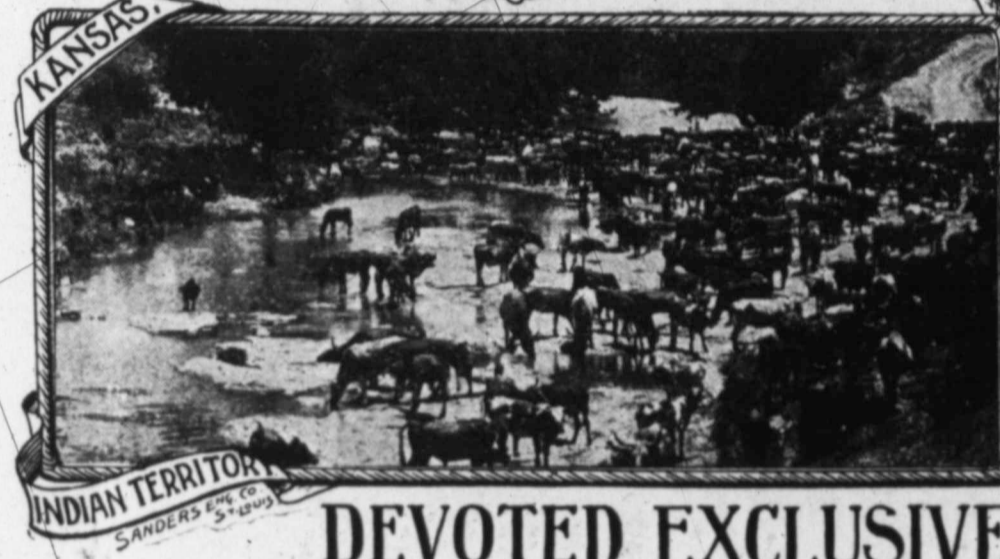


The LIVESTOCK



OKLAHOMA.

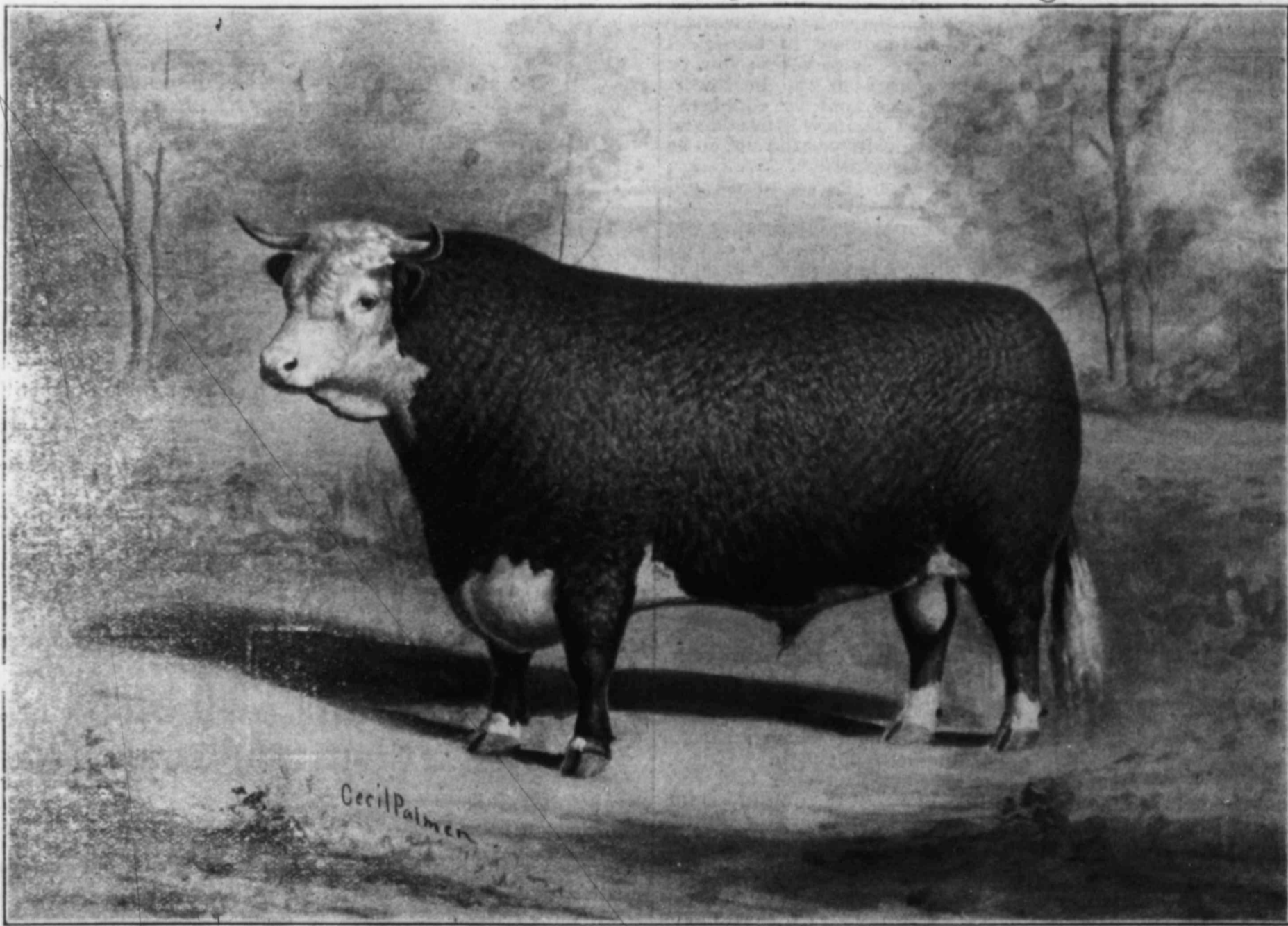
INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Fifth Year.
Number 16.

