

# The LIVESTOCK



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# The Convention.

Official Report of Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Convention of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association.

[Continued from last issue.]

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 13, 1900.  
The convention was called to order at 1:30 p. m.  
Gov. Barnes' speech was first on the program and, although there was not standing room for all who came to hear him, those who were fortunate enough to get within reach of his voice listened with closest attention to the distinguished and popular orator. The Governor's speech was replete with facts showing that the cattle industry is the most important of any in the Territory. He devoted considerable time to discussing the advisability of arranging for transfer of government lands to the States and Territories in which said lands are located, so that they can be leased by cattlemen. He proposed that all semi-arid lands, available under the homestead act, be ceded to the States and Territories for this purpose. He suggested that Oklahoma's Delegate to Congress be urged to introduce a bill providing for such transfer. Speaking of the live stock sanitary laws, Gov. Barnes put the responsibility for defeat upon the last legislative assembly, which failed to create a separate board or to appropriate money for the actual expenses of the secretary or inspectors.  
Col. L. A. Allen, of Kansas City, was called at 2:30 p. m. The Colonel kicked a little, calling attention to the fact that on the printed program he was billed for next day and that, thinking he had plenty of time, he had simply jotted down what little he knew on the subject assigned to him, hoping to learn enough from the speakers who were to precede him to fill out the blank paper which he exhibited as proof that his speech was not completed. It being clearly evident, however, that there was no disposition on the part of those present to allow him to escape, the Colonel proceeded as follows:

COL. ALLEN'S SPEECH.

"The Secretary of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association having asked me to speak on the subject of 'Present and Future Range Conditions'—one which I consider quite broad and one covering a wide field of operations by the live stock owners of the west and southwest. Formerly it was all an open range country where stock fed and roamed at will. The cattle owners kept their cattle in respectable bounds during the summer season, but in winter but little attention was given their herds. In winter it was no uncommon thing for cattle to scatter from fifty to one hundred miles from the home range. The cattle did it in seeking fresh feed, and shelter from the cold, stormy winters. In those days the losses from hard winters were light, as the cattle fed and protected themselves. In the spring of the year when the new grass was good enough to gather cattle on and to provide feed for horses large round-up outfits were organized by neighboring ranchmen. They went to what they thought the farthest part of the country that their cattle may have scattered to in the winter, then commenced a general drive towards the home ranches. This often took from one to three months before they arrived in the vicinity of their own ranges, when each owner cut from the general herd his own cattle and once more located them for the balance of the season on the home range, there to remain until all calves were branded and the beef herd taken to market. Then the ranges were well grown up with different grasses which caused the cattle to fatten fast. The life of the ranchman in those days was somewhat nomadic, but a more genial, whole-souled set of men could not be found in any business.

"At the present time range conditions are quite different: a great part of the once open range country is now fenced into farms and pastures. Cattle are owned and held in smaller num-

bers as a general thing, whether in fenced pasture or on the open ranges. Cattle are held principally summer and winter.

"If the seasons are dry and feed short, the cattle have to stay in their prescribed bounds or fenced pastures, and they often have to go into the winter in poor condition. If the winter is a long, cold one, heavy losses are sustained unless an abundance of feed has previously been arranged for and then properly fed to the cattle until grass is good again in the spring. Grazing cattle over the same range summer and winter often leaves the range short for either or both seasons, and when a drought comes severe losses occur in summer. This is caused by overstocking the range or pastures. When cattle are bringing good prices owners seek to accumulate large holdings, which is often done to the great detriment of the range and subsequently a heavy loss in numbers is the result. The winter of 1898-'99 was a severe one all over the western range country, and in many sections the losses in cattle was very heavy, caused by overstocking and not sufficient feed and shelter. In this connection I desire to call attention to the great importance of cattle owners providing for a summer and a winter range separate from one another. After cattle have grazed over a range or pasture until late in the fall they then should be put in a fresh pasture or on a fresh range for the winter where there is good natural shelter. If the natural shelter is not what it should be, then artificial shelter should be provided at convenient places so the cattle could drift into it during the storms. At such sheltered places plenty of extra feed should be provided for the cattle. Some will say that, for the number of cattle they have, this will make too much expense to them. I will say that I think they are in the cattle business for what they can make out of it. The extra outlay for good range and fresh pasture, backed up by feed and shelter for winter, is an insurance on one's property and a guarantee of better returns for the investment. It also enables one to borrow money at a less rate of interest. The old saying of wanting to do too much with too little applies in a great measure to a large number of those engaged in the live stock industry of the west. Looking back over past years of those that were engaged in the cattle business, those who wanted to do it all, where are most of them to-day? As has been said, many are on the ploughed grounds or are walking on their uppers, when if they had gone slowly and surely and had provided good places with plenty of fresh range for their cattle they would be in the business to-day, feeling good. I do not mean to say that all cattlemen do not understand what they are doing, for the majority of them do. I only want to refer to those who have made mistakes in the business, and the causes, in order that all may profit thereby in the future. The present condition of the range throughout the west and southwest is fine. The winter has been the mildest on record and all stock on the range ought to be doing well. The prospects are good for an early spring with a good season and all ranges should be in fine condition the coming season. All cattle where given sufficient range will get fat. Prospects are favorable for a good lively cattle market during 1900. The business conditions of the country continue in a flourishing condition which will create a good home consumption for all meat products. With the two wars going on—one in the Philippines and one in South Africa—there is created an extra demand for canned and cured meats, therefore we may expect fair prices for all we have to sell for some time to come."

Fred P. Johnson, editor of the Denver Daily Stockman, addressed the audience on the subject of the National Live Stock Census. Mr. Johnson explained that Secretary C. F. Martin of the National Live Stock Association "is now in Washington, D. C., in consultation with Director Merriam of the Census Bureau, and will probably have charge of the work." (Mr. Martin has since received his appointment

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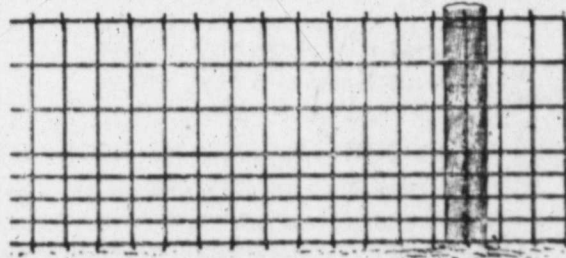


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as special agent in charge of this work.) The object, as explained by Mr. Johnson, is to secure complete and reliable data as to numbers and classes of live stock throughout the country. Although we have for years been gathering statistics concerning the supply of corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, and other great farm staples, the government has never before given to the stockmen the benefit of reliable data concerning his interests. The bill just passed by Congress authorizing and providing for the classified live stock census is the first governmental move in this direction. It is hoped that the law may be extended so as to have the live stock census taken regularly hereafter. Mr. Johnson further explained that the rendition of stock for census purposes would be held strictly confidential by the committee in charge and will not be used as a basis of taxation or for any purpose other than the preparation of reliable data for the report. As indicating the feeling of cattlemen on this proposition we quote the words of one prominent stockman, who remarked: "There is nothing we need more than a classified census of cattle. I would give a thousand dollars to-day if I knew absolutely the conditions as to the cattle supply of the country. We are working absolutely in the dark, and it is about time we had light on this important proposition. The live stock business has enough elements of chance without our being compelled to guess all the time on the probabilities of a shortage."

**COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.**  
The following gentlemen were appointed as Committee on Resolutions: Ira Eddleman of May; Thos. P. Wilson of Kiowa, Kan.; C. D. Farmer of Gage, Okla.  
On motion, convention adjourned till 8 o'clock p. m.

**EVENING SESSION.**  
Convention called to order at 8 p. m. First on the program was an illustrated lecture by Prof. F. C. Burtis, of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, on "Types of Steers Affecting Profits to the Ranchman and Stock Farmer." Mr. Burtis said: The daily reports of the sales at our great live stock markets affords important data for thought and study. In these reports, if you refer to the table under the heading of "Beef Steers," you will find as a rule, fifty per cent. of the sales brought 50 to 75 cents per cwt. more than the other half, and the range in prices between the tops and culls is from a dollar to two dollars per cwt., and often much more. Again, under the head of "Stockers and Feeders," you will see even greater variations, but it is true that more factors have a bearing than in the former case. If we could turn to the records of the respective lots of cattle on the pastures and in the feed yards, we would find as startling variations in the gains made and time required, and in the amounts of grain used to produce a pound of gain, as we see existing in the selling prices at the markets.

To account for the above conditions, all that is necessary for the the experienced stockman is to take a look into the pens. There he recognizes the various types of steers in the varying conditions of flesh. He sees not only that more or less of the variations in prices are caused by the finish of the cattle, but that the type of the steer is fully as important a factor in governing the selling price, and the greatest one in the case of the stockers and feeders. The question arises, which of these classes of cattle is the most profitable for the breeder and feeder to handle? This is not the time to give my ideas in full on this question, but will say here that a good typical beef animal properly handled never fails to make some one money at least at some stage in the game, while a poor, inferior animal generally entails some one loss. Is it not true that hundreds and hundreds of the vast number of cattle that pass through our great markets each day, have lost some feeder or breeder money, and a great many more that have given but meagre profits? Like the poor people that we are

promised will be with us always, we will always have some poor, unprofitable steers, but should not the large number that we have at the present time be greatly reduced? This can be done by our breeders and feeders paying closer attention to the type of the steers of greatest excellence, and selecting breeding animals with this idea in view, and providing conditions that will afford the best development of that type.

To further call your attention to the great variability that exists between steers in their ability to make growth and economically, I wish to call your attention to some individual steer records. The agricultural press has been full of individual records of dairy cows, showing great differences in different animals to yield a profit; for instance, two cows belonging to the same breed, standing side by side in the stable and fed the same, one has yielded double the profit of the other. Individual records of fattening steers show just as much variation in the profit obtained from different steers, whether they are scrubs, grades, or pure breeds. To illustrate this point I will give you a few results of individual steers fed at the Kansas Experiment Station. The experiments extended over several years and included over one hundred steers fattened on different feeds and kept under various conditions, and in most cases, treated individually. All of the feed was weighed each day, and weekly weighings were made of the steers; and, in many cases, slaughter and block tests were made of each individual. In selecting the steers for the experiments, an effort was made to get representative bunches of the stock generally kept throughout the country, and only sick, or really abnormal individuals were culled out. Each comparison is made with a lot where the steers were on the same feed and under like conditions. In all cases except two, there were five steers in each lot.

The first two examples are given from the experiment of 1892, in which case the steers were fed for 182 days. In lot 2, steer No. 20 gained 179 pounds more than steer No. 2, or a difference of 51%, and made this increase at a cost of 36% less per pound. No. 20 was fairly well finished, while No. 2 was not in marketable condition. In lot 3, steer No. 7 made a gain of 114 pounds more than steer No. 3, a difference of 35%, and at a cost of 36 per cent. less per pound. From the experiment of 1893, where the steers were fed for 129 days, we have the following: In lot 4, steer No. 6 gained 171 pounds more than steer No. 10, or a difference of 45 per cent., and at a cost of 52 per cent. less per pound. The following examples are taken from the experiments of 1895, which lasted for 154 days. The example is given from a lot of six pure bred Shorthorns. Steer No. 1 gained 71 pounds more than steer No. 4, or a difference of 19 per cent. The cost per gain for the individuals can not be given, as they were not fed separately in this case. No. 1 with two others of the same lot, sold for \$5.65 per cwt., and No. 4 and the other two in the lot sold for \$4.65 per cwt. Steer No. 1 dressed 62 per cent., and No. 4 59 per cent., a difference of 3 per cent. in favor of No. 1. The dressed carcass of No. 1 was valued at \$77.26, and that of No. 4 at \$68.64. In 1896 the steers were on feed 147 days. In lot 2, steer No. 20 gained 58 pounds more than steer No. 17, or a difference of 18 per cent., and at a cost of 10 per cent. less per pound. In lot 3, steer No. 11 gained 78 pounds more than steer No. 19, or a difference of 29 per cent., and at a cost of 9 per cent. less per pound. Other examples might be given, but these typical cases will illustrate the results that may be expected in any common bunch of steers. So far this gives but the variations in gains, and the cost per pound; and to determine the profit to the breeder and feeder, in addition to the above we would have to consider the buying and selling prices. These would be determined by the proportion and quality of the high-priced cuts the steers carried, as well as the general finish of the steer, which



depends largely on the gains made. In all cases, except the one mentioned of the pure bred Shorthorns, the steers were grade Shorthorns, and quite uniform in the proportion of the high-priced cuts they carried, at least to such an extent that if they had been, or could have been put in condition of equal finish, the prices would not have varied. So, in the cases cited above, except the one of the Shorthorns, we will assume that any variation in the selling price was due to the finish and quality of the meat in the cuts, which was undoubtedly better in the cases of the steers making the best gains. In only one case were the steers sold, so that the selling price of the individuals used could be compared; but, according to my judgment, the differences between the selling prices of the steers making the largest gains and those making the poorest gains, were from one-half to one cent per pound in favor of the former. But, without taking this into consideration, and assuming that the poor steer in each case sold for the same advance in price as the good steer, we would have a profit from 14 to 75 per cent., or \$1 to \$5 per head greater in favor of the steers making the most rapid gains. Selling them on their merits would make these differences even greater; and, as a rule, put the poor steer at a loss.

Now as to type, let us see wherein these steers varied. In the first case cited under 1892 of No. 2 and 20; in which case No. 20 made 114 pounds more gain and at a cost of 36 per cent. less. No. 2 was a long-legged, slab-sided steer that you can duplicate by the dozen in any bunch of common steers that have not been culled. He had a great, long, narrow head, dull eyes, thin neck, narrow chest, and extremely poor heart girth, as was plainly shown by his sunken crops, flat ribs, and hollow fore flanks. No. 20, while a long way from being an ideal beef steer, was low down, head rather coarse, but broad between the eyes; eyes full and placid; short, thick neck blending nicely with his shoulders; large, broad and deep chest, as shown by a well developed brisket; a large heart girth, as indicated by the full, level crops, well-sprung ribs, and well-filled fore flanks. Both these individuals lacked the spring in the ribs which gives the desired broad back. No. 2 gave us plainly to understand that a full stomach was uncomfortable to him, and he did not intend to tax himself with it. He was a good example of the so-called wooden steer.

