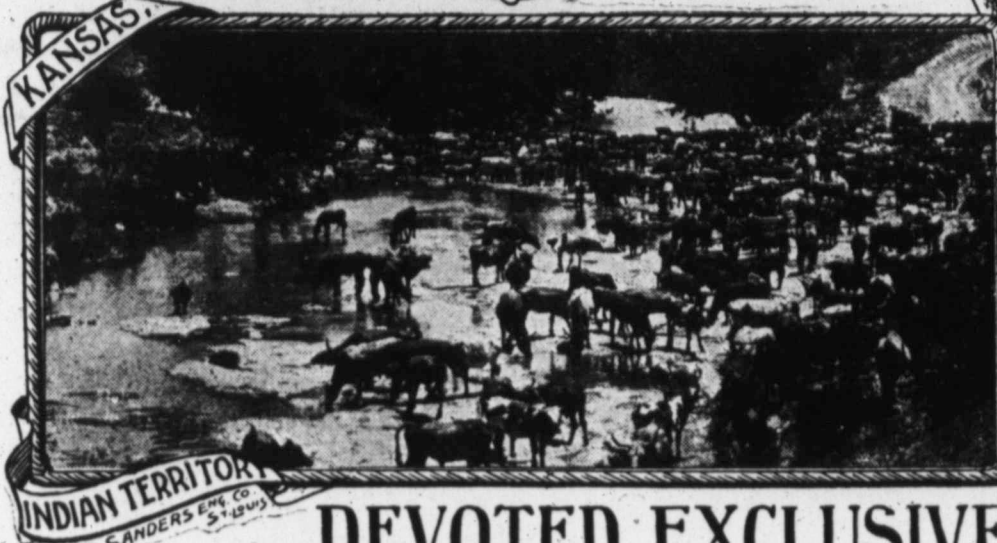


The LIVESTOCK



INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

VOL. 3.
NO. 3.

Woodward, Oklahoma, June, 1897.

Subscription \$ One Dollar per Year.
Single Copy, 10c.



SOME PRETTY HEREFORDS.—Property of Rue Houston & Co., D County Oklahoma.

New Kansas Regulations.

The Kansas State Live Stock Sanitary Commission met May 21st at the office of Inspector Williams in the Exchange building at the stock yards in Kansas City. These were present: Frank Weinsbank, chairman; Taylor Riddle, secretary; and S. W. Johnson, commissioner.

The session was a lengthy one, and but one question was discussed, which

was the doing away with cattle inspectors at La Junta, Colo., and Kansas City, appointed by the commission, allowing the inspection to be done by officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry. It was finally decided to do away with the services of A. B. Moore at La Junta, Colo., whose place will be filled by Dr. Frank T. Shannon of the Bureau of Animal Industry. J. F. Williams, the inspector at Kansas City,

will be transferred to Ft. Worth, Tex., where he will take the place of E. M. Williams, relieved. The issuing of the certificates of inspection at Kansas City will be looked after by Albert Dean. These changes will occur June 1st. Since May 15th no cattle inspection fees have been charged, the salaries of the inspectors at La Junta, Colo., and Ft. Worth, Tex., having been paid by the railroad companies at the

first named place by the Santa Fe and at the latter by the Texas Pacific.

Messrs. Weinsbank and Johnson favored doing away with the inspectors of the commission and having the inspection of cattle attended to by the Bureau of Animal Industry while Taylor Riddle vigorously opposed it on the ground that Kansas commissioners should look after Kansas interests alone and not delegate the authority conferred on them to officials of the general government.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE GOVERNOR PROMULGATING THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE LIVE STOCK COMMISSION IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF OKLAHOMA, APPROVED MARCH 9, 1897, ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PROTECTION OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS, FOR THE CREATION OF A LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSION, RULES AND REGULATIONS; TO PROVIDE PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE SAME, AND TO REPEAL CHAPTER 50, OF THE SESSION LAWS OF THE TERRITORY OF OKLAHOMA FOR THE YEAR 1895."

WHEREAS, The Live Stock Sanitary Commission, in accordance with an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oklahoma, approved March 9, 1897, entitled, "An act to provide for the protection of domestic animals; for the creation of a Live Stock Sanitary Commission, rules and regulations; to provide penalties for violation of the same, and to repeal chapter 50, of the session laws of the Territory of Oklahoma for the year 1895," did on the twenty-fourth day of April, 1897, make the following rules and regulations:

RULES AND REGULATIONS CONCERNING CATTLE TRANSPORTATION.

To the Managers, Agents and Employees of the Railroad and Transportation Companies in Oklahoma, Stockmen and Others:

You are hereby notified that the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of the Territory of Oklahoma have determined that all of that part of the United States lying south and east of the quarantine line described and defined by Rule 1, and all that part of the United States south of that part of the United States quarantine line as defined by proclamation of the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States dated January 27, 1897, and modified February 2, 1897, which lies and extends without the Territory of Oklahoma, is an infected area containing contagious and infectious diseases, and liable to effect the live stock thereof; and that no live stock shall be permitted to come within the Territory of Oklahoma from said infected area at any time between February 15th and November 15th of each year, except under the following rules and regulations:

RULE ONE.

1. The quarantine line of the Territory of Oklahoma is hereby adopted, which is as follows, viz: Commencing at a point where the Arkansas river crosses the Kansas state line; thence south along the Arkansas river to the northeast corner of the Ponca reservation, west along the north boundary line of the Ponca reservation to the Indian meridian; thence south on said Indian meridian to the southwest corner of the Otoe and Missouri reservation; thence east on a line between Noble county and said reservation, to the southeast corner of said reservation; thence north, on a line between said reservation and Pawnee county, to the Arkansas river; thence down said river to the north boundary line of the Creek nation; thence west along the line between the Creek nation and the Territory of Oklahoma to the northwest corner of the

Creek nation; thence south, on a line between the Creek nation and the Territory of Oklahoma to the North Fork of the Canadian river; thence west along the meanders of said river to the northwest corner of the Seminole nation; thence south on the boundary line between the Territory of Oklahoma and said Seminole nation to the South Canadian river; thence up along the meanders of said river to the point of intersection of the southern boundary of Blaine county; thence west along the southern boundary of Blaine county to the point of intersection with the eastern boundary of Custer county; thence south along the eastern boundary line of Custer and Washita counties, to the southeastern corner of Washita county; thence west along the line between Washita county and the Kiowa and Comanche reservation to the North Fork of the Red river; thence down and along said North Fork of the Red river to a point of confluence with the Red river; thence up said Red river to a point where said Red river is intersected by the United States quarantine line.

RULE TWO.

2. Each car carrying cattle and carrying the same in the course of transportation from said infectious area into or through that part of the Territory of Oklahoma north and west of the Territorial quarantine line, must have a placard firmly attached stating in bold letters, "This car contains southern cattle;" and the stock yard slip or stub and way bill of said car shall be marked plainly, on the face thereof, the words, "Southern cattle."

RULE THREE.

3. Cars that have carried infectious cattle shall be thoroughly disinfected before being loaded with non-infectious cattle, or before being set out upon any side track or in any railway yard. Such disinfection shall be by removing all litter and manure, washing the cars, the feeding and watering troughs with water until clean, saturating the walls and floors of the cars with a solution made by dissolving four ounces of chloride of lime to each gallon of water, or disinfect the cars with a jet of steam under pressure of not less than fifty pounds to the square inch.

RULE FOUR.

4. All railroads, live stock transportation and stock yard companies and their employes are hereby forbidden to transport, drive or in any way handle cattle in that part of the Territory of Oklahoma north and west of the quarantine line defined in Rule 1 of these regulations, except in compliance with the within rules under the penalties of the following statutes, viz: Section 13, Chapter 31, of the session laws of the Territory of Oklahoma of 1897, which section reads as follows, viz:

"Any person or corporation who shall, in violation of any of the rules, regulations, orders or direction of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission, or any of its live stock inspectors, fixing, establishing or maintaining quarantine lines, or local quarantine rules and regulations within this Territory against contagious or infectious diseases of a malignant character, drive, lead, move, drift, ship, or in any manner transport any live stock across said lines, or any of them, or violate any local quarantine rules and regulations; or in any manner interfere, in-

terrupt or obstruct the Live Stock Sanitary Commission or any of its live stock inspectors in the discharge of their duty, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, for each offense, upon conviction, be fined in the sum of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or may be punished by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall be liable in a civil action for all damages caused by violation of this act."

RULE FIVE.

5. All stock yard companies and all employes of railroads doing business in the Territory of Oklahoma north and west of the quarantine line herein defined in Rule One, are hereby ordered not to load non-infectious cattle into any cars that have carried infectious cattle before they have been cleaned and disinfected according to the above orders. This order will be enforced under the provisions of section 12, chapter 31 of the session laws of the Territory of Oklahoma of 1897, which section reads as follows, viz: "It shall be the duty of the railway corporations doing business in this Territory, and they are hereby required to disinfect the shipping pens and cars used by them in transporting live stock in or through this territory, in such manner and at such times and places as the said commission may order and designate; and any such corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars and not more than five thousand dollars for each violation of any of said regulations or rules of said commission, to be recovered in a civil action to be prosecuted by the Attorney General, or under his direction, in the name of the Territory of Oklahoma, in the district court of Logan county, Territory of Oklahoma, or any county where such violation may have occurred."

RULE SIX.

6. Before any person or company in that portion of the Territory of Oklahoma north and west of the territorial quarantine line herein defined in Rule One, shall be permitted to load any cattle into any railway car, he shall make and file with the agent of said railway company at point of shipment, an affidavit sworn to before some officer authorized to administer oaths, showing that said cattle have not been brought into or through any part of the Territory of Oklahoma in violation of any of the quarantine laws, or rules and regulations thereunder, and that said cattle are not infected with *boophilus bovis*, commonly known and called southern cattle ticks; said affidavit shall be corroborated by two residents of the county from which said cattle are shipped, and shall further contain a general description together with numbers and brands of said cattle. Said agent shall keep said affidavit and permit inspection of same by the public.

RULE SEVEN.

7. Cattle for feeding, after October 1st of each year, may be brought within that part of the Territory of Oklahoma north and west of the quarantine line defined in Rule One and south and east of that part of the United States quarantine line within the Territory of Oklahoma, upon the conditions set out in Rule Eight,

RULE EIGHT.

8. The person or company having cattle within the infected area shall make an affidavit showing that same are not infected with *boophilus bovis* (southern cattle ticks,) and shall have the same corroborated by two reputable residents of the Territory of Oklahoma, and shall file the same with the secretary of said commission. It shall be the duty of said secretary to file the same, and may, if he deems said affidavit sufficient, cause said cattle to be inspected by one of the inspectors, and if said inspector shall find said cattle free from said *boophilus bovis* (southern cattle ticks,) and from any other infectious or contagious disease, he shall report the same to the secretary forthwith. The secretary, if satisfied with said report, shall then forward the affidavit and inspector's report, to the president of the commission, who shall either accept or reject the same. If he excepts the same he shall so indicate and return the same to the secretary, who shall issue a permit for said cattle to enter the Territory of Oklahoma: *Provided, however,* that no cattle will be permitted to pass from parts of the Territory south and east to parts of the Territory north and west of the United States quarantine line without the written permit from the inspectors or officers of the department of agriculture.

RULE NINE.

9. Notice is hereby given that cattle infested with the *boophilus bovis* (southern cattle ticks) disseminate the contagion of splenic or southern fever (Texas fever); therefore, cattle which are infested with the *boophilus bovis* (southern cattle ticks) shall be considered as infectious cattle.

RULE TEN.

10. No person or corporation shall be permitted to drive, lead, move, drift, ship or transport from parts of the Territory of Oklahoma south and east to parts of the Territory of Oklahoma north and west of the adopted United States quarantine line, as modified for the Territory of Oklahoma, which is defined as follows: Beginning on Red river, at the southeastern corner of the county of Greer; thence northerly, following the course of the North Fork of the Red river to its intersection with the southern boundary line of Roger Mills county; thence easterly along the southern boundary of Roger Mills and Washita counties, to the southeastern corner of Washita county; thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Washita county to the northeast corner of said county; continuing in a northerly direction along the eastern boundary of the county of G to the southwestern corner of the county of Blaine; thence easterly along the southern boundaries of Blaine and Canadian counties, to the southeast corner of Canadian county; thence northerly along the eastern boundaries of Canadian and Kingfisher counties, to the northern corner of Kingfisher county; thence east along the southern boundary of Garfield county to the southeast corner of said county; thence north along the eastern boundary of Garfield county to the northeast corner of said county; thence east along the southern boundary of Kay county to the west line of the Ponca Indian reservation; thence north on the west line of said reservation to the northwest corner of said

reservation; thence east along the northern boundary of the Ponca reservation to the Arkansas river; thence in a northerly direction following the course of said river to its intersection with the 37th parallel of the north latitude at the southern boundary of Kansas, at any time between Feb. 15th and Nov. 15th for any one year, except cattle passing through the Territory on railway in transit under the laws governing interstate commerce, unless said person or corporation shall possess a permit from the inspectors or officers of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, which said permit shall describe said cattle by brand, color and sex, which shall be filed and approved by the secretary and president of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of this Territory.

RULE ELEVEN.

11. The Territory of Oklahoma is hereby divided into three districts with boundaries as follows:

District No. 1, shall be constituted as follows: All of the territory embraced within the boundaries of Grant, Kay, Garfield, Noble, Pawnee, Logan, Payne and Lincoln counties. Samuel Mathews is hereby appointed inspector of said district, with post office address at Mulhall, O. T.

District No. 2 is constituted out of all that territory embraced within Pottawatomie, Cleveland, Oklahoma, Kingfisher, Canadian and Blaine counties. W. F. Cantelou is hereby appointed inspector of said district, with post office address at Oklahoma City, O. T.

District No. 3 shall be and is constituted out of all of that territory embraced within the boundaries of Beaver, Woodward, Day, Roger Mills, Greer, Washita, Custer, Woods and D counties. John McGrath is hereby appointed inspector of said district, with post office address at Arapahoe, O. T.

RULE TWELVE.

12. The live stock inspectors are hereby directed to enforce these regulations and to arrest all parties who may be guilty of violation thereof, and to appoint such deputy inspectors from time to time as may be required under the law, upon the approval of such appointment first had and obtained by the Secretary and President.

The foregoing and within rules and regulations were adopted and approved by the Agricultural and Mechanical College Board of Regents of the Territory of Oklahoma at a meeting called to meet and had in the city of Guthrie on the 24th day of April, 1897, in the Governor's office in said city, with the following members present adopting and approving the same as the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of the Territory of Oklahoma:

Governor Wm. C. Renfrow, Guthrie; J. D. DeBois, President, Guthrie; R. J. Edwards, Secretary, Cross; Frank Caruthers, Oklahoma City; W. T. Bort, Kingfisher, and Dale Lytton, Stillwater.

R. J. EDWARDS, JOHN DEBOIS,
Secretary. President.

Now therefore I, William C. Renfrow, governor of Oklahoma Territory, in pursuance of the authority vested in me by said act of the legislative assembly, do hereby declare said rules and regulations to be in force and effect and do proclaim all that portion

of the United States lying south and east of said line described in the foregoing rules and regulations to be in a state of quarantine, and all persons are forbidden from loading, moving, drifting, shipping or transporting from all that country lying south and east of said line to parts of the Territory of Oklahoma north and west of said quarantine line.

All officers charged with the execution of the laws will see that the above rules and regulations are strictly enforced.

Done at the city of Guthrie, in the Territory of Oklahoma, on this the 27th day of April, 1897.

