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ARCHIBALD V.—BELONGING TO THE SUNNY SLOPE HERD. (See Page 8.)

Who May Be Forced into Bankruptcy by His Creditors?

BY WM. C. SPRAGUE.

In a former communication I answered the question as to who may become a bankrupt under the new national bankruptcy law, referring solely to the voluntary features of the bill. I now take up the question as to who may be forced into bankruptcy by his creditors, and thus become an involuntary bankrupt.

By a provision of the law, no petition for involuntary bankruptcy could be filed prior to November 1, 1898; that date having gone by, all provisions are now in force.

Subdivision "b" of Sec. 4 of the law provides:

Any natural person, except a wage-earner or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil, any unincorporated company, and any corporation engaged principally in manufacturing, trading, printing, publishing or mercantile pursuits, owing debts to the amount of one thousand dollars or over, may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or an impartial trial, and shall be subject to the provisions and entitled to the benefits of this act. Private bankers, but not national banks or banks incorporated under state or territorial laws, may be adjudged involuntary bankrupts.

The word "person" being a broad one in the law, including, as it does, corporations, officers, partnerships, etc., the word "natural" is used so as to exclude corporations, as the law intends to except from its provisions here all corporations save such as are specifically pointed out in this paragraph.

So that all natural persons save certain classes may be forced into bankruptcy under certain conditions, and no corporations save certain classes may be so forced.

The classes of natural persons who may not be brought into a bankruptcy court by creditors are, under the provisions of the law, wage-earners and persons engaged chiefly in farming, or the tillage of the soil.

A wage-earner is a person who works for wages, salary or hire, at a rate of compensation not exceeding \$1,500 a year.

One receiving a compensation greater than this may have a petition filed against him.

So that, roughly speaking, all natural persons may be compelled to go into bankruptcy under certain conditions, excepting wage-earners getting less than \$1,500 and farmers.

But "natural persons" other than those named in the law may be said to be excepted, for following the rules laid down by courts under former statutes it will probably be held that infants cannot be proceeded against. So the disabilities of a lunatic or insane person are such that he cannot commit an act of bankruptcy and hence cannot be adjudged a bankrupt for any act or transactions done or committed during his insanity, but if the acts were committed when he was sane and he afterwards became insane he may be adjudged a bankrupt. A woman may be adjudged a bankrupt under involuntary proceedings, if in the state of her domicile the law has taken away her common law disabilities and has permitted her to contract in the way of trade in her own name.

An alien, whether a resident of the United States or not, may be adjudged a bankrupt if he has property in the country that can be reached.

Executors and others carrying on business in a fiduciary capacity cannot be reached under the law, probably.

So finally as to natural persons we may say that any natural person may be forced into bankruptcy excepting wage-earners receiving less than \$1,500 a year as wages, salary or hire, farmers, infants, lunatics, women whose common law disabilities still remain, and probably executors, trustees and others carrying on business in a fiduciary capacity.

Now as to corporations:

Under the bankruptcy law of 1867, the last one previous to the one now in force, any corporation might be forced into bankruptcy under certain

conditions. Under the present law it cannot become a voluntary bankrupt, and in order that it may be forced into bankruptcy by its creditors it must be engaged principally in one or more of certain lines of business, namely, manufacturing, trading, printing, publishing, or mercantile pursuits; and it must be owing debts to the amount of \$1,000 or more. It is not enough that its charter permits it to engage in one of these pursuits. It must be actively and principally engaged in one or more of them. It is the corporation itself and not its officers or stockholders that may be adjudged bankrupt. Even after the corporation has dissolved it may be proceeded against as a corporation if there are any assets yet remaining or anything to be done to close up its business.

Before proceeding further, I should say that the Bankruptcy law I am discussing defines "corporations" to mean all bodies having the powers and privileges of private corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships, and this includes limited partnerships and such partnership associations as are organized under laws making the capital subscribed alone responsible for the debts of the association.

Some question has arisen as to the meaning of the word "trading." It may be said that one transaction does not constitute "trading." There must be the intention to carry on the particular pursuit as a business, and a single act will be enough if it is done with the intention of making a business of trading.

Generally speaking, it is said, no one is a trader who does not both buy and sell. Purchases and sales of shares of stock, and purchases and sales of land will not make one a trader. The following have been held not to be traders: Persons engaged in quarrying stone, owners and lessees of coal mines, keepers of livery stables, and persons engaged in farming and selling live stock.

Railroad companies will probably be held not to fall within the provisions of the law as to involuntary bankruptcy; it is also doubtful where insurance companies may be proceeded against. Incorporated banks, both State and National, cannot be forced into bankruptcy, but private unincorporated banks may be.

The individual estate of a deceased person cannot be proceeded against.

A partnership may be proceeded against by creditors under the law. In a later issue of this paper I shall discuss the subject "What are acts of bankruptcy, for the doing of which one may be proceeded against by his creditors under the new Bankruptcy Law?"

Pasteur vs Experimental Vaccine for Prevention of Blackleg.

In the early part of 1895, the Pasteur Vaccine Company introduced into this country their vaccine for the protection of cattle against Black-leg. This preparation has been extensively and successfully used in Europe for a period of no less than ten years and has therefore stood the test of time. The vaccine proved equally efficacious in America and each season has shown a gratifying increase in its demand and use. American cattle men who tried it in 1895 were unanimous in endorsing the Pasteur Vaccine as a certain preventive remedy for Black Leg and they have not only continued to use it ever since, but have been loud in their praises and recommendations. Pasteur Black Leg Vaccine is a success, millions of dollars have been saved by its use and the demand for it is increasing every day.

In the fall of 1897, the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., began the gratuitous experimental distribution of Black Leg Vaccine matter prepared by itself. In the first place, it must be mentioned that no such experimental work was necessary so far as Black Leg Vaccine itself was concerned, as these experiments or rather confirmatory tests had been made over two years previous and had demonstrated the actual value and reliability of the commercial article which had been on the American market for over

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	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	¢
Official Receipts for 1897	1,921,962	3,350,796	1,134,236	
Sold in Kansas City, 1897	1,847,673	3,343,556	1,048,233	

C. F. MORSE, E. E. RICHARDSON, H. P. CHILD, EUGENE RUST,
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two years. It was, therefore, an unwarranted interference with private enterprise and an unjustifiable waste of public funds to conduct experiments when no such experiments were necessary. One good purpose was, however, accomplished by the Department of Agriculture, viz. the endorsement of preventive vaccination for Black Leg and the recommendation to adopt the system in localities where Black Leg existed. However, there was no reason to furnish any vaccine matter as the commercial article has not only proved to be reliable but it was cheap and therefore within the reach of the most humble stock raiser in the country who needed the remedy. The experiments, however, of the Department of Agriculture consisted in the vaccine matter manufactured at Washington. It was a new experience for the Government officials to manufacture such a delicate substance as Black Leg Vaccine, for although the general principles of the manufacture were known, yet they had not the experience or skill necessary for the purpose, as these were only obtainable after long apprenticeship. Moreover, the Government officials made a great mistake in adopting in their preparation the formula which has been employed in the preparation of an imitation product attempted some 8 years before in Europe. This imitation has not been a success in Europe, its use was limited to the small country in which it was manufactured and it made no progress as it could not compete, as regards all its essential features, with the genuine article; in other words, the imitation has been a failure. There was, therefore, no reason to believe that a second imitation made by less experienced men would meet with better success than the original imitation. The success or failure of the Government vaccine matter was, therefore, in the balance and this constituted the experiment. Being an experiment the cattle men who experimented with it were naturally prepared to take the necessary risk, and if it did not meet their expectations, they had no cause to complain, as they accepted the vaccine as an experiment. According to the reports in our possession, some of which we append, the Government Black Leg Vaccine has proved a failure when actually put to the test. It cannot be claimed that these experiments were conducted by cattlemen who had no experience with vaccination, as it was distinctly stated in the Government circular that the vaccine would be supplied to those who had had experience with vaccination, that is to say, those who had already used the original and genuine commercial article. It might be mentioned in passing, that all right-minded men will condemn the Government for this attempt to interfere with private enterprise by taking customers away from a commercial firm that had during the two previous years, spent vast sums of money in introducing the Pasteur system of prevention of Black Leg and establishing the vaccine on a commercial basis, just as other articles of benefit to the individual purchasers have been introduced and established.

There was naturally the danger of the Government vaccine being mistaken for the same preparation as that supplied by the Pasteur Vaccine Company, and that the failure, even in a small degree of the former, might cause the cattle men to condemn vaccination in general and the original and genuine vaccine in particular. Thanks, however, to a considerable expenditure of time and money by the Pasteur Vaccine Company, the difference between the experimental vaccine and the genuine vaccine was clearly defined and kept constantly before interested, viz. the cattle men, and this difference is, it is believed, now clearly established and appreciated.

The Pasteur Vaccine Company and the cattle men, though condemning the Government for its extraordinary action in wasting public funds on experiments that were not necessary and in supplying an experimental article that was not required, have, on the other hand, to thank the Department

of Agriculture and particularly the Bureau of Animal Industry, for so strongly endorsing the preventive treatment of Black Leg by vaccination; for the business of the Pasteur Vaccine Company has, during the past year, assumed important dimensions and the cattle men have, in a corresponding degree, reaped the benefits of vaccination. Not only have customers of former seasons, who were thoroughly satisfied as to the safety, economy and practicability of Pasteur Vaccine been using it on a larger scale, but a vast number of new customers have also been secured first, through the recommendations of old customers, and second to the failure of the experimental vaccine distributed by the Government; that is to say, that though the latter class were satisfied that vaccination was the only practical means of successfully contending with Black Leg, yet the vaccine to be used must not be of an experimental character, but the commercial article that could be uniformly relied upon—the Black Leg Vaccine furnished by the Pasteur Vaccine Company.

In annexing the following reports, we do not in any way wish to reflect upon the competency of Government officials in the performance of their various duties; and though their attempt to manufacture a Black Leg Vaccine has undoubtedly failed, yet it was clearly stated that this was an experiment and no responsibility was therefore incurred. Moreover, so many attempts to imitate the genuine vaccine have failed even when undertaken by men of a certain competence, that there is no disgrace in the failure, even though it might be partial, in the manufacture of a Black Leg Vaccine by the Government bacteriologists as they are experimenters and testers and not manufacturers. So far as the manufacture of any commercial product by the Government or any public body in competition with private firms is concerned, we will say nothing as this question has been thoroughly ventilated in the public press and has been characterized as "an usurpation of improper functions," "abuse of their legitimate functions," "public profligacy," "destined to entirely kill private enterprise," "outrageously unfair," "unfair competition with private manufacturers," "assuming the role of a commercial concern," "contrary to American principles and antagonistic to American independence," "crushing out individual initiative, restricting commercial competition and putting a premium on indolence," "throttling private enterprise with the aid of public money," "infraction of the country's sense of justice" etc. etc. In other words, it is the function of the Government to govern for the benefit of the whole community and not to squander the taxpayer's money by engaging in the manufacture of articles of commerce. It would seem an anomaly if the Government were to raise cattle and indiscriminately supply beef and in this way jeopardize the capital and interfere with the legitimate business of the cattle raisers of the country; yet this is what the Government attempted as regards Black Leg Vaccine.

A correspondent of the Chicago Drivers' Journal, writing from Ottawa, Canada, November 16, says: "The shipments of cattle from Manitoba this season have been very great. One firm alone sent 40,000 head to the old country. Mr. W. E. Rathburn, of the firm of Gordon & Ironsides, Winnipeg, took to London, Ont., this week, five carloads of choice cattle, which will be wintered in that section and taken back to Manitoba in the spring. Thousands of Western cattle are being sold off or wintered in the East and South on account of the scarcity of fodder, caused by the heavy rains for the past two months. The incessant rain in the West has also ruined thousands of acres of wheat and grain which will never be cut."

The people of Woodward, Okla., are making preparation to entertain the Oklahoma Live Stock Association, Feb. 14-15, 1899.—Childress Budget, Nov. 23.



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Wichita Union Stock Yards Co.,
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...Capacity **8,000 Cattle**
3,000 Hogs
Private Yards for Texans.
Perfect Sewerage and City Water.
All Pens Covered....
W. R. DULANEY,
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Oldest and Original. Most successful specialist. Established 1857.
NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Vitality Organic Weakness, Early Decay, Lack of Energy, Self Distrust, Weak Memory, Dyspepsia, Exhausting Losses, Pimples on Face, Aversion to society, Loss of Ambition, Unfitness to Marry, Stunted Development, Lost Manhood, Milky Urine, effects of abuse or excess Cured to Stay Cured. My life long experience, special study of each case, pure medicines insure a REAL CURE. Question list No. 1, free in plain envelope. Charges Reasonable. Terms Easy. Call.
Blood and Skin Diseases. all forms Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Eczema (itchy or scaly tetter), and all Blood Diseases, cured for life, safely and sure. Avoid patent medicines or inexperienced hands. Call or write for question list No. 2 on blood diseases.
Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, cured without instruments or pain. List No. 3 free.
Medical Dictionary and Adviser free at my office, by mail 2c. Hours 9 to 4, Sunday 10-12.

The Goodnight Ranch.

The ranch of Mr. Chas. Goodnight is located only a short distance from the railroad station of Goodnight, in Armstrong county, Texas. All the Panhandle of Texas is suitable for very little else but grazing and Armstrong county is no exception.