Next let us consider the type of the pure bred Shorthorn, as cited from 1895. No. 1 that made 19 per cent. better gains than No. 4, and sold for \$1 per cwt. more, was a very fair type of steer and a very good feeder. Approaching him from the front, you saw a clean, well proportioned head; broad and full forehead; full, placid eyes; nostrils large; a short and full neck joining smoothly a well set shoulder; a broad, deep chest and large brisket. He had a good, short, straight leg, showing a refined bone. His heart girth was very good, ribs fairly well sprung, full crops and fore flanks, and a loose, mellow coat. In addition to these qualifications that indicate a good constitution and an ability to lay on fat rapidly and most economically, his form showed that he had placed it where it would be of the most value, as he had a full crop and medium broad back and loin, smoothly covered with a good layer of flesh. There was a long, wide, even rump, well curved, full and deep twist, and quarters fairly well developed down the hock. True, not a representative of the best Short-horns, but a fair individual, and quite superior to No. 4, with his great, long, narrow, bony head; sunken eyes; long, slender neck; narrow chest, thin crops, poor flanks, giving a deficient heart girth. A narrow, sloping back, an overly large stomach, and incurving high flanks, and a harsh coat and unyielding skin. Such individuals may be found in any breed; not frequent, however, where the breeding stock is properly culled. To describe the types of the steers compared in other examples would be merely repetition of the above types, more or less varied;

for in each case, we found the steers that made the best gains possessed that type denoting constitution and vigor and ability to lay on flesh rapidly; while, on the other hand, the steers making the poor gains had the latter type that denotes weak constitution and slow maturing qualities.

I have dwelt at length on the constitution and vigor and ability to lay on flesh rapidly, for it is so important in making a steer profitable, and it is lacking in so many, and even those perfect in other respects. But, as has been pointed out so many times, two steers equal in ability to make gains rapidly and yield returns for grain consumed, may differ widely in the per cent of dressed carcass, and the quality of these cuts. While we are considering the latter points, don't let the fact slip from your mind that a steer may have the foundations for the broad, thick back and loin, wide smooth hips, long, even rump, deep and wide thighs; nevertheless, if he has the small heart girth and narrow shallow chest, he is not likely to have the constitution and the required vigor to cover the valuable cuts with a thick layer of the best flavored meat at the greatest profit. There are Jerseys, Holsteins, and scrubs, that have good constitutions, and make gains as rapidly, and require no more grain per pound of gain than the animals of the typical beef breeds, a fact long disputed but generally conceded now, in the face of facts. But wherein the beef breeds are vastly superior to the Jersey or Holstein, is in the placement of the gains made. For instance, a Jersey in comparison with a Hereford at the Iowa Experiment station, made about as large gains, and about as many pounds from a bushel of grain, but when sold by the side of the Hereford in the Chicago market, brought \$2.24 per hundred less than the Hereford. That the buyer was right in his judgment is shown by the fact that the Jersey dressed only 57.5% of beef; and the Hereford, 67.5 per cent. The Jersey put 32.1 per cent. of this gain in suet, while the Hereford put only 15 per cent. At that time, suet was worth, four cents per pound; loins, nineteen cents. The Hereford had wide, deed loins, and the loins on the Jersey were not decently covered with flesh.

The importance of having steers that have great, broad backs and loins, is shown very clearly by referring to the results Short-horn steer No. 1, mentioned elsewhere in this paper. His dressed weight was 924 pounds, or 62 per cent. of the live animal; and had a value, at that time, of \$77.26. Of this weight, 242 pounds was loins and ribs, or 27 per cent.; and had a value of \$41.74, or 55 per cent. of the total. The rest of the cuts and the giblets weighing 682 pounds, or 73 per cent. of the dressed carcass, had a value of \$35.52, or 46 per cent. of the total value. The parts containing but 27 per cent. of the weight, contained 54 per cent. or over one half of the total value of the dressed carcass. Our pastures and feed-yards are in need of more of these steers that have good, broad backs, capable of carrying thick, even coats of meat of the best quality. As the number increases, the profits will be enhanced to the farmer and ranchman. Blood from good individuals, belonging to such breed as the Short-horns, Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus have greatly improved the common stock in the above respect, but still much more is needed for that purpose; and may the process continue to increase on our southwestern plains until reports of sales of Oklahoma and Texas steers at six to six and three-fourths cents per pound will be a common every day occurrence.

While blood from good, improved breeds is necessary to obtain good, broad backs and loins, and other qualifications that go to make up the greatest excellence in a steer, the greatest perfection can not be reached without proper feed and care, and especially in the early period of the life of the animal. This is lacking on many of our farms and ranches. This good care and feeding should commence at the time the calf takes up its existence in its mother. The breeding

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Official Receipts for 1899	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sold in Kansas City, 1899	2,017,484	2,959,073	953,241
	1,883,773	2,891,252	761,401

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

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  - Southee & Kirk.
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is the foundation, but the care and feeding of the calf are important points to look after in producing steers of the greatest outstanding merit. If the dam and sire are good individuals, the calf has the foundation, and will be given a good start on the road to proper development, but exposure and unsuitable food after the calf has been weaned, often checks the development, and a full recovery is not possible.

A cattle buyer of one of the large packing houses of Kansas City, said to me, that the cattlemen of the west and southwest lose, annually, millions of dollars by not getting the proper expansion of the ribs during the period of rapid growth. This could be done with the improved blood they have, with feed and care for the calf. With many ranchmen, this loss is unavoidable at present, at least, but there is no excuse for it in the case of the small stock farmer. We have one good example where one ranchman is endeavoring to overcome the above condition. I refer to the well-known ranchman, the renowned Col. C. C. Slaughter. Besides using such agencies as the best bulls that the world affords to spring the ribs and broaden the loins of the cattle, he has made a start towards supplying himself with the most valuable and cheapest of foods, alfalfa, which is such a fine article to give young stock proper growth and good digestive capacity; without which a steer cannot reach the greatest degree of excellence.

In closing, I would say that the nearer the farmer or ranchman can get his steer to the type of the typical beef animal of greatest excellence, the greater will be his profits.

The type of that animal has often been brought before the public in addresses at meetings like this, and by the Agricultural Press, but pardon me if I repeat it here. It is fairly well agreed upon by stockmen to be as follows: A low, broad, deep, full and smooth form with parallel lines, as contrasted with the angular, wedge shape of the so-called dairy animal. The head short, with a broad, full forehead, eyes prominent and placid, ears level; neck short and full, shoulders compact and full on top; brisket prominent and wide; chest full, deep, and wide; full crops; broad full back and loins; wide and smooth hips; long, wide and even rump; thighs full, deep and wide, and twist to correspond; flanks well let down and full; heart girth large and mellow, pliable hide covered with a fine coat.

In contrast to this type, we have the steer that seldom makes any one a profit. You can tell him by that great, long and narrow head, dull and sunken eyes, slender neck, narrow chest, small brisket, open shoulders, sunken crops and flanks; narrow and sloping back, poor twist, cat hams and a harsh unyielding skin and that general long legged, slab sided appearance.

More Sir Bredwells and more intelligent selection of our breeding stock, more alfalfa or similar food and better care of the dam and calf, will greatly reduce the number of these unprofitable steers in our herds, and greatly enhance the profits to the ranchman and stock farmer.

Hon. Frank Cooper, of Kansas City, Mo., addressed the audience as follows:

MARKETING FOR PROFIT.

The members of this association, together with all others engaged in the cattle industry, in my judgment are to be congratulated on the flattering outlook for prices for the year 1900. Whether considered from the standpoint of prices, or the standpoint of volume of business, the 19th century will probably go out in a blaze of glory for the cattle industry of the United States. A rare combination of circumstances points to a continuance of the extraordinary demand now on. Military operations, both by our government and others abroad—the most extensive in character since the Franco-Prussian war—creating, and will continue to create an enormous demand for our cheaper grade of meat. Large military forces are being maintained, not only by the United States and England, two governments which are abundantly able to buy

liberally and pay promptly, but it is reported that all, or nearly all the other first-class powers have largely increased appropriations for the strengthening land and naval forces; not in actual preparation for war, let us pray, but to be in readiness for an emergency. Also the industrial conditions within our own country were apparently never better than now. Never were there so many meat consumers, and never so many demanding and willing to pay for the best quality to be had.

Therefore, while I do not agree with the common opinion that there is a great shortage in beef cattle, I think that no supply, that we will probably have, will be sufficient to force prices to a low level this season. In the department of stock cattle and stock feeders the outlook is only a little less promising, for in addition to the fact that prices on this class—in a general way, follow the level of fat cattle prices, it is also true that there is an unusual special demand from the northwest. The cattlemen of that vast region have sold themselves short during the last two years on account of attractive prices, and now they find themselves with less cattle but with more money and more confidence than at any time during the last decade. They are already on the inquiry for one and two year steers, all over the southwest, and it has had the effect of maintaining prices on this class of cattle strong at last year schedules. So upon the whole, I repeat, that general conditions so far as they can now be observed, have seldom been more favorable than at present.

It should be remembered, however, that prices are now on a higher level than they have been for many years, that it is a law of trade that one extreme follows another; that cattlemen, like other tradesmen are composed largely of two classes of foolish people, one who knows not when to quit bidding, and another who knows not when they are offered enough. In my judgment the man who is afraid to sell is the most foolish of all. For instance, last summer and autumn, when the packers who had large military contracts were scrambling and reaching in every direction for supplies; when they were paying \$2.75 to \$2.85 for old cows that would hardly obstruct a ray of sunlight—I could not and cannot understand the mental condition of the many ranchmen who said, "No, I want to keep my cows and raise another crop of calves." If they are worth \$2.75 to the buyers they are worth more to me, and this notwithstanding many of them were paying ten per cent. for their money invested in these cows, and moreover ran a risk of having to buy corn chop, or other nursing delicacies at large expense to get them through the next winter. I repeat, I cannot understand the mental condition of these hangers-on, and do not believe that it can be explained except on the theory of insanity. If another opportunity occurs this year, let us hope it will not pass unimproved.

Coming now to a consideration of Oklahoma and the particular interests of the members of this association. The basic fundamental fact to be always kept in view is, that Oklahoma is not a breeding country, as that term is understood among cattlemen. By this I do not mean that small operators, especially in eastern Oklahoma, cannot well afford to have a few calves coming on every year in connection with their farming, but I mean that cattlemen distinctly in Oklahoma Territory cannot afford to have their principal interest in cows. The grasses and climate are not suitable, the risk and expense is too great, the taxes too high. An industrious, skilled man, working on his own capital might hold his own and even gain, but working on borrowed capital, he cannot succeed. The great natural breeding region lies to the south and southwest, and the solution of the problem lies in the improvement of the breeding of cattle in the southwest regions and the bringing of one and two-year-old steers to our country.

I repeat, that I now refer only to the larger operations in western Oklahoma Territory and not to the farmers of



the eastern and southeastern parts. The farmers attending carefully to their breeding will be a valuable resource for and have a profitable market in the range men of the western countries.

I need only refer to the fact that notwithstanding the perfect Italian winter which we are having, many owners of the cattle are obliged to feed corn, or corn chop to keep them alive, just as they have to do in Iowa, only in a less degree but a greater relative expense. Fall rains rotten the grass and most of the feed, so it was worth little more than wood shavings, and a winter like last would have wrought destruction far and wide. Last winter I knew of one man, a skillful cow man in Oklahoma Territory who lost one-third of a cow herd worth \$60,000 and later on in the year died himself, probably from his struggle and exposure in the effort to save his property. On account of many occurrences of this kind, I have no doubt cattlemen are ready to admit the truth of the cow proposition in Oklahoma.

The time has arrived also when our people cannot afford to handle poorly bred cattle; all will accept this without argument, yet we are so close to the eastern-bred cattle district, and the temptation is so strong to buy them, because cheap, that it is well to refer to this matter often, particularly for the benefit of those of our people living to the eastward. I have seen more money lost in Oklahoma on these inbred, deceptive cattle, than in any other way, except by winter losses, and this is my excuse for touching on this subject now. Without going too far into detail, suppose you pay \$12.00 for a scrub yearling and \$17.00 for good yearlings, a fair computation, at three-years-old is scrub 300 pounds at \$8.00 per cwt., \$24.00, the other 1100 pounds at \$4.00 per cwt., \$44.00, a difference of \$20.00 or \$15.00 in favor of the good steers. This argument is still more effective applied to cows or steers full-fed out for beef. A well-bred, full-aged steer fed out is worth now often as much as \$75.00 to \$90.00, and eastern-bred steers can seldom be gotten up to more than \$40.00 to \$45.00 and at the same expense.

The average American, whether in Oklahoma or elsewhere, is prone also to overreach himself, to overtrade, to attempt more than he can carry out. Wreck and ruin are being wrought by this habit somewhere in America most constantly. "The get right quick" idea breaks out sometimes in corner-lot speculation, sometimes in grain, sometimes in railway and industrial stocks, and in this it came near wrecking New York last fall, and it brought down many an innocent man. Likewise our investment has caused many a sleepless night and heart-burn in Oklahoma. For your own piece of mind, let me suggest as a friend to every member of the Association, "keep your liabilities and investments down to an amount proportionable to your net worth or capital." Think carefully, decide what is a safe limit, and stop there, no matter what the temptation. If you are worth \$5,000 suppose you stop at \$8,000 or \$10,000 and if you are worth \$10,000 consider the wisdom of stopping at \$20,000.

An important factor in the welfare of the cattle industry of Oklahoma is the Association whose annual meeting we are now attending. I am proud to say, that I was one of the few who met at Woodward a few years ago and helped launch into existence the little concern which we called the Oklahoma Live Stock Association. From that small beginning, largely through the faithfulness of its secretary, and the patriotic interest of its members, it has grown to be an industrial association very important in the affairs of the cattlemen of the southwest, whose meetings have come to be regarded as an event of the year, and at them hundreds of cattle-traders from every direction meet and do business. From every standpoint I cannot urge too strongly the value of this Association to our whole community, both in and out of Oklahoma, if it is properly conducted; the value of association and united effort is everything. The meas-

ure of men's willingness to work together for their mutual welfare, is the measure of their very civilization. At bottom, all government is but a voluntary association of individuals for the common good. The man who is in no association, no society, is a savage fighting his way among other savages with club and spear. Life is not a battle but a corporation, and the problem of life is the problem of helpfulness. No man can be successful, righteous and blest himself without enriching and blessing others; conversely, no one can be mean, dishonest and a failure himself without damaging and wronging others.

This association should carefully weed out of its territory all frauds, tricksters, thieves and rustlers, and it should rebuke, discourage, discountenance and destroy by all means in its power, dishonesty and crookedness among cattlemen everywhere within its borders. You can accomplish this, and when you do, you will make dollars where you now make cents. Let me tell you something worth noting: Out in one of the west counties, one or more individuals committed the crime of getting money under false pretenses by counting a herd of cattle three or four times to a money loaner, the people who did that no doubt thought it very smart, but it, and a few other occurrences like it, cost every one of your borrowers from one to two per cent. per annum on all the money you borrow, and it cut off many a worthy man from getting any help at all. We must waken to the fact that a criminal is a public enemy, he not only robs his victims, but like a venomous serpent he drives his fangs into his neighbors and every one in the community.

The company who lost the money in the transaction referred to were not the worst sufferers, they have plenty more to lose, the real sufferers are the borrowers of Oklahoma. It is more true in this day of credits and close commercial intercourse than ever before, that we suffer for each other's sins and each other's burdens. I have never heard of an arrest in connection with this or any other similar crime, and the fact discouraged many people who are doing business in Oklahoma.