By the Governor:

WILLIAM C. RENFROW,

[SEAL]

Governor.

THOMAS J. LOWE,

Secretary of the Territory.

SPECIAL ORDER MODIFYING QUARANTINE LINE FOR THE TERRITORY OF OKLAHOMA.

(AMENDMENT.)

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary.

Washington, D. C., April 26, 1897.

In accordance with the regulations concerning cattle transportation issued by this Department Jan. 27, 1897, the Special Order Modifying Quarantine Line for the Territory of Oklahoma, dated Feb. 2, 1897, is hereby amended, in order to place Canadian county north of the quarantine line, as follows:

Beginning at the southeast corner of Blaine county on the Canadian river, at the quarantine line established Feb. 2, 1897; thence southeast along the southern boundary of the said county to the southeast corner thereof; thence north along the eastern boundary of said county to the northeast corner of said county, joining the quarantine line established Feb. 2, 1897.

That portion of the quarantine line for the western and northern boundaries of Canadian county, established Feb. 2, 1897, is hereby withdrawn.

J. H. BRIGHAM,
Acting Secretary.

SPECIAL ORDER MODIFYING QUARANTINE LINE FOR THE TERRITORY OF OKLAHOMA.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1897.

In accordance with the regulations concerning cattle transportation issued by this Department Jan. 27, 1897, the Territory of Oklahoma has located a quarantine line described as follows:

Beginning on the Red River at the southeastern corner of the county of Greer; thence northerly following the course of the North Fork of the Red River to its intersection with the southern boundary line of Roger Mills county; thence easterly along the southern boundary of Roger Mills and Washita counties to the southeastern corner of Washita county; thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Washita county to the northeast corner of said county; continuing in a northerly direction along the eastern boundary of the county of G to the southwestern corner of the county of Blaine; thence easterly along the southern boundary of Blaine county to the southeast corner of said county; thence north along the eastern boundary of said county to the northwest

Postal Card Wants.

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WANTED: Every patron to use this department of the Live Stock Inspector for his own personal needs, free of charge.

WANTED: Every stockman in Oklahoma should be a member of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association. Write to the Secretary at Woodward for full and free information.

WANTED, WORK ON RANCH: am out of employment and wish to work on a ranch. Have had some experience; will work for reasonable wages. Address, F. E. DOWELL, Alva, Okla.

CATTLE FOR SALE: I have for sale the following: One bunch of cattle consisting of about 2,000 head or more of best grade stock cattle, from 25 to 35 per cent steers, calves from Jan. 1st, 1897, thrown in; deliver for April, May or June, at Wilcox or Geronimo, Arizona Ter. Also, 1,500 head of Arizona native stock cattle, about 25 per cent steers, calves from Jan. 1st, 1897. Also, 500 head of cattle, about 20 per cent steers, spring calves thrown in, on cars at Wilcox, Arizona Territory. Address, E. B. MOORE, Wilcox, Ariz.

(Mention this paper.)

FOR SALE, PURE BRED SHORTHORNS at Lexington, Kentucky, 35 head of 2-year-old pure bred Shorthorn bulls, at \$70. each. These cattle are recorded and unexcelled. Call on or write this office for particulars, or write to

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Panhandle, Texas.
(Mention this paper.) 38ft

Jim Reynolds has a good range for sale cheap, 1,200 acres under fence and more may be added. Will take \$300 and walk out. Good house and considerable timber. Well watered and good grazing lands. Call at this office and address for particulars. 51 3f

STRAYED: One brown mare marked double rectangular box on left shoulder and hip. Long black tail and half grown mane, white spot on forehead and one white hind foot. Please give notice to S. W. Wheeler at Woodward, or return and receive reward.

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corner of Canadian county; thence east along the northern boundary of said county to the northeast corner of said county; thence north along the eastern boundary of Kingfisher county to the northeastern corner of said county; thence east along the southern of O county to the southeast corner of said county; thence north along the eastern boundary of O county to the northeast corner of said county; thence east along the southern boundary of K county to the west line of the Ponca Indian reservation; thence north along the west line of said reservation to the northwest corner of said reservation; thence east along the northern boundary of the Ponca reservation to the Arkansas river; thence in a northerly direction following the course of said river to its intersection with the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude at the southern boundary line of Kansas.

So much of the quarantine line for the State of Texas, described in the order of Jan. 28, 1897, beginning at a point on the Red river at its intersection with the southern boundary line of Roger Mills county, and extending northerly and westerly therefrom, is hereby revoked during the enforcement of the above line for the Territory of Oklahoma.

And whereas said quarantine line, as above set forth, is satisfactory to this Department, and legislation has been enacted by the Territory of Oklahoma to enforce said quarantine line; therefore, in accordance with the regulations of Jan. 27, 1897, the above quarantine line is adopted for the Territory of Oklahoma by this Department for the period beginning on Feb. 15, 1897, and ending Nov. 15, 1897, in lieu of the quarantine line described in said order of Jan. 27, 1897, for said area, unless otherwise ordered.

J. STERLING MORTON,
Secretary.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT.
LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

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

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

POULTRY NOTES.

As the warm weather approaches the force of lice also increases, and all diseases in poultry will follow a good crop of lice. Clean the houses, and lime everything inside.

May and June are good hatching months, and all the small breeds will do well hatched in July. If possible set two hens at one time and when hatched, give all to one mother. The other may be set again if well attended.

It is cruel to have roosts high for large fowls to fly up to, and it is not necessary to have them high for the small breeds. Eighteen inches from the floor for the small breeds, and less for the large ones. Never place one

roost above another, but have all on a level.

Set all nest boxes on the floor, and a box over seven inches deep is too high for setting hens. Do not use stationary boxes, but movable ones, and the best are those you get at the grocer's which are clean. Best not to keep them over to another season, but use them for kindling at the end of the season.

Clean fresh water is very essential to the well being of fowls both young and old. Standing pools of filthy water will breed more disease than anything, and no water at all is better. Good watering trough for fowls is a half barrel with an inch and a half hole in every stave, three or four inches from the bottom. Fill up to the holes with water and cover over.

It is a mistake to remove little chicks from the heat until they are 24 or 36 hours old. All they need is good brooding during this time. Feed them lightly with hard boiled egg, and return them to the nest if the weather is cool, or if fed late in the evening. More harm is done little chicks by the lack of thus brooding them than any one is aware of.

A barrel often recommended for setting a hen in is the meanest thing you could imagine. If laid down on its side it never quits rolling, and the nest is liable to get on top of the hen, and if nailed down it is still a nuisance. It is a little better if set on end and a hole cut in the side for the hen to get in at, but it is still a nuisance and we haven't room enough here to give all the reasons.

If you want old biddy to treat her chickens kindly, you must treat her the same way. If you handle a broody hen roughly she will remember it almost as long as she lives, and she will not make a good setter or a mother. When a young hen first becomes brood, you can by kindly treatment make her a good mother as long as you have her if you handle her kindly. If you don't believe this just try it and see.

"Standard Varieties of Chickens."

The Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has issued a book of 48 pages on poultry which may be had by anyone sending for it. It is called "Farmers Bulletin No 51. Standard Varieties of Chickens." It is written by George E. Howard, Secretary of the National Poultry and Pigeon Association, and it is from reliable authority. Every one interested in poultry should send for it. It represents all of the standard breeds, some 87 in number, and gives many cuts of the most popular breeds.

White Crested Black Polish.

Of the Polish family there are as many as eight varieties. White Crested Black, Golden, Silver, White, Bearded Golden, Bearded Silver, Bearded White and Buff-faced. Perhaps the most popular of the Polish class are the White Crested Black, of which the engraving in this issue is a good representation.

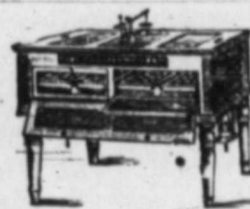
The Polish are very ornamental, besides they are good layers being of the small non-setting breeds. They



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EGGS FOR HATCHING. Baired Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Silver Wyandottes, Black Javas, Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, and White Guineas. Eggs \$1 per 13; \$5 per 100. Fowls for sale in the fall. Our breeding pens for sale in July. Birds strictly first-class. **A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kansas.**



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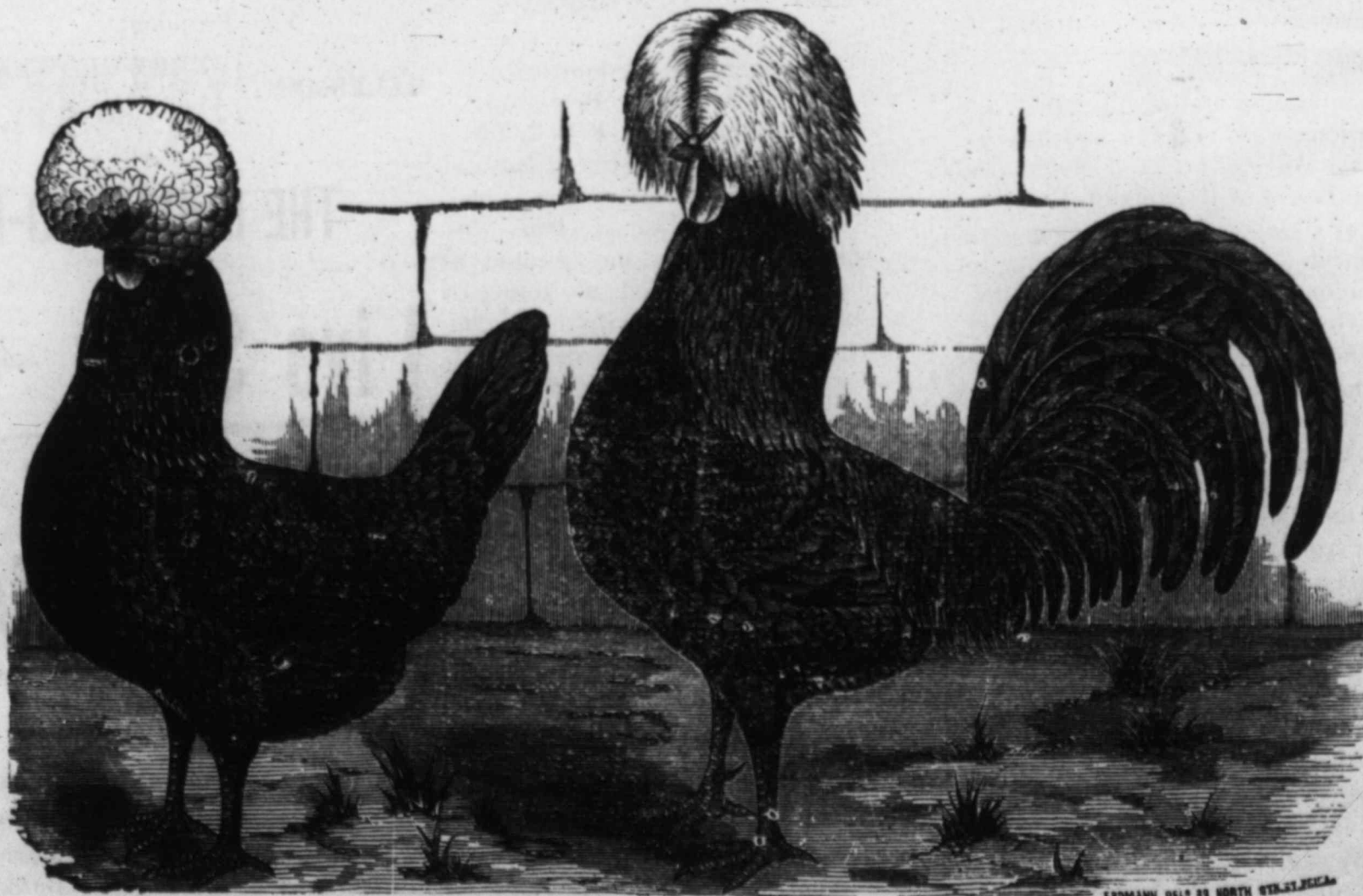
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WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH.

are easily confined, as their heavy crests prevent them from seeing above them to any great extent and they seldom fly over a fence that will confine the largest breeds. For a small fowl they are the most popular in cities on this account.

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EGGS FOR HATCHING: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Cochins, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Black Javas, Brown Leghorns, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, and White Guineas. Eggs \$1 per 13, \$5 per 100. How to make "Lice Killer Paint," 50c, or free for a \$5 order. A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kas.

Feather-Eating Chickens.

"I am a reader of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, and would be glad of some information through the Poultry Department in regard to my chickens picking their feathers out. My chickens pick their feathers until they look like the ragged edge of nowhere; is there any cure for this? if so what is it? The chickens have the range of the farm, and in other respects are doing well. I do not think it is lice for I use coal oil on roosts, cracks and crevices in hen house. If you can help me I will be greatly obliged. H. F. HAST, Haviland, Kas.

Your fowls act very strangely to have free range as you say. This is common with fowls that are confined in yards or pens, and is caused by the lack of meat food, but for fowls running at large it is an unusual occurrence. I would try feeding them salty meat scraps; and use a little sulphur in soft feed once a day for a while. The best thing to do is to change your flock, as fowls often become habituated to feather pulling. A good all purpose tonic for fowls is the "Duglass Mixture" This is two ounces of sulphuric acid, and one pound of sulphate of iron dissolved in one gallon of water. This is used in drinking water to the proportion of two large spoonfuls to a gallon of drinking water. This is poisonous, and should be kept well corked in a jug.

The secret in successful poultry keeping, is to change the stock often whether your stock have any disease or not, and it makes it of double importance in such cases as above.

The Kansas Hen.

From Topeka Mail and Breeze.

We have read of Maud on a summer day, who raked, barefooted, the new mown hay; we have read of the maid in the early morn, who milked the cow with the crumpled horn; and we've read the lays that the poets sing of the rustling corn and the flowers of spring; but of all the lays of tongue or men, there's naught like the lay of the Kansas hen. Long, long before Maud rakes her hay, the Kansas hen has begun to lay, and ere the milkmaid stirs a peg, the hen is up and has dropped her egg; the corn must rustle and flowers spring if they hold their own with the barnyard ring. If Maud is needing a hat and gown, she doesn't hustle her hay to town; she goes to the store and obtains her suit with a basketful of her fresh hen fruit; if the milkmaid's beau makes a Sunday call, she doesn't feed him on milk at all, but works up eggs in a custard pie and stuffs him full of chicken fry; and when the old man wants a horn, does he take the druggist a load of corn? Not much! He simply robs a nest and to town he goes—you know

the rest. He lingers there and he talks, perchance, of true reform and correct fee-nance, while his poor wife stays at home and scowls, but is saved from want by those self-same fowls; for, while her husband lingers there, she watches the cackling hens with care and gathers eggs and the eggs she'll hide 'till she saves enough to stem the tide. Then hail, all hail, to the Kansas hen, the greatest blessing of all to men! Throw up your hands and make Rome howl for the persevering barnyard fowl! Corn may be king, but it's plainly seen the Kansas hen is the Kansas Queen.

N. B.—Don't lay this lay to Walt Mason, please; 'twas writ by the poet of the Mail and Breeze.

A Few Comparisons.

May 1, 1863, there were 268,000 barrels of pork on the New York market, quoted at \$22.00 per barrel. May 1, 1897, there were 18,567 barrels, quoted at \$8.50 per barrel. In reviewing the quotations of 1863 one is impressed with the exceeding high prices in comparison with the prices of the present time. For instance winter wheat flour sold then at \$17.25 per barrel, and on May 1, 1897, it was worth \$3.50. No. 2 spring wheat flour selling around 70 cents was then worth \$2.67 and was moving briskly at that price. Corn, for which our farmers now get 15 to 20 cents per bushel, was worth on May 1, 1863, upwards of \$1.00 per bushel. The lowest grades of butter were worth at that time 18 cents per pound, while the best grades brought 30 cents. Today these grades are quoted at 7 to 15 cents.

