not all tipsy at my christening." It's after a deluge of flattery that I realize I've got to give myself a good mental shaking. I can always tell, after I've talked to a man ten minutes, just what he thinks of my face. The minute he begins, in his winning way, to enlarge upon the charm of a brainy woman, I know he thinks I am plain, and it is just his nice way of condoling with me, but before he gets through with me, I come to the conclusion that I must certainly appear to the world at large a brilliant being, and while I am mentally kicking myself all the time for being a little fool, at the same time, paradoxically perhaps, my vanity bump is tickled until I am weak-kneed. But, mercy, don't I regain my strength rapidly a day or so afterward when I find a half dozen or so more girls who have had the same alluring tale poured into willing ears? I have sat up and grinned until I was ashamed at nice things boys have said to me, when I knew all the time, down deep in my soul, that they were absolutely false, whether the boys knew it or not. And I have had the same men say the same nice things over to me so often that we both got to believing them, and wound up in a mutual admiration society. Then I have one of my self-round-ups, and don't I get the worst of it? But, flattery is positively the most ungetaroundable bit of falsity I ever stacked up against.

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Do You Ship Cattle?

Very many readers of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR will soon begin shipping cattle to the markets at Kansas City, St. Joseph and St. Louis. For the benefit of those who may be undecided where to consign, the following list will be of value, representing as it does the leading and more progressive commission firms at the markets.

If you expect to get top sales for your stuff don't monkey with back number firms who are not alive to their business, who do not even solicit your patronage.

On the other hand, the firms and companies below named are up to date in method; they employ the very best salesman and buyers; they thoroughly understand their business and can give you the very best service at no higher rates than is charged you by others in the business who do not even seek your acquaintance.

In addition to all this these men aid you directly by assisting you to maintain an Association journal; they are interested in your success and invite your confidence. Consign to these people when you ship, no matter whether it be a single car load or a hundred; no matter whether it be cattle, hogs or sheep, and you will not have cause to regret your action.

- Here are the
PROGRESSIVE COMMISSION FIRMS OF KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH AND ST. LOUIS.
 The Globe Live Stock Com. Co.
 McKee-Zook-Whitford Com. Co.
 Lone Star Commission Co.
 Elmore & Cooper.
 Tamblin & Tamblin.
 Barse Commission Co.
 Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co.
 Southee & Kirk.
 Zeb F. Crider Commission Co.
 T. P. Gordon Commission Co.
 Paugh & Co., Wichita, Kan.
 Goodloe McClelland Com. Co.
 Rosenbaum Bros. & Co.

GOODLOE McCLELLAND
 LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.
 KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

OFFICERS:
 H. B. Sanborn, President.
 T. A. McClelland, Vice Pres.
 J. W. Goodloe, Secretary.

SALESMEN:
 T. A. McClelland, Cattle.
 J. W. Goodloe, Hogs.
 Wm. H. Letch, Sheep.

All business entrusted to our care will have our personal attention. We solicit a trial and will do our best to merit your continued patronage.

MONEY LOANED.

The Correct Shipping Address for Best Results:
GOODLOE-McCLELLAND, COM. CO
 Kansas City Stock Yards.

Paugh & Co.

Successors to McCoy & Underwood and Eldridge & Campbell.

Live Stock Commission Merchants,
 UNION STOCK YARDS, WICHITA, KAS.

Correspondence solicited. Markets by Eagle and Drivers' News sent free. Make your consignments to us. Special inducements to feeders.

Are You Going East?

If so we would like to call your attention to the fact that the Frisco Line is now operating through Newton and St. Louis. Free reclining chair cars and drawing room sleepers through without change. Ask your local agent for ticket via that route. Bryan Snyder, G. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

J. C. Casey. D. A. Garst.

Casey & Garst,

WHOLESALE, WICHITA, KAN.

Sell Grocers' Sundries, Cigars, Tobacco, Candies and everything in our line. We can fit up country stores complete at low prices and low freight.

Goods well bought sell themselves at a profit. Write us for special prices and mention this paper.

CASEY & GARST,
 Wichita, Kan.

Wholesale Merchants.

Some Real Estate Bargains.

The Woodward Commission Co., J. M. DeLisle, Mgr. On the books of the company are some bargains in ranches, farms, town property and stock of all kinds. The following are a few of the bargains offered. If you want anything, see the manager. He will make it interesting for you.

No. 25—Ranch 14 mi south of Woodward; 320 acres deeded land, 1 mile of creek, 10 miles of fence 3 to 6 wires, 15 acres in cultivation, fine young orchard, best hay land in county, 6-room frame house, good frame stable 16x28, plank corral 85x100, 120 head of native cattle, 36 head of horses, 7 head of hogs, 2 wagons and 2 sets of harness, new mowing machine, rake and other farming tools, 200 tons of feed. Terms to suit. Good reason for selling.