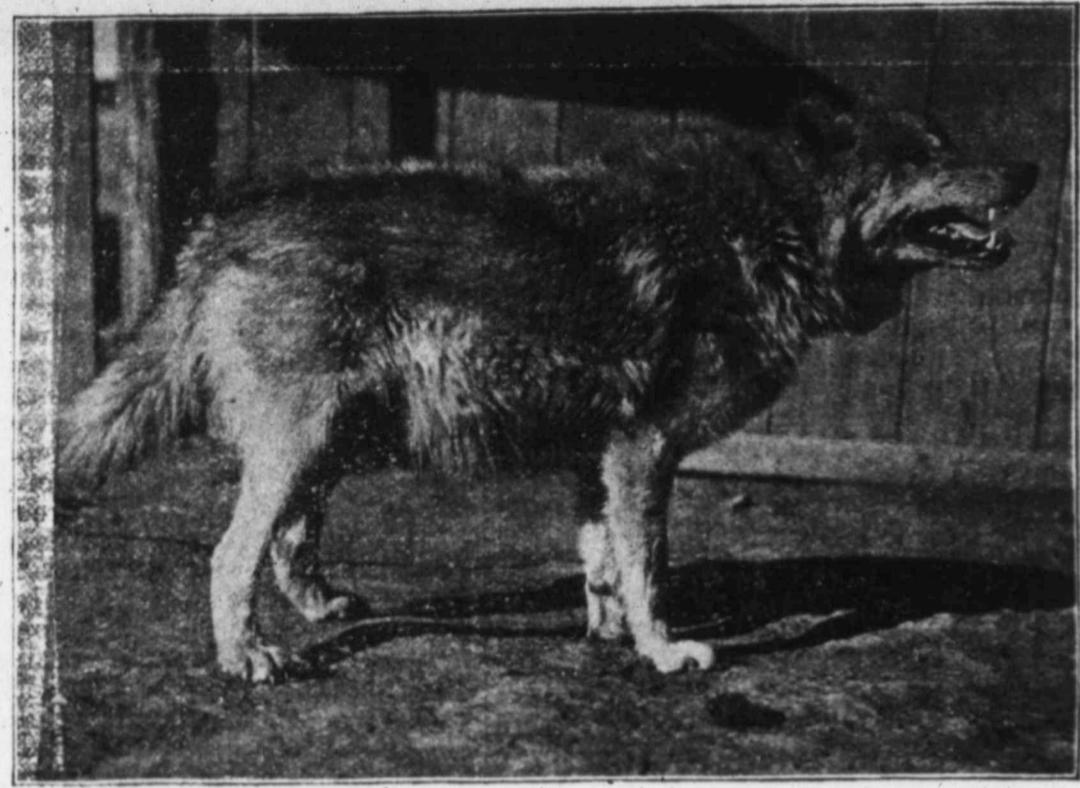
Years ago when people talked of going to the Panhandle country, a country inhabited only by the prairie dog and wolf after the extermination of the buffalo, it looked to those who had never seen that country like they were constantly pushing west too far for their own good, and to the majority this proved the case because they had been raised to farm on small farms and raise grain, but to the man who saw the possibilities as a stock raising country this was a chance of a lifetime, and very soon that country was all held in large tracts. To the last named class belonged Mr. Chas. Goodnight, whose name is known to every western cattle raiser.

One of Mr. Goodnight's earliest ventures in ranching was the locating of

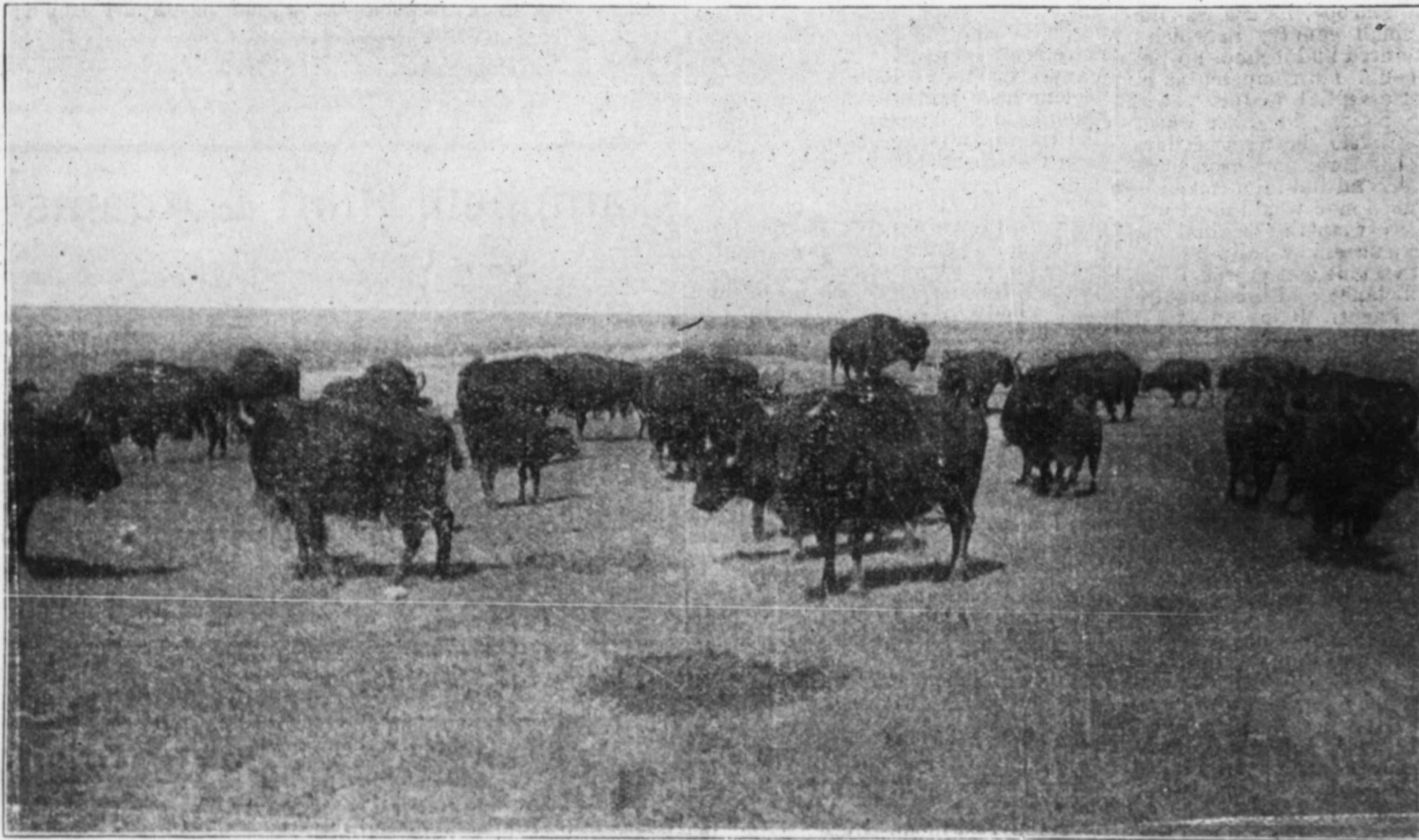
the largest and finest cattle ranch in the world at Paloduro Canyon. This ranch is now owned by Mrs. Adair and near it on the north is the present ranch of Mr. Goodnight, the buildings of which are only a few hundred feet from the station of Goodnight on the Ft. Worth & Denver railroad.

Just at present the Goodnight ranch is chiefly remarkable for the fact that it is the site of an interesting experiment in the perpetuation of a large buffalo herd—the last on the plains—and the crossing of the buffalo with Polled-Angus cattle. Mr. Goodnight deplored the certain extinction of the buffalo from the plains and determined to make an effort to preserve the race. This he has been successful in accomplishing to some extent and has also produced a valuable cross with the Polled-Angus.

Mr. Goodnight's home is located in a fine grove of trees set in rows approaching the house and back of the house is a fine orchard and near the fence enclosing the ranch is a windmill pumping pure cold water from a



THE "LOBO" W. L. F.—A Great Calf and Lamb Destroyer.



HERD OF BUFFALO ON THE GOODNIGHT RANCH.



depth of 240 feet into a large wooden tank that was located just outside the fence for the benefit of the traveler and his stock by Mr. Goodnight. Only those who have traveled over the plains can fully appreciate this act of consideration for the weary traveler and his thirsty stock. In walking to the house there is an avenue—a lawn of native grass with a walk in the center, a row of trees on either side of the twelve-foot walk and a row of trees on each side of the enclosure, making four rows of beautiful locust trees with ninety trees to the row, making 360 trees. This avenue is 130 feet wide by one-quarter of a mile long. This with the home, orchard and grove of shade trees in the background makes a pretty and home-like picture and a stranger even cannot help but thinking that a man who will furnish water at an expense of some \$300 for the traveling public, set out trees to beautify his home and furnish such an object lesson to others, as Mr. Goodnight has, must be a man of good heart, regardless of the fact that he owns and controls more land than

one hundred men ought to be able to secure from our state or national government.

As to large land holdings by individuals and corporations in Texas we cannot help but say in justice to all interested, that if any of us had a taste for land, cattle, grass and water, as Mr. Goodnight and others like him have, and the State of Texas placed the temptation before us we would do as Goodnight and others have. We should not blame these men; the blame should be located where it belongs, namely, at the doors of our State legislature. Please bear in mind the fact that there are one hundred or one hundred and fifty Goodnights scattered over this Texas Panhandle country, not in name but business, and they all stand together and work for each other's business and the people should not blame them for this, but should profit by the lesson they give, as it was only this method that enabled them to live in that country and succeed as they have.

Were it not for the enterprise and liberality of Mr. Chas. Goodnight

there would not be a live buffalo, elk or deer left in Texas. But we find about eighty buffaloes. This includes half-breeds, three-quarter and full bloods. There are thirty-five to forty head of the full blood buffalo; they seem to be healthy and thrifty. You will notice the full-bred calves with their buffalo mothers. They have no hump. This comes later. Texas buffaloes—all there are left of hundreds of thousands—are confined in a two-section pasture, just back of the Goodnight home. This pasture is enclosed with a twelve-wire barbed fence, with cedar posts about twenty feet apart. The buffaloes, half-breeds, deer and elk all run together and seem to be perfectly content. They get along nicely together. Every night they come up close to the barn, just back of the house. They are up early in the morning and start out to feed. During the day they make the rounds of the pasture fence, but never try to break through. Some few years ago they placed the buffalo, elk and deer in a pasture a few miles away from the home place. They (the buffalo) paid no attention to barbed wire, but made a bee line for home and their old pasture. You see they are fed some during the winter months at the feed lots, and they think "there is no place like home." In taking their pictures for the readers to look at and criticize, we drove right up to them with the buggy. If you get on the ground they will run off, and some of the older "he fellows" would make it hot for anybody who is not a better runner than the average man; but in the buggy or on horseback you can get close to them. The elks, when their horns are matured, mix things occasionally with the buffalo, and it is nip and tuck between them. Just now the elks' horns are either shed off or growing, and they are soft, like velvet, and they keep out of the way of the buffaloes and don't carry any chips on their shoulders. In talking with Mrs. Goodnight about the herd she said:

"The State should have a park, and place specimens of all the Texas native animals in it, and protect them." This is a capital idea and should be done; that is, if land enough can be had at reasonable figures and in the proper location. Mrs. Goodnight thinks Paloduro Canyon a good place for such a park.

"There you have plenty of pure, running water, good native grass, shade, and shelter from the winter storms," said this practical lady.

Mrs. Goodnight is somewhat of a cattle and land owner on her own account. She and her brother own what is called a "small pasture"—something like ten by twenty miles. It is well stocked with Herefords, Durhams and Polled-Angus cattle.

The Goodnight & Adair ranch is classed as a medium-sized ranch. It is twenty-five miles square, stocked with full bloods and good grades. Mr. Goodnight believes in experimenting. He has the Herefords, Durhams and Polled-Angus, in all about 12,000 head. Their spring calf crop averages about 500 head. Mr. Goodnight's work speaks for itself. There is evidence on all sides that he is progressive, industrious and public spirited. He has quite a number of Polled-Angus cows in a small pasture, and with them he has placed a fine full-bred buffalo male. The Polled-Angus and buffalo seem to cross better than any other that have been tried. Recently there arrived at the ranch three head of very fine young Polled-Angus males, shipped from Missouri. They come high, but there seems to be nothing too rich or good for these Panhandle stockmen. The old-time long-horn is a thing of the past and is seldom seen.

When one sees these fine herds of up-to-date stock, sleek and fat, then compares the Texas climate, \$1 land—forty years to pay for it at 3 per cent—or 3 cents per acre when leased; the fine grass and good water, secured at moderate expense; in many places abundance of living, permanent water free as the air you breathe—when all this is compared with the \$25 to \$50 and \$75 land up in the old states, where winters are long, cold and se-

vere, requiring from five to seven months' feed, it is impossible to keep from saying that we Texans and our state officials are the slowest, most unappreciative people on earth. If the stock farmers of the Middle and Northwestern States knew what we have to offer them down here, the one train a day over the Denver road, and the Texas and Pacific, which runs through West Texas, would not hold the people. But of this we will, perhaps, have more to say later on.

We are under obligations to the Texas Farm and Ranch for the use of the cuts used in this article, which they kindly furnished us, and also the Country Gentleman for assistance in the write up.

Largest Single Dipping of Cattle.

The largest bunch of cattle ever dipped at a single dipping was put through the dipping vats at Ft. Worth, Tex., on the 19th of November.

There were 570 head of ticky Texas steers in the bunch belonging to Mr. Peter O'Connor, of St. Marys, Kas. After being dipped they were shipped to Guthrie, Okla. They were all large cattle averaging 1180 pounds, but they were less trouble to dip than ordinary sized cattle, although a few required the united efforts of four or five assistants to get them to the end of the chute.

Dr. Kiernan, United States veterinarian, superintended the dipping.

The whole number of 570 cattle were dipped with commendable rapidity, the elaborate improvements made in the dipping vats in the beginning of

culture, Bureau of Animal Industry, Local Office, Fort Worth, Texas, Nov. 19.—This is to certify that 570 head of steer cattle marked (brand) and branded—originating in the Chickasaw Nation, I. T., owned by Peter O'Connor, of St. Marys, Kan., have this day been dipped under my supervision, as required by modified regulations concerning cattle transportation (B. A. I. order No. 23), dated Oct. 12, 1898. The Santa Fe railway is hereby permitted to transport the above described steer cattle to the sta-



HERD OF ELK.—On the Goodnight Ranch.



ELK, WITH HORNS.

the week, facilitating the dipping process wonderfully. Since the enlargement of the dipping floor about one-half of the time consumed heretofore in the dipping of cattle is saved or in other words that it is now possible to dip just twice as many cattle in the vats in a given time as it was before the improvements in the same had been completed.

The form of certificate issued by the Department of Agriculture through its veterinarian on ticky cattle after they have been dipped is as follows, except the number of cattle and description is changed to fit each case:

"United States Department of Agri-

tion of Guthrie, Okla., subject to the live stock sanitary laws and regulations of Oklahoma.

J. A. KIERNAN, Inspector"

TOM GREEN COUNTY.

From San Angelo Standard, Nov. 19.

J. B. Anderson, of San Angelo, sold to Ed Wiggelsworth 900 shorn sheep at \$2 and to H. M. Wells 700 lambs and cut back ewes at \$1.50.

John D. Sheen sold this week to R. S. Campbell 24 steers at \$24.50.

Col. Calvin Sugg, the new proprietor of the 4 cross L and 7 D ranches, arrived Saturday from the Indian Ter-

ritory. He will deliver the 4 cross L's bought by Peters Bros., of Eskridge, Kansas in San Angelo about Dec. 1st.

R. S. Campbell bought 26 bulls and steers this week from Tol Cawley at \$23 per head and from W. E. Ingram 24 at \$24 per head.