SECOND SIGHT; A WARNING.

Written for the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

Said the little girl to Alkali Ike
When he rode into town that day,
"I'm off with the lawyer on his bike
And at tennis with Cholly must play.
And then to-morrow a picnic comes
And a ride on the engine with Jim."
So Alkali Ike sat and twirled his thumbs,
She had no time to spare for him.
He watched her flirt with a tenderfoot,
And dance with the clerks at night.
These facts in his mind took such a deep
root
That he said, "I'm served quite right.
The day has gone when a man may woo
With rifle, lasso and sp ar,
I'm a dunce to have thought red paint would
do,
Or killing a man every year.

I see that I got to get me some books,
And a paper or two I sha'l take.
Of manners I'll learn the turns and crooks
As my way in this world I s all make."

Then Alkali Ike hurried off to the shop
Where the barber, presiding in state,
Removed from his face a plentiful crop
And the extras sheared from his pate.

Our Alkali Ike is a man of might,
He is honest and true and brave;
When the little maid saw he meant all right
She quickly his rudness forgave.

Her heart and her life again were glad
As she saw the lesson he'd learned,
For his braggadocio had made her sad;
Now quickly the others she spurned.

And thus, in a way 'twas made to work
That Alkali Ike "killed" the dude,
The lawyers, the R. R. men and the clerk
And the others he'd threatened so rude.

Ye cowboy lads on the billowy plains,
Be warned by what ye read here:
A man must be a good man if he gains
The love of one worth calling "dear."

Emporia, Kas., May 21, '97.

Advertising pays; but in order to make it pay the advertiser must be able to handle the inquiry which the advertisement produces.

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

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

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

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

NICK HUDSON, Solicitor, Woodward, Oklahoma.

S. C. GALLUP & FRAZIER,



MAKERS OF THE
PUEBLO
SADDLE,
PUEBLO, COLO.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

Awarded Highest Premium at the World's Columbian Exposition.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

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

CATTLE.

Apr. 29. to May 26. INCLUSIVE.	Re-ceipts.	Dressed Beef & Shipping Steers, Native Fed.	Texas and Indian Steers.	Texas and Indian Cows.	Native Cows and Heifers.	Stocker and Feeder.	Bulls
Thursday, Apr. 29	3,441	\$4.35-4.75	\$2.75-3.10	\$2.10-2.50	\$2.25-4.15	\$3.95-1.00	\$1.00-3.50
Friday, " 30	4,174	3.50-4.85	3.10-3.75	2.25-2.50	2.30-4.35	3.30-4.50	2.25-3.75
Saturday, May 1	4,209	3.40-3.50	3.10-3.50	2.00-2.25	2.85-3.40	3.50-4.30	2.25-3.00
Monday, " 3	4,401	3.70-4.75	3.25-4.25	2.00-2.25	2.50-3.00	4.00-4.80	2.50-3.50
Tuesday, " 4	9,445	3.75-5.00	3.20-3.75	2.00-2.25	2.50-4.00	3.45-4.50	2.70-4.00
Wednesday, " 5	5,682	3.20-4.90	3.00-3.85	2.40-3.00	1.50-4.85	3.20-4.15	2.00-3.65
Thursday, " 6	3,315	3.75-5.65	3.50-4.30	2.30-3.30	1.75-4.00	2.65-4.25	2.00-4.30
Friday, " 7	5,002	3.50-5.00	3.50-4.00	2.25-3.25	1.75-4.50	3.35-4.80	2.00-4.00
Saturday, " 8	2,219	4.15-4.90	3.75-4.30	2.25-3.25	2.15-3.40	3.00-4.00	2.75-3.25
Monday, " 10	5,878	3.00-4.90	2.75-4.35	2.25-3.45	2.25-4.00	3.55-4.65	1.50-4.00
Tuesday, " 11	7,423	3.70-5.00	3.25-4.10	3.10-3.25	2.00-3.90	3.00-4.75	2.85-3.50
Wednesday, " 12	7,195	3.50-5.00	3.20-4.35	2.40-3.00	2.30-4.35	3.10-5.00	2.00-3.60
Thursday, " 13	5,912	3.75-5.00	3.20-3.90	3.10-3.30	2.40-3.95	3.40-4.80	2.00-4.25
Friday, " 14	6,531	3.50-5.10	3.25-4.30	2.25-3.25	2.25-3.85	3.70-4.60	2.00-3.80
Saturday, " 15	3,393	4.15-4.90	3.25-4.10	2.75-3.05	2.15-3.65	3.00-4.00	2.25-3.20
Monday, " 17	4,301	3.90-5.00	3.25-4.30	3.00-3.25	1.90-3.85	3.80-4.65	2.25-3.25
Tuesday, " 18	6,739	3.50-5.00	3.20-3.85	2.00-2.60	1.75-4.10	3.65-4.90	2.25-4.00
Wednesday, " 19	9,788	3.60-5.00	3.40-4.20	3.10-3.50	2.60-4.50	3.00-4.75	2.25-4.50
Thursday, " 20	5,313	3.50-4.75	3.05-3.70	2.25-3.25	2.25-4.25	3.30-4.75	2.40-4.25
Friday, " 21	4,331	3.50-5.00	3.80-3.90	2.25-3.25	2.50-4.15	3.00-4.80	2.00-4.00
Saturday, " 22	4,475	3.75-4.15	3.75-4.15	2.25-3.25	2.75-3.75	4.15-4.50	3.00-4.20
Monday, " 24	3,875	4.10-4.65	3.35-3.80	2.25-3.25	2.50-4.25	3.65-4.75	2.45-3.50
Tuesday, " 25	9,350	3.85-4.85	3.35-3.70	2.25-3.25	2.75-4.35	3.45-4.75	2.25-4.20
Wednesday, " 26	6,072	3.65-5.00	2.75-4.05	2.00-3.00	2.75-4.25	3.00-4.65	2.00-3.60

TIME TABLE.

CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF R. R. CO.

EAST.	
El Reno.....Lv.	6:40 am.
Oklahoma City....."	7:45 am.
Shawnee....."	9:14 am.
South McAlester....."	12:30 am.
Wister.....Ar	3:00 pm.
VIA WISTER.	
Fort Smith.....Ar.	4:35 pm.
St. Louis....."	7:25 am.
WEST.	
St. Louis.....Lv.	8:20 pm.
Fort Smith....."	11:57 am.
Wister....."	1:30 pm.
South McAlester....."	4:10 pm.
Shawnee....."	7:35 pm.
Oklahoma City....."	9:05 pm.
El Reno....."	10:05 pm.
BETWEEN OKLAHOMA CITY AND EL RENO.	
3:50 pm: 9:05 Lv. Ok. City Ar: 7:40 am: 12:20 pm.	
4:52 pm: 10:05 Ar. El Reno Lv. 6:40 am: 11:15 am.	

The above time card effective April 16, 1897. For rates and other information apply to J. F. HOLDEN, Tr. Mgr. South McAlester, O. T.

HOGS.

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

Apr. 29. to May 26. INCLUSIVE.	Re-ceipts.	Top Price.	Bulk of Sales
Thursday, Apr. 29	9,286	\$3.77 1/2	\$3.67-3.72 1/2
Friday, " 30	11,732	3.77 1/2	3.70-3.75
Saturday, May 1	5,284	3.83	3.67 1/2-3.75
Monday, " 3	9,112	3.70	3.60-3.67 1/2
Tuesday, " 4	18,742	3.70	3.60-3.65
Wednesday, " 5	14,687	3.70	3.62 1/2-3.65
Thursday, " 6	9,614	3.72 1/2	3.62 1/2-3.70
Friday, " 7	14,281	3.72 1/2	3.65-3.70
Saturday, " 8	4,951	3.75	3.65-3.72 1/2
Monday, " 10	9,507	3.75 1/2	3.65-3.70
Tuesday, " 11	21,035	3.65 1/2	3.60-3.65
Wednesday, " 12	11,408	3.70	3.60-3.65
Thursday, " 13	17,090	3.70	3.60-3.65
Friday, " 14	19,532	3.70	3.55-3.62 1/2
Saturday, " 15	9,159	3.70	3.60-3.70
Monday, " 17	10,396	3.65 1/2	3.57 1/2-3.62 1/2
Tuesday, " 18	20,963	3.69	3.50-3.55
Wednesday, " 19	22,562	3.50	3.40-3.45
Thursday, " 20	15,811	3.55	3.45-3.50
Friday, " 21	15,865	3.60	3.50-3.55
Saturday, " 22	9,652	3.60	3.52 1/2-3.57 1/2
Monday, " 24	6,978	3.55	3.50-3.52 1/2
Tuesday, " 25	23,983	3.55	3.47 1/2-3.52 1/2
Wednesday, " 26	10,939	3.50	3.40-3.45

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM.

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

50 Pure bred Bulls for sale, also
Head of pure bred Helpers.

One of the Largest Breeding Establishments in U. S.

C. S. CROSS. H. L. LEIBFRIED,
MANAGER.
(MENTION THIS PAPER.)

C. M. IRWIN, Prop. S. C. DUNCAN, Supt.

ELM BEACH STOCK FARM,

WICHITA, KANSAS.

Poland China Swine.

Write us for pure bred stock.

W. A. FORSYTHE,
Pleasant Hill, Mo.

Breeder of Short Horn Cattle.

Can furnish bulls in car lots any time. Write,
describing what you want and get prices. St3

SPRING VALLEY FARM.

1 1/4 miles northwest of Woodward.

High grade Shorthorns for sale. Intending
purchasers should call and see our bulls and
get our prices.Satisfaction guaranteed on all orders
made of us. Call on or address,MUN BAKER,
Woodward, Oklahoma.

Recorded Hereford Bulls.



All Sold for This Season.

Watch this ad. for young Hereford Bulls.

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

BREEDERS

Who have Live Stock to dispose of,
and desire to reach the Stockmen
and Stock Farmers of Oklahoma
Kansas and Texas

ARE INVITED TO TRY

The columns of this Journal. We
make no claims that we cannot back.
We claim that we have

A Good Medium for Advertisers.

Fresh Beef For Alaska.

A dispatch from Seattle, Washington, states that John Dalton, an Alaska pioneer, arrived there May 18th from Juneau and will at once begin preparations for shipping back a cargo of live stock, to consist of 100 head of beef cattle and ten head of horses. It is proposed to take the cattle into the Yukon. They will be shipped to the head of navigation and thence sent across by way of the Dalton trail. A second herd of about the same number will be taken in August. It is proposed to supply the demand of miners for fresh beef.

Australian Competition.

Dressed beef shippers of this country are feeling the competition of Australian frozen beef in English markets. For years they have had no competition except English meats in London, but of late Australia has built up the frozen beef industry to such an extent that they are now under selling American dressed beef in London 40 to 50 per cent.

The exports of dressed beef to the United Kingdom in January were 23,983,840 lbs., and for the seven months ended January 31st they were 170,249,000 lbs. This shows the extent to which the American industry has grown. The value of American exports to the United Kingdom alone for seven months was \$13,228,000. That country, however, consumes practically all of the dressed beef we sell abroad.

P. D. Armour, discussing the export trade, said: "Australian beef is now effecting our trade, as they are under selling us in London. The beef is frozen, and the people do not like it as well as the American product, but they are taking it. The Australians have improved their system of handling of late, and the meat is very good. We feel the effect of the increased shipments from that country. Most of the Australian beef goes to London, but, taking all the United Kingdom, one third more American beef is sold."

Lobo Wolf Bounty.

We, the undersigned stockmen, agree and bind ourselves to pay bounties on lobo wolves. The payment of said bounty is conditioned as follows:

For pups of lobo wolves we agree to pay five (\$5.00) dollars for each scalp and right fore foot; for grown lobo wolves twelve (\$12.00) dollars for each scalp and right fore foot.

We require that the killer of these wolves shall find the owner or manager of said range, on which the wolf or wolves were killed, present to him the scalp, and right fore foot, while fresh, and if said owner or manager is convinced that the scalp and foot are those of a lobo, he shall at once give an order on the treasurer for the money. On presentation of said order the bearer shall present also both the scalp and right fore foot, same to be destroyed by said treasurer.

The territory to which this bounty shall apply shall include only those ranges belonging to the men whose names are subscribed to the agreement and no killer of wolves shall be entitled to a bounty for wolves killed on other ranges. Signed:

Hudson & Tandy.
Claunch & Wright.
C. T. Herring & Bro.
Turner Bros.
Herring & Stinson.
Tom Smith
J. H. Craig.
E. T. Word.
J. Raydon.
Gerlach Bros.
S. H. Nay.
R. K. Halsell.
Henry C. Greer.
Frank Gregg.
Geo. Walton.
Frank Walton.
T. C. Riley.
Tom Riley.
J. M. Byers.
W. L. Green

CONSIGN CATTLE HOGS AND SHEEP TO



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

A competent force of men in every department

We have Experienced Salesmen in all Departments.

Consign your stock to us. Write to us. Call and see us.

Market reports furnished. Liberal advances on consignments. Loans made on marketable stock

E. S. WIGGINS,

Hardware,

Furniture & Undertaker's Goods.

Buy Your Hardware of a Hardware Man.

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

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA

Hutchinson Stock Yards Company,

HUTCHINSON, KANSAS.

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

SPECIAL CARE GIVEN STOCK IN TRANSIT.

A short run to Kansas City after feed and rest.

As a Stocker and Feeder Market

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

Information furnished upon application.

BENJ. W. LADD,
General Manager.

TEMPLE HOUSTON. D. P. MARUM

HOUSTON & MARUM
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA.

All who are interested in cattle raising and shipping should secure a copy of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, published at Woodward Oklahoma. The INSPECTOR is the official organ of the Live Stock Association, is published in the center of the cattle ranges and can give more information on range and western cattle business than any paper we know of.—Hamburg (Iowa) Reporter.

...FOR...
Harness & Saddles

...GO TO...

R. M. WOODWARD.

All work Guaranteed First Class. Shop
in Opera House Block.

BRASS BAND

Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, Equipments for Bands and Drum Corps. Lowest prices ever quoted. Fine Catalog, 400 Illustrations, mailed free; it gives Band Music & Instructions for Amateur Bands.
LYON & HEALY, 20 Adams Street, Chicago.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

C. J. Smith, of Miami, Tex., was transacting business in this city the 24th.

Robert Word came in from Tony Day Lake the 8th, and called at this office.

A. L. Henson, a Panhandle cattleman, was doing Woodward the 24th of last month.

Wm. Johnson, of Attica, Kansas, was looking after business matters here on May 21st.

Emmet Word, recently of Brownwood, Tex., made this office a short visit on the afternoon of May 24th.

Joseph W. Dillon and Ida L. Heath were united in marriage by Probate Judge Lawhon at the residence of Dad Yoakum May 19th.

Col. Emmett Word and his son Robert, of Brownwood, Tex., were visiting the family of J. W. Holman at Tony Day Lake, May 5th.

G. W. Wright, of Weatherford, Tex., passed through Woodward May 4th. He was on his way to Ft. Supply to look after his cattle interests.

W. M. Ferguson, of Wellington, Kas., came in from the east Sunday the 23rd. He went out in the country Monday morning to look at some cattle.

I. W. Hart, of Persimmon, Woodward county, and L. E. Lincoln, of Curtis, were among the visitors yesterday.—Hennessey Daily Kicker, May 19.