My friends, this association should stand for the commercial integrity of this country. It should assist to ferret out and punish crime in all places, high and low; it should publish to the world that the cattlemen of Oklahoma stand for the honest payment of debts and the preservation of securities. In return your members will demand and obtain lower interest rates, longer time, less inspection, and will sleep nights without having a man out riding the fence line.

In the mere matter of marketing and trading, each individual can best look after his own affairs, but in cleaning up and clearing out crooked men and methods, and in saving each other's property by brand inspectors, this association will be indispensable to Oklahoma. It should have an active attorney in the same town with its secretary. The attorney should be as ready to run down and convict a malefactor as a herdsman is to capture a wolf. I believe this association will be powerful for the good in Oklahoma for this reason. I am proud of having helped organize it, I am proud to be a member of it, and knowing as I do the wide-awake character of your people, I doubt not that there will be a large increase of membership from this part of Oklahoma at this meeting.

My friends, at the bottom and back of all these associations is the sentiment of the brotherhood of man, the instinct of helpfulness. Our pathway through a business life is rough and stormy enough at best, if we can make a brother's burden a little lighter, if we can remove a stone from his way, we shall do well. "If a man love not his brother whom he hath seen—how can he love God whom he hath not seen."

On motion convention adjourned till February 14 at 9 a. m.

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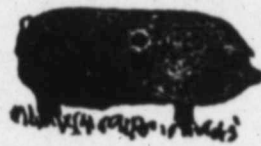
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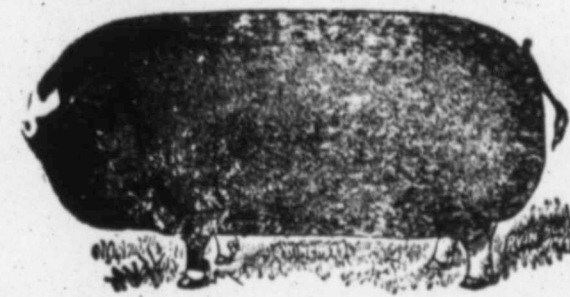
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It is the official organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association, of which the Wichita Daily Eagle of Feb. 16, 1900, says: "The Oklahoma Live Stock Association is the best organization of its kind on earth. The meeting talked more good horse sense than the national association did in any three days of its session." The INSPECTOR will, during the months of March and April, publish in full the proceedings of the Annual Meeting at El Reno Feb. 13 and 14, 1900. This report will include all the business transacted and speeches delivered, thus making these editions of special interest and value to the practical stockman.

The INSPECTOR is up-to-date, issued twice every month, contains special Live Stock News in every issue, a resume of the Markets, Personal Mention, Poultry Department, For Women on Stock Farm and Ranch, latest Quarantine Regulations of the Government and State Boards, advertisements which will save you money, and editorial matter concerning your interests.

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State \_\_\_\_\_

THE SOUTH LAND.

Penciled Paragraphs, by the Wayside, on the Trip to National Editorial Convention at New Orleans.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—These paragraphs are hastily written, here, there and everywhere. Don't read them if you don't wish to do so. Some of his patrons have requested him to do this, and if they are not to your liking, take a shot at the office devil and don't blame the writer. Idle thoughts, sketches of bits of travel, etc., or most any old thing that comes to mind will be dished out every week until his return.

St. Louis, Mo. Feb. 21-1900.  
The old Santa Fe Route never fails to give good service. On the way east, the Galveston train was several hours late in reaching Wichita. A special train, including Pullman car was hastily made up and "108" left on time as usual. The Santa Fe is in charge of experienced railway men at all points.

On the way to Wichita the writer again had the pleasure of meeting Supt. H. A. Tice, at Wellington. He was still happy over the success of the Cattlemen's Convention at El Reno and will be with us in Woodward next year. Much is due to him and Trainmaster E. A. Austin for the splendid run of the "Oklahoma Live Stock Association Special." He is now a resident of Wellington having moved his family there from Topeka.

At Kansas City we find about the nastiest weather ever recorded, mud everywhere and murky black mist intended for atmosphere. We met with Brewer here, former foreman of this paper. He is doing fine, good position as wood engraver and art designer for the Ackerman-Quigley Printing Co., one of the leading firms in Kansas

City. Brewer was recently married and bears his new honors becomingly.

By the way, we overlooked the fact that C. R. Fulton, the big clothing merchant of Wichita detained us long enough while there to give an order for an advertisement for the Live Stock Inspector.

From Kansas City we go over the "Alton" to St. Louis, one of the best managed and equipped short lines of railway in the country. It has a smooth solid road bed insuring freedom from accidents and always makes schedule time.

We are here today, Feb. 21st, getting arrangements completed for the Oklahoma delegation to the National Editorial convention. The first man we meet is Frank Morgan of Nebraska. His wife is with him this time and he went here near so many "girls" mashed on him as last year at Portland. Wharton of the Perry Sentinel and Tom Woosley of the Mulhall Enterprise are also here, exercising their joints in anticipation of a struggle with the Octopus—the paper trust—at New Orleans. Oklahoma will come in under the wire in the lead in this contest.

Weather here today is worse if possible than yesterday in Kansas City. Chicago sewerage is on tap at the drinking hydrants but the people here claim medical qualities and say it won't affect them as the majority never touch water in any form except for this purpose. Outsiders coming here can detect the Chicago smell and hasten to follow the example of the citizens. Excuse brevity—here comes another small bot. in the hands of the bell boy.

Our headquarters here are at the Terminal Hotel. Small rooms, big charges. Will get away on our special

for the south land tomorrow.

BILL.

St. Louis, Mo. Feb. 22, 1900.

DEAR READERS:—This morning dawned bright and fair and hundreds of delegates are arriving on the morning trains, east and west. The N. E. A. attendance this year will be the largest in its history.

Oklahoma was first on the grounds, as usual and the bright golden badges with the name "Oklahoma" are very much in evidence. The Oklahoma resolution to amend the National Association Constitution permitting representation from state and territorial organizations only, is in the foreground and is causing vigorous discussion among the arriving delegates.

The restaurant or hall attached to this, the Terminal Hotel is rotten. Insolent nigger waiters, inferior service and robber's prices are the chief characteristics. Anyone stopping at the Terminal, which is really a good European Hotel at moderate rates, can find better meal service anywhere across the street below, far superior to the alleged "Cafe" in the Union station building.

A. J. Langer, one of the Nebraska editors ran to a near by fire here this morning and in the jam, was touched for \$90, the contents of his pocket book. He wired for more funds and will continue the trip, but will never love St. Louis any more.

The Oklahoma delegation here in addition to the writer, Lon Whorton of the Perry Sentinel; Tom Woosley of the Mulhall Enterprise; L. G. Niblack of the Guthrie Leader; Frank Cook of the Cloud Chief Herald-Sentinel. Frank Greer of the State Capital will join us at Memphis, and J. W. Lawton, T. F. Hensley and S. Patrick are expected at New Orleans.

We leave here tonight at 9 o'clock in Special Pullman train for Memphis, our first stop enroute. Will write again from there or further down the line. We go over the Illinois Central Railway to New Orleans and return.

BILL.

New Orleans, March 2, 1900.

DEAR READERS:—

Since writing you last we have visited along down the line at several points, including Memphis, Jackson, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge and have seen the Mardi Gras festivities close and two days of our Fifteenth annual convention of the National Editorial Association pass into history. Hard working days these, therefore no time for writing you before this date.

The run from St. Louis to Memphis was made in the night and we were half way across Tennessee before daylight came showing us the swamps, cypress forests and old plantations of old Hickory's state.

At Memphis we are given a royal welcome and the entire party of over four hundred and fifty hungry editors were taken in hand by splendidly arranged committees and led to the Peabody Hotel and given a splendid breakfast preceded by a cock-tail at each plate. Afterward, we were taken in trolley trains to the Tennessee Brewery, the largest plant in the south, and for several hours kept busy blowing off froth while listening to eloquent speeches by prominent Memphians. Afterwards we were taken to "Cotten Compress No. 7" where an inspection was made of the process by which huge bales of cotten were squeezed into one fourth the original size, for shipment abroad. In this connection it is interesting to note that Memphis is the largest cotten market in the world, and is in direct connection with our peerless Oklahoma by means of the Choctaw, Oklahoma's own railroad.

After the compress, we were whirled away over seven miles of suburban track to Montgomery Park, one of the most noted racing resorts in the country. Here we were again entertained royally, this time by the Country Club of Memphis and were shown the large number of thoroughbreds stabled there for training and racing. Each Jockey brought out his favorite and the splendid track was

crowded with horses valued all the way from \$500 to \$40,000 each. It was a rare sight and was hugely enjoyed by all the party.

For the courtesies at Memphis, our party are indebted to the hospitality of the entire city, and more especially to Col. H. J. Forsdick and Secretary N. L. Graves of the Commercial Club. The latter especially favored the Oklahoma people by his helpful presence and cordial good will in answering questions and imparting information.

Another banquet at the Peabody in the afternoon and more speech making followed by a theater party at the opera house given especially to all delegates, closed the busy day and sent every one to the train at night, the happiest lot of country editors ever assembled. Memphis is all right and will never be forgotten by any of the many whom she entertained so royally on that day.

Grenada, is one of the prettiest little cities in the state of Mississippi. Leaving Memphis near midnight, we stop here for breakfast which is served free to all the delegates at the court house in spacious district court chambers. Long tables loaded with viands and steaming hot coffee puts new vigor into the party and for an hour afterward speeches are made and responded to in the First Baptist church of the city. This is the home of Col. Buchanan a member of the Association and incidentally is also the home of the prettiest girls in the South. We hated to leave them there, but they promised to write soon and to visit Oklahoma later so we had to go at last, but all of us carried away most pleasant memories of the beautiful little city.

About one o'clock, we reach Jackson, the capital of the state and as our long train of fourteen Pullmans round the curves into the corporate limits, all the steam whistles bellow a welcome and a salute of thirteen guns in the hands of the state troops boom an announcement of our coming. Before reaching the city, a reception committee has boarded the train and distributes dinner tickets to the occupants of each car. After a good feed, a trolley train is at our disposal and a ride is taken over the lines to various state institutions, including the state Capitol, the insane Asylum, and a visit to the home of Col. R. H. Henry, editor of Daily Clarion-Ledger and President of the Association. At the state House we are welcomed by Gov. Longino who tendered the liberty of the state to the fellows and by other speakers who made us feel as if we owned the earth, or at least all there was in and around Jackson. In the evening a reception was tendered the visitors at the Stag Club, where many beautiful young ladies received every one while others enjoyed dancing on the waxed floors of the ball room. Later, all sat down to a splendid banquet at the old Masonic Hall and were waited upon by more charming young ladies under the supervision of Madame McWillie who gave personal attention to the wants of every one. Jackson, like Memphis and Grenada spared no effort to make our visit one long to be remembered.

While here, we also had the pleasure of cultivating the acquaintance of Misses Annie and Honey Matthews, two charming natives of Jackson, who brought us bouquets of yellow Jonquils and entertained us with smiling good wishes.

Next morning, we go via the Queen & Crescent Ry. due west 45 miles to Vicksburg. Heretofore we have been on the tracks of the Illinois Central and from Vicksburg to New Orleans this popular vein of commerce carries us again.

Col. J. F. Merry, Assistant Gen. Passenger Agent is with us all the way down from St. Louis and adds very much to the pleasure of every one.

At Vicksburg, the southern hospitality again finds an expression in giving us dinner at the hotels Piazza and Carroll. The latter is one of the finest in the south. Vicksburg is the metropolis of Mississippi and does the honors royally. The National Cemetery is visited in the forenoon and we view the city from the trolley cars. A visit is also made to some of the defences in the memorable siege. The Vicks-



THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

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W. E. BOLTON.

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Donald.
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The land office made a record during
the month of February. 156 original
homestead entries were made, as
against 138 last month, which was the
highest during the history of the office.

The citizens of Beaver held a mass
meeting on the 3rd for the purpose of
protesting against the proposed bill in
congress for the leasing of public
lands.

The Oklahoma Live Stock Board at
its meeting at Stillwater the 12th
again placed Oklahoma and Logan
counties below the quarantine line.
Lack of funds for the necessary in-
spection was the cause.

Our popular Cattle Inspector, W. D.
Jordan, came in Friday from the east.
He has been attending the El Reno
convention and visiting at home. Mr.
Jordan says that Maj. Watkin's speech
was the feature of the convention.
—Quanah Observer, 2nd.

Messrs. Sharp & Roberts, proprietors
of the new lumber yard, are progress-
ing rapidly with their new buildings.
The office will soon be completed, as
well as large sheds in which their lum-
ber will be stored for protection.
Several car loads of lumber have been
received, and more to follow.

On March 6 Gov. Stanley of Kansas,
signed a quarantine proclamation
which will prohibit the shipping into
Kansas of breeding and dairy cattle.
He did it at the request of the state
live stock sanitary commission, which
organization desires to prevent the
introduction of tuberculosis into the
state.

No one in western Oklahoma bears
malice toward Billy Bolton over his
success, particularly his appointment
as a regent of the Agricultural College
at Stillwater. Bolton has done much
for the up building of live stock inter-
ests in western Oklahoma, and this
locality feels that he merits all favors
that are wafted his way.—Hardesty
Herald.

The Drovers' Telegram of the 5th
says that on Saturday the Geddes
Sheep company, of Laramie, Wyo.,
sold to a syndicate of Wyoming sheep
growers the famous Jack Edwards'
band of sheep—30,000 head—for \$180-
000. This is the band which was said
to have been driven out of North-
western Colorado last fall by masked
cattlemen, several thousand of the
sheep being killed.

First Page Illustration.
The head of Corroctor, the noted
bull at the head of T. F. B. Sotham's
Weavergrace herd of Hereford cattle,
at Chillicothe, Mo., is given in this
illustration. He is as near perfection
as fine breeding and careful study can
accomplish.

Tribute to Woodward Favorites.

The excursion train from Woodward,
with the slight but sinewy form of
Billy Bolton standing on the pilot of
the engine, was sighted down the
Choctaw a few minutes before 7
o'clock. Upon arrival of the train,
the Woodward band in the lead, with
the irrepressible Billy as drum major,
marched in solid column and rode in
every conceivable sort of vehicle to the
headquarters at the Kerfoot hotel,
where the local committee met the 300
that composed the crowd.

Among the ladies your correspond-
ent noticed were Mesdames H. C.
Thompson, Jim Gober, Dick Germany,
Temple Houston, Collier Williams, J.
W. Hart, E. Gregory, Jake Smith, S.
Irwin. The ladies were accompanied
by their better halves, but they don't
count.