Drum & Collins sold to Bilson & Sons of Eureka, Kansas, 1000 steer yearlings at \$18.75. They will be shipped to Kansas from San Angelo about the first.

George B. Ruppelye, of North Concho, sold to J. G. Yates 100 cows at \$15 and three bulls at \$20. These were off-colored cattle.

Wm. Seymour sold 100 top cows to Charley Collins at \$16.50. Charlie has shipped them to feed at Cleburne.

Wm. Seymour has leased the lower Blocker Pasture, 4000 acres, from Charley Collins.

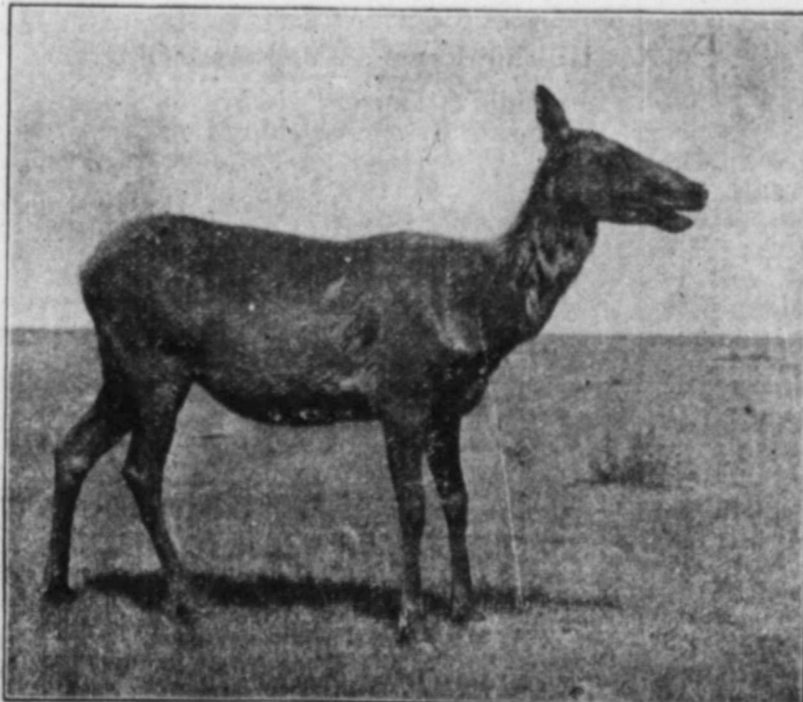
R. S. Campbell bought from Mess, Black, Treadwell and other parties 39 head of bulls and steers at \$21.

C. B. Metcalf, through Willis Johnson sold to Cris. Becker, of Anderson, Grimes county, an 8-months-old bull calf, weighing 580 pounds, for \$100 cash, and a 5-months-old heifer calf, weighing 425 pounds for \$50.

R. S. Campbell shipped out to market Thursday three car loads fat cattle and at the same time sent 14 cars, 389 heads to Wolf City to put on feed in yards there. The latter shipment consisted of 219 bulls and 170 steers.

Cameron Brothers recently bought from Fayette Tankersley 100 cows at \$22.50. After many years spent in sheep raising, the Camerons are entirely out and will go it alone with cows for awhile.

W. R. Turk, of Seven Rivers, bought 2300 head of stock sheep of Jack Brogden week before last at \$2.10. * * * P. Oyer and A. T. Gunter, the stockmen, came in from Lower Penasco Tuesday. They bought W. R. Turk's wether herd of 700 head recently at \$2.25 per head.—Roswell Register, Nov. 18.



Private Butter Factories.

In answer to a letter of inquiry from a farmer, asking the feasibility of the establishment of a creamery, where the milk from 50 to 250 cows might be counted on. Asking as to the establishment of such a creamery in Woods county, Oklahoma, Director Morrow of the Oklahoma station writes:

"Well managed private butter making dairies are more profitable in some localities than could be a public creamery. A small creamery almost always works at a disadvantage compared with a reasonably large one. A private dairy or an establishment using the milk furnished by two or three neighboring farmers can be managed by the owner, if he has proper training, with the aid of the necessary farm laborers. The supply of milk in different seasons can be better controlled, than in the large establishments, even to the extent of suspending work during the hot summer months, having all the cows calve in the fall. The building and essential machinery cost much less. On the other hand, the outfit will probably cost more in proportion to the work done, and the machinery be used to less advantage, than where a large supply of milk is assured. There would be a serious difficulty in many cases in Oklahoma in securing a supply of ice. Unless there is a good local market for the butter it would probably be sold at a disadvantage as compared with the product of a large creamery.

Where the milk of over ten cows is used a cream separator is usually advisable. For the milk of ten to perhaps thirty cows the small size run by hand power will answer well, although the work is not easy. For the milk of a larger number, up to a cow supply of even 100 to 200 possibly, horse power may be used for both separator and churn. This saves the cost of a steam engine, and necessity of a workman familiar with its management. A regular steam boiler for the hot water supply is desirable, and with this the turbine separators can be run without the aid of an engine. For dairies up to 40 or 50 cow capacity a cheaper substitute for a regular steam boiler can be used, but with much less convenience.

Of course much butter is made without the aid of the cream separator. Some of the "gravity processes" being used. The better ones of these use deep pans immersed in cold water, but the separator is much to be preferred in almost all cases. By its use the milk can be fed to calves or pigs while fresh and still warm. Less storage capacity is needed, as only the cream has to be cared for, for any considerable time. In some cases the sweet cream is churned without any ripening or souring process.

While I am very heartily interested in seeing a greater development of the dairy interests in Oklahoma, I would advise great caution in establishing a regular butter making plant, whether on small or large scale. All the conditions as to market conveniences, water, and in most cases ice supply, the certainty of abundant and reasonably cheap feed for cows both in winter and summer and the tastes and experience of the proprietor or operator should be carefully considered.

Where separate building and a good outfit of machinery, including separator is to be provided, \$700 may be considered almost a minimum for first cost. A creamery outfit for the milk of 100 to 200 cows using only essentials may be supplied including building, for not over \$1,500.

The Great Sunny Slope Sale.

The announcement of the well-known Hereford breeder, C. S. Cross, of Emporia, Kan., in this issue will be of unusual interest to our readers. Mr. Cross has decided to make an offering of a hundred head of his cattle at public sale at the Kansas City Stock Yards sale pavilion on the 7th of next month. The standing of this herd in Hereford circles is second to none on the continent and our readers may rest assured they will be given a chance to buy as good Herefords at this sale as can be found anywhere. The show-yard career of Sunny Slope

is fresh in the minds of all and their winnings this year at Omaha in the greatest Hereford show ever seen on this side of the water gives them a precedence which cannot be equalled by any other herd. And all these winners will be included in this sale except the herd bull imp. Keep On; and many of the females offered will be bred to him. The offering will consist of both males and females of all ages, the females old enough will be bred to the herd bulls now in use on the farm, the younger ones not bred. If you want a tried sire you can get him here, as several will be sold which will have their get in the sale. The great sire Climax will be included in the number and we think he can now show as many good things to his credit as any bull in use at Sunny Slope. We are surprised that Mr. Cross should catalogue him, but it is only in keeping with his spirit of liberality shown on former occasions. And those who wish a young bull ready for immediate herd service can find him here, as a number of well-developed yearling and two-year-old bulls are included. Then if you want a calf you will also find them all the way from three months old up to the yearling line. So this is a golden opportunity to buy a bull of any age you want. The same may be said of the cows. Cows in their prime bred to the best bulls will be offered, and right here let us mention the fact that several Beau Real cows will be in the lot, including the great three-year-old show cow Beau Real's Maid, winner of second premium at Omaha, and many breeders would have headed the list with her. Mr. Cross owned Beau Real at the time of his death and is therefore enabled to offer the only young cows by this great sire that can be bought anywhere. Then there will be heifers bred and heifers unbred and heifer calves. Now, as to the quality of these cattle we think it will be better on an average than those sold last spring. While there will not be as many imported animals, there are those of more quality than the imported ones. Mr. Cross is not expecting high prices at this sale, but is putting in a lot of the best young stuff he has, believing in this way he can do more missionary work, and having faith in their turning out well for their purchasers, he believes they will be a lasting advertisement for him in the future, and as he still retains the sires and dams of these young things he can go on producing them. That he is in the business permanently will not be questioned by any one who has been at his farm and seen the facilities for breeding and handling them, or has talked to him and observed the interest he takes in his favorites. For this reason only can be accounted for his parting with some of these cattle. But we shall have more to say in future issues concerning the breeding and individuality of the offering, so send in your name at once and get a catalogue. Post yourself as to the wealth of breeding it contains and arrange your work so you can attend this sale. If you do not want to buy anything go and see them anyway and you can learn enough to pay you many times over for the time and expense of the trip.

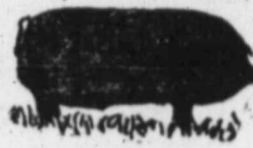
Since the above was put in type from the Prairie Farmer of Nov. 11, 1898, the death of C. S. Cross has occurred, but the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR is in receipt of a letter from Mrs. C. S. Cross stating that the sale will be made as advertised, on Dec. 7th at the Kansas City stock yards. The best lot of cattle ever offered will be sold and buyers will obtain clear title with every purchase. The sale will be well attended from this section.

Ben Masterson had a herd of cattle at Childress Wednesday. He was driving them from his Greet county ranch to a ranch he recently purchased in King county.—Childress Index, November 18.

The J As are shipping 1600 head of threes to Kansas feeding grounds this week. Next week 5000 twos will be shipped to same destination.—The Industrial West, November 18.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY.**R. S. COOK, WICHITA, KAS.**

BREEDER OF

Poland-China Swine

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The prize-winning herd of the great west. Seven prizes at the World's Fair; eleven firsts at the Kansas District fair, 1893; twelve firsts at Kansas State fair, 1894; ten first and seven second at Kansas State fair, 1895. The home of the greatest breeding and prize-winning boars in the West, such as Banner Boy 2441, Black Joe 2863, World Beater and King Hadley. For Sale, an extra choice lot of richly-bred, well-marked pigs by these noted sires and out of thirty-five extra large, richly bred sows. Inspection or

SUNNY SLOPE

PROPERTY OF C. S. CROSS.

REGISTERED - HEREFORD - CATTLE.

Address all Correspondence to

Mrs. C. S. CROSS, Emporia, Kas.**HIGH CLASS HEREFORDS**

Five choice bulls, calved from September '97 to April, '98. Sire Hesiod 2nd. Dams by such bulls as Elton 1st, Anxiety 4th, Earl of Shadeland 72d, Sir Julien, Washington, Senator, etc. We would also sell some heifers.

as Elton 1st, Anxiety 4th, Earl of Shadeland 72d, Sir Julien, Washington, Senator, etc. We would also sell some heifers.

W. J. BONEY & SON,
CAIRO, MISSOURI.**Recorded Hereford Bulls.****40 Young Bulls For Sale.**

FRED COWMAN,
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HEREFORD BULLS.

For 1898 service. Ancient Briton, Lord Wilton, and other leading strains.

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Full Blood Hereford and Durham Cattle

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Hillside Ranch, Woodward, Okla.

Fine Bulls & Heifers always on hand.

For sale by single animal or car load lots.

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GREAT BARGAINS**Pet Stock**

Leading breeds Thoroughbred Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry, Green Ducks, Turkeys, White Guineas, Canary Birds, Peafowls, Dogs, Cats.

R. G. MASON, V. P. for Mo. of National Pet Stock Association.
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

Prevent Blackleg**In Cattle**

by using Collier Williams Mixture. Easily applied and a sure preventive of Blackleg in cattle. For full information, price, etc., call on or address

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F. M. WOOD,
Live Stock Auctioneer,

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

Attends Stock Sales Anywhere in United States
TERMS REASONABLE.

PURE BRED
HEREFORDS!

FOR SALE.

35 Head of BULLS and HEIFERS.

Prices as low as made by any responsible breeder. Farm adjoins city. Address

H. L. LEIBFRIED, Emporia, Kans.

Farm and Ranch
Supplies.

Dry Goods, Groceries
Hardware, Furniture, Lumber, etc.
Call and get prices.

SHULTISE & CO.,
Taloga, Okla.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Senator Marum returned the 20th from a business trip to Grand.

Mr. Gene Wicker shipped two cars of cattle to Kansas City on the 19th.

Sam Sealing has gone to Bellevue, Texas, where his father owns a large ranch.

Nick Hudson shipped a car of cows to Minco, I. T., on the 25th, where he is feeding.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Gerlach are rejoicing over the birth of a son on Sunday the 20th.

H. M. Abraham and Waldo Worster, of Emporia, Kan., were business visitors in Woodward the 13th.

Senator Temple Houston returned the 21st from a several days' absence in Greer county on legal business.

Alfred Day and bride returned the 15th from Austin, Tex., and went out to their home at Ft. Supply the same day.

Mrs. Millard Word left the 22nd for her home near Grand after a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Woodward.

W. P. Wright shipped eleven cars cows from Woodward on the 25th to Guthrie where they will be fed on cotton seed meal.

Bob Oats has rented his residence to W. L. Byars and will soon move out to his ranch. He has sold his livery business to Davis & Pearson.

E. L. Parrish, the wide-awake hustling solicitor of the Woodward Live Stock Inspector, has been spending the week in town.—Live Stock Champion, Nov. 18.

G. H. Griffiths, of Little Robe, Day county, Oklahoma, was in town on Sunday last. Mr. Griffiths has an excellent ranch and is doing well. He has 1400 head of calves and all of them are in good condition.—Higgins News, November, 24th.

During the summer of 1898 the Kansas State Agricultural College Dairy made an investigation of the patrons of the Meriden Creamery to ascertain the income they were realizing per cow for milk sold to the creamery. The poorest herd averaged per cow \$7.54 annually, and the best one \$42.09, making a difference of \$34.25 per cow. Taking the poorest five herds the average per cow is \$9.44 and for the best five \$33.74, a difference of \$24.30 per cent. Where records have been kept it has been found that it takes from \$20.00 to \$30.00 to pay for keeping a cow. It will thus be seen that as far as milk is concerned the cows from the poorest herds are running their owners in debt, the only redeeming feature being the value of the calf produced. These figures illustrate very clearly the need and likewise the possibility of materially increasing the income from the dairy cow.