Ira Eddleman came in from his ranch on Clear creek, May 5th and made a pleasant call at this office. He reports the arrival of his cattle in good condition.

Tom Matthews, Jno. McGrath, and Jake Cantelou have passed the required examination before general Inspector Lewis and are now doing duty.—Guthrie Leader.

P. H. Ketcham, of Kansas City, spent several days in the city this week on business. Mr. Ketcham is treasurer of the Lone Star Commission Co.—News, May 28.

Albert Latham was killed near Claud, Tex., May 17th, by lightning while driving cattle from the F ranch to the Panhandle. He leaves a wife and large family.

Monday, May 10, the President sent to the Senate the nomination of Frank D. Healey to be register of the land office at this place. Healey takes the place of Robt. J. Ray.

S. B. Laune, formerly of the firm of Dean & Laune, attorneys, who has been in Milford, Neb., for the past year, passed through Woodward the 20th on his way to Clifford, Tex.

Al Popham came up from Amarillo May 2nd to ship the last drive of the Syd Webb cattle which were purchased by Harrell and Popham. The cattle went to Hymer, Kas., for pasture.

Lew Brewer, of Hennessey, Okla., came in Monday night, May 10th. He is here as a witness in the district court. He was compelled to take a six mile walk on account of the river being up. Mr. Brewer has a bunch of cattle west of Waynoka, and also a bunch west of Okeene.

Pete Scroggins is in with a herd of 750 steers which he sold H. Kaufman, of Kiowa, Kansas. They are being loaded this evening to be shipped to Kiowa.—Amarillo Democrat, May 14.

Editor Chapman rises to remark that he saw a plum bush twig only 18 inches long grown near Okeene which had 168 well developed half grown plums. No need for a man like that to wear glasses.

S. Owens, a prominent cattleman of the Chickasaw nation, was in the city to-day. He represented the cattlemen of that country before the live stock commission meeting.—Guthrie Capital, May 18th.

R. J. Edwards, secretary of the A. & M. college, also secretary of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission, is here from Oklahoma City. He has decided to locate in this city.—Guthrie Capital, May 18th.

Among the names of those who contributed to the relief of the flood sufferers at Guthrie, we noticed the names of Houston & Marum, and John Mc Grath; the former subscribing \$25, and the latter \$10.

The Oklahoma Live Stock Sanitary Commission made a most excellent choice in selecting Mr. W. F. Cantelou inspector of the second district. Mr. Cantelou is polite, and an expert stockman.—Oklahoman.

Lotham & Kendall sent a herd of 900 one-year-old steers to Rowe Bros' ranch in Donley county last Friday. Kendall & Godfray started a herd of 800 cattle to Woodward Tuesday.—Quanah Observer.

W. F. Cantelou, of Oklahoma City, quarantine inspector for the second district, was in town Tuesday and called at this office. He is highly elated over the new quarantine rules and regulations.—Pond Creek Rustler, May 7th.

E. P. Davis, an extensive stock raiser of Throckmorton, Texas, arrived here Thursday, May 20th, and spent several days chatting with old acquaintances. He thinks this country is destined to become a great cattle country.

L. C. Thompson, solicitor for the Taylor, Taylor & Huston cattle commission house of Kansas City, is in the city. He has been in the territory two weeks and has contracted for forty-seven car loads of hogs to be shipped to his firm.—State Capital, May 15.

August Leopoll was arrested Friday May 21st, and arraigned before Probate Judge Lawhon on a charge of stealing cattle. A preliminary hearing was had and Leopoll was bound over to await the action of the grand jury. His bond was fixed at \$850.

Geo. W. Maguire, representing the Wichita Beacon, made this office a pleasant call Wednesday May 12th. He took a look through our composing and press rooms, and expressed surprise at seeing such a well equipped office in this country. He also said many good things about the last issue of the INSPECTOR.

J. M. Barkley, of El Reno, arrived here Monday, May 10th. Mr. Barkley is inspector for the Texas Live Stock Association. He came over to attend court, and said his presence was nec-

essary in order to make Judge Dale's decisions final. He made this office a pleasant visit.

P. L. Herring writes from Memphis, Tennessee that he has purchased 10,000 cattle in the southern states for shipment to grazing grounds near Arkansas City this summer and will be brought into this county after the quarantine line is raised in November. Mr. Herring expects to return to Woodward county about July 1st.

Sherwood Guy, who lives in the north part of town, was injured by a stroke of lightning May 8th. Mr. Guy is a fireman on the Santa Fe and his place was filled by Mr. Nelson, of Wellington, who came down Monday. The injury is not considered serious, and it is hoped that he will be able to go on duty again in a short time.

MARRIED: At La Fayette, Ky. April 25, 1897, at the home of the bride, Miss Carrie Raynham to P. L. Herring, of Woodward, county, Okla. Mr. Herring has the congratulations of this journal and many friends upon the happiness he has secured in his union with Miss Raynham and wishes the pair the best of gifts the Gods provide during a long and happy life.

We are sorry to note the death of Wm. Thomson, comptroller of the American Pastoral Cattle Co., the cause of death being appendicitis. Mr. Thomson was known all over the west, his genial and generous nature making him friends wherever he went. He was here only a short time since, seemingly in perfect health. The stockmen of this section will hear of Mr. Thom-

son's death with much regret, and the X outfit loses an esteemed and honored comptroller.

Ed. M. Hewins, the old-timer who drove cattle from Texas to Topeka, Kas., in 1866, and who resided for so many years in Chautauqua county, which he at one time represented in the Kansas State Senate, was in Kansas City yesterday on his way East. Mr. Hewins resides now at Ft. Supply, Ok., sixteen miles from Woodward. He said yesterday grass was never better this time of the year than it is now in the neighborhood of Ft. Supply. A good many cattle are being shipped in from New Mexico and Arizona, mostly in small bunches. Mr. Hewins is of the opinion that few beef steers will be marketed this fall from the country tributary to Woodward.—K. C. Times, May 11.

"Hope springs eternal" was first uttered by a Boston old maid just before reading in her Bible that Naomi was married at the age 88 years and some months.

A Look Through South Missouri Free.
The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis R. R. Co. has just issued a magnificent book of sixty or more photo-engraved views of varied scenery in South Missouri. From these views an accurate knowledge can be obtained as to the productions and general topography of that highly-favored section that is now attracting the attention of home seekers and investors the country over.
The title of the book is "Snap Shots in South Missouri." It will be mailed free. Address, J. E. LOCKWOOD, Kansas City, Mo.

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THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

WILL E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA

Eastern Office—85 Tribune Building, N. Y.

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

Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association.

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JUNE 1897.

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The Texas editors met in Ft. Worth, Texas, May 11th, at the Battle of Flowers.

Not all the members have returned the '97 record of brands and rendition of cattle.

The story about Texas fever being among the cattle in Chase county, Kansas, proved to be a fake.

Gov. Culberson, of Texas, is the author of an interesting serial now running in our exchanges from Texas.

Uncle Sam has given up the hopeless task of making soldiers of Indians and has discharged all of them from the army.

Cattle raisers who are just now giving so much attention to improved bulls should not neglect to give the proper attention to their cows.

The people should not go crazy over this being a great farming country just because we have had a little rain the past week or two.

The air ship has reached Greer county and fellows over there are having more fun with it than a man purchasing prunes for his mother-in-law.

Judge Alden, district judge of Wyandotte county, has declared the anti-dockage law, which was passed by the late Kansas legislature, unconstitutional.

Armour has an electric device which indicates on a register in the office the number of hogs killed, and the rate at which the squeal is being taken out of the critters.

Notice of dues for two quarters of '97 will be sent out to members of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association about June 10th. This will make the rate one cent per head.

J. M. Day of Ashland, has notified the new Custodian of Ft. Supply that he will soon remove his family to the Post in order to be near his cattle, which are in the H. Steeple pasture.

The Kansas City Times will now begin to shine. Dave Leahy has accepted a position as its Topeka correspondent. Dave has contributed much to make the Wichita Eagle a famous old bird.

The appointment of Col. Ed. M. Hewins as Custodian of the Camp Supply reservation meets the heavy endorsement of every cattleman in Oklahoma without regard to political faith.

The cut of the Houston Bulls in this issue was made by the Sanders Engraving Co. The charges for same were fully a third higher than other concerns doing this work. Comment is unnecessary.

Representative W. S. Holman, of Indiana, known as "Objector" Holman, or the "watchdog of the treasury," died at his home in Washington on the 22d inst. He was a member of the House for thirty-two years.

We are pleased to note the number of acceptances received from clubbing exchanges. Don't forget to put us on your mail list, boys. With your help we'll promise better service than ever to the live stock interests everywhere.

If all the calves now being branded could be dehorned, their value would be increased from 50 cents to \$1.00 per head. The best and cheapest time to dehorn cattle is when they are young, and the practice should become general.

The Dairy product of the United States is estimated at \$450,000,000 annually. These figures are taken from the report of the department of agriculture, and go to show that one of the most profitable investments is a good cow.

The Kansas Live Stock Sanitary board decided to discontinue the fee of 2 cents per head which has been charged for some time for inspecting cattle that were shipped into Kansas. After May 15th, no charges were to be made. This fee has been the cause of much discussion and great dissatisfaction throughout the state, and the action of the board meets with general approval.

The states of Iowa and Tennessee have given formal authority to the secretary of agriculture to conduct hog cholera experiments in their territory this summer. On the result of these experiments will be based a general scheme for preventing the spread of this disease.

Stockmen naturally desire to hold all the stock possible on the range, and yet it is not good policy to have the pasture so overstocked as to kill out the grass. The grass should be allowed to get a good start and the number of cattle held to a reasonable amount to afford the most profit. Fewer cattle in better condition means more money with less risk.

An old provision man is quoted as saying that lard will never again sell at a premium over ribs, and gives as a reason the widespread use of lard substitutes. The vegetable oils are certainly making heavy inroads upon the demand for pure hog grease, but when any particular commodity seems to be without friends in the market, there are always people ready to say that it never will have any.

Major Tom Anderson comments on the fact that out of over 50,000 ex-soldiers in this state only about 15,000 belong to the G. A. R. No doubt the reason for it can be found in the election of such men as Botkin as commander.—Preston Plaindealer.

Col. Olver is correct. The old soldiers of Kansas, many of whom fought with Sam Woods to save the state, do not relish the idea of belonging to an organization headed by the man whom they believe to have been the instigator of the cowardly murder of Sam Woods.

There is no longer any doubt as to what good blood will do for cattle. A heavy feeder in Texas says in the Texas Stockman and Farmer that his firm purchased 1,000 good steers and put them in their feed pens and among the lot were several carloads of good graded Shorthorns. It cost them about \$2 per head less to fatten the Shorthorns and they weighed 100 lbs. more than the other steers, and sold for 40c per hundred pounds more than the commoner cattle and made quite a nice profit.

"Tonk" Mills writes us from Medicine Lodge enclosing his brand record for 1897. He reports his cattle on his Lake City ranch in fine condition with a big percentage of calves dropped. He expects to turn out about 25 head of high grade Herefords this fall which will be ready for range use next season. He adds: "I always wait anxiously for the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR; when my time expires let me know as I don't want to miss a single number. I think it's a hummer and doing lots of good."

The following pastures are stocked for this summer: H. Mull, 1,000 head of steers, 200 head of she cattle, 15 head of thoroughbred Herefords, finest in the county. S. H. Lackey, 800 head of mixed; Sawyer Bros., 500 head of steers; Clinger & Sons, 450 mixed; Johnson, Ford & Estes brought in 350 cows and 100 calves. Jim McNair, so we are told, has brought in and sold about 20,000. Milt Zimmerman and Austin Myres have thrown their herds together in M. Z.'s pasture, 70 head of fine milk stock. They are farmers and don't speculate; they are well fixed for

range and have been here twelve years. They are the only men we know who have not been caught in the whirl-pool of speculation. Their wives are about the wisest women in Clark county. We will report a freak of nature as we go along. B. H. Campbell has a pair of twin camels and every girl in this county is trying to get possession of one of them. He calls them "Bob" and "Charlie" WESTSIDE.

Some Pretty Herefords.

Our first page illustration this number is an exact reproduction of a bunch of young Herefords, ten months old, owned by Rue Houston & Co. in D county. They were bred by Newton Long & Son, of Mendon, Mo., whose reputation as a breeder of registered Herefords insures the character of their breeding. They were purchased by their present owners and shipped to Woodward about April 20, '97, and will be used to grade. While here the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR photographed the youngsters and its readers have the result. As Herefords of fine quality, they are standard in every respect and Houston & Co. may well feel proud of them.

A Costly Wreck.

A disastrous and costly wreck occurred on the morning of May 6th, near Gilmore, Mo., in which nearly 200 head of hogs, cattle and horses were killed. Conductor Wooley had charge of the train. While going down a steep grade several miles in length just east of Gilmore the train parted in the middle. The engineer, not noticing the state of affairs, increased the speed of the engine and the fore part of the train ran considerably ahead of the rear part, which came thundering down the road at a terrific speed. At the foot of the grade the brakes were applied and the engine and the fore part of the train almost came to a standstill. The rear end came thundering on at increasing speed and collided with the front section just west of the depot. Five cars were thrown up into the air and piled up at the side of the track. One hundred and fifty head of hogs and a number of cattle and horses were killed.

Some Interesting Facts.

The Wellington agent of the Baden Produce Co., of Winfield, Kas., furnishes some very interesting figures from just three articles of produce, viz: butter, eggs, and poultry. His figures are taken from the Wellington market only, and show that from the 18th day of November, 1896, to the 18th day of April, 1897, covering a period of five months, the produce purchased by the Baden Co. amounted to \$9,979.90, lacking but a few dollars of amounting to \$2,000.00 a month. This produce was purchased from farmers who go to Wellington to do their trading.

This branch of business has been considered of so little importance that it has not received the attention it merits, but when the figures are presented to the mind the amount is surprising. The papers all over the country have been bragging about the large amount of produce marketed in the different towns, and it would be a difficult matter to estimate with accuracy the amount of money realized from this branch of trade. However, the cow and hen are doing their part towards keeping the farmer and his family in food to eat and clothes to wear.

OKLAHOMA QUARANTINE BOARD MET.

Invites the Kansas and Texas Board to Meet With Them in June at Oklahoma City.

The Oklahoma Quarantine Board, which met in Guthrie Tuesday and Wednesday, May 18th and 19th, has invited the quarantine boards of Kansas and Texas to meet with them early in June at Oklahoma City, for the purpose of deciding upon an inter-state quarantine agreement. A general committee will be appointed from the three boards, whose duty it shall be to prepare a system of rules by which cattle can be shipped into or out of the states or territory without the tedious formality now existing.

Secretary R. J. Edwards, of the Oklahoma Board, says: "There is no reason why cattle, free from disease, should not be handled without so much red tape and not be given quick inter-state transportation at all times. I am convinced that the meeting in June will result in a satisfactory agreement. Cattlemen are very anxious for it."

It was decided that the legal limit for each inspector was \$18.00 per month, and that the inspectors should defray their own expenses for teams and vehicles. They were also instructed to traverse the boundary lines of their district at least once a month. The cattlemen are looking forward to the meeting in June with the hope that something will be done to give them relief from the unjust rules that at present exist.

CALIFORNIA FOR \$22.50. June 29 to July 3 inclusive, the Santa Fe Route will sell first class tickets to San Francisco and southern California for \$22.50. Same rate to intermediate points and in reverse direction, except that tickets will be cheaper to and from Colorado. Though made for Christian Endeavorers, this rate is open to all and affords a favorable opportunity to visit the Great Southwest. It is cool in July where Santa Fe line crosses the plateaux and mountain ranges of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona; and scenic attractions are many. Through Pullman and tourist sleepers on fastest daily train to California. Apply to agent A. T. & S. F. Railroad.