The young ladies, the finest in the
land, who came with the Woodward
crowd, we noticed Misses Bertha
Viola, Bessie Thompson, Fannie Geis-
mar, Mary Tandy, and Sudie Smith.
There were hundreds of others that
were corraled along the line of the
Santa Fe, but the eyes of the poor un-
sophisticated reporter became blurred
looking at such a vast array of beauty
and he could not get the names of
them all. It can truly be said that
no delegation of ladies has ever visited
El Reno before that could in any way
compare with those who came in on
the special from Woodward. The men
folks such as President Wilson, Wood,
Morrow, Bolton, Gerlach, Eddleman,
Stinson, Carr, and L. B. Watkins of
Quanah, Texas, who are the big guns
of the association, are not in it either
in good looks or demeanor when com-
pared with the ladies.—El Reno cor-
respondent Wichita Daily Beacon.

Bill Bolton has been appointed a re-
gent of the Agricultural College at
Stillwater. He would fit better for a
branding master of a maverick corral.
Bill seems to be a constant traveling
bumon hunting the extreme height
of leafless lard glory. Bill is never in
earnest for what he is apparently
working for; his prime object in life
only comes to the surface when he
alights from a train on convention day.
—Enid Wave.

The above is the most unjust and
untruthful statement we have seen in
any newspaper for a long time, and is
absolutely uncalled for. The writer
has known W. E. Bolton for many
years, and we know him to be an hon-
est, honorable, upright gentleman, and
one whose sincerity of purpose is be-
yond question. The organization and
maintenance of the Oklahoma Live
Stock Association is due more to Bol-
ton's efforts than to all other causes
combined, and this fact is recognized
by the cattlemen, who realize that the
Association is the means of saving
them countless thousands of dollars
annually, and which might now be
said to be indispensable to the devel-
opment of the live stock interests of
Oklahoma. Bolton has devoted seven
of the very best years of his life to the
interests of the stockmen, and has
worked and worried and spent money
when most men would have become
discouraged and laid down. Not so
Billy Bolton; we are glad and rejoice
with him that the substantial fruits of
his labor are now visible.

No man in Oklahoma is better qual-
ified to fill the position of regent of
the Agricultural College than he.—
Enid Sun-Eagle.

The St. Louis Live Stock Reporter
says that the right kind of stock cattle
is what the buyers all call for. Short-
horns, Herefords, Polled Angus. Gal-
loway, Deven or Red Polled breeding
is what they are after. Cattle that
have been trained to fatten when they
are well fed, cattle that will give re-
turns for the feed that is fed to them.
Scrub cattle have good appetites but
they don't put the feed in the right
place for the butcher. A scrub steer
is nobody's enemy but the owners.

Miss Maude Clark, who has been
visiting with her cousin, Miss Tena
Claunch, for the past few months, left
on the 23d for her home in Carlsbad,
N. M.

The South Land—Continued.

burg Morning Herald on the day of
our coming, said editorially:

AN EDITORIAL INVASION.
Not since the great siege has Vicks-
burg has been beset by so formidable
an array as that within her gates to-
day. Then the host that came down
from the north upbore the sword—aw-
ful, flaming, destructive. Our people
are encompassed this time, by an army
bearing that more mighty enginery—
the pen. But they come with swords
of cheer and hearts full of brotherly
love. We should make them our cap-
tives—give them a real Sunny South
welcome and send them away under a
parole of good words and kindly mem-
ories. These warriors of peaceful
deeds should be compelled by a
thoughtful and considerate hospitality,
today, to sign such parole; to go home
with pleasant impressions of the "he-
roic city."

They sure did.
At three P. M. we leave for Baton
Rouge. Here we get supper, again
free to us all, at the Mayer Hotel,
after being officially received and wel-
comed to Louisiana by Gov. Foster at
State Capitol. Bands of music make
the evening unlike Sunday and the
historic old French city is visited with
pleasure by parties in groups of a
dozen or more. The only regret is
that we cannot remain here longer.

While at Vicksburg, in Company
with Frank Morgan of the Chappell,
Nebraska Register, we make an im-
portant capture and carry away with
us Capt. Wm. Price, chief of Police
in Vicksburg. The capture was ef-
fected while he was trying to drink
Morgan to a stand-still, and we carried
him off to dinner with our party and
afterward to New Orleans, where he
escaped on a returning train. At the
time we got him, he protested that his
wife was waiting dinner but it had to
wait two days just the same. He gave
each one in our Pullman, the "Musgo-
gee" keepsakes in the form of bits of
counterfeit coin, taken by him from
prisoners. He also gave the writer a
souvenir in the form of iron "knucks"
used by fighters, which he remarked
might come handy to use on delinquent
subscribers. We took several snap
shots of the captain and later on will
recall his genial hospitality and kindly
attentions by referring to it in his
framed features at home in Woodward.
We wish all of you could meet him
personally as he is certainly a perfect
gentleman in every respect.

At Jackson the following poem of
welcome was recited by its author:
WELCOME, NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSO-
CIATION.

Ye come to us from North and East,
Ye come from South and West,
With joy 'tis meet, our brothers greet,
And welcome to our best.
As brothers—for the betterment
Of man—we toil with might,
We clasp each hand, as one brave band,
And fight the goodly fight.
As brothers—oft we feel the load
Is more than we can bear,
But light it grows, as each one knows,
When all the burden share.
As brothers—now we recreate,
And cull from every spot
Some rare event, or incident
That lightens much our lot.
As brothers—we now welcome you,
Oh! thrice we welcome give:
Ope wide each door, your health outpour
Our Editors—long live!
Upon our sunlight Southland's soil
We gladly each one greet,
And may your hours, among her flowers,
Be sweetest of the sweet!
And may our brothers from the North,
The East, the South, the West,
When home once more, from Southern shore,
Feel by that visit blest!

Josie Frazee Cappleman.
Leaving Baton Rouge, we arrive in
New Orleans Monday morning in time
to greet the arrival of Rex, King of
Mardi Gras. He probably wouldn't
have come, had we not been there to
meet him. But of the festivities and
the convention proceeding yesterday
and today, I must tell you in another
letter. This one is too long already.
BILL.

Hattiesburg, Miss., March 6, 1900.
DEAR READERS:
My last letter was written on arrival
at New Orleans. Am writing this in



the center of the long leaf pine district of Mississippi.

New Orleans is typical of the New South. When I was here eight years ago, the spirit of commercialism awakened by Henry Grady was just breaking the crust of conservatism which for many years held the Crescent City in its grasp. Then, New Orleans was spoken of by visitors as one speaks of ancient cities in Old Mexico or after a visit to the tomb of Lazarus at Jerusalem. Today, things are different. Then, the peaceful mule and the dozing negro held sway as a means of intramural conveyance; the messenger boy blocked the advent of the telephone; and the methods of "befoh de wah" were revered as a constituent part of religion. Today the electric car calmly grinds a few victims daily under its remorseless wheels; telephone wires and poles unsightly, network the narrow streets; and the up-to-date modern trust has its agencies on every principal street in the town. Then, a citizen would walk a block to show you your way and would tell you the truth at all times. Now they will stare at you like a town constable and have become so careless of the truth that you feel as if you were in Kansas City or Chicago. I like the old town the best, but the irrevocable insatiable appetite of commercialism has claimed the old center of the South Land and in a few more years, the New Orleans of less than a decade since will have given way to a modern city with underground sewers and over ground pick pockets and nests of thieves, conduit wires and free wharfage, and will again soon stand the acknowledged mistress of the Mexican gulf.

The great pageantry of the Mardi Gras has been a sufferer from the new spirit and what formerly was a religion is now a commercial industry, used as a card to draw trade for the restaurants and hotels. The idea in itself has degenerated, and police regulations are now necessary to insure its success.

On Monday noon, the arrival of "Rex" is greeted and as Wolfe Lendon puts it, "two days afterward the entire association were wrecks." Inasmuch as "Mardi Gras" is so little understood every where I quote regarding this from the New Orleans Picayune under date of Feb. 28th, the following:

The special edition of the States appears on the streets just as His Majesty Rex in regal splendor sets foot within the gates of his beloved Carnival City, welcomed not only by thousands of his royal subjects who reside within the limits of this great metropolis, but by thousands of visitors gathered from all parts of Louisiana and from every state in the Union, with a sprinkling of sight-seers from other lands.

The Carnival is the show season of New Orleans. For fifty-one weeks each year the city devotes itself to commercial pursuits, but for the other week at least it halts in its busy career and gives itself up to unrestrained pleasure. Europe has had the Carnival for centuries and other American cities have attempted to reproduce the scenes, the pageants and the balls which at Carnival time make New Orleans the gayest city in America, but nowhere in the wide world have the Carnival displays and the general tone of the season been duplicated.

For half a century New Orleans, this semi-tropical metropolis by the Mississippi, has practically revealed in its traditions of Mardi Gras. Originally celebrated as a festival of the Catholic church, its proportions gradually increased, until it encompassed the whole people of the city, and, spreading thence, took possession of the inhabitants of the smaller towns of Louisiana, until each hamlet in the State, or a least those villages in which the Catholic faith and the language of France were equally predominant, had each its Mardi Gras celebration, and its attendant jollity and mild license.

Today the holiday has little of the church but tradition. It has leaped as it were, from the bonds of religion, and created a quasi religion all its own

—a sentiment peculiarly distinct from all other sentiments, in as much as the heart is the prime organ, and the tenets of convention and orthodox usage are trampled under foot for the time being and carpeted with a thousand flowers and mellow good feeling.

#### BEGINNING OF THE CARNIVAL.

In its inception the Carnival was mild and for years the celebration was confined to a series of street scenes in which the silken mask and straight-laced domino served to conceal the face of the aspirant. With its proportions ever swelling the Carnival grew upon the people. The domino was improved upon in a multiplicity of styles, and the simple disguises of early days were almost annihilated by a mystic medley of attires, grotesque and incongruous, admirable and delighting amazing and astounding. The birds and beasts of the fields, the fish of the seas, the presumed inhabitants of the nether world, every element of fact and fancy, were given representation in the ranks of the maskers, until the whirl grew madder, the people gayer, and the scene more inspiring.

In the celebration, chaos was everywhere, the only organization attempting a concise and definite demonstration being the "Mystic Krewe, or Krewe of Comus," which had its inception during the year 1847, over forty years ago, and which is today one of the leading Carnival associations of the Crescent City.

Save for this single exception, the observance of the day—Shrove Tuesday, or "Mardi Gras," was by unorganized bands of strolling maskers, usually frequenting the lower of French quarters of the city. This condition of affairs obtained until January, 1872, when the merry Monarch of the Carnival was born.

The procession consisted of a cavalcade and the King and suite in carriages. The Grand Duke Alexis, who was here at the time, reviewed the procession from the City Hall.

The coming of Rex paved the way for the magnificent pageants which characterize the festivals of today. It was not for some time after the first arrival of Rex that the gorgeous processions were involved from the celebrations, save for the procession of Comus, but the idea, once set successfully on foot, grew with the years. The pageantry of horse and tramping of war, the panoply of State and the arm of the military were made more important by the addition of wondrous conceptions and

#### ELABORATE EXECUTION OF DESIGN.

Year by year the celebration grew. In addition to the arrival of Rex, which took place the day before Mardi Gras, there followed the gay procession of that Monarch on Shrove Tuesday, and then the Mystic Krewe of Comus and the Knights of Proteus added to the general hilarity by wonderfully ornate pageants, gorgeous in their color and weird in their conception. These features sandwich the day procession of Rex on Mardi Gras, both being given at night, the one of Proteus on Monday, and that of Comus on Tuesday, winding up the season most fittingly and with becoming pomp and brilliancy.

Aside from the processions of the lengthening of the merry season. This was easily accomplished. The populace was ripe for it and society gladly lent its aid. With this assistance, the societies were successful from their inception, and, while not for the edification or direct amusement of the masses they serve to accentuate the jollity and joy of the occasion by spreading over a period of fully four weeks the color and spirit which had been confined originally to a couple of days.

To maintain such a vast system of scenic pageantry, which changes in all its features with each succeeding year, a great number of artists and skilled workers are kept constantly employed in manufacturing the paraphernalia and trappings for these great exhibitions. Designers, workers in papier-mache, carvers, gilders, painters and costumers are called into requisition, and the extensive factories and storehouses where these properties are made and kept would astonish an ob-

server. They, however, are entirely concealed from prying eyes, and are accessible only to the initiated.

The several associations which provide and maintain these splendid displays and extensive establishments are strictly secret organizations, and whatever may be conjectured, the mystery which surrounds them has never been successfully penetrated.

#### REX'S SUBJECTS.

Following is a list of the subjects which His Majesty has illustrated in annual pageants:

- 1877—War in every age. (This was the first scenic theme presented by Rex, twenty-four cars, with scenes illustrating war from the days of the Egyptians to the present time).
- 1878—The Gods of Greece.
- 1879—History; A Burlesque History of the World.
- 1880—The Four Seasons.
- 1881—The Arabian Knights.
- 1882—The Pursuit of Pleasure.
- 1883—Atlantis, the Lost of Plato.
- 1884—The Semitic Race.
- 1885—Ivanhoe.
- 1886—Episodes of the Roman Empire.
- 1887—Music and Drama.
- 1888—The Realm of Flowers.
- 1889—The Treasurers of the Earth.
- 1890—The Rulers of Ancient Times.
- 1891—Visions.
- 1892—Language of Colors.
- 1893—Fancies.
- 1894—Illustrations from Literature.
- 1895—Chronicles of Fairy Land by Fergus Hume.
- 1896—Heavenly Bodies.
- 1897—On the Water, Real and Fantastic.
- 1898—Harvest Greens.
- 1899—The Reveries of Rex.

St. Louis, March 8, 1900.

#### DEAR READERS:

In my last I mentioned the Mardi Gras at New Orleans, since then events have hastened and space will not permit as much descriptive narrative as one might wish.

From the festivities we go into convention at the big hall of the Odd Fellows on Camp street, facing La-Fayette square, so named in honor of the brave French general who helped us when we were like the Filipinos, fighting for independence. The convention this year was composed of about 325 delegates and was interesting from start to finish. The paper trust was given a hard shot and many papers of direct interest to newspaper publishers were read before the convention. The question of double representation again came up and was most thoroughly discussed. Col. M. G. Spurg of West Virginia made a most able argument on this matter. The Association is now composed of state and territorial delegations and in addition, district delegations from five states only, all others being barred. This gives to the five states mentioned absolute control over the Association and the proposition to make the body "National" in character as well as in name meets with their fierce opposition. The railways of the country as well as all others are watching this struggle and unless the district fellows permit a revision of the constitution making the body a National Editorial Association in fact, the end of the organization in its present form is not far distant.

During the session, General J. G. Gilmore and Hon. Jno. Dymond of New Orleans entertained the editors handsomely at different times. Two trolley rides were given the delegates and a steamer ride on the big river. On the latter trip luncheon for all was served free of charge together with beer, lemonade and punch. These two gentlemen merit the hearty favor and thanks of the Association.

One thing is noticeable here. The citizens and business houses refuse to accept gold coin of any denomination. One of our party walked six blocks to find change for a \$20 gold piece and finally was accommodated to the extent of receiving a \$20 gold certificate. The latter he readily found exchange for in small bills and silver. The people here claim that the gold coin is not worth face value at the U. S. mint which is located here, and there-

fore they refuse to receive it. All kinds of paper money and silver are at par however and after you get your gold into its paper-representative, you find no difficulty. It seems therefore that gold is not the best kind of money to have, especially in New Orleans.