Ike Gronski, a well known sheep man of Ft. Worth, returned Wednesday after a several weeks' absence. While away Mr. Gronski sold about 5000 sheep at splendid figures, said to approximate \$3.00 per head. * * Coleman & Keeran, of San Antonio, have bought from J. F. Green of Encinal, 800 head of three, four and five-year old steers, paying \$18 for twos, \$23 for threes and \$26 for fours and fives, delivery to be made next April. Messrs. Coleman, Keeran & Green have also arranged to put 1400 steers on feed at Waco. * * Frank Kell of Wichita Falls, and G. J. Gibbs of Clifton, composing the firm of Kell & Gibbs, prominent cattle dealers, bought a few days ago 2000 two and three-year-old steers located in Nolan county owned by J. B. Murrah of San Angelo. There were 600 twos, balance threes. It is understood that the price paid was a little less than \$23.50 per head. Part of these cattle will be fed by the purchasers and the balance "roughed" through the winter.—Stock and Farm Journal, Nov. 23.

Death of W. C. Irwin.

W. C. Irwin died at the Central hotel in Woodward at 6:30 p. m. the 21st inst.

Some few weeks ago Mr. Irwin was thrown from his horse while rounding up cattle, the horse fell on him and the horn of the saddle struck him in the chest. Since that time he has had a great deal of pain in his chest and has been using opiates constantly to relieve it. Last week he made a trip to Guthrie and Kansas City and when he returned stopped off at Curtis to look after some cattle. About 10 o'clock the forenoon of the 21st Dr. Workman received word that there was a man dying at Curtis and to come at once. There was no train leaving at that time, so Superintendent Dolan generously sent him down in his special car which was standing on the track here. On arriving he found Mr. Irwin in a comatose condition evidently from a too free use of the opiates which he had constantly with him. It is the doctor's opinion that the pain became so great that in attempting to gain relief he took an overdose, never thinking of any danger that might result. All efforts to revive him failed, so Dr. Workman brought him up to Woodward, arriving here just before 4 o'clock. Drs. Patton and Munger met him at the train and assisted in taking him to the Central hotel where he died at 6:30.

Mr. Irwin was an old settler and a prominent cattle man, having a ranch near Ft. Supply. He leaves a wife, three brothers, his mother and a sister, Mrs. Ratliff.

The remains were taken to Guthrie on the 23d for interment.

Death of C. S. Cross.

On November 16th the report was given out that Charles S. Cross, president of the First National Bank at Emporia, Kas., and one of the most noted Hereford cattle breeders of the United States, had committed suicide at the home of the manager of his noted Sunny Slope stock farm by shooting himself while laboring under a temporary fit of despondency due to financial troubles.

Mr. Cross came to Emporia with his parents in 1865 and was 39 years of age. He was a graduate of the State University at Lawrence, Kas. He had worked in the bank ever since his boyhood-days and at his father's death succeeded him to the management of the bank. Thirteen years ago he became interested in stock raising and began the importation of Hereford cattle and now has about 500 head on his farm, ranging in value from \$200 to over \$1000 per head, besides considerable other stock, making Sunny Slope one of the greatest stock farms in the world.

The annual sale of cattle was advertised to take place December 7th and we are informed that his death will not postpone the sale, and there are rumors that a great many more will be added to the list than the 100 head now advertised. The catalogues are now being mailed. Mrs. Cross, his wife, is thoroughly acquainted with the details and the sale will take place at the stock yards sale barn as advertised.

Hunting Wolves.

A new invention discovered lately. To kill Coyotes, Wolves, Panther's Foxes, or Wild-cats, without poison, guns, dogs or traps, without expense amounting to over five cents per head. Kills instantly. I will sell the rights to use this invention to any one interested in hunting, with sample and explanation how to put up and use the invention. Write to Daniel Clatt, Hymer, Kansas.

PARLOR ORGANS At a Big Reduction.

To sharply reduce stock, we offer unprecedented values. Fine Organs, formerly bringing \$75, now \$47.50. Used Organs from \$15. Don't fail to write at once for catalogue. The world-wide reputation of this house is a guarantee of the quality of the Lyon & Healy Organ. Address, LYON & HEALY, Wabash Ave. and Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

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Especially suitable for the Southwestern trade, from SMITH, HALL & ROBERTS, Chicago, Ill. Large line of Samples sent Free.



We are making special leaders of the following extra good values in men's strongly made, finely tailored clothing. Every garment is guaranteed in every respect. Suit No. 3685 is guaranteed strictly all wool cassimere suit, color is steel gray, will not show dust, and is the class of goods that wears like iron. This suit is made strong and durable, is finished with best of linings, and we guarantee it to give the best of service and satisfaction in every detail. Our special low price for this honest suit is only \$9.75

Men's Ulster Overcoat No. 3111.

This is a genuine all wool Irish Frieze coat, made double breasted, has large storm collar, extra length, and finished all through with best of linings and is strong and serviceable in every way.

Colors are black, gray and brown. Is big value at our special low price of only \$9.50. Men's Mackintosh No. 579 is a fine all wool Tricot goods, in black or blue, box or cape coat style, fancy lined, strongly and stylishly made. Special low price for this durable coat, only \$4.75.

Send at once for our sample cards of Men's Clothing and Mackintoshes. We have suits from \$6 up to \$18; Overcoats from \$6 to \$16; Ulsters from \$5 to \$15. Samples sent FREE.

We deal direct with the wearer, we have no agents and we save you retailers and agents profits. We will send anything C. O. D. subject to your examination, and if not entirely satisfactory may be returned at our expense. We guarantee to give you satisfaction in every particular. Write today for samples.

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WE SELL DIRECT TO THE FARMER. Hardened Steel Landside Double Board Plow, hard as glass, 16-in. 49. Salky Plows, \$25. Riding Gang Plows, \$35. 3-in. Wagon, \$39. 100 other articles. Big catalogue free. Write now and get ready for spring work. **HAPGOOD PLOW CO., Box 112, Alton, Ill.** Only Plow factory in the United States selling direct to farmer.

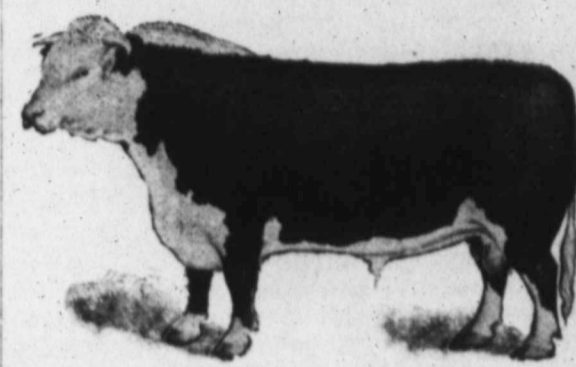
H. L. Rochelle, Breeder of BUFF COCHINS... Exclusively.

Won all first, three second and one third at Poultry show held in Wichita, Kansas, December, 1897, with strong competition. A few birds for sale from my breeding pens. Eggs, \$1.25 per setting for balance of season. Send stamp for circular. **H. L. ROCHELLE,** Woodward, Okla.

HIGH CLASS POULTRY! W. and Bar Plymouth Rocks, W and S. L. Wyondottes, W. Brown and Buff Leghorn, B. Minorca, Lt Brahma, S S. Hamburg, \$2 each, trio \$5; eggs \$1 per 13, \$2 per 30. 12 lb Imp P. ducks, eggs \$2 per 11.

Grand View Poultry Ranch, Kelsey, Ohio. **FEED.** Any one desiring to buy corn, corn chop, mill feed or cotton seed meal in car lots call on H. L. Rochelle at INSPECTOR office.

For SALE!



350 Head of High Grade Durham and Hereford Cows, Ages 4 to 7.

- 9** TWO and THREE year old PURE BRED HEREFORD BULLS.
- 4** TWO and THREE year old PURE BRED DURHAM BULLS.
- One PURE BRED HEREFORD Bull Calf.

This is the best high grade herd in the Panhandle. The calves from these cows this year sold for \$21.00 per head after cutting out a nice lot of bull calves for bulls. Price \$27.50 per head for the cows, \$100 for the pure bred bull calf and \$150 per head for the bulls. These cattle can be seen on my ranch, 2 miles east of Mobeetie, Texas, for further particulars write

H. R. MORROW, Amarillo, Texas.

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DESIRABLE ROUTE is the first consideration. Every Round Trip Ticket allowed liberal stop over privileges. New and GRAND SCENES constantly burst forth in Colorado. Very Few Persons can appreciate Colorado's gorgeous scenery without seeing it. Every day Denver Road runs solid trains between Ft. Worth & Denver. Request your ticket agent to quote rates via Denver Road. Remember you can purchase round tickets via diverse routes. Option of either going or returning through Colorado. A Few Rare Bits of Colorado Literature for asking. Don't hesitate to ask questions of undersigned concerning route.

THE DENVER ROAD, (Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.)

is the tourists favorite route from Texas in summer and winter, as its management is up to date and alive to the interests of its patrons. Its employes are courteous and painstaking. You will enjoy the trip. Write for rates and literature to

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PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

WILL E. BOLTON,

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA

FOR SALE IN KANSAS CITY.

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

Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association.

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DECEMBER 1, 1898.

Our Traveling Agents.

Our friends and patrons and the
public in general are hereby informed
that Mr. E. L. Parrish and Mr. Rich-
ard Quinn are our duly authorized
traveling representatives. These gen-
tlemen can show proper credentials
whenever requested to do so. Cour-
tesies accorded either of them will be
duly appreciated.

The second call for quarterly dues,
covering third and fourth quarters of
1898, will be made on Dec 15th in ac-
cordance with constitution.

St. Louis has a dipping vat in oper-
ation, Kansas City has received per-
mission to establish a vat and Chicago
will probably establish a vat soon.

The city of Guelph, Canada, will hold
a Fat Stock and Poultry show, Dec.,
6th, 7th and 8th. We are in receipt of
their premium list. Any one interest-
ed can obtain a copy, by addressing
the secretary, Mr. John McCorkindale.

Hon. F. D. Coburn, Secretary Kan-
sas State Board of Agriculture and
author of The Beef Steer, Pork Pro-
duction and several other valuable
works on stock raising and agriculture,
will address the Oklahoma Live Stock
Association at the annual convention
on the evening of February 14th. His
subject will be "Some Possibilities"
and no one interested in the raising or
feeding of live stock can afford to miss
hearing Mr. Coburn's address.

Good News for Convention Attendants.

The Secretary of the Oklahoma Live
Stock Association has been advised by
General Passenger Agent Black that a
one fare rate will be given by the A.
T. & S. F. from all points in Kansas,
Oklahoma, and the Panhandle of Tex-
as, to Woodward and return, date of
February 12 and 13th with a limit of
seven days. Other roads have been
asked to make same rate and will
doubtless do so for the occasion of the
Fifth Annual Convention of the Asso-
ciation above named, at Woodward,
February 14 and 15, 1899.

Col. E. M. Hewins Dead.

SPECIAL TO THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.
DOUGLASS, WYO., Nov. 29, 1898—
Col. E. M. Hewins died at this place
to-day of asthma and heart trouble
brought on by undue exposure. Please
notify friends. C. H. G.

The above dispatch will cause uni-
versal regret. No man in the live
stock trade was better known or more
popular with his associates than Col.
Hewins. Born in Ohio about 60 years
ago he enlisted as a soldier in the
civil war and gained promotion by
bravery and the esteem of comrades.
After the war he moved to Kansas
and established a stock ranch in what
is now Chatauqua county, where a
postoffice perpetuates his name. He
was one of the first to drive cattle
from southern Texas to Kansas ship-
ping points and marketed them when
Abilene was an outpost and before
Wichita, Newton and other towns
were known. Later he was in part-
nership with Eli Titus, now General
Live Stock Agent of the Santa Fe
railway, and the firm of Hewins &
Titus was one of the best known on
the range. By his personal popularity
alone he was elected in an overwhelm-
ingly Republican district to the Kan-
sas state senate as a Democrat, and by
his living all men who came within the
circle of his acquaintance, were ben-
efitted. Four years ago he came to
Woodward county and purchased a
range right near Fort Supply reserva-
tion and stocked it with cattle. Two
years later, when McKinley was
elected, he was appointed as a Dem-
ocrat over many Republican aspirants
to be custodian of the Fort Supply
military reservation and was holding
same at the time of his death. The
publisher of this journal had the pleas-
ure of an intimate personal acquaint-
ance with Col. Hewins extending over
a period of years and acknowledges
many kindnesses at his hands. The
world is loser when such an honest,
able and intellectual giant as Col.
Hewins is laid low by death. Thou-
sands of friends all over the western
country will join us in regrets and in
extending sympathy to his bereaved
wife and family.

As To Chas. S. Cross.

Before reading this, perhaps, the
patrons of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR
will have noticed in the daily press the
account of the death of C. S. Cross,
proprietor of Sunny Slope at Emporia,
Kansas. Mr. Cross was the victim of
circumstances doubtless, as no man
was ever more free from speculative
entanglements. His bank was said to
be in bad shape financially by Receiver
C. S. Jones who closed its doors by
authority of the Comptroller, but what
ever may have been the causes that
led thereto, Chas Cross was not know-
ingly a party thereto. Mr. Cross was
the soul of honor and has moreover
done more for his town, county and
state than any other resident there of
any where near his age. But his chief
service to the world was in bringing to
the high standard of perfection the
Hereford thus proving himself a bene-
factor to the live stock world in a very
large measure. To the live stock in-
terests of the range, more than else-

where is this fact appreciated and the
unimely end of his life will be more
keenly felt there than even in his home
vicinity, where he was popular and
loved by almost every one. That his
act will be judged harshly, no one
doubts, but those who best knew Chas.
S. Cross in life will never for a mo-
ment fail in their loyalty to his mem-
ory as an honest man.

Grant Gillett Quits.

Many members of the Oklahoma
Live Stock Association will remember
the owner of the "Cow Boy Band,"
who came to the convention with it
and addressed the convention last
year. Since then, many have come to
know him as the heaviest buyer of cat-
tle along the trail and have read from
time to time of the wonderful success
achieved and the big money made by
his cattle deals.

On Friday Nov. 25, Mr. Gillett at-
tempted to make an assignment of his
cattle and immediately left his home.
Several commission firms who had his
paper at once filed attachment suits
and sent men to Woodbine, Kansas,
Gillett's home and a scramble for cat-
tle was begun. Owing to the fact that
he had given mortgages on cattle be-
ing fed, an attempt is being made on
the part of his creditors to comb
their interests, fit the cattle for mar-
ket and pro rate the proceeds.

While this plan is a good one, it is
hardly likely that it can be followed
from the fact that the same cattle ap-
pear to have been mortgaged a num-
ber of times. The loss will aggregate
fully half the paper floated which is
estimated closely at \$1,500,000.

The flurry in financial circles over
the failure will not last long as there
are few loans made on the wild cat
plan and notwithstanding the drop in
prices, the loans in most cases are am-
ply secured.