No. 28—Farm; 320 acres, 80 acres government land fenced with farm, 4 miles fence, new frame house 14x20, stable for eight horses; good outbuildings, windmill and pump, everlasting water at 12 feet any place on farm, 130 acres in cultivation, crop on 115 acres sold this year for \$625, land is subirrigated, crops never fail, one mile to school, church and postoffice. This is a great bargain, only \$2,000. Terms to suit.

No. 31—Small ranch; 160 acres hay land, deeded, and 500 acre pasture, all fenced, fine water and timber, 6 miles from Woodward, price \$1,000, must be sold in 30 days. Also 7 head of stock horses.

No. 34—Farm on South Persimmon. 3-room house, coralls, stables and granary, 25-acre meadow, 70 acres in cultivation, half interest in pasture 3 miles long and one-half mile wide, all fenced, 26 head well-bred cattle, 50 tons feed. All for \$1250.

No. 42—The best ranch south of town; 480 acres deeded land, interest in large pasture, good improvements, all of the 480 acres subirrigated, crop never fails, the best of hay land, 200 acres in cultivation, living water. Investigate, this is a snap.

No. 39—160 acres all good farming land, good improvements, never failing well water at 15 feet. This is a bargain at \$1000, 1 mile to postoffice, store and school.

No. 44—Ranch; only 1 mile from Woodward, 320 acres deeded land and relinquishment of one quarter, two houses, well and cistern, all fenced, 1 mile of creek, water never fail. Price only \$2100.

No. 48—Ranch with first-class improvements, one section deeded land, 20 miles of fence, school land leased, will hold 2000 cattle, an ideal stock ranch, plenty of water and timber 1 mile to postoffice and school.

No. 50—Ranch 3 miles from Woodward, one section deeded, 20 sections fenced, school land leased, plenty of water, timber and hay land. This is a bargain at only \$6000.

FOR SALE:—One of the choice quarter sections of land in Woodward county. All bottom land subirrigated. The finest of alfalfa land. Spring of soft water. One corner touches river. Frame house, well and small field in cultivation. Fine hay crop this year. Price \$600, on terms to suit. See or address Woodward Commission Co., J. M. DeLisle, Mgr.

John J. Gerlach. George Gerlach
GERLACH BROS.
 MERCANTILE CO.

Dealers in General Merchandise and the largest outfitters in the Panhandle of Texas. Implements in carload lots. Gents' Furnishing Goods. Largest stock carried in the Panhandle of Texas. **Canadian, Tex.**

STOCK BRANDS.

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

J. A. STINE & SON.



P. O.—Alva, Okla.

Range—Woods Co.

Frying-Pan on right side. Horses same as cattle.

C on left thigh. S on right hip.

B. F. MAIN.



P. O.—Cline, Okla.

Range: On Beaver, eight miles east of Cline.

Also, some cattle are branded STD. Horses unbranded. Range same as cattle.

JACK LOVE.

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



Other cattle are branded 7 on left hip.



Other brands are L on left shoulder. H on left shoulder.

Range: Same as cattle.

S. B. JONES.



P. O. Address, Higgins Texas.

Range, in Texas and Oklahoma, near Higgins.

Other are:

- CS On either side; also
- ♥ On left shoulder and
- + On left side and
- H On left hip.

HORSE BRANDS:



Also heart on left hip

Range, same as above.

O'BRYAN & HEWINS,



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

ROURKE & NELLIGAN.



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

EAR MARKS: Under bit the left, and sw: low fork the right

ISHMAEL & RUDOLPH.

P. O. Kiowa, Kas.

Range on Buffalo, in Woodward county.



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

W. D. WEBSTER.

P. O. Address, Gage Oklahoma.

Range, on Little Wolf east and south of Gage.



F On left jaw of all young stock.

J. S. SCOTT.

P. O. address, Gyp, Okla.

Location of Range, West Burnett Creek G county.



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

MILLARD WORD.

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

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



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

7 on left thigh.

GOBER & PUGH.

Range Woodward county, O. T.

P. O.—Woodward Oklahoma.



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.

PUBLIC SALE.
Armour-Funkhouser-Sparks.
 ONE HUNDRED
Representative Hereford Cattle.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS SALE BARN,
 Wednesday, December 6th, and Thursday, December 7th, 1899.