While here we are persuaded to attend the Old French Opera, given by a talented company from Paris. The singing is fair but the words are wholly unintelligible. We managed to make out that the man in the top boots wanted a schooner but the other fellow insisted on Scotch whiskey with pepper in it. The lady who was elegantly dressed from her waist south, remarked in contralto that neither of them could blow their dough in that manner as she needed it for face powder, and thought she might want it in order to visit Oklahoma. At any rate, her razzoo seemed to work all right as both of the fellows unlaced their corsets and rubbed a Brussels carpet on the region north west of their solar flexus and made faces that would have stamped a herd of box cars. French Opera is all right in its way, but once is enough.

On Monday morning we palled over to Bay St. Louis, one of the noted summer resorts of the South. The citizens here take us in carriages for miles along the beach, over the beautiful shell paved road. Here is where the pirate La Fitte buried his treasures and found safe harbor in the shallow waters of the Mississippi Sound. The town has a number of elegant hotels. The drive also takes us to Dunbar's oyster packing house in which everyone is greatly interested. Here we see tons of oysters opened, steamed, canned and cooked, mostly by machinery, already for the shelves of the grocer in the north. Among other familiar brands we discovered "Pure Baltimore Oysters" and others which proves that Yankee land covers the south as well as the north.

From Bay St. Louis it is but a short run to the Gulfport, a new town only four years old, having a good harbor and the terminus of the Gulf & Ship Island Railway. We have come from New Orleans so far, ever the L. & H., the well known Kentucky road, but from here we travel over the new line to Hattiesburg, where we take the popular old Mobile & Ohio all the way to St. Louis.

At Gulfport we are given an oyster roast on the wharf pavilion over the sea. Baked potatoes, fried oysters, raw oysters, cake, coffee, fried fish and many other delicacies load the long tables and the basketfuls gathered from the feast after the sermon on the mount were not a marker even to the piles that were left after the crowd had stuffed themselves until they resembled Thanksgiving turkeys. After the spread, a big steamer took the entire party out about nine miles on the Sound and in the evening provided a dance free to all which was enjoyed until after midnight. At this place we found Sam Beasleton who left Oklahoma last September. He is half owner of the only paper here and doing well financially as well as every other way. To him the Association is largely indebted for favors extended. "Oklahoma leads the world."

BILL.

The management of the Great Texas-Colorado Chautauqua at Boulder, Colorado, announces that its next session is to be from July 1st to August 15th, inclusive, longer and in every way stronger than ever.

The management is now booking, regardless of great expense, the very best educational and platform talent securable in this country, for the edification and pleasure of the hundreds who will be on hand during the session. The further announcement is made that, in the interest of complete satisfaction for its guests, the Chautauqua Association will considerably enlarge the previously existing cottage, tent and dining facilities, and will operate the whole itself, contracting nothing to outside parties, and completing every detail necessary to comfort and pleasure, in advance of the opening date.



**RANGE NOTES**

**From Beaver County.**

Beaver, Okla. March 1, 1900  
The month of February has passed away unmarked by any notable change in the condition of cattle on the range. We now feel moderately safe in estimating our loss this winter at not greater than 5 per cent. on wintered cattle and 10 per cent. on through stuff. We have got to put our minimum annual loss during any winter at not less than 5 per cent. if we care to figure on the safe side. The condition of our ranges will never change for the better unless we reduce the number of cattle.

In making this estimate due notice is given to the fact that several thousand "through" western cows were brought into this county last fall. Adversely we also state that the reasonably low percentage of the loss is due entirely to the open winter we have had thus far. This county is notoriously over stocked. The range conditions of a cattle country are bad when they keep stockmen guessing all winter as to the number of cattle that can be tallied out in the spring. Our losses thus far consist of a few blackleg victims, early spring calves, "old pelters" improperly fed and a few from accidental causes.

Old cows put on a diet of cane composed of large stalks principally, are not doing well and cannot be expected to thrive. Cattle in general have fed well when quality of feed was good. On the whole, range cattle are thin but show considerable strength. Our people are feeling "wolfish" on the "Foster" bill or any other bill for leasing land and want no part of it. In this county we fought out years ago the question of Herd Law or Free Range. After that we practically settled the question of fencing unoccupied public land. And now we have concluded that we are not looking for any more trouble such as the proposed leasing bill will bring forth. We are not in it. J. I. C.

**From Espnola, Texas.**

March 1st, 1900.  
During the last few days of February the weather turned very warm again and I frequently saw cattle hunting the shade to escape heel flies. This has been the warmest February we have had for years. Red ants were out frolicking on the southern slopes.

Common scrub horses command very little sale now it seems, in this part of the moral garden. I have heard of some bunches of stock horses which are offered, without a taker, at \$5 per head. The bunches were about half horses and half mares.

I met a Garza county ranchman last week and had a short talk with him. He reported the range excellent and cattle in splendid order but surface water getting scarce.

Farmers all over the country are busy clearing, fencing, plowing and generally getting ready for spring planting. The acreage of all kinds of crops will be much increased this season and unusually large amounts of feed stuff will be planted.

There is considerable sickness in the central Plains and adjoining lower counties now. Cause, people suppose, by the warm weather. Measels are running in Kent county and farther north on the plains. Scarlet fever is out in King county, I hear, and bilious fever is scattered almost everywhere. So far very few deaths are reported.

Spring calves are selling for \$14 in Crosby and Floyd counties, if taken immediately. In Dickens and Kent counties they are selling at \$15 and \$16, spring delivery.

In Stonewall county the outlook is not promising now. Grass is short, stock water is scarce and cattle look thin. Horses look very well now but if they do not get more water they will soon suffer.

For the benefit of some of your

readers who may not have heard of it I give this remedy for colic in horses. Cut a strip of plug tobacco about one half an inch square and three inches long, tie this to the bits of a common driving bridle and put it in the horse's mouth. In a few minutes it will give relief. This very seldom fails.

Last week at Plainview, Hale county, Mr. Joe E. Rasson died of measles. Mr. Rosson had been a practicing attorney in the Panhandle for about twelve years past and was well known among our cow men as an able and efficient attorney and a gentleman of unblemished honor in every respect. His death will be deplored almost without an exception by all who knew him.

Cotton seed is being widely adopted in this region as stock feed. A few years ago it was hardly ever seen. Now almost every ranch keeps a supply on hand and every little cattleman that can get it in reasonable reach is using it. A. B. MURRAY.

**Winning Herefords.**

Among the leaders at the several state fairs the past two years, at the Omaha Exposition and at the great show and sale of Herefords held at Kansas City last October, the herd known as the Fairview Herd of Naves from Indiana was a leader among the star herds. At the Kansas City exhibit where sixty herds competed, more or less, for honors the Nave cattle won about 40 per cent. of the premiums. Shortly thereafter he visited the best herds in Herefordshire, England and selected 25 head regardless of price. Among these was the young bull Viscount Rupert at a cost of \$2,500. All the imported animals, the show herd and the specially selected lot of breeding cows with their produce have been catalogued and will go to the highest bidder at Chicago April 17 and 18, 1900. The reader is cordially invited to write for a free copy of the sale catalogue and attend the sale. W. P. BUSH.

**Hereford Public Sale.**

The Hereford breeders of this country will have an opportunity at Kansas City on Wednesday and Thursday, April 25 and 26, of selecting as good individual animals as belong to the Hereford breed of cattle. All four of the consignors are aiming to have as strong an offering as is possible to gather for appreciation in the public sale ring. Among other things they say: "For ourselves we wish to pledge that we are putting into this sale the strongest lot of stuff we have ever offered. The females will average more calves at foot or will average further along in calf, to stirring sires than in many former offerings. We have dipped deep into our best, both as to breeding and as to individuals. Established breeders will find females that will prove a profitable infusion of new blood into their herds, and we beg of them the most careful scrutiny of this offering."

If the prospective buyer will come and inspect this offering, strong in everything that goes to demonstrate the worth of better beef cattle, he will have realized that to have the best one must necessarily get the best. The opportunity will be given and it lies with the reader to accept or neglect it. W. P. BUSH.

**Fine Cattle.**

E. J. Wall returned Tuesday evening from Missouri with as fine a bunch of stock as ever was brought to Quanah. It was a mixed lot of thirty head, mostly calves: Shorthorns, Whitefaces and Durhams. Among the latter was a three-year-old cow about as well shaped as any we ever saw. While the bunch must have been somewhat drawn, as they struck the blizzard this week, their looks didn't indicate they were any worse for the undergone hardship.

Our country is certainly coming to the front getting such influx of fine stock.—Quanah Tribune-Chief.

Subscribe for the INSPECTOR.

**SEEDS.**

ALFALFA SEED A SPECIALTY.  
Cane and Millet Seed, all varieties Broom Corn Seed, Kaffir and Jerusalem Corn. All crop of 1899. Write for our "How to Sow Alfalfa" and prices on Seeds. MCBETH & KENNISON, GARDEN CITY, KANSAS.

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In Powder Form: "Single" Application, \$1.50 per packet (10 to 12 head); "Double" Application, \$2.00 per double packet (10 to 20 head). Also "BLACKLEGINE." Single application vaccine, ready for immediate use, 10 head, \$1.50; 20 head, \$2.50; 50 head, \$6.00.

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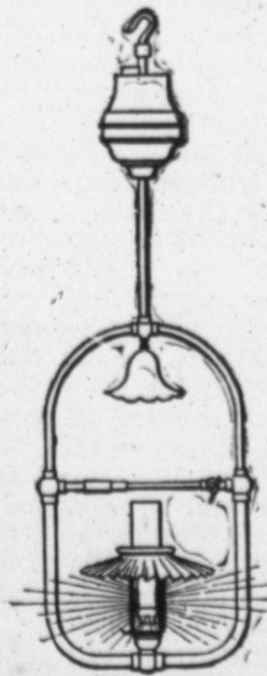
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J. F. HOLDEN, Traffic Mgr. SO. M'ALESTER, I. T.



Poultry Department.

CONDUCTED BY  
JOHN C. SNYDER,  
KILDARE, OKLAHOMA.



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

How to Set a Hen.

It may seem to be an easy matter to many to do this seemingly simple piece of work, but is indeed a thing that requires forethought, experience and great care.

To set a hen so as to secure the best results is indeed no child's play. In the first place be sure your hen wants to set, then be sure she is in a good location, if not, move her to one. If she can be set on the ground, you will find it to be the very place. If not, cut a sod, turn it over, scoop out a dish-like place, then put the soil in a box, grass side down. A nest made in this way will hold the moisture, one of the reasons why a hen sitting on the ground hatches better than up in some building. Sprinkle a little litter over the nest and put in your eggs, always have the nest arranged so that the hen can walk on and not fly down upon the eggs.

If you breed the heavy varieties, the best nest can be made by turning down a barrel, with only one head out and scooping out a place in the ground so the barrel may be sunk in the ground a little. The hens can then walk on their eggs without danger of breakage. The ground will help to secure moisture for the eggs and you can close the open end of the barrel every night, preventing rats and skunks from interfering. Take the hen off every day or two to give the eggs an airing, if the hen does not go off on her own account. Be sure and set your hens in such way others will not interfere. Mark the eggs, so that if others lay with the hen you can remove the fresh ones.

After a week test the eggs to see which are fertile and which are not. It is not your policy to have in the nest eggs that will not hatch. After removing the unfruitful eggs you can replace them with fresh ones, marked, and upon the first ones hatching the others can be placed under other hens. Always set two or more hens at the same time when possible, that the chicks may all be placed with one of the hens and the others set over. This saves in the way of two mothers for a few chickens.

If your hens are sitting high off the ground where moisture is not sufficient, sprinkle the eggs daily for a week before. A day or two before hatching take a bucketful of water, heated to about one hundred degrees, place the eggs in and let them remain for some five minutes. This will soften the shells and inside covering and the chicks can come out of the shells with greater ease.

Oh, yes, it is no trouble to set her, but you always find that the persons

who take the most pains with their setting hens always raise the most chickens  
JOHN C. SNYDER.

You should set every hen possible, for the next two months. March and April chicks are the ones that count.

Good weather this for roup. Check it in the beginning by injecting coal oil into the nostrils, or some roup remedy.

To provide for new blood next year you should order a setting or two of eggs from some reliable breeder. This is the cheapest way to keep up the purity of the flock.

We have been raising Belgian hares for over a year and find them easy to raise and care for and all right.

If you should happen to live away off on a ranch, that will not prevent you from raising a nice flock of chickens. Farmers and ranchmen are entitled to eat yellow leg chicken as well as city people and preachers.

This climate is ideal for the production of first class fowls and plumage of the finest. Early birds can be produced and it is the early bird that counts. Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas are "it."

From inquiries we receive from readers of this department we are led to believe that the circulation of the INSPECTOR is immense. We are pleased to be able to talk to so large an audience.

Are You Going East?

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

DIVORCE

from your mind the idea that there is nothing new under the sun and send 50 cents for one year's subscription to POULTRY, FRUIT AND GARDEN, the best Monthly Journal published on these subjects. Address: POULTRY, FRUIT & GARDEN, 512 Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

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Amarillo, Texas.



A NEW WHITE POTATO.—In most markets the demand is very active for a white potato. The only objection ever urged against the Early Ohio—often called "the best potato that grows in the ground," has been that it is not so white as some others. This one objection now promises to vanish. Mr. J. C. Vaughan, the well-known Chicago seedman, is introducing this spring a new white potato, to be known as Vaughan's White Ohio. A Western grower who has been using the Improved Early Ohio, grown from Northern seed cultivated on new land, found among them three years ago, a plant producing pure white potatoes, identical in every way with the best of the old Ohio, except in color which is a fine white. The entire stock now consists of a few hundred bushels, and is first offered to the public by Mr. Vaughan this spring. It promises to be one of the most popular varieties yet grown.

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**The Galloway Sale.**

All beef cattle breeders recognize in the Galloway a strong competitor, whether as a breeder, a feeder or a market topper. It is generally conceded too by the breeders of Scotch cattle in this country that the herd founded in 1880 and known as the Brookside herd of Fort Wayne, Ind., is the best one, at least its show yard and fat stock show record leads them all. The attention of the reader is called to the announcement of J. H. Bass, Jr., wherein one finds that he will sell a draft of fifty head to the highest bidder at Kansas City, April 20. Write for a copy of the catalogue and look up the breeding and attend the sale. **W. P. BRUSH.**

Here is the way that Archie Williams explains the Lost Tribes of Israel to the Topeka Capital: For centuries the question of what became of the "Lost Tribes of Israel" has been debated and never settled, and yet one of the apocryphal books of the Bible, "The Book of Tobit," proves conclusively that the Missourians are the descendants of the "Lost Tribes." Tobit was of the tribe of Naphtali, and a captive in Nineveh. He sent his son to a distant land to collect some money for him, but before doing so he advertised for a guide, and to the first applicant he put the following question: "Brother, of what tribe and of what family art thou? Show me."