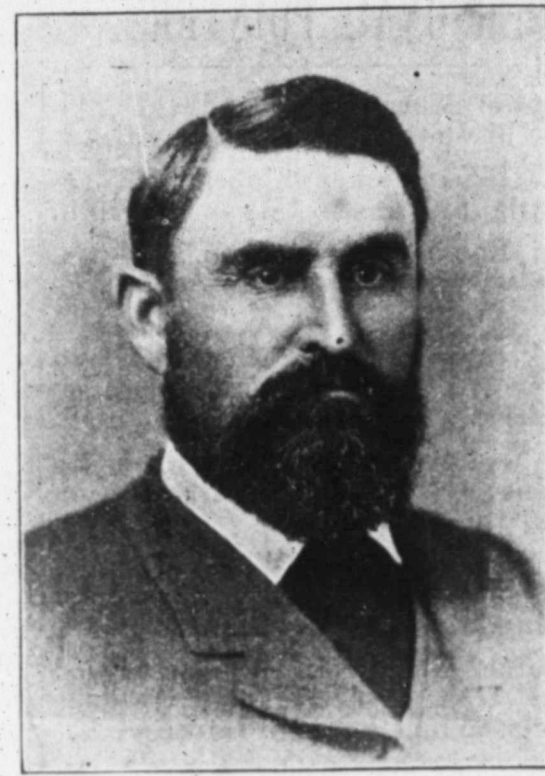
As we go to press, Gillett cannot be
located and many rumors are afloat
regarding the situation. The remark-
able fact that Gillett was able to handle
a million dollars worth of paper from
a beginning of nothing less than five
years ago shows to what extremes con-
fidence will sometimes go. It is hoped
that no serious interruption in trade
will occur from the circumstance.

As for Gillett himself some say he
has sailed for Spain while others think
he is in old Mexico. Detectives are
trailing him as this issue goes to press.

The annual meeting of the National
Live Stock Association will be held in
Denver, Colo., January 24 to 27, 1899.
Business of national importance will
come before the meeting and it will be
one of the most important meetings
ever held by the association.

Governor C. M. Barnes has consented
to attend the next annual meeting
of the Oklahoma Live Stock Associa-
tion in February and will address the
convention on the Live Stock Interests
of Western Oklahoma. Gov. Barnes
in his annual report to the Secretary
of the Interior gave the cattle interests
a share of his attention in a manner
that demonstrates his appreciation of
the importance of the live stock indus-
try in Oklahoma and his address will
be one of the most valuable and en-
tertaining features of the convention.

Smith, Hall & Roberts, of Chicago,
Ill. exclusive dealers in Men's and
Children's Clothing, are offering some
good values in tailor made clothing to
our readers through our advertising
columns, this week. The editor is
personally acquainted with members
of this firm and recommend them to
our readers as being perfectly reliable
and you can depend upon them doing
just as they promise. They deal di-
rect with the wearer and save you re-
tailers' and agents' profits, and their
goods are sold with the intention of
making a permanent customer of each
purchaser. They are offering a line
of goods especially adapted to this
section of the country, and will send a
large variety of samples free upon re-
quest.



CHAS. J. GOODNIGHT.
(See Page 4.)

First Page Illustration.

Archibald V, 54433, the great breed-
ing bull, gazes at you on the first
page of this issue and the pictured an-
imal, fine as it is, does not give the
reader more than a fairly accurate
idea of the merits of this animal, owned
by Sunny Slope Farm at Emporia,
Kansas. Archibald V weighed when
four years old 2010 lbs and is the sire
of more sweepstakes, bulls and heif-
ers, than any bull in America at the
age of three years. The following
gives a condensed and more accurate
idea of his get, many of which will be
in the sale of Dec. 7th at Kansas City,
as advertised on last page of this issue:

Sire of Archibald 6th 60921, who
won 1st in class, 1st in Hereford
Special, sweepstakes over all beef
breeds under one year at Iowa State
Fair in 1895; 1st in class, 1st in Here-
ford Special at Wisconsin State Fair
in 1897; 1st in class, 1st in Hereford
Special at St. Louis in 1897; also the
sire of the champion heifer Miss Wel-
lington 5th 60083, who won 1st in
class, 1st in Hereford Special at Iowa
State Fair in 1895; 1st in class, 1st in
Hereford Special, and sweepstakes
over all ages and breeds, at 13 months
old, Kansas State Fair in 1895; also
the sire of Diana, the outstanding
champion heifer over all beef breeds,
champion sweepstakes heifer under
one year at Minnesota State Fair in
1897; 1st in class, 1st in Hereford
Special at Indiana State Fair in 1897;
1st in class, 1st in Hereford Special,
and sweepstakes heifer under two
years old, Wisconsin State Fair in
1897; 1st in class, 1st in Hereford
Special, one of the best offsprings of
Dam, St. Louis, 1897. Archibald 6th
60921, sold for \$910 at Sunny Slope
Sale, March 2 and 2, 1898. Owned by
Sunny Slope, Emporia, Lyon Co.,
Kansas.

The Live Stock Sanitary Board of
Texas met on Nov. 10th and estab-
lished the quarantine to agree with the
one established and recognized by the
United States authorities and only al-
low cattle to cross this line during the
period usually open by being inspected
by a regularly appointed inspector
and found free from ticks, or by being
dipped under the supervision of the
United States authorities. They also
refuse to allow any cattle, horses,
mules and sheep to enter Texas from
Louisiana until after Nov. 20th, 1899,
when there will be no danger of stock
from that state being affected with
Anthrax or Charbon.

Col. Teddy Roosevelt, of New York,
has been invited to be present at the
coming live stock convention in Feb-
ruary at Woodward and has answered
that if circumstances permit he will be
here. The colonel is an old time cat-
tleman and appreciates a convention
of this character.

Changing The Subject.

Election excitement is ended,
Stump speeches no longer enthrall;
The men oft denounced, we discover,
Are pretty fair chaps after all.
We're through with predictions and rallies,
We're done with the boast and the shout,
And gladly we turn to the subjects
We've often before talked about.

The hubby who kicked o'er the traces
Again is as meek as a mouse,
And patiently now he is giving
Attention to chores 'round the house.
The wife who so often lamented
Because he to meetings would stray,
Again gets the chance in the evening
To gossip with friends 'cross the way.

The man who went daft o'er predictions
On how the election would go,
Once more is heard freely conversing,
And thoughts in the old channels flow.

His talks on the war he's resuming,
Which proves that his memory's clear;
He's even discussing the chances
Of winning the pennant next year.

The dwellers in districts suburban
Again to the grocery hie,
And nightly relate their old stories
Of weather in winters gone by.
The patrons of trolley and railroad
Again their old grievances air;
One crowd wants more heat and less squeezing,
The other demands lower fare.

Then some are arranging reunions,
To feast on the Thanksgiving bird,
While others for Christmas are planning—
In fact every topic is heard.
We're glad the election is over,
Regardless of victims' disgust,
Because we are finding new pleasures
In subjects we've often discussed.
—Pittsburg Commercial Telegraph

One Week In Chicago.

BY THE EDITOR.

Leaving Woodward over the old reliable Santa Fe we whirl over canon and sand dune, through the red buttes of the saliferous Cimaron and over the tiled plains of Kansas, for a day and a night and are in Kansas City, the coming metropolis of the trans-Mississippi region, if not the entire country west of Manhattan Island, where we spent the day visiting the Kansas City Stock Yards, now second and will ere long rank first in the volume of business done and number of head of cattle, hogs and sheep marketed. It is not our purpose here to speak of the many progressive Commission firms who are in touch with Oklahoma. Look in our advertising pages and you will see them and know where to consign or to go for a favor in time of need.

At night we stop at the popular Blossom House, which has for so many years been headquarters for all southwestern cattlemen, and which is being thoroughly refitted in every way and enlarged to accommodate an increasing patronage. Bright and early next morning we are aboard the Santa Fe again at 7.30 a. m. and the engineer hits the trail for Chicago on the fastest run with the best accommodations offered to the public by any line between Kansas City and the city which is known in the school rooms of the country as "Big Windy." All day we glide rapidly and evenly over a superb road bed and at 9 p. m. we are in Dearborn Station, Chicago.

The old Union Stock Yards claim attention first, so we take the "Halstead car" for the Transit House, the best hotel in Chicago for the money, and offering as good accommodations for only \$2.00 per day as can be gotten for \$3. and \$4. per day at any up-town hotel. Mr. L. E. Howard continues as in years past as its manager, and guests are cared for in that home-like manner which has won such an enviable reputation for the Transit House all over the west.

The yards here are in no way different from years ago. The officers in charge are courteous and obliging and put forth every effort to build up the business as well as retain it, but they seem to be handicapped by existing conditions. It is hoped that changes

will soon be made for the better in this respect.

Up town the Board of Trade still continues the principal factor in raising wheat and swiping fortunes, and the big buildings in the heart of the city are surpassed only by others just a little taller. It is confidently asserted that in some of the highest of these, the snows never melt in summer and it is said that the janitor of the Great Northern Annex clears a modest fortune every summer by letting milk in crocks freeze in the chill altitude of the roof and then shoveling it down to the various resorts on the streets below as natural ice cream.

Improvements are being made too, if the conditions of Chicago's streets are an indication as they are trestled and mined at nearly every block while elevated trains, surface cars and vehicles of every description add to the confusion and imperil the life of the Jay who ships to Chicago.

This city is short on religion and long on beer, having more saloons and dives per capita than any place in the known world, not even excepting Woodward. Long hours of labor and miserable transportation facilities makes life a burden to the working slave here, while the foot-pad and the policeman contribute something to the interest and excitement of urban life. But after all, there is a pusheney, a sort of dash about life here, which makes Chicago a record breaker in almost all lines of trade, and fortunes are being made by many who are keen enough to lead the procession.

The components of Chicago, about equally divided, consists of Dutch people, Irish people and lady barbers, with a sprinkling of Americans, Italians and Chinese thrown in for good luck. There are of course enough Americans to hold the offices and direct the legislation of municipal affairs according to the statutes of the state of Illinois; and then too there are many worthy people here who struggle along from year to year in drudgery, happy in the consciousness of indulging in "city life" and contributing daily to the big monopolies which every year threaten to foreclose their mortgage on the incomes of the people and own their souls and the city in fee simple.

Among these may be classed many Americans who keep Chicago in the United States by teaching the English language in the schools, and the civic federation which is doing good work in assisting the people in various ways.

The intra mural service of Chicago is vile, in that it affords vastly insufficient accommodations. Hourly, and especially during the morning and evening hours, tired working people hang onto a strap or stand packed on platforms front and rear because the car companies are too penurious to put on more cars. And the people stand it, just as if they had to be contented with such conditions. There is little wonder that vice and crime spring pregnant with death in such surroundings. It is said that one of the principal stock holders of one of the street car corporations made the remark: "It is the people who stand up who pay the dividends" and the poor devils who thus exist from day to day agree with him and—keep on paying more dividends without a kick.

Volumes are written every year concerning Chicago, but no description ever can do justice to the big town, nor can anyone realize the conditions of life here unless he has waded its mud-to-the-knees crossings, dodged its myriads of vehicles, breathed the air of its consumption climate, or smelled its loud and boisterous atmosphere reeking with smoke, gas, mouldy cellars and decaying plank walks. The air about the stock yards, even though it be freighted with packing house odors, is sweet compared to the up-town ozone. In order to thoroughly enjoy Chicago you must see it—on the map.

Prior to taking our leave we must acknowledge with thanks the courtesies extended to us by Mrs. Francis Owens who entertained us at dinner one evening during our stay with her charming household; also, to Morris Barnhart and to Harold Sorby for

favours rendered during our brief visit.

Away again over the prairies, leaving Chicago with its ice and snow, its chill norwesters and its steaming gutters we whirl once more and are once more in beautiful, sun kissed Oklahoma, the fairest land under the folds of the banner which put Spain to sleep, and our week in Chicago together with the narration of these rambling observations, is ended.

Hog Raising on Alfalfa.

Mr. H. P. Gumaer, superintendent of an extensive ranch property in Kearney county, Kansas, on which hogs are reared in large numbers, near the Colorado line, writes his experience and observations as to alfalfa for swine food, to Secretary Coburn, of the State Board of Agriculture, as follows:

"We began raising hogs in the fall of 1893, since which time we have had on hands 500 to 1000 head. They have always been raised on alfalfa pasture and alfalfa hay in winter, together with sorghum—this ration supplemented with a little corn or other grain.

"We breed our sows to have pigs in February, March, and the first half of April, so far as we can; then when the alfalfa is high enough for pasture the pigs will do to turn out. Pigs of this age are much sought after by eastern Kansas feeders in the fall, when from four to eight months old.

"To get the best results from alfalfa pasture here in the Arkansas valley it should be irrigated often, to keep it green and fresh, as the hogs like it much better and grow faster if the pasture is fresh all the time. When the irrigating is being done the hogs should not be allowed on the alfalfa, as the water softens the ground, the hogs work up the mud and get it mixed with the green growth, causing much damage to the pasture. We should have two or three pastures, so that while one is being watered the hogs can be removed to another. I have heard much said about raising good hogs on alfalfa alone, with no grain, but I have seen no good hogs so raised; I have known of a number of instances where the experiment has been tried, but it has always resulted in failure. I take it for granted that every person who raises hogs believes the best are the cheapest, and I would say do not raise scrubs, but get the best sire you can find; have him a full-blooded Poland-China or Berkshire—whatever he is have him the best of his kind, and the sows as good as possible. The better kinds grow as well in Kansas as anywhere on earth, and the scrub is as much of a scrub in Kansas as anywhere.

"The quantity of grain to be fed to hogs can be best suggested by giving our experience. We are now—August 1—feeding to 100 sows that are suckling pigs about two bushels of soaked shelled corn daily, and to 500 head of spring pigs ten bushels of the same each day. We feed twice a day—morning and evening. To fattening hogs we give it in troughs, and for the stockers it is scattered thinly on the ground, so that each pig will stand a chance of obtaining a share.

"We have wintered our hogs with as little corn as we use in summer, feeding our third cutting of alfalfa hay. The third crop of alfalfa is soft and retains nearly all the sap, as it is put up in the fall when the weather is cool. The cool weather also admits of stacking it much greener than could be done in hot weather, as it is not so liable to heat. In order to have the hay most valuable for hogs it is necessary that it be put up in the best possible condition. With first-class hay less grain is needed. I am of the opinion that the first, second or third crops could be put up for hog hay by cutting when the plant is very young, just before it blooms, but for the reason above stated I think the third crop preferable. In putting up alfalfa for any purpose it should be raked as soon as possible after being cut, and allowed to cure in cocks, as all the leaves are retained in this way, while if allowed to dry before raking and shocking the leaves drop off, and we

have only the stem, which is of little value for hog feed especially.