M. C. Mitchell Killed.

Word was received here Saturday, May 22nd, of a sad accident which occurred at the Santa Fe freight depot at Wellington, Kansas, that morning about 8 o'clock which resulted in the death of M. C. Mitchell, of Holdridge, Nebraska, who was shipping a train load of cattle from Amarillo, Texas, to Kansas City.

The facts in the case as near as we could get at them are about as follows: Mr. Mitchell and his partner, whose name we could not learn, were on their way from Amarillo, Texas, to Kansas City with a train load of cattle. The train had pulled into Wellington and stopped for a time. Mr. Mitchell told his partner that he felt hungry and believed he would go and get something to eat. The partner told him to go and he would watch the cattle until he returned. Mr. Mitchell stepped across the track on which was standing the switch engine, and went to the water tank to get a drink. The switch engine was at the tank taking water. While Mr. Mitchell was getting a drink the train started. He made a rush for his train and just as he stepped on the track behind the switch engine it started to back. The

rear end of the tender struck him and he made a jump or two to get out of the way but was caught and thrown down. The engine rolled him over and over until he was finally rolled off the track. He was terribly injured. A portion of the scalp, about the size of a saucer, was torn loose; a gash six inches long was cut across the side of his head ranging from over the right eye to the base of the skull; his right leg was broken; his hands, face and body were badly lacerated and he was injured internally.

The injured man was taken to the Davis house and a doctor called who dressed his many wounds. After he had been made as comfortable as possible, he told the people where his home was, and that he was a member of the Modern Woodmen. The officers of the Wellington camp took charge of him and telegraphed his home lodge who told them to give him every attention. They did everything in their power to make the injured man comfortable, but at noon he passed away.

Mr. Mitchell, with some other parties, was here about two weeks ago on his way to the Panhandle to buy cattle, in which he has dealt very largely for several years. His many friends will be sorry to learn of his untimely death.

Dean Talks Ticks.

A representative of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR called on Col. Albert Dean of the Bureau of Animal Industry, at his office in the Exchange Building of the Kansas City Stock Yards on May 20th.

Col. Dean had just returned from Texas where he was ordered by the department to make an inspection of the Sydney Webb cattle which the owner wished to throw into Oklahoma pastures this season. He went to Ft. Worth at the solicitation of Mr. Webb but did not see the cattle, as Mr. Webb's foreman advised him that it was impossible for the string to pass inspection at this time.

Upon reply to the query regarding Texas fever reported in Chase, county Kas., and other points in the safe area, which were reported having spread from infected cattle, Mr. Dean said: "The report in the Kansas City Journal is a rank fake and there is no traces of Texas fever in Chase county. The purported interview with me which appeared in the Journal is absolutely false in every particular. Different parties have wired me who had shipments en route to Central Kansas points asking whether or not to unload same, or turn the shipments. Such unwarranted statements are damaging in the extreme and in the end loses more than it gains for the paper which prints them."

Continuing Mr. Dean said in substance that the cause of cattle dying when first shipped into Kansas sometimes, is the result of over grazing on the heavy nutritious grasses of the Sunflower state, after having starved a life time on plain and mesa and never having known what it was to be otherwise than hungry.

This, said Col. Dean, results in the cattle gorging themselves, especially when brought in at this season of the year or later, and as a consequence stomachs which have never before contained more than a half bushel say, are forced to accommodate a bushel and a half. The result is that the

terific strain made on the vital force often kills animals which are poor and weak from shipment and drive.

Turning again to the fever subject, Mr. Dean stated that only in isolated cases have the tick of late been found above the line; that under the new measure of protection adopted in Oklahoma by request of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association, the disease, which is sporadic rather than epidemic, anywhere above the National line may be eradicated. The dipping remedy he said had been considered a safeguard against the fever by the Missouri experiment station, and this assumption was partly warranted by experiments conducted by them; still, he did not think it a sure thing by any means and knew of no "dip" which could be relied upon. He thought that the experiments now being made with a view to inoculating against Pleuro Pneumonia by hypodermic injections would eventually prove successful. He then told of experiments made last season in using the serum of the blood of an infected animal; also, the blood itself in this manner which had protected four animals so treated, while four others of the same kind and in company with them at the same time contracted the disease when exposed and died in 30 days. When this method proves beyond a reasonable doubt that it will protect animals against the dreaded disease, there will be little use for quarantine lines.

Mr. Dean is a pleasing and interesting talker and never fails to instruct his hearer. He thought the Oklahoma Commission was the best of its kind and would eventually stamp out the disease core and preventing it from spreading. He is thoroughly versed in the subject of Pleuro Pneumonia and is doing more good for the branch of service in which he is employed than can be estimated in dollars and cents.

HAVE YOU VISITED TEXAS? It is the biggest state in the union. It has a productive soil and delightful climate. There is some unoccupied land left. The region along the Gulf shore near Galveston and Houston is particularly attractive. A comfortable income is there assured those who intelligently cultivate small fruits or raise "garden truck." You may learn something new about the Texas Coast Country by addressing W. J. Black, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Topeka, Kas., or C. A. Higgins, A. G. P. A., Chicago. Free descriptive literature furnished. Inquire of nearest agent regarding excursion rates.

An Enterprising Commission Company.

From the issue of May 20th of the Kansas City Packer we clip the following splendid endorsement of the Lone Star Commission Company, which does business at all the markets with headquarters in Kansas City. This company employs Asa L. Henson as their solicitor for this section of the country and receives more consignments from here than any other firm or corporation with possibly one exception.

The LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR takes pleasure in commending the Lone Star Commission Co. to the confidence of our stockmen:

"On page two will be found a market letter from the Lone Star Commission Co., and its careful perusal will be found beneficial in the highest measure to all our readers who are interested in the live stock industry. It is a reliable review of the cattle, hog and sheep market at the Kansas City stock yards indicating the general trend of prices and based upon the widest experience

and unexcelled opportunity for observation of men who have made those branches their life study. The Lone Star Commission Co. scarcely needs an introduction to readers of the Packer, as it is the largest and most sound financially of all the big commission companies at the stock yards. Organized in August, 1894, in Texas, its success has been almost phenomenal. After six months existence it was found necessary to enlarge its field of operation and to this end the general offices and main business interests were centered in Kansas City where the company at present occupies the best located suite in the Live Stock Exchange. The capital stock is \$100,000 and those composing the company are all men of wealth and business integrity. The officers and directors are: A. W. Wright, president, Alma Michigan; E. G. P. Kellum, vice-president, Valley Mills, Texas; P. H. Ketcham, treasurer, Kansas City, Mo.; S. D. Felt, secretary, Kansas City, Mo.; Chas. A. Davis, assistant secretary, Kansas City, Mo.; F. Kell, Clifton, Tex.; A. Wheeler, Waco, Tex.; John Dyer, Kansas City, Mo.; Jas. S. Rizer, Meridian, Tex.; A. Y. Reeder, Amarillo, Tex. Perhaps no commission company in this country is so well equipped with salesmen and yardmen as the Lone Star company. Here, as in every other department, special attention has been paid to getting the most efficient service possible. All the men are specialists in the various branches of the business, and the thoroughness of their experience and the care exercised has saved many thousands of dollars to patrons of the company. John S. Dorsey, cattle salesman, is a native Missourian and has been identified with the cattle business since he was fifteen years old until eleven years ago, when he removed to Kansas City. Mr. Dorsey knows a cow just as a jeweler knows a watch, and is considered in authority. John Dyer is also a cattle salesman and was one of the organizers of the company and is at present one of the directors. He is a native Texan and has been in the cattle business all his life—feeding, buying and shipping. Mr. Dyer is an all around practical stockman, and what he don't know about his business can't be learned. If there is anything about any sort of a meat animal that George H. Nichols don't know, nobody has yet been able to find it out. He is a hog salesman for the company and is probably the best posted man in that line in Kansas City. They say at the yards that he can "see right through a hog" and there must be some truth in this or he couldn't hold the preeminent position he does. Mr. Nichols is a Missourian and has been feeding, buying and shipping cattle and hogs since 1867 and has been connected with the business in Kansas City twelve years. E. V. Garnett is also a Missourian and thorough stock man. He has been with the Lone Star company since its organization and is an authority on sheep. Vic. Bostwick, R. J. Monroe and Earnest Dyer constitute the yard force and those men are always on hand on the arrival of trains to care for all stock and see that it gets good usage. This is a very important feature and one all shippers will appreciate. The active management of the business is in the hands of P. H. Ketcham and Chas. A. Davis, both gentlemen of the widest experience and highest integrity. Besides a strict commission business, this company loans money in large or small amounts to parties feeding and handling cattle. The company has the confidence of a vast number of shippers and the Packer bespeaks for it the kindly consideration of all our readers."

ONE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP PLUS \$2.00. Travel is a joy to those who know how to get the most out of it. Luxurious Pullmans; comfortable chair cars, modern day coaches, regular and appetizing meals at dining rooms or in dining cars, in connection with shortest distance and time between given points, makes traveling a pleasure at any season of the year. This is what you pay for and get when your ticket reads via Santa Fe Route. National educational association, Milwaukee, Wis., July 6 to 9, 1897.

EXCHANGE CLIPPINGS.

Tom Lowe sold to Tobe Odem, of Woodward, O. T., one train of cattle.—Amarillo Democrat, May 21.

The Deming, (N. M.) Headlight says: The Santa Fe has orders in for 2,000 stock cars to be used within the next thirty days.

We have had Buffalo Jones, Broncho Pete, Five-Killer Jack and terrors of the wild and wooley West, and now we are threatened with the Dingly Bill, wilder and woolier than all the rest.—Ex.

We received this morning a few sample copies of the Live Stock Inspector, Woodward, O. T. It is one of the neatest and newsiest papers in the country and all stock farmers should read it.—Amarillo Democrat, May 14.

A Kentuckian was here last night with seven cars of fine red shorthorn Durham cattle from the blue grass regions around Lexington, Ky., which he was taking to White Deere, Texas, where he will start a ranch.—Wellington Journal, May 12.

Horror item in Okeene Eagle: It has leaked out that the Oklahoma Press Association came near losing its worthy president several times while on the Mexico excursion by drowning. Every time he jumped into bed he went clear through the mattress and fell into the springs.

The Chicago Drovers Journal says: Col. W. L. Tamblin, who recently returned from Texas, says the Lone Star State is a carpet of green, and cattle ought to get fat early, but thinks the excellent grass, which enabled Southern cattle to be shipped nearly all winter has shortened the supply which would naturally be available now.

Nearly all of our stock farmers are fully alive to the fact that they must raise plenty of feed for their stock hereafter. They are mostly putting in more feed than ever before and putting it in in better condition than previously. With high grade bulls and plenty of rich feed, Hartley and adjoining counties will have many fine bunches of cattle in a few years.—Channing Register.

At Amarillo on Tuesday the residence of Judge Plemons was struck by lightning, the bolt passing down the stovepipe. Mrs. Plemons was churning near the stove and was severely shocked, though she has since improved. The churn was broken in fragments, the chair she was sitting in demolished, and the floor torn up for a space of several feet.—Channing (Tex.) Register, May 14.

The Drovers Telegram of May 10th says: A shipper was in with a load of hogs which he wanted sold under the old dockage system. Armour's buyer, A. E. Beggs, agreed to buy them under the old dockage of 40 pounds for piggy sows and 80 pounds for stags. A test was made in the Wyandotte county, Kansas, courts of the constitutionality of the anti-dockage law. Judge Allen presiding decided to-day that the trade was not in violation of the law, and the seller had a right to sell his stock subject to dockage. Mr. Beggs was accordingly discharged.

Mr. and Mrs. Zack Mulhall and daughter, Miss Agnes, and Miss Caldwell, of St Joe, were in the city yesterday from Mulhall. Mr. Mulhall is making a great record as general live stock agent of the Frisco and is popular both with his company and its patrons.—Leader, May 22nd.

An Arizona man who owns a ranch near Phoenix, A. T., had a hog-killing the other day, and in one of the hogs' heads he found a tooth with a nugget of gold embedded in it, pounded in almost as tightly as if inserted by a dentist. Now he is on the anxious seat, so to speak, and is trying to discover where that particular hog was in the habit of feeding. The indication is that the hog must have been feeding in a jewelry store.—Wichita Register, May 22nd.

"The Oklahoma Press Association meets May 28 and 29, at Shawnee. A most inviting program has been arranged, every number of which will be note worthy, from the annual address of President W. E. Bolton down to the report of the committee on resolutions. Full report will be furnished by our special correspondent, and several of the strongest papers will be given our readers."

The above from the Rocky Mountain Editor, published in Denver, shows that the Oklahoma Press Association has attained an enviable standing already among similar organizations.

A great deal has been said regarding the loss of cattle in the Northwest during the past winter. W. P. Anderson, of Chicago, was in the city April 26th, on his return from the northwestern states. He says the stories of cattle losses there, have been greatly exaggerated and believes the losses will not exceed 10 per cent. This is a subject about which the truth is hard to get. Mr. Anderson's report ought to come near being correct as he has had ample opportunity to inform himself.—K. C. Drovers Telegram.

John Hirsch, a dairyman living south of this city on Troost avenue, has a fine Jersey cow which gave birth last week to four calves—two white and two black. The calves are all alive and have developed very rapidly. Dr. Ph. Gracieux de Maillol, the city veterinary surgeon, says that case is a remarkable one in the history of veterinary surgery. He has records of 500 or more cases, some of double and triple births, but this is the first quadruple birth he ever herd of in his practice.—Drovers Telegram, May 14th.

Tom Andrews, of Greenwood, Mo., who went to Amarillo, Texas, in charge of the sixty Hereford bulls, the property of Colonel C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, Texas, was in Kansas City yesterday. He reports they were taken through without injury and that they attracted considerable attention at Amarillo, where they remained for several days before being driven to Colonel Slaughter's ranch. Ancient Briton, the \$2,400 bull, stood the trip splendidly, and, Mr. Andrews said, appeared to enjoy the Panhandle climate.—K. C. Times, May 12.

This is the way the Channing Register talks: "What we long to see is this fair country utilized to the last acre and to the last spear of grass by small herds. Then it will be the ideally prosperous and happy country. Can we do anything to hasten the glad day? We would not interfere with

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We furnish market reports by mail or wire on application and give our personal attention to all consignments and sell same for good and satisfactory market prices and remit your proceeds promptly day of sale. We also buy Stocker and Feeding cattle on order and make liberal advances to responsible parties. References: Your Bank, and Bankers of Kansas City.

Kansas City Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.

National Stock Yards,

E. St. Louis, Ill.

the large ones now here at all, for they have their vested rights and in the supreme trial of the past three years they have been the upholders of the country. But we would wish to see the surplus area, of which there is much, dotted with small ranches to its full capacity. To that coming day let us look with hope, and to its hastening bend our small energies."

Col. Albert Dean of the Bureau of Animal Industry, received yesterday the report of inspector W. D. Johnson, of Amarillo, Tex., showing the number of cattle inspected by him from Panhandle, Tex., north to the quarantine line to go into Kansas for the week ending May 21st. It reached 7,168 head. If these cattle had been inspected by Kansas inspectors under the rules of the Kansas Live Stock Sanitary Commission, up to a week ago, a fee of 2c per head would have been charged for the benefit of the inspector, \$143 for his week's work. It is this apparent heavy charge for the benefit of inspectors that caused the commission, a week ago, to abolish all inspection fees and Messrs. J. G. Johnson and Frank Weineshank, of the commission, to move in the direction of having the inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry to issue Kansas as well as general certificates of health to cattle intended for that state and save expenses.—K. C. Journal, May 23rd.