Woodward, Oklahoma, Nov. 15, 1899.

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CLIMAX 60,942, HEAD OF THE STANTON BREEDING FARM, MADISON, NEB.—(See 12th Page.)

About "Cattle Paper."

(From an address by Mr. Richard Nash before the National Live Stock Exchange at St. Paul Oct. 21.)

After some introductory remarks Mr. Nash said:

What I should like to accomplish is to assist a little in creating a more healthy sentiment on this subject, so that all of us would see more clearly in transacting this class of business what is bad policy and what is sound and conservative.

The history of the chattle mortgage loan in the live stock industry is not a very long one. It began first to be a recognized way of making advances by commission houses some ten or twelve years ago, and has grown with great rapidity for several reasons.

1. It was soon found to be the safest method for the original lender.

2. It gave the commission man paper that carried tangible security, and was more readily discounted where it could be handled the cheapest.

3. It gave the borrower larger accommodations and cheaper than could be had from any local sources.

4. It supplied needed funds during a scarcity of money in country banks during the period following the panic.

5. The good record made by live stock paper during the late money stringency on account of easy convertibility of the security at the great cash live stock markets.

6. Large and successful operations by strong commission houses in advancing and rediscounting, encouraging others.

7. And, finally, the abundance of cheap money and general inquiry for this class of paper has conspired with the element of competition in the commission business, and the advance in prices of cattle to develop these loans to an enormous extent.

Of course it is impossible to tell with any exactness what the volume of this paper is, and guesses on it are wide, but at all events it is very large. A well informed gentleman in Kansas City estimates that there are about forty millions of money in constant use, furnished by Kansas City people alone, on time ranging from 90 to 360 days. This would probably make an annual discount of loans of \$80,000,000 at that city.

I was talking with officers of two Chicago banks a short time since, and they thought that a conservative yearly estimate of discounts of this class of paper would certainly not fall short of two to three hundred millions. It has therefore become an important item in the finances of the country, and it is very desirable that the good reputation that this paper has made should be carefully guarded and maintained. The paper as a class has been hitherto "as good as wheat." The losses made by banks in rediscounting it have been perhaps, with one exception, nominal, and it is safe to say that bankers have lost less per cent on this class of paper than any other class discounted by them. Banks that held it during the panic times found it among their best and most collectable assets.