"Hogs should have all they will eat, but it is not necessary to feed so much that it will be wasted.

"We have had some experience in feeding sorghum, and I think it possible to winter stock hogs on third-cutting alfalfa hay and good sorghum. To raise sorghum to make the best hog feed it is necessary to produce the largest possible percentage of sugar in the plant. By planting as late as June 1 the same benefit may be obtained in curing as in the third crop of alfalfa hay, cool weather and other favorable conditions attendant in that season of the year—about September 15 to October 1, with us. In raising hogs, we are informed by many Eastern men that the one great question is that of health. I am somewhat informed on the good health of hogs, but very little on bad health or unhealthy conditions. We now have about 1000 hogs on hand. During the year from May 1, 1897, to May 1, 1898, we have not lost one grown hog or shoat two months old or over. We feed no drugs of any kind, but simply provide clean water, plenty of alfalfa pasture, a little corn, and allow no strange hog on the ranch. The alfalfa hay and sorghum take the place of the alfalfa pasture in winter.

"When we sell, and where, are questions to be considered. Some of our neighbors prefer to sell as stockers. We have fattened ours mostly. Until the present time we have shipped to Kansas City and sold on that market. We contend that, having our sorghum and alfalfa, we can ship corn here from the corn-growing districts and compete with the Eastern feeder in fattening, and so far the results have been very satisfactory.

"If we fatten our hogs out for the market they should be removed from the pasture about thirty days before marketing, and fed exclusively on grain, if we wish to be honest, as alfalfa-fattened pork has a fishy taste; it is not best for one's conscience or the lasting good of the business to put anything not first quality on the market. We have followed the lines above indicated and as a result we have several times topped the Kansas City market, and have never been more than ten or fifteen cents below the tops with our poorest stuff."

The coming convention in February will present the best program ever offered at a live stock convention. The diseases of Southern Fever, Black Leg and Lump Jaw in cattle will each be handled by specialists in these diseases. Arrange to be here—Feb. 14 and 15. Half rates on railroads.

Live Stock Inspector CALENDAR.



December	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

The Breeds Of Swine.

In the quarterly report of the Kansas Board of Agriculture devoted to Pork-Production, or the hog in America, Secretary Coburn has given a terse history of or comment on each of the breeds having any prominence in the United States. Some of his expressions will not please everybody, especially those who are inclined to believe that the use of the leggy and lardless sorts, as represented by certain English types, is essential to the Yankee hog-growers salvation.

His idea is that the best type of general purpose hog that the world has yet seen is the one evolved by the American farmers, or if not, the American farmers will make it so, and further, that the American hog raisers, whatever their shortcomings know infinitely more about pork-production than any presumptions outsider can tell them. He says:

"The Poland-China breed originated in the Miami valley, in Butler and Warren counties, Ohio, between 1838 and 1840, in the crossing of various families there known as Big China, Byfield, Bedford, and Irish Grazier, the offspring being a large and somewhat coarse black-and-white spotted swine called by various names, for which a national convention of swine-breeders, in 1872, selected that of Poland-China. These were crossed with Imported Berkshires to give refinement and propensity to early fattening, and incidentally they acquired much of the Berkshires' conformation, black color, and white markings. The progress made in that region and at that time was in a measure due to the nearness to Cincinnati, which in those days was the greatest pork-packing point in the world. This popular breed, pre-eminently an American product, probably now numbers as many individuals as all other breeds combined in the United States.

"The Berkshire in its improved form originated, as did the Essex, in England—Italian and Spanish swine being crossed with the coarser native stock—between 1780 and 1800. Although first introduced to North America about 1830, it did not obtain general or permanent favor until after 1870. The breed is widely disseminated in America, and justly a favorite, both to breed pure and to cross with other breeds.

"Chester whites are the result of mating some large white stock from Bedfordshire, England, with the white hogs common in Chester county, Pennsylvania, about 1818 to 1830; the descendants being swine that were gradually improved by selection, and have maintained their popularity in North America better than any other of their color. In later years hogs of a dark color are most largely reared, because of a belief that they are hardier and less susceptible to affections of the skin incident to sudden changes of temperature and the muddy quarters, severe winds and burning suns to which they are too often continuously subjected.

"The Duroc-Jerseys are a breed of large, sandy hogs that are the result of a blending in recent years of families that first attracted prominent attention in New Jersey, where they were known as 'Jersey Reds', with the possible somewhat different type common in Saratoga county, New York, and locally known as 'Durocs.' The best of them are very easy feeders, full of quality, and in many instances carry extreme weight firmly on bones astonishingly fine.

"The Essex are from England, and entirely black. Few of them are raised in the United States, and they are but a very limited factor in the pork-production of this country.

"The Yorkshires are entirely British, and in England three families of them are bred, known as the 'Large White,' 'Middle White,' and 'Small White.' The Small Whites so nearly resemble what Americans have known as Suffolks that an expert is unable to tell one from the other. The large Yorkshires, or Whites, and the Tamworths, are the breeds so much doted on by the English and the Canadians as 'ba-

con' hogs, yielding possibly not more lean meat but less of fat than is common to the swine of the corn-growing regions. They cut no appreciable figure whatever in the pork-productions of the United States.

"Tamworths are a slab-sided, long-legged, big-headed, lardless, unlovely red, rusty or sandy, half civilized sort, from England. Like the Yorkshires, their admirers in the United States are at present by no means numerous.

"The Victorias, a modern composite sort, were originated in Lake county, Indiana, twenty-odd years ago, are white, of medium size, and comparatively unadorned and unsung.

"Poland-Chinas, Chester Whites, Duroc-Jerseys, Berkshires, Large Yorkshires or Whites, and Tamworths are properly classed as large breeds; the Ussex and Victorias and Middle Yorkshires as medium-sized breeds, and the small Yorkshires and Suffolks as small breeds. As a matter of fact, few Americans are engaged in rearing any of the small breeds, preferring those producing animals suitable for slaughter at an early age, yet capable of further growth to any size wished."

Do You Ship Cattle?

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

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

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

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

Here are the
PROGRESSIVE COMMISSION FIRMS OF
KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH AND ST. LOUIS.
McDonald-Crowley Farmer Co.
Lone Star Commission Co.
Campbell, Hunt & Adams.
Elmore & Cooper.
Tamblyn & Tamblyn.
Barse Commission Co.
Chicago Live Stock Com. Co.
Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co.
Southee & Kirk.
Irwin Bros. & Co.
Zeb F. Crider Commission Co.
T. P. Gordon Commission Co.
A. J. Gillispie Commission Co.

"Don't Tell Them here You Found Me."

The above is a new song issued on the following incident: The Rev. Thos. Delaney, when chaplain of a large State Penitentiary, while passing through the Hospital ward was called to the bedside of a dying convict. The last words of this unfortunate youth were "Father I see you do not know me, but you know me well and my family, I will die to-night." I prepared his soul's exit into eternity and whilst his hands were clasped in mine his last request was made, "In my dying moment promise me what I will ask," I here gave him my word; he then revealed his parents who thought him dead. "Now give me your word that you will send my body home, but don't tell them where you found me." I sent the body home to another State, but they never knew where I found him. The Groene Music Publishing Co. 32 E. Fifth Street, Cincinnati, O. will send the above song to any address for 20 cents in silver or stamps, regular price 50 cents.

GEO. S. TAMBLYN,
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

GEO. S. TAMBLYN,
W. G. WORTHAM,
CATTLE SALESMEN,
J. A. FLEMING, OFFICE

GEO. W. WESTFALL,
HOG AND SHEEP
SALESMAN.

ROBT. L. TAMBLYN,
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS
E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.

TAMBLYN & TAMBLYN,

Live Stock

K. C. Stock Yards,
K. C. MO.
Union Stock Yards,
CHICAGO, ILL.
National Stock Yards,
ST. CLAIR CO. ILL.

Com. Merchants.

Telephone 1129.

Rooms 382-383 A. 383 B.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS,
.....Kansas City, Mo.

S. D. IRWIN.

J. N. IRWIN.

W. L. IRWIN.

A. D. IRWIN

By consigning your stock direct to us, and advising us by telegraph, you are sure to find good pens, plenty of feed and water, and ready assistance in disposing of your stock.

IRWIN BROS. & CO.

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

ESTABLISHED IN KANSAS CITY IN 1874.

Rooms 285, A. B. C. Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards. Correspondence Solicited. All business entrusted to our care shall receive our personal attention. Market reports furnished free.

We loan money on cattle to responsible parties.

List Your Cattle for sale WITH US!

Can Furnish Buyers, Can Meet Every Requirement of
Commission Company and all Honorable Competition.

Best of Salesmen.

Money Loaned.

ZEB F. CRIDER COMMISSION COMPANY,

KANSAS CITY, MO. AND SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Represented in Oklahoma by MUN BAKER.

J. K. SOUTHEE.

E. F. KIRK.

SOUTHEE & KIRK,

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Liberal advances made to parties grazing stock, at lowest rate of interest.
Our customers get all the benefits.

WRITE US! KNOW US! SHIP TO US!

C. G. KNOX, Vice-President.

CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET OF ST. LOUIS.

THE ST. LOUIS



National Stock Yards

Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the city of St. Louis.
Shippers should see that their stock is billed directly to the NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

H. P. CHESLEY, General Manager.



Autumn Days.

MARY E. BURNS.

All along the roadside and down the meadow lane,
The goldenrod is waving its graceful plumes again;
The purple aster's glowing, the sumac's turning red,
And all this brilliant beauty proclaims the Summer fled.
The hazel wands are bending beneath the browning fruit,
The acorns from the oak trees are softly falling down,
The marshes glow a vivid green embossed with autumn flowers,
And fields where 'at the harvest waved are turning mellow brown.
The air is sweet with odors of red and golden fruit
That on the sward in fragrant ripeness falls;
A purple sea is billowing around the distant hills,
And through it comes the Phoebe's plaintive calls.
So the autumn beauty deepens with each succeeding hour,
Till golden grain crowns every blade and fruit crowns every flower;
And in its glorious passing the swift year seems to say,
"Live so thy life's October will be grander than its May."

Wrinkles in Housekeeping.

The young bride who, with new silver, china and tins, costly situated in houses or flat, desires to do her own work and save two hundred dollars a year, often wearies before the first six months are over, and gives up the experiment, saying housework is so hard and never realizing it is hard because she has made it hard. A wise old saw is, "Use your head to save your heels." The secret of successful housekeeping lies in that.

In the first place arrange your kitchen with an idea to step-saving. Have table, stove and pantry in relative positions, so that there is but a step or two between them. Have flour, sugar and spice boxes over or below the bake table, with shelves above for flavors, rolling pin, baking powder, salt, pepper, and baking dishes. Over the kitchen table have all dish pans and tins, behind the stove, iron ware. If you use lamps have a shelf over the sink and the oil cans underneath.

In the dining room have the china closet, the refrigerator and a lounge. In removing dishes and food use a large tray which makes but one trip to the kitchen. Have the table brush on the sideboard, and after butter and milk have been placed in the refrigerator and the dishes piled on the tray, brush the crumbs up and place them in the slop bowl on the tray. Then you are finished with the dining room, and one trip into the kitchen clears away everything.

Before the meal put a full kettle of water on to heat, and with hot soap-suds and a dish mop five minutes is all that is necessary to wash the dishes. An iron dishcloth for irons is absolutely a necessity. After wiping the dishes place them on the tray. Finish up the kitchen work and when ready to leave the kitchen carry in the dishes and set the table for the next meal. Half an hour's quick work with a little head work will finish up the after-meal worry.

Then lie down for five minutes on the lounge and you can rest, read and

be ready for the next thing. Have flowers in the dining room to make it cheerful, and place your machine and darning basket beside the window. Many an odd moment, while waiting for something to cook, can be used at the machine if it is handy.

It is an excellent habit to pick up at night and prepare for the next day; to have the fire ready to start; to have potatoes peeled; to have a washing sprinkled; to have the coffee prepared—all this done the night before makes getting the breakfast easy.

A daily dusting makes a house clean. Sweeping once a week is all that is necessary, with an occasional use of a sweeper. If people will be orderly there is very little picking up necessary.

When a young couple are keeping house the kitchen and dining room should be as cozy and homey as possible. Every man likes the domestic side of life. A nice arrangement is a long, large room, one end for kitchen, the middle for dining room and the other end for sitting room. A fancy screen can separate the kitchen from the rest, and a gasoline stove be used for cooking. A lounge, easy chair, machine, desk and table will give the rest of the rooms a delightfully busy yet restful appearance, and the work is reduced one-half.

There are many ways of fighting bed bugs and several remedies that are quite effectual. A thorough cleaning and scalding with boiling water is a sure way of getting rid of them if kept up long enough. Burning sulphur in a room closed up tightly for several hours will destroy all bugs and every other living creature. The sulphur fumes, however, will blacken metals and bleach colored goods, so all such should first be removed from the room. Turpentine, benzine and kerosene introduced in all hiding places drive them out or destroy them. Corrosive sublimate dissolved in alcohol is also used in the same way. It is a deadly poison and must be used with care. There are many mixtures put up and sold as bedbug exterminators that will usually kill the insects.

Dirt in Milk.

In an experiment at the Kansas Agricultural College, conducted by Prof. D. H. Otis, the college dairy secured samples of milk from persons that were engaged more or less in the dairy business, and placed these in long narrow glass tubes. After being allowed to stand for several hours these tubes were examined and notes taken on the amount of dirt that settled to the bottom. Considerable difference was found, some samples being almost free from visible dirt, while others had so much that it formed an irregular ring along the lower edge of the tube. While this test is a good one to detect solid particles of dirt in the milk, it is by no means conclusive, as where milk is handled in an uncleanly manner more or less dirt becomes dissolved in the milk and cannot be separated out. This goes to illustrate the importance of the utmost cleanliness in handling milk. We object strongly to milk being adulterated with water, but this is not to be compared with adulterating it with dirt.

W. E. Bolton, secretary of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association and publisher of the Live Stock Inspector, is at the Transit house. He says there will be 1600 actual practical cowmen at the annual meeting at Woodward, Oklahoma, in February, and he hopes that for the interest of both Chicago and the Southwestern cattle trade there will be a good delegation of wide-awake business men go down from Chicago at that time. Woodward is rather a small place, but it is in the heart of a big cattle country. Bolton himself is nearly as large as our Baby Bliss in stature, and in every other way is much larger than he is physically.—Drovers' Telegram, Nov. 14.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Germany went to Kansas City the 15th for a week's shopping and sight-seeing.

C. HOOD, President.
L. A. ALLEN, Vice-President.

T. J. EAMAN Sec. & Treas.
H. S. BOICE.

The Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co.