This country has been blamed for much of the disease among live stock in England, when everybody on both sides of the Atlantic knows that there was no justice in the accusations. When American animals were taken into the interior for feeding purposes English stockraisers, who were hurt by the admission of our cattle had a chance to attribute all disease to this fact, and finally succeeded in having laws passed permitting no American cattle to go beyond the port of debarkation and compelling them to be slaughtered within a limit of ten days. This practically shut off the possibility

of disease from this side, but English cattle continued to get sick and die just the same, and they do yet, as is evidenced from the following articles taken from the London Meat Trades Journal: "Sixteen more cattle—ten in Kent and six in Glamorgan—have been slaughtered in connection with the recent outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia in London. This brings the total slaughtered up to 413 head of which six were found to be diseased whilst 407 had been in contact."—Chicago Drovers Journal.

A report from Topeka, Kas., to-day says: A conference will be held by the live stock sanitary boards of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas in June, for the purpose of adopting a uniform system of inspection of live stock for the Southwest. The place of meeting has not yet been fixed, but Dallas or Ft. Worth will be chosen. James Edwards, Secretary of the Oklahoma board, conferred with Chairman Riddle, of the Kansas board, and Albert Dean, government inspector at Kansas City, yesterday, when a conference of the full boards of the two states and territory was decided upon. Mr. Edwards left for Texas last night to arrange for a meeting with the board of that state. "The object of the conference," said Mr. Riddle last night, "is to adopt a system that will allow stock when once loaded and inspected to pass from one section to another without being halted at every way station by an inspector. At present when a car of stock passes inspection and is loaded at one point for destination in a foreign state, the owner has no assurance that the stock will get there. He runs a gauntlet as it were. We propose to adopt a system whereby all cattle must be inspected in the quarantine districts before being loaded, and after that it is to go through unmolested. This will be a great convenience to stockmen and will be perfectly safe."—Drovers Telegram, May 8th.

District Court Notes.

The District Court of the first judicial district for Woodward county convened here Tuesday, May 11. The following cases were disposed of:

United States vs E. E. Botham, dismissed.

United States vs Geo. T. Hume, Ike Pryor and Milton Chestner, dismissed.

United States vs J. J. Monahan, Amos Chapman and Collier Williams, forfeited bond, continued for term.

United States vs L. L. Waddle and Wm. Waddle, dismissed.

United States vs Oliver Irons, dismissed.

United States vs. John A. Bradney, adultery, dismissed.

Territory of Oklahoma vs. George Waddle, grand larceny, dismissed.

Territory vs George Waddle, aiding prisoners to escape, dismissed.

Territory vs John Ruttman, W. T. Judkins and Jno. W. White, board of county commissioners, dismissed.

Territory vs Felix G. James, branding cattle with intent to defraud, dismissed.

Territory vs Walter Myers, assault with intent to murder, dismissed.

Territory vs Leslie Laverty, Ed Laverty and Smith Main, setting fire to grass and prairie lands, dismissed.

Territory vs Henry V. Greer, aggravated assault, \$25.00 and costs.

Territory vs Emmet Pieratt, assault with intent to kill, dismissed.

Territory vs Temple Houston, shooting with intent to kill, continued for term.

Territory vs Lee Eddleman, appeal, \$5 and costs.

Territory vs Anna Walton, appeal, \$5 and costs.

Territory vs Joseph Shumate, appeal, \$10. and costs.

Territory vs W. H. Newcomb and Leonard Bond, grand larceny, bail fixed at \$250 each.

Wm. C. Renfrow, governor, et al, vs Tom Runyan, dismissed.

E. S. Wiggins vs Jasper A. Shoemaker and Susas P. Shoemaker, application for order of sale, order allowed.

Mrs. Mattie Jennings vs Wm. E. Phillips, application for order of sale, order allowed.

Wm. C. Renfrow, governor, et al, vs L. J. Edwards, money due on application to lease school land, judgment rendered for \$244.66 and costs.

Wm. C. Renfrow, governor, et al, vs. Ira Eddleman and Lee Eddleman, application to lease school land and promissory note, judgment rendered for \$250 and costs, and lease cancelled.

Wm. C. Renfrow, governor, et al, vs V. D. Claunch, money due on rental of school land, judgment rendered for \$247.50 and costs.

Wm. C. Renfrow, governor, et al, vs H. H. Griffin, money due on rental of school land, dismissed.

Wm. C. Renfrow, governor, et al vs J. E. Love and John R. Stinson, garnishees, continued for further evidence.

Wm. C. Renfrow, governor, et al, vs Luther T. Clark, money due on application to lease school land, judgment rendered for \$339.62 and costs.

Territory vs Henry W. Smith, burglary, seven years in the penitentiary.

Territory vs William Cavin, injuring domestic animals, dismissed.

Territory vs Reuben Orr and Charles Hess, grand larceny, continued for term, and defendants ordered to give

new bond in the sum of \$500 each.

Territory vs Martin Fisher, grand larceny, dismissed.

Territory vs Lee Moore, appeal; case called May 15th, defendant found absent and bond was declared forfeited. County attorney was ordered to commence suit on bond of defendant.

Territory vs Sam Smith, burglary, seven years in the penitentiary and costs.

Territory vs W. H. Newcomb and Leonard Bond, grand larceny, continued for term.

Territory vs Eugene Luckie, grand larceny, continued for term.

Territory vs Lawson Gray and Sarah L. Stagg, adultery, continued for term.

J. A. Stine & Son vs L. B. Collins and Mattie J. Collins, petition to foreclose mortgage, continued for term pending settlement.

Ruth A. Bronson vs Jonathan A. Bronson, divorce, dismissed.

Sarah L. Stagg vs William Stagg, divorce, decree for plaintiff with alimony.

Wm. C. Renfrow, governor, et al, vs Hudson & Tandy, motion to retax clerks 1 per cent of judgment collected, motion granted and plaintiffs ordered to return to clerk of court \$16.55 to be returned to defendants.

Territory vs Ben Gholston, G. W. Akins and John Garvey, suit on bond in attachment, dismissed at cost of plaintiff.

Territory vs Ben Gholston, G. W. Akins and John Garvey, suit on bond in attachment, judgment by agreement in the sum of \$750; \$375 cash, and \$375 on 90 days time with good security. Costs to plaintiff.

Sallie E. Largin vs D. F. Ketchum, damages, dismissed.

York-Key Mercantile Co., a corporation, vs James J. Boon and T. W. Boon; George R. Barse and S. B. Jones, interpleaders, continued for term on application of plaintiffs.

Evans, Snyder, Buel Co., vs Turner Bros., appeal, continued for term.

Frank Pedrick vs J. M. Pugh, L. J. Usher, J. C. Post and Bank of Kingfisher, appeal, continued for term.

Edward R. Claunch vs Thomas Doran, county clerk, writ of mandamus, alternative writ of mandamus made final.

Harry C. Rumsey vs Lillie O. Rumsey, divorce, dismissed with costs to plaintiff.

L. B. Lawhon vs Shannon McCray, petition for peremptory writ of mandamus, alternative writ of mandamus made perpetual.

E. T. Morris and T. B. F. Maxwell vs Margeret Ford and Sam Bugbee, recovery of personal property and for damages, dismissed by plaintiffs with costs to plaintiffs.

Mamie J. Moss vs George Moss, divorce, decree granted upon payment of costs.

S. S. Comber vs John Turner and Robert Turner, petition for damages, continued for term.

Athison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway vs E. S. Wiggins, county treasurer; A. Ingalls, W. W. Carter and V. Clouch, board of county commissioners; temporary injunction to restrain collection of certain taxes, demurrer to petition sustained.

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LIVE STOCK NOTES.

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

Wallace Good was branding a bunch of his cattle at the stock yards the last week in May.

It is believed that at least 80,000 head of cattle will be at Amarillo, Texas, this spring for sale.

550,000,000 is the estimated number of sheep in the world, of which between one-third and one-half are believed to be Merinos.

Very conservative estimates place the number of cattle shipped from Texas into the Indian territory this spring at 375,000 head.

More than 13 thousand head of cattle were shipped from Texas to Marlow, I. T., during the month of April, with many more to follow.

J. W. Davidson purchased 70 head of 1, 2 and 3 year old steers from Crabtree & Hunter, paying \$14.50 and \$19.00.—Amarillo Democrat, May 21.

A cattle dealer who recently made a fast run with twenty-two cars of cattle from El Paso to La Junta is said to have cleared \$5,000 on a deal of 1,200 head.

During the first twenty-five days of April the Santa Fe handled 12,130 cars of stock, the largest number during the same length of time in the history of the road.

During the month of April 11,351 head of cattle were shipped and driven from the stock yards in Kansas City to interior points in Missouri, and 13,793 to interior points in Kansas.

A herd of 1000 steers passed town Sunday on their way from Haskell, Tex., to the strip, where they will be pastured. They belong to Mr. Tandy.—Cheyenne Sunbeam, May 21st.

Nearly 4,000 head of horses were slaughtered in Antwerp, Belgium, last year for food, according to recent statistics. About thirty shops in that place deal exclusively in horseflesh.

About 40,000 head of Mexican cattle are on the range in southern New Mexico awaiting shipment to Kansas and western ranches. These cattle were driven out of Old Mexico a few months ago.—Ex.

J. H. Slattery has shipped two more cars of hogs lately, and with the last load he sent the big steer which weighed 2150 lbs. Mr. Slattery fed him about 70 days and he gained 325 lbs.—Alva Review, May 21st.

The importation of Mexican cattle into this country for the month of April was the heaviest known for years. The total number reported from the several stations where the cattle are inspected by the government was 73,489. For the same period last year the imports were 14,228 head. The total imports for the first four months were 161,044 head, against 68,390 for the same period last year. The imports for the first four months of 1897 were 14,999 head greater than the total imports for 1896.

A tornado which recently visited the vicinity of Hardesty, Beaver county, killed 27 head of cattle and 7 head of horses. They were scattered over an area of about 40 acres. Some of the cattle had their horns twisted off by the storm.

Joe Patchen, the black pacing stallion with a record of 2:03 was sold May 4th, at Dexter Park Horse Exchange, Chicago, for \$15,000. H. W. Marks, of Chicago, was the successful bidder. Joe Patchen was bred by Chas. Rathbone, Peabody, Kas., and was foaled in 1889.

R. H. Drennan, of Hennessey, and J. W. Smith, of Sheridan, recently purchased 1100 head of cattle near Guthrie, Texas. They were delivered to them at Childress, Texas, and driven thence to Curtis, Woodward county, O. T., near which they were put to pasture. Mr. Smith went to Kansas, Monday evening to look after pasture, it being their intention to ship half of them to the state.—Hennessey Clipper, May 20th.

A New Mexico breeder has the following to say through the Oregon Agriculturist regarding Angora goats: "I have about 2,000 head of goats, very promising animals. It is the best business in this country at present. The country is well adapted to them, they are always fat and produce a fine quality of mohair. I bought some 200 head a few years ago to furnish me with fresh meat at my mill. They not only furnished the meat, but increased very rapidly and to-day are my support. They are the only property I have worth paying taxes on. I have always made it a practice to obtain the best bucks possible, so as to avoid inbreeding."

Cattle from east of the Mississippi river are being shipped into the pastures in the Indian Territory. Albert Dean, live stock agent of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in charge at Kansas City, received notice yesterday that eighteen car loads of cattle shipped from Memphis, Tenn., had been received at Davidson, Kan., and will be driven down the driveway to the Osage reservation. These cattle were inspected not only at Memphis, Tenn., but also at Coffeyville, Kan., thus showing the great care the government takes to avoid the introduction of Southern cattle from the infected area among the natives.—K. C. Times, May 12.

The above were a portion of the 10,000 head purchased in the South this winter by P. L. Herring, and which are now on their way to his Woodward county ranch, being held in the Osage country till the quarantine is raised in November.

HAWTHORN TRULY SAYS: "These railroads are positively the greatest blessings that the ages have wrought out for us. They give us wings; they annihilate the toil and dust of pilgrimage; they spiritualize travel! Transition being so facile, what can be any man's inducement to tarry in one spot? Why should he make himself a prisoner for life in brick, and stone, and old, worm-eaten timber, when he may just as easily dwell wherever the beautiful shall offer him a home?"

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Changing a Horse's Marks.

A correspondent who asked to be told "how to make a star in the forehead of one of a team of horses, matched except as to their stars" was answered by The Horseman in the following impressive terms: "It may be said that to make a portion of the horse's head white instead of bay, black or chestnut, as the case may be, without causing the animal undue suffering, would be to commit neither sin nor crime, which in the main may perhaps be true, but it must always be remembered that it is the man who knows how to do and dares to do these very things who goes down the country circuits with some old campaigner changed to suit the occasion that robs legitimate breeders of their legitimate rewards and drives them forth from the business."

The Time to Sell.

The time to sell is, generally speaking, when the product is ready. With live stock the exceptions to this rule are very rare, and after the stock intended for the market is matured it is a mistake to keep it for any length of time. There is no lottery more uncertain than guessing what future prices are going to be, not even long range weather predictions. So many considerations beside demands and supply enter into the problem that it is almost impossible to exercise anything worthy of the name of judgment.

While the above taken from the Farmers Journal may be more applicable to those in eastern states it is not altogether out of place on the range, for although the expense of holding stock is not as great as it is in the populous or more thickly settled countries, yet it is considerable, and after the stock is matured the quicker it is turned into money, the quicker the money can be invested in young and growing stock.

A Calf's Costly Feed.

Mr. J. Blancingame, of Texas recently brought to the attention of United States Treasurer Morgan an interesting incident in the course of his business. He had recently sold a herd of cattle, for which he received \$470 in bills, as follows: One \$100, one \$50 and sixteen \$20 bills. He placed the money in an ordinary memorandum pocketbook, but the bills were in such a position that the end stuck beyond the edge of the book. Blancingame carelessly threw his coat on the ground in a cow lot, and a yearling coming along saw the green bills and proceeded to devour them. The animal took in the entire bunch at one mouthful, and was discovered in the act of chewing Blancingame's \$470. The Texan, with the assistance of his brother, succeeded in recovering from the mouth of the calf thirteen of the \$20 bills in a comparatively uninjured condition. The money was afterward passed off by Blancingame in payment for some cattle. The calf was shortly killed, and from its stomach was taken a mass of chewed bills, stained and discolored. The fragments were boxed up and sent to the redemption division of the treasury department. Blancingame prepared a sworn statement of the disappearance of his money and forwarded it to treasurer Morgan.—The latter had the case examined and found the facts to be as stated. Accordingly \$210

in crisp, new bank notes were sent to the cattle dealer to replace the money masticated by the calf.—Daily Drivers Telegram.

New Oklahoma Lines.

The following railways, among sixteen others projected for construction in the southwest during the present year are included in the list compiled in the Railway Age:

Muskogee, Oklahoma & Western—Tahlequah, I. T., to Enid O. T., 200 miles; surveyed.

St. Louis, Oklahoma & Texas Air Line—Sapulpa, I. T., to Albany, Tex., 380 miles; surveyed; Sapulpa, I. T., to Lexington, O. T., 110 miles; and five miles completed in 1896.

Fort Smith & Western—Fort Smith, Ark., to McAlister, I. T., 81 miles; grading begun last year.

Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf—Wister Junction, I. T., to Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, eight miles. Shawnee, O. T., north to Cushing, about 50 miles; surveyed.