We ask your judgment upon a prime lot of hardy, well-bred Hereford Cattle of high individual merit.
 KIRK B. ARMOUR, Kansas City, Mo. JAS. A. FUNKHOUSER, Plattsburg, Mo. JNO. SPARKS, Reno, Nev.
 Write for Catalogue, Now Ready.

T. C. SHOEMAKER.
 P. O. Address, 1416 Linwood Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
 Ranch address, Dorsey, New Mexico.
 Range, head of Beaver, in Beaver Co., Okla.



OTHER BRANDS:



10 on left side.
 1B on left hip.

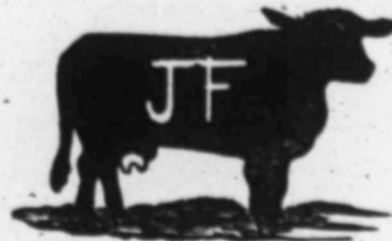
On left hip or shoulder.

On left hip.

HORSE BRANDS:

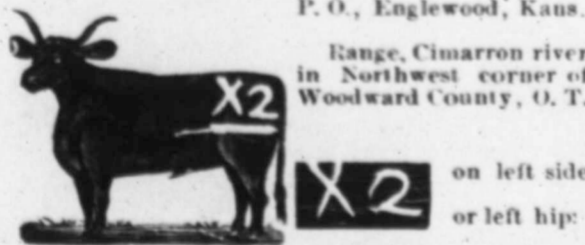
On left shoulder.

J. F. FULLER.



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

J. H. WILLIAMSON,
 P. O., Englewood, Kans.



Horse brands, X on left shoulder, and — on muscle of left hind leg. [May 1, 1900.]

R. C. EDMISSON.



Range on North Canadian, 15 miles south east of Curtis.
 Horse range same.
 ALSO 55 on Left Side.
 Horse brand same as cattle.
 Mules branded 2 on right jaw.
 Postoffice, Seiling, Oklahoma.

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



Some cattle — on left side.
 All cattle C on left thigh.
 Horse brand J C left shoulder.

WHITE & SWEARINGEN.
 P. O. Address: Woodward, Okla.
 Range: On Sand creek, 5-miles north of or Supply.



OTHER BRANDS:

LS On right side, seven underbit each ear.

On both sides.

HORSE BRANDS:

On right shoulder.

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



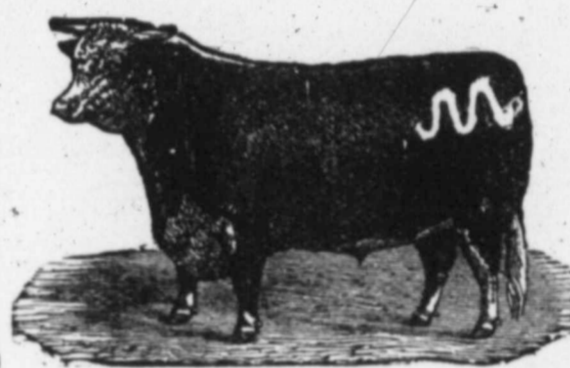
Other brands, M on left shoulder of horses. Range same as cattle.

A. L. MCPHERSON & SONS.



P. O. Address, Woodward, Okla.
 Range, Canadian river northward, including Cottonwood Springs.
 On left side or shoulder.
 Horses branded same as above.
 u e. Range same as above.

ZACK MULHALL,
 Mulhall, Okla.



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

W. M. BYRD.

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



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

J. L. SIMPSON,
 Hammond, Okla.



left shoulder and side.

left shoulder and hip

left loin

left side

Range, East Quartermaster Creek, Custer County, Okla. (Nov. 1, '99)

GEO. W. CARR.

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



BRAND OF CATTLE.

On Left Hip.

On Left Hip.

All calves are branded same as cattle.

BRAND OF HORSES.

On left thigh.

Location of range same as cattle.

E. R. CLAUNCH.



P. O. address, Woodward, Ok.

Range: 12 miles north of Woodward on Bent canon.

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

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

(On left side. 77 on neck.)

(On side and hip and 77 on neck.)

(On right side.)

(On left side. 77 on neck.)

(On left side. 77 on neck.)



Range same as above.

H. C. GREER.



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

Some are branded same on left hip and back.

On right hip and side.

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

W. B. GRIMES, JR.



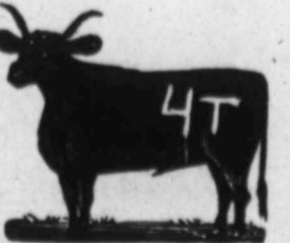
Range in Clark, Meade and Comanche counties.

P. O. Address, Ashland, Kansas.

OTHER BRANDS:

On Right Hip.

Horse Brand, Left Shoulder.



Horse range same as cattle.