**Canadian Convention.**

The meeting of the Panhandle Stockmen's Association at Canadian, Texas, March 6th and 7th, was an enthusiastic and successful one. About 150 new members were voted into the association.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year: Thos. S. Bugbee, of Clarendon, president; T. M. Cunningham, of Miami, vice president; L. T. Bowman, of Cataline, second vice president; Felix Franklin, of Amarillo, secretary; S. G. Carter, of Miami, treasurer. The executive committee is composed of nine members.

The addresses were all good. Resolutions were offered condemning the double-header trains, for harmony between the two Texas associations, against the practice of obtaining money from banks and commission firms by false representations. The resolution of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association in regard to making one association out of the Panhandle and Oklahoma associations was rejected. The next convention, one year from that date, will be held at Amarillo, Texas.

**Herefords Next Week.**

The attention of the Hereford breeding fraternity and prospective White-face buyers is again called to the public of 100 head of registered Herefords that the well-known breeders, Messrs. Gudgell & Simpson will sell at public auction next week. Mr. H. H. Clough, of Elyria, O., consigns eight head which he says are extra good ones. The ninety-two head are all Gudgell Simpson bred individuals selected out of nearly 700 head, hence the buyer may expect to see a tippy lot of deep-fleshed, thick, sappy individuals. Among the bulls that range from ten to twenty-four months old will be the four-year-old Douglass 66604. Individually he is an extra good one and his calves confirm his worth as a sire. He was exhibited at the Hereford show and sale at Kansas City last fall. The herd bulls, Lamplighter 51834 and Beau Brummel 51817, will send in the major portion of both the bulls and the heifers. The latter are all young, under three-year-old, all of which will have been bred and will drop calves soon or along in the early summer. This lot of females are very desirable and attractive, in fact the entire offering is doubtless the best that Gudgell & Simpson have ever offered at public sale. **W. P. BRUSH.**

**Concerning Bank Money.**

Here is something which seems to so completely answer the financial legislation now pending that we give it space. We find it in an exchange,

credited "Ex" but its author should be found and given due credit:

A gold standard legislation contemplates the retirement of the greenbacks and the substitution of notes to be issued by the banks secured only by the office furniture of these institutions.

This proposition, which also includes the idea of keeping up the supply of gold by the issuing of bonds, is a scheme to substitute an interest-paying obligation for a debt that now draws no interest.

While the New York Sun is an administration organ, its editor cannot be made to see the beauties of this proposed legislation. With sense and justice the Sun says in answer to a correspondent, who claimed the issue of circulating notes is "the natural province" of banks:

"We answer that the issuing of paper money is not banking, but the exercise by the government of a function like that of coining metal money, the usurpation of which by banks, under any conditions, is wrong, and should be prohibited. It is no more the natural province of banks to issue circulating notes than it is for them to run the postoffice, maintain an army or a navy, or exercise any other government power. That they have been allowed to do it in the past years is no reason why they should be allowed to do it forever.

"The way to provide the sound, stable and unimpeachable currency that is desired is to reserve for the government the sole power to put the stamp of money on metal and paper."

"This is a plain answer to a direct question and covers the ground tersely and truly.

**Big Prices.**

The great four day's sale of Hereford at Kansas City by C. A. Stannard, T. F. B. Sotham, W. S. Van Natta & Son and Scott & March on Feb. 27 and 28 and March 1st and 2nd, was the greatest sale of its kind held in recent years. During the four days 95 bulls were sold for \$33,185, or an average of \$349.32; and 103 cows and heifers brought \$32,545, or an average of \$315.87. The grand total received was: 198 head brought \$65,730, making an average of \$331.37 per head.

The most exciting feature of the whole sale was when Thickset, the pick of T. F. B. Sotham's Weavergrace Farm was sold for \$5,100 to William Humphrey, of Ashland, Nebraska. This is the highest price paid for any bull in America. Col. Slaughter, of Dallas, Texas has had the honor of owning the highest priced Hereford bull, having paid \$5,000 for Sir Bredwell in 1899, another production of the Weavergrace Farm. He cannot hold that honor any more, as Thickset won out by \$100.

Purchasers were there from practically all over the United States. The sale was a success in every way. The average price received was over \$15 per head higher than during the National sale in October.

New York, March 1.—On the steamship Cevic of the White Star Line, which arrived yesterday was the largest importation of blooded cattle ever made to this country. It was consigned to Kirk B. Armour, president and general manager of the Armour Packing company at Kansas City, and consists of 100 head from the most noted herds in England. Three head came from the Queen's herd and ten from the herd of Admiral Britten.

The consignee is a prominent breeder and this is the third importation he has made.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is a senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. **FRANK J. CHENEY.**

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

**A. W. GLEASON,** Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

**KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK MARKETS.**

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

**CATTLE.**

Jan. 6 to March 9, INCLUSIVE.	Re-ceipts.	Dressed Bt & Ship'g Steers. Native Fed	Texas and Indian Steers.	Texas and Indian Cows.	Okl. Cows and Heifers.	Stockers and Feeders.	Bulls
Saturday, Jan. 6	489	3 99-4 60	3 65-4 90	2 85-3 50	1 95-3 10	3 40-4 10	2 05-2 45
Monday, " 8	6,327	4 55-5 65	3 65-4 90	2 85-3 50	2 15-4 20	3 90-5 00	2 40-3 10
Tuesday, " 9	9,040	4 60-5 80	3 45-4 20	2 60-3 25	2 35-4 40	3 25-4 80	2 40-3 75
Wednesday, " 10	7,593	4 30-5 80	2 65-4 35	2 75-3 15	2 25-4 10	3 50-5 00	2 90-4 00
Thursday, " 11	5,145	4 60-5 80	3 75-4 10	2 65-3 15	2 00-4 15	4 10-5 10	2 4-5 10
Friday, " 12	3,922	4 13-5 85	3 60-4 10	2 25-4 10	2 40-5 05	3 20-5 00	2 90-4 10
Saturday, " 13	381	4 90-6 30	3 35-4 40	2 60-3 15	2 35-4 00	3 25-5 00	3 10-4 00
Monday, " 15	5,328	4 90-6 30	3 35-4 40	2 60-3 15	2 55-4 50	3 75-4 90	3 05-4 20
Tuesday, " 16	2,144	3 90-5 75	3 35-3 80	2 90-3 10	2 00-4 50	3 25-5 00	3 05-4 20
Wednesday, " 17	5,332	4 35-5 75	3 10-4 00	2 90-3 10	2 25-4 80	3 50-5 10	2 85-3 75
Thursday, " 18	3,536	4 00-5 50	3 25	2 25-3 15	2 25-3 15	3 60-5 00	2 40-3 20
Friday, " 19	4,257	4 05-5 25	3 05-3 40	3 95-3 20	2 40-2 65	3 70-4 90	2 50-3 25
Saturday, " 20	622	3 90-4 85	3 00-4 50	2 00-2 75	3 00-4 05	3 50-4 60	2 05-3 90
Monday, " 22	4,030	4 00-5 90	3 50-4 25	2 90-3 25	2 09-5 10	3 20-5 25	2 05-3 90
Tuesday, " 23	9,146	4 25-5 85	3 50-4 25	2 90-3 25	2 00-4 35	3 25-5 25	3 05-5 75
Wednesday, " 24	8,098	4 00-5 75	3 00-4 95	2 65-3 50	2 05-5 40	4 00-5 25	3 00-3 85
Thursday, " 25	5,845	4 50-5 60	3 60-4 10	2 65-3 10	2 25-4 35	3 75-5 10	3 05-4 20
Friday, " 26	4,926	4 60-5 35	3 25-4 65	2 70-3 40	2 45-4 95	3 90-5 20	3 15-4 6
Saturday, Feb. 24	872	4 40-4 95	3 00-3 15	3 00-3 15	2 15-4 85	3 20-4 65	2 00-3 20
Monday, " 26	6,083	3 75-5 15	3 45-4 23	2 05-3 65	2 65-4 35	3 25-5 25	5 50-3 75
Tuesday, " 27	7,265	3 95-5 75	4 00-4 50	2 50-4 20	2 50-4 20	4 20-4 60	2 65-3 90
Wednesday, " 28	1,509	4 00-5 00	3 00-3 00	2 50-3 00	2 00-4 75	3 15-4 60	2 30-4 00
Thursday, Mar. 1	6,976	3 65-5 50	3 00-4 80	2 50-3 00	2 05-4 20	3 50-5 25	2 25-4 20
Friday, " 2	7,642	3 95-5 25	3 10-4 20	2 40-3 10	2 15-4 75	3 45-5 15	3 15-4 05
Saturday, " 3	492	4 00-4 95	3 05-4 40	2 15-4 75	3 20-4 80	3 00-3 55	3 20-4 90
Monday, " 5	5,837	4 23-5 20	3 45-4 15	2 40-3 00	2 5-4 50	3 35-4 85	3 20-4 90
Tuesday, " 6	7,400	3 75-4 40	3 45-4 15	2 40-3 00	2 00-4 50	4 00-5 25	2 85-4 25
Wednesday, " 7	3,122	4 00-5 00	3 00-4 20	2 45-4 75	2 00-4 75	3 15-4 60	3 30-4 00
Thursday, " 8	5,122	4 50-5 45	3 00-4 20	2 45-4 75	2 45-4 75	4 80-4 75	3 60-4 25
Friday, " 9	5,872	4 35-5 40	3 05-4 20	2 10-3 15	2 60-4 90	3 40-5 05	2 85-4 05

**From Kansas City.**

K. C. Live Stock Exchange  
March 10, 1900.

Cattle receipts for week 29,000; for the corresponding week last year 28,000. The increased supply this week checked last week's advance in prices, in fact the increase in values last week was traceable entirely to the short supplies caused by the big storm. The demand for export and dressed beef grades is improved and while prices are decidedly lower than those prevailing early in January, they are still a shade higher than at this time last year. Good quality of feeders are in excellent demand and prices range from 4.20 to 4.60, with plain grades at 3.30 to 4.25 while light weight yearlings sell at 4.50 to 5.25.

Heavy native steers brought 4.75 to 5.75; light weight, 4.60 to 5.30; stockers and feeders 3.25 to 5.25; butcher cows, 3.25 to 4.00; butcher heifers, 3.40 to 4.45; canners, 2.40 to 3.25; fed westerns, 3.75 to 5.00; western feeders, 3.50 to 4.65; Texans, 3.35 to 4.75.

Hog receipts for the week 48,000; for the corresponding week last year 46,000. The light supply and a good butcher demand caused a slight advance. Heavy hogs bringing to-day 4.80 to 4.92½; mixed, 4.70 to 4.85; light weights, 4.55 to 4.80; pigs, 4.00 to 4.50.

Sheep receipts for the week 18,000; for the corresponding week last year 12,000. Trade opened active; last Monday's prices ruled about 10c higher; there was but little change in values the balance of the week but the supply is not equal to the demand and choice flocks constantly command higher prices. Both native and Colorado lambs brought 6.25 to 7.05; yearlings, 5.75 to 6.25; muttons, 4.85 to 5.60; feeding lambs, 4.70 to 5.50; feeding sheep, 3.75 to 4.85; breeding ewes 3.35 to 5.10; stockers, 3.75 to 4.80; culls, 3.00 to 3.75.

**The Pecos Valley and Northeastern.**

OUR MOTTO:  
Good service—No delays.  
A great field for buyers.  
Young stock plentiful and held at moderate figures.  
The great Pecos Valley is full of cattle—feeders and stock.  
There is a market here for Standard Hereford yearling bulls.  
There is a market here for the eastern and northern buyer of feeders and stock cattle that cannot be excelled anywhere in the Southwest.  
The cattle business receives the same attention at our hands as does our passenger business.  
D. H. NICHOLS, E. W. MARTEDELLE, Gen. Mgr., G. T. & P. A., Roswell, New Mexico.

**HOGS.**

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

Jan. 25 to March 9 Inclusive.	Re-ceipts.	Top Price.	Bulk of Sales.
Saturday, " 6	3,972	4 42½	4 35-4 40
Monday, " 8	6,375	4 42½	4 35-4 40
Tuesday, " 9	15,702	4 45	4 32-4 40
Wednesday, " 10	13,718	4 50	4 35-4 42
Thursday, " 11	12,554	4 45	4 30-4 35
Friday, " 12	11,960	4 60	4 45-4 57
Saturday, " 13	7,128	4 67½	4 57½-4 65
Monday, " 15	8,249	4 71	4 62½-4 71
Tuesday, " 16	18,922	4 65	4 52½-4 60
Wednesday, " 17	15,801	4 65	4 50-4 60
Thursday, " 18	10,943	4 67½	4 55-4 62
Friday, " 19	11,680	4 65	4 50-4 60½
Saturday, " 20	8,260	4 65	4 55-4 60
Monday, " 22	6,620	4 72½	4 60-4 65
Tuesday, " 23	11,744	4 75	4 55-4 62½
Wednesday, " 24	13,330	4 65	4 50-4 57½
Thursday, " 25	11,154	4 60	4 50-4 57½
Friday, " 26	9,870	4 60	4 50-4 57½
Saturday, Feb 24	2,426	4 85	4 65-4 75
Monday, " 26	8,046	4 75	4 65-4 75
Tuesday, " 27	12,043	4 75	4 62-4 72
Wednesday, " 28	3,100	4 82	4 65-4 75
Thursday, Mar 1	9,760	4 82	4 65-4 75
Friday, " 2	11,230	4 80	4 60-4 70
Saturday, " 3	3,912	4 80	4 60-4 70
Monday, Jan 4	6,504	4 87½	4 72-1 80
Tuesday, " 6	7,198	4 92	4 70-4 80
Wednesday " 7	7,558	4 90	4 75-4 80
Thursday, " 8	10,699	4 92	4 70-4 82
Friday, " 9	9,816	4 92	4 70-4 80

**GOODLOE & McCLELLAND**  
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.  
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.  
OFFICERS: H. B. SANBORN, President; T. A. McClelland, Vice Pres.; J. W. Goodloe, Secretary.  
SALESMEN: T. A. McClelland, Cattle; J. W. Goodloe, Hogs; Wm. M. Leitch, Sheep.

All business entrusted to our care will have our personal attention. We solicit a trial and will do our best to merit your continued patronage.  
**MONEY LOANED.**  
The Correct Shipping Address for Best Results:  
**GOODLOE-McCLELLAND, COM. CO**  
Kansas City Stock Yards.

**WORTH HOTEL, Ft. Worth, Texas.**  
W. P. HENDRICK, Proprietor.  
Best service given to Transients.  
Headquarters for Cattlemen.  
Dec15'99-1y.



KETS.

the Kansas City and reproduced SPECTOR.