Is one of the Oldest and Best companies in Kansas City.

A good one to do business with.

They have ample capital and are perfectly reliable.

Twenty-five years in the trade.

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BARSE Live Stock Commission Co.,

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Experienced Salesmen. Prompt Remittances. Correspondence and Consignments Solicited.

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The Hotel Central.

WOODWARD, O. T.

First Class in Every Particular. Patronage of Cattlemen Solicited.

YORK-KEY MERCANTILE CO.,

Deal in all kinds of

Ranchman's Goods.

Woodward, O. T.
Stores at Kiowa and Dodge City, Kas.



The Leader Wind Mill.

This cut represents a ranch outfit. We can furnish either the

LEADER or STAR, Steele or Wood, Wind Mills,

Cypress Tanks, Troughs, Cylinder Working Barrels, Pipe, Casing, Fittings and everything in the water supply material.

Write for Catalogue and Prices.

For further information address

T. M. BROWN & CO., Ft. Worth, Tex
or WILLIAMS BROS., Hartley, Tex

RANGE NOTES

From The Range.

CHANNING, TEX., Nov. 18, 1898.
I arrived here yesterday morning at 2 o'clock. I was escorted to the Hotel Rivers by a representative of that house. Mrs. Rivers runs a very neat hotel, everything up to date. I met Mr. Jas. H. East, merchant, who received me very cordially, showing me his large line of dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, hats, grain, hay and feed. Mr. East is a very nice gentleman and stockmen will do well to trade with him.

WILLIAM POWELL'S HEREFORDS.

In the absence of Mr. Wm. Powell I was received by his brother, Mr. Jim Powell. Mr. Powell is very proud of his brother's Herefords and proposed at once that we take a drive over the different pastures and see them. At 1 o'clock sharp he drove up before the hotel and I climbed in the buggy and off we went. After spending the afternoon driving through the pastures we returned to the yards at headquarters, where he showed me some handsome spring bulls that they had sold and were to deliver soon. They were beauts, 50 as fine as you get them, one bringing \$200; rest \$125 to \$150. Messrs. Powell and Boyce have bought the contract of the calves of the Wyoming Hereford Association for three years. They sold Mr. Sparks, of Nevada, Mo., 100 head of heifers; Mr. Comstock, of Albany, Mo., 100 bulls; Mr. Gudgell, of Independence, Mo., 100 heifers. They have 89 heifers of that bunch left, which they are keeping for breeding. The bulls at the head of Mr. Powell's herd are Allerdice No. 41431, Mystic and Red Cloud. He has 300 head of cows and 200 head of bulls and heifer calves. Mr. Powell sold 16 head of spring bulls out of his herd at \$150, at private sale.

MITCHELL COUNTY.

From West Texas Stockman, Nov. 15.

Col. Ike Groski reports the sale of 2000 sheep, ewes, to H. N. Garrett of Midland, at \$3 around. Groski has fine sheep.

I. T. Brennan recently bought 100 head of yearlings from Chas. Hooper at \$15 around, also he bought 40 head of two-year-olds from Mr. Gray, of Borden county, at \$17.50 around.

J. F. Williams, inspector for Kansas, arrived here last night. Mr. Williams and Dr. Lewis will go to latan to-day to inspect about 2500 head of cattle for Frank Tomlinson, of Burns, Kansas, also will inspect several hundred head for A. A. Bailey.

PANHANDLE.

Higgins News, November 17th

S. B. Jones went to Woodward Monday on a big cattle deal, returning Tuesday evening.

L. J. Usher shipped 13 loads of cattle the last of last week to Guthrie, Oklahoma, where he expects to winter them.

S. B. Jones shipped 10 cars of cattle to Kansas City and three cars to Grand Summit, Kansas, to feed this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Mills, whose home is in the southern part of Kiowa county, were in the city the first of the week visiting Mrs. Mills's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Burr. Mr. Mills made us a pleasant call on Monday. Until recently, Mr. Mills has been engaged for a number of years in educational work, having served as county superintendent for four years in Illinois, and as city superintendent at Minneapolis, at Ellsworth and at Ashland, Kan. The health-giving and the pecuniary advantages of a good ranch allured him from the school room, however, and we are pleased to note that he is prosperous and contented. He has 175 head of fine steers ready for the market.—Western Star, November 19.

From West Texas Stockman, Nov. 22.

J. H. Wright sold 350 steers, eastern cattle, to George Mann and Nat Smith.

Dave Earley, of Coke county, brought in 98 head of cattle Thursday, which he wants to drive to Seurry county.

D. N. Arnett will start a herd of 327 steers to the spade ranch Saturday. He recently sold these steers to L. L. Elwood.

Maj. W. W. Watts has been receiving the cattle he bought from Will Robertson, to drive them to his ranch in Crosby county.

Monday Scoggin & Brown sold to Maj. W. W. Watts 1300 head of calves, this year's branding at \$17.50 around.

Messrs. Cowan & Seay sold to Bert Simpson, of Colorado City, and shipped from Taylor last Friday, 3 cars of cows at \$18, 3 cars of 3-year-old steers at \$25 and 2 cars of bulls at \$20.

H. E. Siders, of Amarillo, was here recently. Mr. Siders is of the firm of Siders, Davidson & Johnson, who have 1500 head of cattle in the Waddell pasture. He says that everything in the cattle business is at a standstill at Amarillo, and everybody is "on the fence" owing to the quarantine conditions. He also reports that it is very dry in his section.

COMSTOCK'S HEREFORD SALE.

AT KANSAS CITY, MO., THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15 AND 16, 70 BULLS AND 35 FEMALES.

It may seem to some that we are repeating pointers concerning the merits of the 105 head, 70 bulls and 35 cows and heifers, that Mr. C. G. Comstock, of Albany, Gentry County, Mo., will offer at public sale at Kansas City but after one has looked through a copy of the sale catalogue and noted the breeding therein given any one interested in choicely bred Herefords cannot refrain from making some additional mention of their worth as individuals. Especially is this true after the visitor at the farm has looked the offerings over. About 80 per cent of the 70 bulls are nearing long yearlings, big, square broad backed, full rear quartered, wide short legged growthy fellows. These characteristics are reasonably to be expected as the animals run on blue grass and clover pastures, have plenty of range and get just enough grain ration to keep them coming in good thrifty condition. The writer believes that every Whiteface man will agree that the offering is a fitting representative of what a good beef animal ought to be and that it pays to breed the Hereford even though they are not to the stable born nor groomed every day and dressed as if for daily show ring scrutiny of the beef breeding public. Keep in mind the date, Thursday and Friday, December 15 and 16, at Kansas City, Mo. W. P. BRUSH.

Range Cattle Exhibition.

During the meeting of the National Live Stock Association at Denver there will be held a rather unique exhibition at the Denver stock yards of range cattle.

There are twelve prizes ranging from \$100 to \$250 each, and each exhibit must consist of a car load of range cattle that have never tasted corn or any other grain. Any person wishing to compete can get full particulars by writing Union Stock Yards, Denver.

A six year old Hutchinson Sunday school girl was asked one day recently what she remembered of the story about Sampson and the Philistines, whereupon she promptly replied: "He sailed into the bay at night and at daylight opened fire on them and sunk eleven of their warships with the jaw bone of an ass. He then took some prisoners, who had never seen a razor, bombarded the town and took five baskets of fragments. He then told them that he would set his bow on the bay so that when they saw it they could remember the Maine."—Ex.

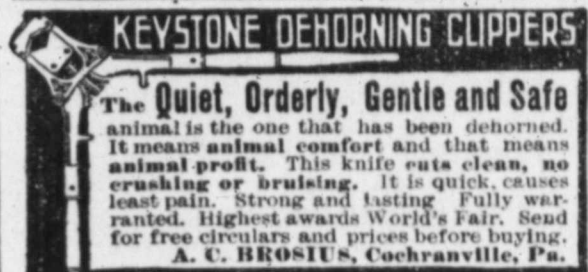
MILLARD WORD.



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.



W. S. YOUNG, McPherson, Kas. Western Agent.

EPDDLMAN BROS.



P. O. address Woodward, Okla.

Range on Clear creek, 35 miles northwest of Woodward.

The above brand is regularly put on jaw and thigh; but sometimes on jaw, side and thigh; and on cattle having old brands it is put anywhere on left side, either on shoulder, loin or thigh.

We also have some cows with on left hip.



Some cattle branded on left side or thigh. Other cattle branded Horse brand same as main brand above.

Gerlach-Hopkins Merc. Co.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE and OUTFITTING SUPPLIES Woodward, - - Oklahoma.

'FRISCO LINE.

THE FRISCO WANTS THE BUSINESS

The St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.

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

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Connecting the Great Commercial Centers and Rich Farms of MISSOURI, The Broad Corn and Wheat Fields and Thriving Cities of KANSAS, The Fertile River Valleys, Trade Centers and Rolling Prairies of NEBRASKA, The Grand, Picturesque and Enchanting Scenery, and the Famous Mining Districts of COLORADO, The Agricultural, Fruit, Mineral and Timber Lands, and Famous Hot Springs of ARKANSAS, The Sugar Plantations and immense Fields of LOUISIANA, The Cotton and Grain Fields, the Cattle Ranges and Winter Resorts of TEXAS, Historical and Scenic OLD AND NEW MEXICO, And forms with its Connections the Popular Winter Route to CALIFORNIA.

For descriptive and illustrated pamphlets of any of the above states, or Hot Springs, Ark., San Antonio, Tex., and Mexico, address Company's Agents, or G. C. WARNER, W. B. DODDRIDGE, Vice-President, General Manager, H. C. TOWNSEND, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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It may be what you are looking for. The VAN VLECK MINTER COMPANY CHEMISTS have proved that the following diseases can be cured:

- STUNTED GROWTH,
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- NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
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- FAT STARVATION,
- OBESITY and all NERVOUS DISEASES

peculiar to women caused by poor nutrition, by their wonderful remedies prepared from the glands and nerve centers of young healthy sheep. Write for their Blue Book NEW LIFE which will give you full information, sent free upon request. Address,

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Alaska Gold In flooding the country and prices are going up, but we still sell the U. S. Standard Scale at lowest prices; also

Steel Frame & Royal Scale Rack

Requires No Pit. No change of Balance.

Hundreds of specialties at less than wholesale prices, viz: Sewing Machines, Bicycles, Organs, Pianos, Elder Mills, Carriages, Carts, Engines, Harrows, Saws, Bone Mills, Letter Presses, Jack Saws, Trucks, Anvils, Hay Cutters, Press-Stands, Feed Mills, Sieves, Drills, Hand Planes, Lawn Mowers, Coffee Mills, Forges, Lathes, Dump Carts, Corn Shellers, Hand Carts, Engines, Tools, Wire Presses, Flaming Mills, Crew Bars, Rollers, Washes, Clothing, etc. Hay, Stock, Elevator, Railroad, Platform and Counter SCALES.

Send for free catalogue and see how to Save Money. 290 Jackson Boulevard, CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR.

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

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

Shipping Poultry.

W. H. Sprague, of Chicago, in his annual circular to the public gives directions for dressing and shipping poultry to market, and as he is good authority on the subject no one interested can do better than to carefully consider his statements. In regard to Poultry he says:

In the first place, Poultry should be well fed and well watered and then kept from 18 to 24 hours without food before killing. Stock dresses out brighter when well watered and adds to the appearance. Full crops injure the appearance and are liable to sour, and when this does occur correspondingly lower prices must be accepted than obtainable for choice stock. Never kill Poultry by wringing the neck.

TO DRESS CHICKENS—Kill by bleeding in the mouth or opening the veins of the neck; hang by the feet until properly bled. Leave head and feet on and do not remove intestines nor crop. Scalded Chickens sell best to home trade, and dry picked best to shippers, so that either manner of dressing will do if properly executed. For scalding Chickens the water should be as near the boiling point as possible, without boiling; pick the legs dry before scalding; hold by the head and legs and immerse and lift up and down three times; if the head is immersed it turns the color of the comb and gives the eyes a shrunken appearance, which leads buyers to think the fowl has been sick; the feathers and pin feathers should then be removed immediately very cleanly, and without breaking the skin; then "plump" by dipping ten seconds in water nearly or quite boiling hot, and then immediately into cold water; hang in a cool place until the animal heat is entirely out of the body. To dry pick Chickens properly the work should be done while the chickens are bleeding; do not wait and let the bodies get cold. Dry picking is much more easily done while the bodies are warm. Be careful and do not break and tear the skin.

TO DRESS TURKEYS—Observe the same instructions as given for preparing Chickens, but always dry pick. Dressed Turkeys, when dry picked, always sell best and command better prices than scalded lots, as the appearance is brighter and more attractive. Endeavor to market all old and heavy Gobblers before January 1, as after the holidays the demand is for small fat Hen Turkeys only, old Toms being sold at a discount to canners.

DUCKS AND GESE—Should be scalded in the same temperature of water as for other kinds of Poultry, but it requires more time for the water to penetrate and loosen the feathers. Some parties advise, after scalding, to wrap them in a blanket for the purpose of steaming, but they must not be left in this condition long enough to cook the flesh. Do not undertake to dry pick Geese and Ducks just before killing for the purpose of saving the feathers, as it causes the skin to become very much inflamed, and is a great injury to the sale. Do not pick the feathers off the head; leave the feathers on for two or three inches on the neck. Do not singe the bodies for the purpose of removing any down or hair, as the heat from the flame will give them an oily and unsightly ap-

pearance. After they are picked clean they should be held in scalding water about ten seconds for the purpose of plumping, and then rinsed off in clean cold water. Fat heavy stock is always preferred.

Before packing and shipping, Poultry should be thoroughly dry and cold, but not frozen; the animal heat should be entirely out of the body; pack in boxes or barrels; boxes holding 100 to 200 lbs are preferable, and pack snugly; straighten out the body and legs, so that they will not arrive very much bent and twisted out of shape; fill the packages as full as possible to prevent moving about on the way; barrels answer better for chickens and ducks than for turkeys or geese; when convenient avoid putting more than one kind in a package, mark kind and weight of each description on the package and mark shipping directions plainly on the cover.

HOW TO DRESS CAPONS.

First be sure and lot kill them until crops are empty, and that they are fat. A thin Capon is not as good as an ordinary Chicken, because if not large or a proper Capon they are not wanted as Capons or Chickens either. Leave feathers on neck from head down two-thirds way to the shoulders. Leave feathers on two first joints of wings. Leave feathers on tail and half way up the back. Leave feathers on legs from knee joint two-thirds up the hips. All the rest of the feathers come off. Feathers that are removed should be saved and will sell if kept dry and clean. Be careful and keep the Capon clean. Wrap paper around head. Appearances add to the sale and of course price.