The uses of this system to the commission trade and its patrons have already been referred to, in giving reasons for its rapid development, but in addition to those we will all have to agree that it has given the commission business a standing and importance that it had not had to an equal extent previously. It has brought to the use of the feeder a large amount of capital not formerly available, and has consequently assisted in putting a larger proportion of beef cattle and mutton sheep on the market in first-class condition for slaughtering, helping thereby to improve the quality of the meat supply and saving the waste of putting so much unfit stock on the market. The proper uses of the method are apparent to all of us, and have been abundantly demonstrated, but the abuses that have to some degree attached themselves have probably not at present become so evident.

Perhaps the first abuse I should speak of is the frequent readiness with which the lender accepts the risk of a loan with any applicant, stranger or otherwise, who has some feed and perhaps only a nominal equity in a little land, without a full consideration of the financial

responsibility of the borrower, or the "moral risk" inevitable in loaning on chattle mortgage security. If the man himself is not competent, reliable and honest, all the other elements of security in the loan are vitiated, and the loan is a bad one. There is also, I think, a tendency to overadvance by laying too much stress on the prospective future value of the property. This has, perhaps, not resulted in much loss so far, owing to the general advance in values of cattle, but some day we will reach the top of the grade and the inevitable down grade in prices which will follow will put cattle paper to tests which it has not had hitherto. It is a strange fact, but men who would take all manner of pains in investigating the value, title, etc., in real estate loans, and would use the utmost care, will often, I think, place equally large loans on live stock on very superficial investigation of the borrower, of the security offered, and on insufficient margins.

A cashier in a bank in a western city told me a few months ago of a loan he had discounted. A commission house had received an application for a loan of several thousand dollars, and had sent out a man to investigate. The borrower took the investigator into a field and showed him a bunch of cattle belonging to his neighbor. A favorable report was made to the commission house and the loan was granted, and it was not until the loan matured and they were trying to collect that the fraud was discovered. Here the man had probably not investigated the character and responsibility of the borrower sufficiently.

Of course we are all liable to these mistakes; but especially if we do not exercise great care, and particularly with parties with whom we have but a limited knowledge and acquaintance.

Another abuse is the element of competition, which we have a tendency to bring into the loaning of money. We have somewhat restricted ourselves in reference to competition in other ways and it has a tendency to break out here. The borrower comes to you, or perhaps you come to the borrower. You object to something connected with the loan on business grounds and he says, "Well, if you do not do so and so, your competitor, Mr. Jones, will, and he has offered to do so." Consequently Jones is perhaps crowding you into doing something that you would not do on its merits, and that he ought not to have offered to do in order to secure your customer. The element of competition here is usually an abuse.

But suppose we loan carefully to good parties, can we get too much of it? I think that the idea that we cannot is an abuse that attaches to some extent and tends to overstimulate loaning, and gradually drives us into looser methods, and there are other good business objections to such a policy too obvious to require mention. It seems to me that all borrowing should bear some proper relation to the capital of the borrower, and should not be measured by ability to discount.

"Little boats must stay near shore,
Larger ones may venture more."

Reckless loaning carries two evils. It is a menace to the lender, and as to the borrower, has a tendency to drive the trade into the hands of wild, irresponsible people with whom a careful feeder is unable to compete.

A large Nebraska feeder told me a short time ago that feeding in his immediate vicinity was largely in the hands of this class. He remarked: "I cannot buy feeders against them," and cited a case.

A man bought 125 stockers last fall weighing 600 pounds at \$31.60 and gave chattle mortgage on them to the seller. He then borrowed money from a commission man this season to buy corn to feed, giving the second mortgage on the cattle as security. He stated the man was not responsible, that he owned no land that was in his own name, and that his wife, who had an equity in some land refused to go on the note. Of course these instances are rare, but the fact that such propositions are considered by anyone is worthy of remark.