Stockers and Feeders.	Bulls
10 3 40-4 10	2 05-2 45
20 3 90-5 00	2 40-3 10
40 3 25-4 80	2 40-3 75
10 3 50-5 00	2 90-4 00
15 4 10-5 10	2 4-5 10
05 3 20-5 00	2 90-4 10
00 3 25-5 00	
50 3 75-4 90	3 10-4 00
50 3 25-5 00	3 05-4 20
80 3 50-5 10	2 85-3 75
15 3 60-5 00	2 40-3 20
05 3 70-4 90	2 50-3 25
05 3 50-4 60	
10 3 20-5 00	2 05-3 90
35 3 25-5 25	3 05-5 75
40 4 10-5 25	3 00-3 85
35 3 75-5 10	3 15-4 20
95 3 90-5 20	3 15-4 6
85 3 20-4 65	2 00-3 20
35 3 25-5 25	5 50-3 75
20 4 20-4 60	2 05-3 90
75 3 15-4 60	2 30-4 00
20 3 50-5 25	2 25-4 20
75 3 45-5 15	3 15-4 05
75 3 20-4 80	3 00-3 55
50 3 35-4 85	3 20-4 90
50 4 00-5 25	2 85-4 25
75 3 15-4 60	3 30-4 00
75 4 80-4 75	3 60-4 25
00 3 40-5 05	2 85-4 05

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representative basis use.

Top Price.	Bulk of Sales
4 42 1/2	4 35-4 40
4 42 1/2	4 35-4 40
4 45	4 32-4 40
4 50	4 35-4 42
4 45	4 30-4 35
4 60	4 45-4 57
4 67 1/2	4 57 1/2-4 65
4 7 1/2	4 62 1/2-4 71
4 65	4 52 1/2-4 60
4 65	4 50-4 60
4 67 1/2	4 55-4 62
4 65	4 50-4 60 1/2
4 65	4 55-4 60
4 72 1/2	4 60-4 65
4 75	4 55-4 62 1/2
4 65	4 50-4 57 1/2
4 60	4 50-4 57 1/2
4 85	4 65-4 75
4 75	4 65-4 75
4 75	4 62-4 72
4 82	4 65-4 75
4 82	4 65-4 75
4 80	4 60-4 70
4 80	4 60-4 70
4 87 1/2	4 72-4 80
4 92	4 70-4 80
4 90	4 75-4 80
4 92	4 70-4 82
4 92	4 70-4 80

ROOMS 220-221-222  
LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE

**LAND.**

**LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.**

**STOCK YARDS.**

**SALESMEN:**  
A. McClelland, Cattle  
W. W. Goodloe, Hogs  
Wm. M. Leltch, Sheep

ated to our care attention. We will do our best to patronage.

**DANED.**

Address for Best

**LAND, COM. CO**  
Stock Yards.

**EL, Ft. Worth,**

**ICK, Proprietor,**  
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From St. Joseph Stock Yards.

South St. Joseph Mo.,  
February 26, 1900.

Best cattle have not suffered very extensively this week, but the common to medium kinds have again shaded downward and are now 10 to 15c lower than a week ago. Cows and heifers also show about the same decline while bulls are nominally steady. Stock cattle have ruled active with prices well maintained with a week ago. Native steers are quotable at \$3.90 to \$5.30; good to choice, \$5.30 to \$5.50; Texas and westerns, \$3.25 to \$5.00; cows and heifers, \$3.25 to \$4.60; bulls and stags, \$2.25 to \$4.65; yearlings and calves, \$4.00 to \$5.10; stockers and feeders, \$3.40 to \$4.80; veals, \$4.50 to \$7.50.

The sheep market this week has shown some gain, lambs being now quotable at \$5.00 and \$7.25; yearlings, \$5.40 to \$6.25; sheep and yearlings, \$5.00 to \$5.75; ewes, \$4.00 to \$5.25. Nothing choice has been offered, but good Westerns and Colorados have sold freely at \$7.00 to \$7.10. The demand is excellent and while receipts this week exceed 6,000 the packers have not been able to obtain enough to meet urgent orders.

The hog market continues to lead western points in prices and receipts consequently continue to gain. Sales today ranged from \$4.70 to \$4.92 1/2 with the bulk selling at \$4.75 to \$4.82 1/2.

WARRICK.

POSTAL NOTE WANTS.

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

WANTED—Cattle to pasture. Good water, shade and lots of grass. G. C. HALPER, Moscow, Oklahoma. 214.

WANTED.—One thousand head of Cattle to Pasture. Good grass and water. Call on or address WM. H. BUCKHANNAN, Millville, Kan.

FOR SALE.—500 good average Central Texas yearlings for immediate delivery, or 1,000 on April delivery. J. H. ROSS, Mexia, Texas. 23-12

FOR SALE.—Good bank safe, burglar proof and fire time lock, fire proof, five feet four inches high, three feet two inches wide and two feet eight in deep, weighs 5,800 pounds. Price \$275. Address "R," care of Live Stock Inspector.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Cattle ranch in Beaver county, Oklahoma, on Beaver river, 39 miles south of Liberal, Kans., 480 acres of deeded hay land. For terms apply to O. H. Simpson, Dodge City, Kansas.

FOR SALE.—About 1800 head of young Steers, as follows: 600 three's with a few four's, at \$24.00; 1,000 two's at \$20.00, and 200 ones at \$15.00. Ten per cent. cut back. This price is F. O. B. cars at Lometa, Texas, about April 15th. Good colors and show good blood. Mention the Live Stock Inspector when writing. J. E. STANLEY, Lometa, Texas.

Will sell all together, or either class.

STOCK RANCH AT A SACRIFICE.—3,000 acres with individual Water Right.—To close Receivership, I will sell at half its value one of the finest stock ranches on the Pecos River, 17 miles South of Carlsbad, Eddy County, New Mexico; good residence and outbuildings, orchard and vineyard; unlimited free open range. Terms: one-third cash, balance to suit purchaser. I will rent, until June 1st, with privilege of purchase, sugar beet lands under irrigation at \$2.00 per acre, including water rent. R. W. TANSILL, Receiver, Carlsbad, Eddy County, New Mexico.

C. E. SHARP. H. N. ROBERTS.

Sharp & Roberts,  
**LUMBER.**  
Mill Work. Building Material.  
WOODWARD, - - OKLAHOMA.

**ROOF YOUR CORN CRIB**  
WITH  
**Corrugated Iron.**

Cheapest, Best, and Most Easily Applied.  
The Kansas City Roofing & Corrugating Co.,  
218 and 220 West Third St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Adam Disturbed.

EDITOR INSPECTOR:—I notice in the January 15th issue of the INSPECTOR, a very well written article from the pen of "Q" on the "lost art of cow-punching" as he terms it, and the beginning of a "New Era."

After reading "Q's" article, and especially the closing presentation of word painting, we are led to believe that his life has not been spent altogether in following the "lost art" he so much deprecated.

It is true, there has been a change and the old eastern and western trails as "Q" remarks, are about obliterated but not as he suggests, by the eliminating of "prunes" by the "chuck boss" or the substituting of "Battle Ax" for "Climax" or "Duke's Mixture" for Durham tobacco, these were only economic measures, and should have been introduced early in the cattle history, as well as that of "sorghum lapping", which would have done much toward arresting that terrible crash, which came in the '80's.

"Q" says he used to think that cowmen lived almost forever barring accidents. They don't die often, but the use of prunes, Durham and Climax tobacco, and many other of the costliest luxuries they can buy, causes them to go broke frequently, and some to remain so.

Adam should not have been disturbed in the garden of Eden. It was not good business policy, for God, to command that "you should multiply and replenish the earth" because it very materially interfered, no doubt with Adam's cattle interests. He had the whole world for his pasture, or range, and there was nothing to prevent him from becoming a great Cattle King. No dressed beef combine, no high freight rates, no exorbitant taxes, no Union stock yards, with their commissions, and money easy, "I suppose," so there was no apparent reason why Adam should not have made a great cattleman and become known far and wide, as the standard oil magnate, but for God's interference.

"God's plan" was no doubt best for "Q" and I, but disastrous to Adam, his gardener was trespassed upon, and his range over stocked.

When "Q" and I were boys, we were told that there were about thirty-five million people in the United States, with ample room for more, almost any where, and the country this side of the "Father of Waters" occupied by the Indians and buffalo, as "Q" remarks, and then stops to enquire, "what have we now?" He answers the question himself, by telling us, that the "Granger and wire fences" have taken their place, and then pulls the Darwinian theory on us of the "Survival of Fittest" which will not apply to his side of the question for if it did, the wire fence and the granger would not be here.

"Q" further says what is quite true, that this part of the country is best adapted to the "cowman, and his herds" but he forgot, that instead of the thirty-five million of people, which we had at the time above alluded to, have through "God's" plan, increased to seventy-five millions, and that there are two million young men, thrown out into the world, to seek homes every year, and suppose they should all go into the cow business, instead of grangering, how long would "Q" have room for his herd.

"The fathers and mothers of the far East" which "Q" so poetically alludes to, are looking towards the boundless plains of the west, for the future homes of their children, all else is occupied, it is the last and only thing they can do.

Now "Q" I wish I could close with "Silver threads of Emerald Green" as you did, but I can't, all I can do, in conclusion, is to request, that you do not discourage the use of "Battle Ax" or "Duke's Mixture" and if at the end of the nineteenth century, we all have "sorghum to lap," one will be better off than we were in the eighties.

R.

A man out bees the busy bee. A bee works six months and then rests six. A man works fifty years and then dies.—Florence Bulletin.

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

**YARDAGE:**

Cattle, per head - 20c Horses, per head - 20c  
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Corn, per bushel, - 60c Hay, per hundred lbs 60c

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Buy and sell on order. Experienced salesmen. Best results obtained.

NICK HUDSON, Solicitor, Woodward, Oklahoma.





[EDITED BY "AUNT MARY,"]

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

### March.

Ah March! We know thou art  
Kindhearted, spite of ugly looks and threats  
And out of sight, art nursing April's violets.  
—Helen Hunt Jackson.

It is easy enough to be pleasant  
When life flows by like a song  
But the man worth while is the man who will smile  
When everything goes dead wrong?  
For the test of the heart is trouble,  
And it always comes with years  
And the smile that is worth the praise of earth  
Is the smile that shines through tears  
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

The secret of true wisdom is to  
know your own ignorance.

Men tell more lies about their weight  
than women do about their age.

Women generally look on the bright  
side of things—especially mirrors.

Now comes the season of house-  
cleaning and tearing up generally.

The servant question will soon be  
solved by there not being any one to  
hire.

Brann says "The new woman" is  
all right—just the old woman with a  
new coat of paint.

Have any of the ladies of the farm  
and range organized clubs? If not,  
why not do so at once? Organize a  
neighborhood Domestic club or a Sew-  
ing club and at the meetings have one  
member read some parts of a new  
book while the rest work. This will  
be interesting and also social and will  
give the mind something upon which  
to dwell while at work about the house-  
work giving it a much needed rest.  
If any of my readers do this write and  
tell me about your clubs.

A new book by Mr. Harrison Robert-  
son entitled "If I was a Man," has  
been issued. The author thinks that  
women want the opportunities and  
privileges which men have. What do  
some of the INSPECTOR readers think  
about it. Let us hear from some of  
the ladies on this subject. It may  
prove to be a profitable discussion.

In the March number of the Ladies  
Home Journal, the editor says that  
women are returning from business to  
the home, having found themselves  
unfitted for it and gives some startling  
figures in support his statement. He  
mentions the U. S. Government at  
Washington as receiving only male  
stenographers now. Also that quite  
recently that eight thousand women  
were relieved and men put in their  
places in three cities, New York, Bos-  
ton and Chicago. He points out that  
this is due to their unfitness for the  
positions physically, for their entering  
business has filled the sanitariums and  
hospitals. He thinks this will cause  
the return of some women to the home  
and so solve the servant question at  
once.

### THE BOERS.

The Boers of South Africa are of  
mixed French and Dutch origin as the  
presence of many French surnames  
in their language testifies. Their an-  
cestors, the Dutch and French Hugue-  
nots first went to Africa for religious  
freedom and having fought and con-  
quered the savage tribes, made a home  
for themselves in what is now known  
as Cape Colony. Here the encroach-  
ments of the British, after diamonds

were discovered, forced them to leave  
their homes and make what is called  
the "Great Trek" and locate north of  
the Vaal river. They have two repub-  
lies, the Transvaal (across the  
Vaal) with Oom Paul Kruger as pres-  
ident, and the Orange Free State with  
M. Steyn as president.

The word "Boer" means "farmer"  
and the Boers are a nation of farmers,  
their wealth consisting chiefly in their  
herds of cattle, sheep, etc. They are  
a deeply religious people and their  
meetings are all of a religious charac-  
ter. They have the Hottentots for  
servants and treat them kindly, but  
giving them separate quarters and  
having them tend their herds.

All are expert marksmen, even the  
women, their life near savages and in  
a frontier country having taught them  
the usefulness of this accomplishment.  
Hunting is their diversion in which  
sport the women also take part and  
sometimes vieing with the men in their  
powers. Among the poorer class the  
women do the garden work. To call  
them half civilized as the English do,  
is a great mistake as many daughters  
of the better class of burghers have  
been educated in Europe, while some  
of the Boers themselves are descended  
from some of the oldest and best  
families of Europe. They are hospita-  
ble to all but the English and that is  
because of English encroachments up-  
on their rights.

Not until diamonds and gold were  
found in their republics did the Eng-  
lish covet their barren and rocky land.  
Then they tried to get possession of it  
by diplomacy, then by war, in which  
they were beaten. Now they have be-  
gun another war for the same end.

The Boers are fighting for their  
liberty and their homes, their rights  
and privileges as men and will cer-  
tainly fight to the death. The strang-  
est thing is that the civilized countries  
of earth, the republics who had a hard  
fight for their independence, sit calm-  
ly and watch a people exterminat-  
ed and their land appropriated all for  
greed for gold, without reaching out a  
hand to help or a voice to encourage  
them in their fight for their homes and  
independence. May God protect the  
weak and confound the mighty.

### THE FIRST MAGAZINE FOR WOMEN.

Queen Anne of England was the  
first woman to patronize and so make  
possible the ideas of women entering  
pursuits and callings.

She thought literature particularly  
suited to refined and educated women  
and did all she could to encourage it.  
The first magazine was started under  
her patronage and was called "Ladies  
Diary or Woman's Almanack," and  
contained according to its prospectus,  
"directions for love, marriage, cooking,  
perfumery, preserving, bills of fare  
and other concerns of the fair sex."

Its first issue contained a picture of  
the Queen and a dedication to her. It  
was a great success, being extensively  
read by the persons for whom it was  
intended.

### IN THE FASHION WORLD.

Spring sewing should be done now  
before other things crowd it out or it  
gets too warm. Underclothing, wrap-  
pers and things for the house or table  
should be made now.

Velvet ribbon of all widths will be  
a very popular trimming this summer.  
Next comes lace and velvet.

Colors are generally of a light shade,  
grey being the most popular for the  
street wear.