St. Louis, Oklahoma & Southern—Sapulpa, I. T., to Henrietta, Tex., 250 miles; contract let for 100 miles from Red Fork to Shawnee, O. T., to Callahan & Woran, of Omaha, Neb.

St. Louis, & Oklahoma—Sapulpa, I. T., to Oklahoma City, O. T., 25 miles.

St. Louis & San Francisco—Sapulpa, I. T., to El Reno via Guthrie, O. T., 135 miles.

Texas, Louisiana & Eastern—Fox east to Silsbee, Tex., 50 miles.

Gulf Beaumont & Kansas City—Kirby north to rock quarries, 35 miles; surveyed.

Kansas, Oklahoma Central & Southwestern—Coffeyville, Kas., to Vernon, Tex., via El Reno, 300 miles.

Cattlemen Must Pay.

Last week the cases of Virgil Herald et al, vs the county commissioners and county treasurer of Kay county were filed in the district court, praying that the defendants be enjoined from collecting the 1896 taxes assessed against them on their cattle grazing in the Kaw and Osage reservations, which are attached to this county for judicial purposes. The plaintiffs applied to Probate Judge Neff for a temporary injunction, but the same was denied. Then after giving notice to the county attorney, application was made to Judge Bierer at Chambers in Perry, O. T., for the injunction Friday last, but after argument, the same was denied. It was renewed on Saturday morning, but was finally withdrawn when the court indicated that he would not grant the prayer of the petition though he intimated that if any attempt was made to collect any taxes except those pertaining to the territorial and court funds he would enjoin the collection of the same. This means that the decision of the supreme court of the territory, holding the law constitutional as to the collection of taxes upon cattle grazing in the Indian reservations within Oklahoma for territorial and court purposes, is to be enforced and that the owners thereof must pay the same. The question of the power to tax cattle in the Indian reservation is now pending in the supreme court of the United States, but meanwhile the owners thereof must pay the territorial tax for the protection they receive and assist in bearing the expenses of the courts wherein they litigate their differences.—Newkirk Democrat, May 19th.

Some South-Land Letters.

City of Mexico March 1, 1897. Did space permit, the writer could spend weeks in narrating incidents new and strange, connected with this ancient metropolis. Just a brief mention more and we start homeward.

Yesterday being Sunday, we visited the Thieves Market. This may seem strange to you as it did to our party but it is here just the same. The laws of Mexico rival the navigation laws of Oklahoma in marked inconsistency. Justice never keeps both eyes bandaged in this country and is swifter than a drum head court martial. Wealth does not act as a continuance, if not a safeguard against the violation, of the laws here as it so often does in our own land. For it matters not here whether one be rich or poor, high or low, the violation of the penalty for infraction of the statute is swift and often terrible. If a complaint is entered, the accused is at once arrested and thrown in jail. Seldom is a bond given or required. For a period of 72 hours the accuser may hold him there; then he must face him in trial. If the complaint is found true, punishment is at once fixed by the Alcalde, or magistrate and the prisoner is hustled off to the pen or scaffold as the case may be. On the other hand if malice is shown in the prosecution and the complaint is trivial or untrue, the plaintiff is sentenced to a term of duress and the next case is called by the court. The jails are very secure and once committed there rarely ever occurs an escape. Within the past few years the condition of the jails has been materially improved but the punishment is none the less severe.

But speaking of the Thieves Market. Here it is under the glare of a tropical sun, open and bidding for patronage just as much as that of any of the regular markets of the city. The only difference to the observer lies in the fact that the Thieves Market being open only once a week, Sunday forenoon, is much cleaner than the others, and the character of the wares offered are in greater variety. In point of fact, there is nothing offered for sale here of a perishable nature. Hardware of all kinds, buttons, straps, china, guns, jewelry, books, fabrics, in fact everything almost, but in broken sets. The reason for this is that often the light fingered gentry do not have time or opportunity to make away with a complete set of any specified article or ware and are therefore compelled to offer just what their talent has enabled them to collect during the week, regardless of the number of pieces in a set as knives and forks for instance, or a dining service, or napkins or a kit of carpenter's tools. The vendors are usually what would be called a "fence" in this country; yet many of them sell property which they themselves have stolen during the week. The law protects them in this practice and therefore a person must be careful at all times of personal property. At the Drummer's convention held in the city of Mexico, the Knights of Grip lost 42 gold watches which were promptly put on sale at the Thieves Market the following Sunday. The editors having nothing to lose except their high moral character, were perfectly safe, as very few of this class of Mexicans have any use for such.

At the Market, we purchased a small bench vice for 75 cents which retails here for about \$7. We packed it in our grip and now have same in use in our office, a very useful souvenir. Hensley bought a cut of Iturbide which he promised to loan us after he sprung it on the readers of his El Reno Democrat. Others purchased various articles as souvenirs of this, the most peculiar institution ever met with in our travels.

Nueva Laredo, Mexico, March 7, '97.

DEAR READERS: We have rambled for some weeks through the ancient land of the newer continent and have in a manner enjoyed with you its experiences. There is enough of shadow in every life; therefore we have looked more upon the sunny vistas and left

the statistics and the deeper observations and comparisons of governmental existence to others to relate. For instance, in crossing the tropic of Cancer a huge monument, erected by the railway company upon its right of way, to mark the line may be observed. Passing travelers of en take out note books, mark the incident, brush the flies off their half forgotten knowledge of astronomy and dwell eloquently upon the facts of scientific observation commemorated by this monument. On the contrary, the granite pile had no such effect on the writer. We only looked at the long pendant icicles on the eyes of the north side of the monument, while on the opposite side less than 8 feet distant the fierce heat of the Torrid Zone was melting the cement between the granite blocks and pouring tiny molten rivulets from the metal casements.

Our friend, Conductor Pugh, came with us north on the homeward trip and we found him a most pleasant traveling companion. He makes the run across the Tropic line twice each week and he assured us in strictest confidence that he had strict orders from the R. R. company to notify all passengers just before reaching the line coming north; that on one occasion he had almost forgotten it and was only thirty-five steps from the line when the brakeman called it; such a panic as ensued would have done credit to a congregation escaping from Talmage; nearly all the passengers succeeded in getting their wraps on but one gentleman who was in the smoking room of the Pullman, and he had just succeeded in getting his overcoat half on when the train shot over the line and before he could button the coat he was frozen to death. The conductor was laid off for a year for his carelessness and the company paid a claim of 55,000 reales to the heirs of the dead man.

There are some interesting facts in regard to Mexican life recorded by Modern Mexico, of which we purloin the following:

The hotel "chamber maids" are all men.

Fashionable calls are made until 8 p. m.

Mexicans are never too lazy to be polite.

Nine o'clock at night is a favorite dinner hour.

Everybody who has a turnout drives from 5 to 7 every evening.

Gentlemen smoke at all times—in the street car, at the table, anywhere.

Babies are carried by the nurses and are seldom seen in baby carriages.

Railroads, street cars and hackmen all provide three grades of accommodation.

Men of all ranks doff their hats to each other and shake hands at meeting and parting.

Meals are served in courses, one meat or vegetable at a time, with a complete change of service for each.

Hotel offices are closed and the elevators stop at 10 o'clock. If you want a room after that hour the porter will show you one.

Mexican masons are about the slowest workmen on earth, but after 200 years their walls are as strong as when first built.

It is not unusual for a Mexican meal to comprise five or six kinds of meat, but seldom more than one kind of desert, and that very simple.

A Mexican laborer will carry 100 pounds of ice on his head rather than use tongs. He carries a can of oysters on his head, too, rather than be bothered with it in his hands.

The luxury most desired by every Mexican peon is a sewing machine, and this modern device will be found in many a little home that has few other pieces of furniture. The men use them as rapidly as the women.

It is not the custom in Mexico to do business—or anything else, for that matter—at the breakneck speed so often believed necessary in the United States. It is 8 or 9 o'clock before offices and important business houses are open, and the custom of closing stores for an hour and a half or two hours between 12 and 3 o'clock is still very generally observed. By 7 o'clock in the evening the windows

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IS HAPPY, FRUITFUL MARRIAGE." Every Man Who Would Know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the New Discoveries of Medical Science as Applied to Married Life, Who Would Atone for Past Errors and Avoid Future Pitfalls, Should Secure the Wonderful Little Book Called "Complete Manhood, and How to Attain It."

"Here at last is information from a high medical source that must work wonders with this generation of men." The book fully describes a method by which to attain full vigor and manly power. A method by which to end all unnatural strains on the system.



To cure nervousness, lack of self-control, despondency, &c. To exchange a faded and worn nature for one of brightness, buoyancy and power. To cure forever effects of excesses, overwork, worry, &c. To give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body. Age no barrier. Failure of blood. Two thousand references.

The book is purely medical and scientific, useless to curiosity seekers, invaluable to men only who need it.

A despairing man, who had applied to us, soon after wrote:

"Well, I tell you that first day is one I'll never forget. I just bubbled with joy. I wanted to hug everybody and tell them my old self had died yesterday, and my new self was born to-day. Why didn't you tell me when I first wrote that I would find it this way?"

And another thus:

"If you dumped a cart load of gold at my feet it would not bring such gladness into my life as your method has done."

Write to the ERIC MEDICAL COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y., and ask for the little book called "COMPLETE MANHOOD." Refer to this paper, and the company promises to send the book, in sealed envelope, without any charge, and entirely free, until it is well introduced.

SEWING MACHINE FREE!

Every new subscriber to the Crosby County News has an opportunity to get a fine \$45. Sewing Machine absolutely free.

If you want to keep informed regarding West Texas you need The News.

Sample copy giving description of the sewing machine and telling how you may get it, sent free.

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Crosby County News, EMMA, TEXAS.

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Any one interested in the subject of mandolins and guitars can obtain a beautiful book about them free by writing to Lyon & Healy, Chicago. It contains portraits of over 100 leading artists, together with frank expressions of their opinion of the new 1897 model Washburn Instruments. Descriptions and prices of all grades of Washburns, from the cheapest (\$15.00) upwards, are given, together with a succinct account of the points of excellence which every music lover should see that his mandolin or guitar possesses. Address, Dept. M, LYON & HEALY, 190 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

A. T. & S. F. TIME TABLE.

WEST		EAST	
Ac	Exp.	STATIONS.	Exp. Ac
P. M.	* 12:35	Panhandle Ex	A. M. + 4:00
	* 9:30	Manna	+ 4:25
	* 8:16	Canadian	4:50
	* 6:40	Higgins	4:15
			P. M. +11:30
A. M.	4:45	WOODWARD	A. M. 11:59
	3:40	Alva	1:55
	1:32	Kiowa	2:33
	12:55		
A. M.	12:11	Attica	3:20
	11:22	Harper	3:50
	10:47	Argonia	4:27
	10:00	Wellington	5:21
P. M.	9:45	Via S. K. Ly	
3:30	8:40	Wellington	5:40
		Winfield	9:20
			A. M. 19:32
	4:16	Independence	12:55
	3:50	Cherryvale	2:15
	2:30	Chanute	
P. M.	11:50	Ottawa	3:25
	9:10	Kansas City Mo	7:10
Ar vs			P. M.
A. M.	8:20	Via A. T. S. F.	9:05
	7:00	Winfield	10:40
	5:50	Wichita	11:40
		Newton	
	4:15	Florence	12:44
	2:20	Emporia	2:25
	11:15	Topeka	4:35
	9:20	Kansas City Mo	6:50
			P. M. 10:00
	10:28	Chicago	

Trains marked * are daily except Saturday. Trains marked † are daily except Sunday. All other trains run daily. No. 204 makes close connection at Winfield for all parts in Eastern Oklahoma and Texas and Kansas City and Chicago with all diverging lines. Tickets on sale for all points in United States, Canada and Mexico. Baggage checked through. Also steam ship tickets to the old world.

GEO. W. ROULKE, Agent.

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And the constant descent of the temperature. Six hours after leaving Fort Worth summer heat is forgotten and balmy spring like breezes greet you. Try it and be convinced.

It is a pleasure to answer questions. Write any local agent, or

E. A. HIRSHFIELD, D. H. KEELER, Trav. Pass. Ag't. Gen. Pass. Ag't.

Ft. Worth, Texas.

and doors are boarded up again, and by the time it is fairly dark there is hardly a sign of the handsome display windows, but in their stead a solid wall of securely locked wooden and iron shutters that cover every bit of glass.

Since returning home we have read with pleasure accounts of the Mexican trip by various editors from states east and west, but consider the following from T. F. Hensley as one of the best. With this letter we will leave Mexico, but may add a letter or two concerning Texas as seen on the way home:

In itself, considering its mongrel population, climate, and easy going mode of life, the city of Mexico as compared with cities of the United States, is full of interest to the tourist and student; but after its sights are exhausted, it becomes tiresome to the transient visitor unless he devotes himself to the language, to a study of antiquities, finance, internal improvement and the social problems such as a mixed race will suggest. All big cities are much alike, after the surface novelties are worn off. The aspect of street life as to dress in most parts of the town is European, but it is motley as to color, most of the Mexicans being hybrids of all shades. There are many German and French merchants, and Englishmen doing business, and occasionally an American merchant, but generally speaking until recent years, the Americans who have drifted in from the frontier, or have fled here for personal reasons have not been men who gave the Mexicans a favorable idea of American breeding, manners or character. In later years the railway service has brought to Mexico a different element. The Mexican himself thinks a great deal of manners and exterior courtesy, though his ideas of integrity are decidedly oriental. The Mexicans do not trust each other. Any basis of confidence is wanting in business. They always seem surprised when a foreigner does as he said he would do. The moral condition is something like that of Egypt and the atmosphere of Egypt is one of universal lying. We who are accustomed to do business on universal faith—the presumption being that a man is honest—cannot understand a social state where the contrary is the assumption. It has been said "that whoever makes a treaty with the Mexicans is likely to be confused by the results," and it can truthfully be said that whoever invests money in Mexico, either in public works or in private enterprise, does so at his risk. When Diaz assumed control of the government as president about twenty years ago, he took an enlightened view of the needs of Mexico and its external relations. He invited capital and promoted railways by liberal subsidies. The railways were built, but the subsidies have not been paid. They will be, no doubt, but when, is the question, the anxious capitalists is both asking himself and the government. Brigandage which was formerly a menace to life and property, and especially to property, has passed away, so that life, property and human rights are more secure from these causes in Mexico to-day than they are with us. The danger to investments and property interests in that country, as in Oklahoma, comes from the officers of the law and not from those whom he is intended to restrain.—It is the cut-throats in office and not those in the mountains and foot hills that the public fear. High taxes, excessive charges, from the revenue officers and other functionaries of the government is the menace to capital, and not the old time brigands of a dozen years ago. Gonzalles who was succeeded by Diaz about twelve or fourteen years ago had the reputation of being the head of these quasi brigands before he came into power. It will be remembered that Diaz was elected about twenty years ago, served four years, was succeeded by Gonzalles who served four years, and was then re-elected and has been president of the republic ever since. During Gonzalles' term of office brigandage was at its zenith and people say that the president's method was to

put all the brigands in office, make them governors, mayors and high district officials, where they could make more money than by robbing caravans, holding up diligences and carrying off the owners of haciendas. It is universally believed in Mexico that Gonzalles in his term of four years made out of his office ten or twelve millions of dollars. One can readily grant to Diaz patriotic intentions and a desire to have Mexico take an honorable place in the world, but one man cannot reform the officialism of a nation in one or two terms, that has reveled in an unrestrained saturnalia of corruption for over a half a century. We must admit that Diaz has been to the people of Mexico a wise humane and patriotic ruler, but the form of government as administered whilst it is called a republic, is not only a logical paternalism run mad, but a military despotism pure and simple. A personal government, paternal in its character, for a people no more advanced than the masses of Mexico, under a wise and patriotic father, is perhaps the best form of government that could be devised; but with a bad leader it is frightfully dangerous to the liberties of the people. The federal constitution of Mexico is a model one. There is all of the machinery of a republican government, two houses of congress, president popularly chosen every four years by the people, a judiciary similar to our own, in fact the whole fabric seems to be modeled after our constitution with its weaknesses omitted. But the president in fact is elected by agreement among a coterie of leaders, and the office is the matter of arrangement bargained for and arranged before hand by the office-holding few without the knowledge or consent of the governed. The governor of every state is dictated by this little junta at the capitol, of which the president is a member, and every officer even down to mayors of the cities are chosen in this way. It is the most purely personal government in the world. Whatever elective forms are gone through with this fact remains the same. When the first term of Diaz expired, Gonzalles came in by arrangement previously entered into by a little knot of officials at the capitol. When he retired, he retired to a governorship, and Diaz was declared his duly elected successor. But there was no election in the sense that we speak of elections. The masses did not vote, in fact not one out of five hundred of the voting population knew when the election took place.