GAME.

A great deal of Game is lost yearly, especially during warm weather, owing to improper handling on the part of shippers.

DURING WARM WEATHER

which would be mainly at the opening of the Game season, Game Birds and Ducks (excepting Woodcock) should be drawn and packed in ice—use plenty of ice to carry to point of destination. The ice should be broken and not alone put on the top and bottom of the package, but distributed between the Game. If ice cannot be had, draw and use dry hay—don't use grass as that hastens decomposition, but never draw Woodcock.

DURING COLD WEATHER

Game Birds of all kinds should not be drawn. Before being packed they should be thoroughly cold and dry. Smooth feathers down nicely, and pack them in their natural shape as much as possible. Do not place the head under the wing, as it is quite apt to bleed and cause a bad spot on the side of the Bird. Late in the season it is well to wrap in paper Prairie Chickens, Partridge and Quail. Buyers then give such the preference; but during the fore part of the season, when the weather is more changeable, the paper proves damaging to the keeping of the game. Barrels are favorable packages for Prairie Chickens, but Partridge and Quail should be packed in boxes, not over three to four dozen each for the former and ten to fifteen dozen for the latter; avoid, as far as possible, putting more than one kind of game in a package.

Pigeons, during the early part of the season, should be shipped with their feathers on, but when the weather becomes warm they should be plucked and packed in ice.

VENISON—Whole Deer, when sent to market, should have the liver and lights taken out, as they only have to be thrown away here, and are detrimental to the sale of the carcass. When forwarded over long distances, and at a costly rate of freight, only the hind part of the carcass, including the loin and ribs, should be sent to market. The skin should be stripped from the fore part and carefully wrapped about the saddle, thus keeping it clean and in good order.

The Oklahoma Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold its next annual meeting at Oklahoma City, January 2 to 7, inclusive.

THOS. KELLY,
President and
General Manager.

THOS. B. LEE,
Vice President,
Kansas City M'gr.

E. B. OVERSTREET,
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St. Louis M'gr.

JOHN E. WHITE,
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MONEY ADVANCED ON CATTLE.

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1888.

Capital Stock
and Surplus
\$150,000.00.

Annual Business
\$20,000,000.00



RELIABLE FEED COOKERS

fill the long felt want of a good feed cooker and water heater at a low price. They are, as their name indicates, reliable in every way. The furnace is made of best cast gray iron. Boilers are of best No. 22 galvanized steel.

OUR \$5.00 FEED COOKER

meets the demand for a small cooker at a low price. Holds 20 gallons and burns wood only. Our 50 gallon size at \$12, and our 100 gallon size at \$16, burns either wood or coal. Write at once for circulars and don't buy until you see what we have to offer.

Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co. Box 182, Quincy, Ill.

E. S. WIGGINS,

Hardware,
Furniture & Undertaker's Goods.

Buy Your Hardware of a Hardware Man.

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

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Prevent Black-Leg
In Cattle

By using PASTEUR VACCINE.
Beware of Imitations. None genuine without our Trade Mark.

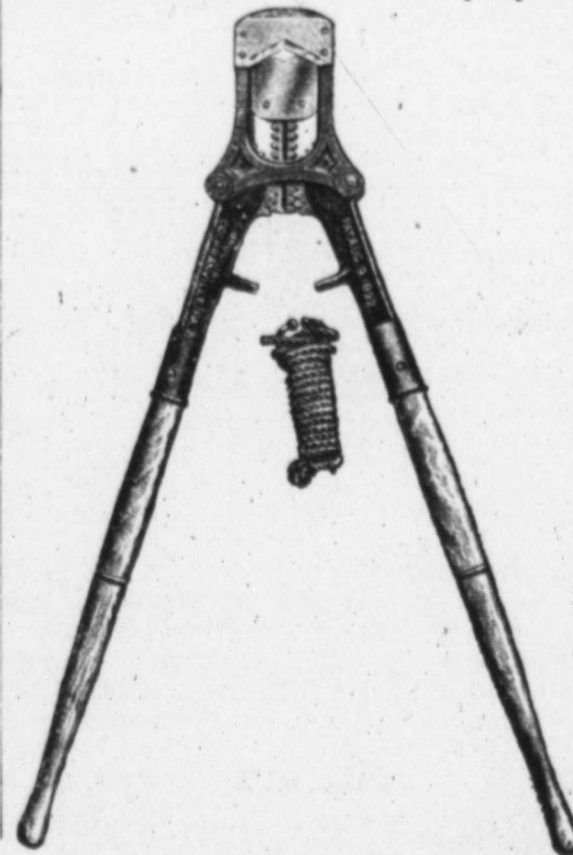
Mortality in U. S. during last two years reduced to one-third of one per cent. Testimonials, etc.

PASTEUR VACCINE CO., 56 Fifth ave., Chicago.

SPECIAL NOTICE: PASTEUR'S VACCINE may be ordered from Frank E. Cheadle, Irwin, Okla., from G. H. Mond, Hardesty, Beaver Co., Okla., or from the publisher of this paper.

Patent Infringed.

Of recent years the custom of de-horning cattle has been a general practice, and numerous devices have been presented and claimed the recognition of cattle men for that purpose.



Among the original inventions of a practical nature is that of the Keystone De-horning Clipper, patented and manufactured by A. C. Brosius, of Cochranville, Pa.

Mr. Brosius already has been compelled to proceed against and close up four different establishments that were infringing on his patent. He is the originator and patentee of the "V" shaped blade used in the Keystone De-horning Clipper, and he intends to prosecute any who use infringement. If you desire further evidence along this line write Mr. Brosius or W. S. Young, McPherson, Kas.

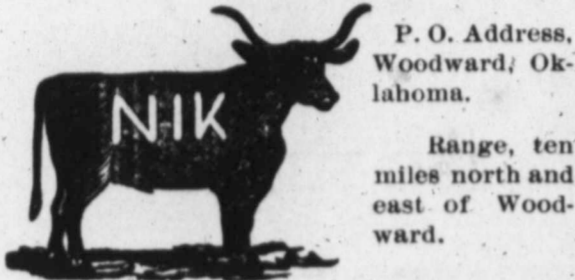
Notwithstanding the general accepted idea that French women are more frivolous than their sisters in other countries, statistics prove that more than half the depositors in France's savings banks are women. In 1896 the savings banks held \$680,000,000 belonging to their customers, who receive 1 interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on their balances. There are more than 2000 savings banks in the republic.

Last week O. Mills sold 17 head of bull calves to Bowen and Barton, of Lipscomb, Texas, for \$1170. They were a fine bunch.—Barber County Index, November 3.

STOCK BRANDS.

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

HUDSON & TANDY.



P. O. Address, Woodward, Okla.

Range, ten miles north and east of Woodward.



Other brands:

- On side and short bar near it on thigh.
- On left loin.
- On left side.
- On left hip and short bar on left thigh near it.
- On the side and short bar near it on thigh.

HORSE BRANDS:

Bar Z on left shoulder, or N I K on right hip. Range, same as above.

E. R. CLAUNCH.



P. O. address, Woodward, Ok.

Range: 12 miles north of Woodward on Bent canon.

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

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



Range, same as above.

S. C. WANE.



Post-office Address, Richmond, Oklahoma.

Mark, slit in left ear.

Range on Deep Creek.

Horse brand same as above, also same range.

WHITE & SWEARINGEN.

P. O. Address: Woodward, Okla. Range: On Sand creek, 5 miles north of Fort Supply.



OTHER BRANDS.

- On right side, seven underbit each ear.
- On both sides.
- On right shoulder.

R. C. EDMISSON.



Range on North Canadian. 15 miles south east of Curtis.

Horse range same.

Horse brand same as cattle. Mules brand ed 2 on right jaw. Postoffice, Curtis, Oklahoma.

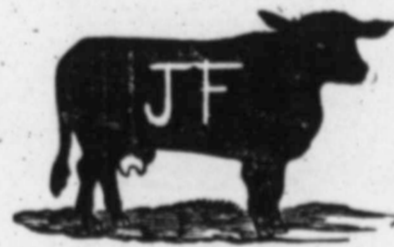
GOBER & PUGH.



Range Woodward county, O. T.

P. O.—Woodward Oklahoma.

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.

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, on left shoulder of horses. Range same as cattle.

M. A. NATIONS.

P. O.: Kansas City, Mo. Range: 15 miles N. W. of Woodward on Beaver creek.



Horses branded plain N on left hip.

A. H. TANDY.



P. O. Address, Haskell City, Texas.

Range, ten miles north and east of Woodward.

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

A. L. McPHERSON & SONS.

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



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

J. A. STINE & SON,



P. O.—Alva, Okla.

Range— Woods Co.

Brand shown above may be anywhere on animal. Horses, Same as cattle.

Anywhere on animal.

RUE HOUSTON & CO.



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

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

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

W. M. BYRD.

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



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

GEO. W. CARR.

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



BRAND OF CATTLE.

On Left Hip. On Left Hip.

All calves are branded same as cattle.

BRAND OF HORSES.

On left thigh.

Location of range same as cattle.

CHAS. HEWINS.

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



OTHER BRANDS.

On left shoulder.

On left shoulder.

Horse brands same as cattle.

J. P. CAMPBELL.

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



Some cattle — on left side.

All cattle on left thigh.

Horse brand J C left shoulder.

H. C. GREER.



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

Some are branded same on left hip and back.

On right hip and side.

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

E. M. HEWINS.



P. O. Address, Woodward, Okla.

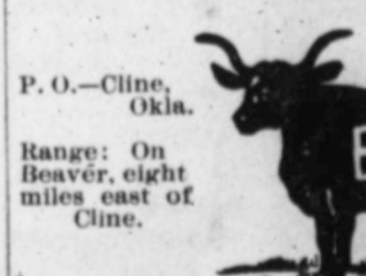
Range, on North Canadian river, ten miles north of Woodward.

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

HORSE BRAND:

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

B. F. MAIN.



P. O.—Cline, Okla.

Range: On Beaver, eight miles east of Cline.

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

S. B. JONES.



P. O. Address, Higgins Texas.

Range, in Texas and Oklahoma, near Higgins.

Other are:

- On either side; also
- On left shoulder and
- On left side and
- On left hip.

HORSE BRANDS:



Also heart on left hip

Range, same as above.

MORE MONEY AND PROFIT is in Poultry. Our 1927 Guide, almost 100 pages, the most complete MONEY MAKER out. We mail this Guide and a package new Columbian Chicken Food for 15c. JOHN BAUSCHER, Jr. Box 53 Freeport, Ill.

SUNNY SLOPE SALE

Registered HEREFORDS!

AT STOCK YARDS SALE BARN, KANSAS CITY, MO., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7th, 1898.

100 HEAD----50 Bulls and 50 Cows and Heifers----100 HEAD

Quality, fashion and breeding considered, this is the best offering of registered cattle made in recent years. All of my Show Herd (excepting Keep On) will be put into the ring. There will be offered the get of Beau Real, 11055, Wild Tom 51592, Archibald V, 54433, and other well known sires. This will be the great Hereford sale of the season, as it will contain the cream of the young things produced on Sunny Slope. For information and catalogue, address

Mrs. C. S. CROSS, Emporia, Kansas.

Public Sale

COL. S. A. SAWYER,
COL. J. W. JUDY and
COL. F. M. WOODS,
COL. JAS. W. SPARKS,
Auctioneers.

GRANDVIEW HEREFORDS!

at Stock Yards Pavilion, Kansas City, Mo., December 15 & 16, 1898.

Seventy bulls and 35 cows and heifers will be sold. These animals are of particularly desirable ages, are of the leading Hereford families, and are selected with care with the view of making an offering that will maintain the reputation of the Grandview herd. The bulls are large, smooth, grass grown, fleshy animals, and three-fourths of them will be over 17 months old at the time of sale. The heifers will be all bred or will be old enough to breed at that time. Catalogues now ready.

C. G. COMSTOCK, Albany, Mo.

W. B. GRIMES, JR.



Range in Clark, Meade and Comanche counties.

P. O. Address, Ashland, Kansas.

OTHER BRANDS:



On Left Hip.



Horse Brand, Left Shoulder.



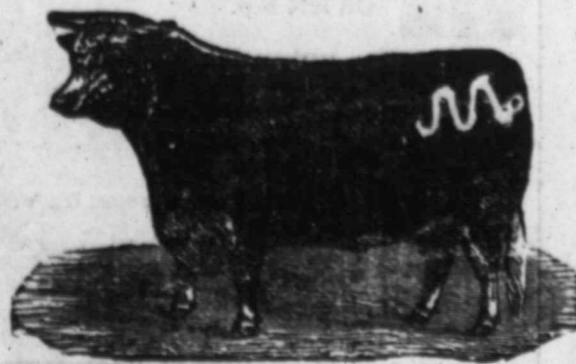
Horse range same as cattle.

T. C. SHOEMAKER.

CHAS. F. LUKENS, Foreman.
P. O. Address, 1416 Linwood Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Ranch address, Dorsey, New Mexico.
Range, head of Beaver, in Beaver Co., Okla.



ZACK MULHALL,
Mulhall, Okla.



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

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

OTHER BRANDS:



10 on left side.

1B on left hip.



On left hip or shoulder.



On left hip.

HORSE BRANDS:



On left shoulder.

JACK LOVE.

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



Other cattle are branded 7 on left hip.



Other brands are 1 on left shoulder.

Range: Same as cattle.

JAMES CUSHNY.

Post Office, Waynoka, Okla.
Range, 12 miles west, on Doe Creek.



Some cattle are branded anchor on left hip. Horses, range same as cattle.

J. S. SCOTT.



P. O. address, Gyp, Okla.
Location of Range, West Burnett Creek G county.

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

O'BRYAN & HEWINS.



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

ROURKE & NELLI MAN.

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



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

ISHMAEL & RUDOLPH.



P. O. Kiowa, Kas.

Range on Buffalo, in Woodward county.

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

F. D. WEBSTER.



P. O. Address, Gage Oklahoma.

Range, on Little Wolf east and south of Gage.

On left jaw of all young stock.

TRANSIT HOUSE,

UNION STOCK YARDS,
CHICAGO, ILL.

BOARD, WITH ROOM, \$2.00 PER DAY.

L. E. HOWARD, MANAGER.

ROOMS, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 per day.

Electric Cars pass the House on Halsted Street, without change direct to the Post-Office and City Hall, on Clark Street.

These Cars also go very near the Nickel Plate, Wisconsin Central, Polk Street and Lake Shore & Rock Island depots, and connects with cars for all other depots.

Also go very near all the Principal Theatres.

Take Wallace and Halsted Street Cars.