Taffeta is still the preferred silk.  
Panne velvet the latest velvet and  
such will be used.

Ribbons for summer are of light and  
very bright colors and have a soft  
finish so as to make bows easily.

A white season is predicted, so one  
should be prepared with a white dress.  
Collars are extremely high and fit  
closely to the throat. Sleeves are  
shirred, tucked or trimmed with  
bands of lace or embroidery. They  
are tight, coming down over the hand  
flaring into a cuff or point over the  
wrist.

Hats of all sizes, shapes and makes  
are fashionable but the toque or turban  
seem to be the most popular. Some  
of the hats are perfect flower gardens,  
so many roses are used.

Vests, boleros, fichus fancy collars,  
and all sorts of accessories are used to  
beautify dresses.

Sashes are narrow and are tied at  
the left of the front in a bow with  
short ends.

The Directoire front is now the most  
stylish. It has two or three revers,  
one above the other, cut out so as to  
show all distinctly, great diversity in  
in shape being allowed. A jabot of  
lace should be worn at the neck.

The habit and flat back skirts are en-  
tirely out of fashion. The latest skirts  
just sweep the ground without the usual  
train. Some have boxplaits in back,  
others are shirred, gathered or tucked  
to take us the fullness. The tucked  
skirt is very popular but is only suited  
to slender people. They are made with  
rows of large tucks or clusters of  
small tucks, from the waist to knee,  
leaving the skirt flare to the bottom.

A summer wardrobe which would be  
economical might consist of several  
shirtwaists, one white, with a dark  
skirt and a white pique skirt to wear  
with them. Besides these a nice light  
or white dress trimmed with lace and  
velvet ribbon, with the necessary hat,  
gloves, ribbons, belts and shoes would  
make a neat outfit for summer. If  
something else be desired a foulard  
silk trimmed with applique lace might  
be purchased.

### ABOUT THE HOME.

A woman who has the care of a  
household upon her has a great re-  
sponsibility, and at no time does she  
feel it more than at housecleaning  
time. So perhaps a few timely hints  
may be of service to her, or at least  
to young housekeepers. Common  
sense should be used in the work so  
as to spare herself and her family all  
the discomfort possible.

The first thing is to prepare all  
things needed to use in cleaning. If  
any papering or fixing is to be done  
in the house it should be done before  
cleaning commences.

If you have a cellar begin there  
first, because it is nearly always the  
worst place to cause disease. Sweep  
the ceiling, walls and floor, then scrub  
them with soap and water. Then they  
should be whitewashed. After the  
cellar, begin with top and work down  
so that a room cleaned need not be  
soiled again. Go through all trunks  
putting out things or garments not  
absolutely needed, giving to some one  
who does. Clear all the drawers of  
dressers and stands. A great many  
women keep things from year to year  
which are of no special account, and  
so find it impossible to keep things in  
order.

Next begin with the bedroom. Re-  
move the bed out doors putting the  
mattress and bedclothing to air prop-  
erly. Have the carpet taken up and  
beaten. Wipe off and polish the rest  
of the furniture. Sweep the ceiling  
and walls with a broom with a flannel  
cloth wrapped around it. Next wash  
the woodwork, and windows and  
scrub the floor. Then while it is dry-  
ing clean the bed. After the carpet  
is beaten it should be folded length-  
wise and laid on the floor over which  
straw, papers or felt has been laid.  
Lay down one side holding the rest up  
high and then gradually lay it down to  
the other side. One end should be  
tacked, then a side, then the other end  
and finally the other side, care being  
taken that seams are straight. Re-  
place all the furniture.

Next clean the parlor, dining room,  
sitting room and lastly the kitchen.  
Take care that at least one room is  
straight in which to go to rest. Have  
all the stoves blacked and put away.

If there is a porch it will probably  
need cleaning. Take the scrubbing  
brush with warm water and soap, be-  
gin on the top first, taking care not to  
use too much as the water makes  
streaks on the sides, then clean the  
sides and the posts and scrub the  
floor. Then after the yard has been

cleaned you can sit down and enjoy  
a prospect which would do any  
woman's heart good.

### USEFUL HINTS.

Whitewashed walls when washed  
with strong vinegar can be papered  
the same as new walls.

Vinegar will remove lime spots from  
carpets or windows.

Salt and vinegar will clean brass.

Lime should be placed in the cellar  
to purify the air. It will also keep  
mice away.

Carpets should be laid wrong side  
up on the grass and beaten with a long  
switch.

Sprinkle wet sand on the floor to  
lay the dust, before sweeping.

All winter clothing should be clean-  
ed and put away before beginning to  
clean.

Naphtha is said to be a good preven-  
tive of moths. Salt is also good.

Clean boiling water will remove tea  
or fruit stains.

Salt and lemon juice will remove  
iron rust.

After a carpet is down take a little  
naphtha and pour on soiled places,  
and rub with a piece of flannel. Be  
sure to have the windows open so as  
to let the gas escape.

To remove oil stains from wall pap-  
er mix some powdered pipe clay with  
water to the consistency of thick  
cream, then cover the stains with it.  
When dry, brush off with a stiff brush.

Wash dusty furniture with warm  
white soapsuds in which an ounce of  
linseed oil to a bucket of water, is  
used. Wipe dry and polish.

Mirrors should be washed with soap-  
suds, then rinsed with warm water  
with ammonia in it. Wipe with dry  
cloth and polish with chamois skin.

To remove bruises on furniture, wet  
the place with warm water. Double  
several times, a piece of brown paper,  
soak in warm water and lay on the  
place. Then place a warm, not hot  
iron to the place until the moisture is  
gone. If it does not act at first, repeat.

### ABOUT WOMEN.

Sarah Bernhardt is soon to visit  
America, playing masculine roles. Her  
favorite is Hamlet.

Miss Hyberta Prynne, niece of  
President McKinley has entered on  
the London stage as soubrette.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is Miss  
Anthony's successor as President of  
W. A. Suffragists.

Mlle Jeanne Chauvan of Paris has  
been admitted to the bar in France.  
She is the first woman lawyer in  
France, also one of the editors and  
founders of the famous woman's  
paper of Paris.

Elizabeth Marbury is the first woman  
to become a dramatic agent. She was  
agent for Mrs. F. H. Burnett's "Little  
Lord Fauntleroy" and so got started  
in the business. She is now agent for  
quite a number of foreign and home  
playwrights.

Dear Aunt Mary: I am a reader of the Inspector  
and see on your page a piece regarding the advanced  
or "New Woman" with requests to hear from others.  
I, like you, am anxious to hear from others on the  
subject through your page. I saw a fine piece in the  
Union Signal by Eva Kinney Miller, from which I will  
sketch in my thoughts to express my views. She  
says there is no new woman, the ones thought to be  
are only like the women in the days of Solomon. In  
those days she must have been a business woman,  
for she gave her time to sewing, weaving and mak-  
ing girdles, which she sold to the merchants. The  
ideal wise woman considered a field and bought it,  
therefore she was engaged in real estate business.  
Her husband evidently did not carry the pocketbook,  
otherwise how did she get the money to pay for the  
field? It is thought the new woman wants to vote,  
that she is the one interested in the affairs of gov-  
ernment and even desires to hold office, but Deborah  
was a judge, and women as well as men, composed  
"the people" who voted and accepted the laws  
which were to govern the new nations. So the  
women of today are just trying to be as they were in  
olden times.

Don't you think if women could come to the front,  
help put the right kind of men in office, it would be  
for the best? Do you think it would lower her in the  
eyes of the world? No. And don't you ever think,  
the so-called filthy pool of politics will not be  
changed into a sweet clean place, wholly disinfected  
by the use of soap of conscience and the scrub-  
board of public opinion. I don't know about the  
steamboat captains, blacksmiths and such, but the  
machinery invented has had its influence in favor of  
women, the time once spent in weaving and knitting



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To the twenty-five persons receiving the greatest number of votes from purchases made in the Doggett Dry Goods Co.'s store before June 1, 1900, the following described prize to each of the 25 persons will be awarded:

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A practical book, containing 397 pages, devoted to the home, farm and fireside, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, containing 400 beautiful illustrations, handsome illuminated water colors, engravings and etchings. Value, \$6.00 each.

To the next 25 persons receiving the next largest number of votes will be given a subscription to

### "-FASHIONS"

for one year—one of the best Fashion Magazines printed.

When you order anything, ask for a prize number and use that number and use that number until June 1st in ordering goods, as every dollar's purchase will count as one vote and the fifty parties having the largest number of votes will get the prizes.

Are you going to get one of these prizes—50 IN ALL? Send for Doggett Dry Goods Co.'s Catalogue. It is full of good things.

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**Registered Herefords**  
For Sale.—10 Cows, 10 Yearling Heifers,  
10 Heifer Calves, 20 Yearling Bulls.  
THOS. EVANS,  
Nov 15-3m Hartford, Kan.

**YOUNG'S**  
Dehorning and Branding Chute.  
PATENT PENDING.

Are you going to dehorn or brand any cattle this winter or spring? If so, you should get one of these Chutes. I also sell Dehorning Clippers. Write for circulars before buying.  
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McPherson, Kansas.  
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Successors to McCoy & Underwood  
and Eldridge & Campbell.  
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Correspondence solicited. Markets by Eagle and Drivers' News sent free. Make your consignments to us. Special inducements to feeders.

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

**OTHER BRANDS:**  
LS On right side, seven underbit each ear.  
S On both sides.  
**HORSE BRANDS:**  
V On right shoulder.

has been taken out of her hands, giving her time for something else. The women did very well during the civil war, when left at home to care for all, as well as to prepare clothing for the men away. They managed very well, and some of them kept it up, "you know all men are not what they are cracked up to be." The women were not permitted to join the men's lodges and clubs so they have their own now and run them to suit themselves, and her attractiveness is increased to the very men, who were sure she would be spoiled if she got out of her sphere. At any rate a woman's loyal, loving heart is not changed by her occupation, if by fate she should be thrown in the factory, she goes to her place of duty with broom, duster and by chance a pot plant to cheer and brighten the gloomy place. Oh you can tell where woman has been, for men are not expected to think of these things. The men are my friends, I won't say anything about them. They are all right in their place, but just let them get out and something is going to happen. If these are new women, don't you think most any man had rather have one, than a puny, sickly wife, that could not cook his meals if she had it to do. He might have to get up, cook his breakfast and take her to the bed, and thus might become the 'new man.' We women would not object to the 'new man' if it is the kind he would be, I am sure. I want to hear from others on this subject  
A HUCKLEBERRY.

**S. B. JONES.**  
P. O. Address, Higgins Texas.  
Range, in Texas and Oklahoma, near Higgins.

**Other are:**  
CS On either side; also  
V On left shoulder and  
+ On left side and  
H On left hip.

**HORSE BRANDS:**  
Also heart on left hip

Range, same as above.

**F. D. WEBSTER.**  
P. O. Address, Gage Oklahoma.  
Range, on Little Wolf east and south of Gage.

**F** On left jaw of all young stock.

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

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

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

**BRAND OF CATTLE.**  
T On Left Hip. 7 On Left Hip.  
All calves are branded same as cattle.  
**BRAND OF HORSES.**  
T On left thigh.  
Location of range same as cattle.

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

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

**J. L. SIMPSON,**  
Hammond, Okla.

left shoulder and side.  
left shoulder and hip  
left loin  
left side  
Range, East Quartermaster Creek, Custer County, Okla. (Nov. 1, '99)

**J. F. FULLER.**  
P. O. Woodward, Range, eight miles east of Woodward on the North Canadian.

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

**A. I. McPHERSON & SONS.**  
P. O. Address, Woodward, Okla. Range, Canadian river northward, including Cottonwood Springs.

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

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

**OTHER BRANDS:**

10 on left side.  
18 on left hip.  
V On left hip or shoulder.  
O On left hip.  
**HORSE BRANDS:**  
ED On left shoulder.

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



ISHMAEL & RUDOLPH.

P. O. Kiowa, Kas.



Range on Buffalo, in Woodward county.

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

GOBER & PUGH.



Range Woodward county, O. T.

P. O.—Woodward Oklahoma.

MILLARD WORD.



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

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

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

7 on left thigh.

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.

W. B. GRIMES, JR.



Range in Clark, Meade and Comanche counties.

P. O. Address, Ashland, Kansas.

OTHER BRANDS:



Horse range same as cattle.

# HEREFORD AUCTION SALE, Independence, Mo.,

## MARCH 20 AND 21, 1900.

### 100 60 Bulls!



### HEAD! 40 Heifers!

For Catalogues address

**Gudgell & Simpson,**  
INDEPENDENCE, MO.

**GUDGELL & SIMPSON.**  
H. H. CLOUGH.

J. A. STINE & SON.



P. O.—Alva, Okla.

Range—Woods Co.

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

C on left thigh. S on right hip.

J. H. WILLIAMSON,

P. O., Englewood, Kans.



Range, Cimarron river in Northwest corner of Woodward County, O. T.

X2 on left side or left hip.

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

PUBLIC SALE.—114 HEAD.

### Representative Hereford Cattle.

### ARMOUR- FUNKHOUSER- SPARKS- LOGAN.

We shall put into this sale the strongest lot of cattle of both sexes that we have ever offered at public or private sale.

Write for Catalogue.

Kansas City Stock Yards,  
Wednesday, April 25th, Thursday, April 26th.

KIRK B. ARMOUR, JAS. A. FUNKHOUSER, JOHN SPARKS, JAMES E. LOGAN,  
Kansas City, Mo. Plattsburg, Mo. Reno, Nev. Kansas City, Mo.

### PUBLIC CATTLE SALE.

# 50-Registered Galloway Cattle-50

From the Brookside Farm Company Herd, at Kansas City Stock Yards Sale Barn.

**FRIDAY, April 20, 1900.**—The Bull offering of 20 head includes our two Stock Bulls, REAL McKAY 11500 and Topsman 31 of Brookside 10467. Both these Bulls are sons of KEKIONGA

2894 (5243). The 30 females consist of matured Cows with Calves at foot, bred Heifers and young thinks mostly of breeding age. Write for Catalogue, Address

COL. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneers.  
COL. J. W. SPARKS, )

BROOKSIDE FARM CO., J. H. BASS, JR., Sup't.  
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

## The Great Dispersion Sale!

The Champion Hereford Herd of America,

Tuesday and Wednesday, April 17 and 18, 1900, at Dexter Park, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ills.,

F. A. Nave will sell his entire herd of Hereford cattle. The greatest Hereford sale on record. The tops of America and England. More Champion and Royal Winners than were ever offered at one sale. This herd won 40 per cent. of all the money offered at the Great Show at Kansas City. 25 BULLS, including the Champion Dale 66481, his great son Perfection 92,891, that was Champion over all breeds at Indianapolis; the \$2500 Imported Bull Viscount Rupert, and a number of other good ones. 95 FEMALES, Champion Winners,—a rich lot of Breeding Cows, Heifers and Calves. Come and see this great lot of Cattle. Catalogues ready. Address F. A. NAVE, Attica, Ind.