Under the old constitution the presidential term was six years, and he was ineligible to re-election, hence Diaz could not succeed himself, but during Gonzalles' administration, to pave the way for a perpetual succession to the presidency, Diaz succeeded in getting the constitution modified restricting the term of office to four years and repealing the clause limiting the tenure of office to one term. This arrangement has given to Diaz three terms in succession and will perpetuate him in office during his life time. At the last election which occurred about a year ago, we were told by some American friends living in Mexico that the political friends of Diaz put up an obscure man, scarcely compositent to run against him. That the election was a farce in every state in the republic, that less than ten per cent of the people knew when the election came off and that when the governors of the various states sent in the returns about the same attention was paid to the vote that was cast for Diaz's opponent that was given to Belva Lockwood's candidacy eight years ago. As before stated Mexico is purely a personal government and the chances are that with the death of Diaz a revolution will ensue. If, however, he should be spared until his people receive eight or ten years more of his honest and rugged discipline, then perhaps they would be capable of self government, and the government could safely pass into other hands, but as it is the life of the government, like the sword of Damocles, seems to hang upon the same thread that does the life of Diaz. This is why we say that whoever invests money in Mexico does it

at his own risk. And before it can be otherwise there must be created a new public mind, and this will be a long and slow process with a mongrel people civilized on the oriental basis of mutual distrust.

It is a country with a marvelous climate, extraordinary natural beauty, full of novelty and interest to the traveler. It is a land of much politeness, amiability and graciousness of manner. Its civilization has many points worthy of careful study and a few worthy of imitation.

A Combine of Farmers.

Toledo, Ohio, April 1.—A gigantic farmers' trust is now being organized in this county. One of the national organizers, registering as P. F. Brown, Johnstown, Pa., after being here some days, left his papers at Jefferson house when he left for Columbus and in this manner the secret leaked out. While here he conferred with leading legislators, such as ex-Representative Charles B. Griffin, Hon. Jonas Stanberry, who has been placed at the head of the organization in this section and many others. Several branches were secretly organized and the order is strictly oath-bound. It originated at Lancaster, Pa., and was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey as the Agriculturists' National Protective association. The supreme body is made of one representative from each state whose duties are similar to those of a board of directors of any ordinary corporation. Each state has a subordinate board of directors, consisting of one representative from each congressional district. Each district in turn is governed by two members of each county. Each county is under the immediate control of a board ranging from five to eleven in number who direct the movement of the township organizations.

It is the purpose to do nothing this year in the way of controlling the markets, because the organization is not yet complete. Next year, however, the crops will be limited to the actual living needs of the members of the organization. If the plan is carried out not a dollar's worth of farm produce of any kind will be sold for general consumption. After 1898 there will be erected or rented in each county in such numbers and so located as may seem best and most convenient, storehouses in which all products for the market will be placed. These will be in control of the county board of directors. From those warehouses the products will be shipped as the state and national directors may order and the quantities of goods sold in the immediate neighborhood will be regulated somewhat after the plan of the anthracite coal combine.

Editor H. C. Chapman of the Okeene Eagle, has prepared a receipt for the cure of snake bites. Here it is: For grown horses or cattle one heaping teaspoonful of indigo (not bluing) in water if the animal can drink or be drenched when found. If not poke the dry indigo well back in the mouth. In two or three hours give half as much more. Keep indigo in the house in an air-tight box in a safe place out of reach of children and you have speedy relief in time of need. Dose for a person, teaspoonful or less. Just as sure for persons as animals.

Read the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

PANHANDLE DEPT.

Edited by

H. B. MURRAY, EMMA, CROSBY CO. TEX.

Communications from Cattlemen, trade notes, etc., from the Panhandle, are solicited for and will be published in this department.

Emma, Tex., May 20, 1897.

Heavy rains have fallen all over the Panhandle since my last letter and the soil is very wet. Grass is growing rapidly and stock of all kinds are fat.

There is now some talk of a railroad from Roswell, N. M., to Amarillo, Tex., in the near future. A party has been over the proposed route examining it and making estimates and it is said that they have made a favorable report. This road would be a great convenience to Texas and New Mexico cattlemen.

C. C., the well-known Panhandle cattleman has recently purchased several new bulls for his ranch in Hale county. Six of them were purchased at Sotham's annual Hereford sale.

Cattlemen in the Southern Panhandle are laying in a supply of salt for their stock. Some of them will purchase at Colorado City, but many will get it from the salt lakes in King county.

J. A. Kennedy, a freight agent of the Ft. Worth & D. C. railroad has recently been traveling through the Panhandle in the interest of live stock shipments of that road. They are preparing for an unusually large amount of business this year.

Many cattle are now coming into this country from Mexico and there is an active demand for graded bulls to put with them. Good prices are offered, but the supply is not quite sufficient.

The Panhandle Fair is still being urged and it is to be hoped that it will be a success. Such an enterprise would benefit the whole country in many ways.

Since much of the spring branding has been done it is noticed that the size of the brands has been considerably reduced. This is a good thing as our cattlemen lose much money every year by having such large brands that the hides are badly injured.

A few losses from blackleg have been recently reported but we are glad to notice that the disease seems to be dying out in the country. Last year it was unusually destructive.

Give your stock plenty of salt. It is very noticeable that the ranches that furnish their cattle with all the salt they need, seldom lose very much while those which do not, frequently lose heavily.

"Have you noticed the handsome advertisement I put on yonder fence?" inquired a merchant of one of his customers recently. "No," replied the latter, "but if you will send the fence to my house I will take pleasure in reading it. I read the newspapers and have no time to run about and hunt up advertisements on street corners." The merchant scratched the back of his head reflectively.

STOCK BRANDS.

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

C. T. HERRING & BRO.



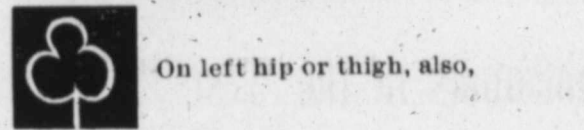
Post-office address Vernon, Texas, and Englewood, Kansas. Principal range in Kiowa and Comanche Reservations; also in Woodward county, on head of Buffalo creek. Other brands are as follows:



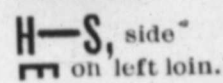
Any place on left side.



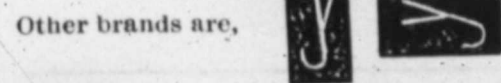
On left loin and



On left hip or thigh, also,



side on left loin.



Other brands are,



Sometimes on hip or thigh.

Range, same as above.

C on left thigh.
O on left shoulder.
H S on left shoulder.

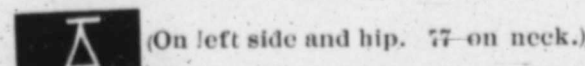
E. R. CLAUNCH.



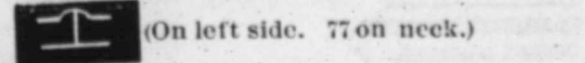
P. O. address, Woodward, Ok.

Range: 12 miles north of Woodward on Bent canon.

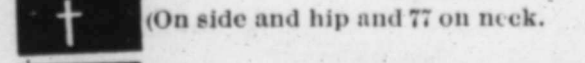
Ear mark: Swallow fork the right and unslope the left.



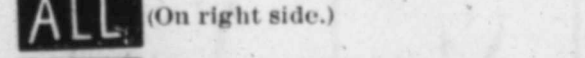
(On left side and hip. 77-on neck.)



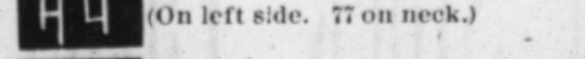
(On left side. 77 on neck.)



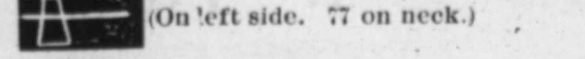
(On side and hip and 77 on neck.)



(On right side.)



(On left side. 77 on neck.)



(On left side. 77 on neck.)



Range, same as above.

A. H. TANDY.



P. O. Address, Haskell City, Texas.

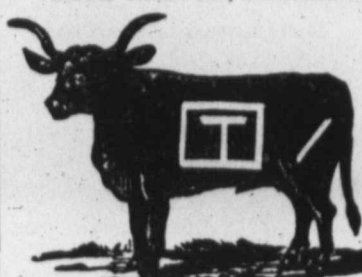
Range, ten miles north and east of Woodward.

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

IVES & DOYLE.

P. DOYLE, Manager.

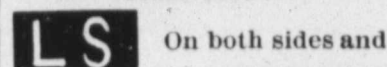
DICK BARTON, Foreman.



P. O. Address, Higgins Texas.

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

Other brands:



On both sides and



HORSE BRANDS:

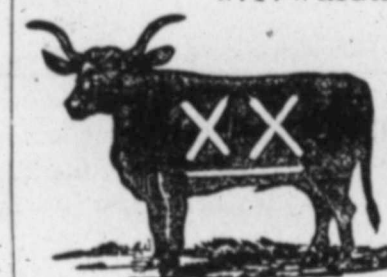


Range, same as above.

W. P. WRIGHT.

P. O. Address, Woodward, Okla.

Range, on North Canadian, ten miles north of Woodward.



Also

Other brands:



On left side.



Cows are branded on left thigh.

HORSE BRAND: Same as main brand of cattle. Range, same as above.

S. C. WANE.



Post-office Address, Richmond, Oklahoma.

Mark, slit in left ear. Range on Deep Creek.

Horse brand same as above, also same range.

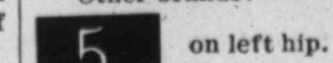
W. J. GOOD & SONS.

P. O. Address, Quanah, Texas, and Gage, Okla.

Range, in Hardeman and Knox counties Tex., and Woodward county Oklahoma.



Other brands:



on left hip.

HORSE BRAND:

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

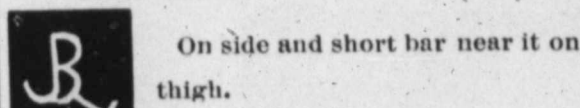
HUDSON & TANDY.

P. O. Address, Woodward, Oklahoma.

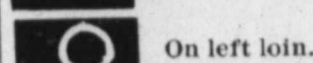
Range, ten miles north and east of Woodward.



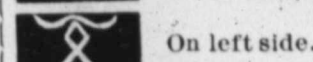
Other brands:



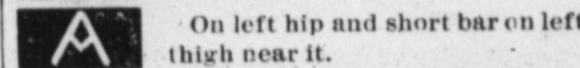
On side and short bar near it on thigh.



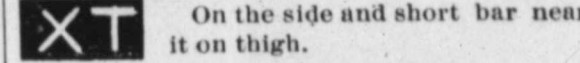
On left loin.



On left side.



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



On the side and short bar near it on thigh.

HORSE BRANDS:

Bar Z on left shoulder, or N I K on right hip.

Range, same as above.

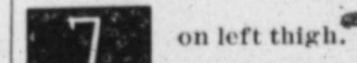
MILLARD WORD.

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

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



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



on left thigh.

ZACK MULHALL,
Mulhall, Okla.



All Steers and Horses branded on right hip or loin same as above.

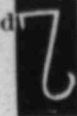
Location of Ranch: Joining Mulhall on Beaver and Cedar creeks.

JACK LOVE.

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



Other cattle are branded on left hip,



Other brands are on left shoulder



Range: Same as cattle.

T. B. H. GREEN.

P. O. address Woodward, Oklahoma.

Range on North Canadian river, 30 miles south-east of Woodward.



HORSE BRAND:

Range same as above
Range brand, bob tail



RUE HOUSTON & CO.

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



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



Horses: O on shoulder.
Range: Same as cattle.

H. C. GREER.

P. O. address, Woodward, Okla. Range, 5 miles south-west of Woodward on head of Spring creek.



Some are branded same on left hip and back.

Z T V On right hip and side.

Horses are branded horizontal—on left thigh.

Range same as cattle.

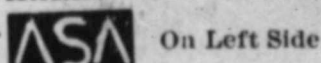
CHAPMAN & MORRIS RANCH,
A. J. Chapman, Mgr.

P. O. address, Curtis, Okla; Gainesville, Texas.

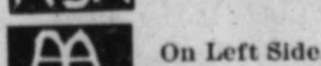
Range, ten miles southeast of Curtis, Okla.



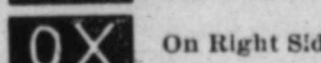
MARKS: Under Seven in each ear.



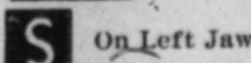
On Left Side.



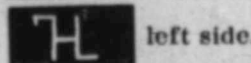
On Left Side.



On Right Side.



On Left Jaw.



left side.

HORSE BRAND:



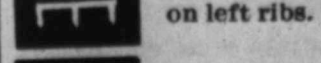
M. C. AND J. P. CAMPBELL.

P. O. Address, Ashland, Kansas.

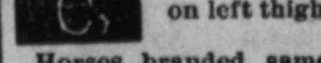
Range, on Cimarron river in Clark County, Kans.



Other brands:



on left ribs.



on left thigh.

Horses branded same as cattle. Range same as above.

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



BRAND OF CATTLE.

C On Left Hip. **A** On Left Hip.
R On Left Hip. **R** On Left Side.
A On Left Hip. **R** On Hip.
I On Shoulder. Last two have **E** on either side.

All calves are branded same as cattle.

BRAND OF HORSES.


T On left thigh. Location of range same as cattle.

O'BRYAN & HEWINS.



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

E. M. HEWINS & SON.




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

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

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


ROURKE & NELLIGAN.



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

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


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.

G. W. AKINS.



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


Marks: Swallow fork the right and under-slope the left ear. Steer calves are branded R - ; same marking.

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




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

W. D. WEBSTER.



P. O. Address, Gage, Oklahoma. Range, on Wolf creek, north and west of Gage.

A. L. McPHERSON.



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

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

S. B. JONES.




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

Other brands are:

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

HORSE BRANDS:



Also heart on left hip. Range, same as above.


B. F. MAIN.



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

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

J. F. FULLER.



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

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

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	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1896.....	1,814,698	2,605,575	903,126	57,817	113,504
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	932,914	2,263,143	663,069		
Sold to Feeders.....	510,433	593	121,547		
Sold to Shippers.....	295,676	334,635	86,311		
Total Sold in Kansas City 1896.....	1,739,025	2,598,371	873,950	46,067	

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

No Yardage Charged Unless the Stock is Sold or Weighed.

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