In conclusion I wish to say that I believe the live stock chattle mortgage

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A competent force of men in every department

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

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A good one to do business with.

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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.

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Finest Equipped, Most Modern and Best Facilities.

The Kansas City Market, owing to its central location, offers greater advantages than any other.

Twenty-two Railroads Center at These Yards.

The Largest Stocker and Feeder Market in the World,
Buyers from the

ARMOUR PACKING COMPANY,
SWIFT AND COMPANY,
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JACOB DOLD PACKING COMPANY,
GEO. FOWLER, SON & CO., Ltd.,
CUDAHAY PACKING COMPANY.
And all Principal Buyers for Export and Domestic Markets are in Constant Attendance.

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1898	1,846,233	3,672,909	980,303	
Sold in Kansas City, 1898	1,757,163	3,596,828	815,580	

C. F. MORSE, E. E. RICHARDSON, H. P. CHILD, EUGENE RUST,
Vice-Pres. & Gen. Man'gr. Secy. and Treas. Asst. Gen. Mgr. Traffic Mgr

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ELMORE-COOPER COM. CO., Live Stock Commission Merchants,

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NICK HUDSON, Solicitor, Woodward, Oklahoma.

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WESTERN SALE STABLES CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF HORSES AND MULES.

St. Louis National Stock Yards. National Stock Yards, Ills.

Range Horses.

Range Horses.

We have probably handled more range horses than any firm in existence. The prospects for the present season are better than for years.

We will make weekly sales beginning June 27th, and closing Nov. 28th.

We sold 1208 head at one sale last season.

Mr. A. B. Clarke, Manager of this department will visit your ranch and advise with you if a large shipment is to be made.

Write us for further information.

5-6t

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Write for particulars, official endorsements and testimonials of thousands of American stockmen who have during the last 3 1/2 years "vaccinated" their cattle and stopped losses from Black-Leg.

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A. C. BROSIUS, COCHRANVILLE, PENN.

loan system is a good one. The security has one quality that is unique; apart from market fluctuations it has a constantly increasing intrinsic value, and in the hands of careful, experienced men a cattle or sheep loan is as safe as any ordinary business transaction. It will usually be a source of profit to the careful lender as to the judicious borrower, and it should be kept in the hands of the honest competent ranchman, farmer and feeder. than whom—as a class—we have none more reliable, as has been demonstrated by the high rank this paper has taken in the banking world.

Stockmen Are Overtaxed.

Topeka Mail and Breeze, Oct. 28.

The law passed by the last session of the legislature in regard to the assessment of personal property and the collection of taxes thereon is meeting with strong resistance in Chase county.

Cattlemen all over the state are combining to test the validity of the statute, claiming that it is an injury to the cattle industry.

Kansas has many thousand head of cattle from the Territory, Arkansas and Texas that were brought in for grazing purposes after the first day of March. The cattlemen claim that they have to pay taxes on their personal property if located in Texas on the first day of January and that the Kansas law makes them pay twice the same year. Chase county is to a great extent grazing land and about 25,000 head of Texas steers are being at present shipped to the market. Sheriff McCallum is levying on the cattle for taxes and all appeals from cattlemen are in vain.

Some of the stockmen are putting up the money and then garnisheeing it before he can pay it to the county treasurer. Stockmen have employed able counsel and the case will be fought to a finish. For several years no taxes have been paid on this kind of personal property and if the law sticks Kansas will be half a million dollars ahead per year.

Sheriff McCallum collected \$1,100 in one day off the cattlemen, including a bunch of the Gillett stock; 2,000 head of the Curtis cattle nearly escaped him being at the Bazaar stock yards for shipment when he made the levy.

Startling Irrigation Scheme.

Denver Post.

The department of agriculture at Washington is experimenting in Denver with a plan of the inventor, John Ericsson, the papers and drawings of which are now in the possession of the government, that may make the western prairies blossom like the rose.

The man who gained fame by turning out the terrible Monitor and started the new battleship of steel and iron for the civilized world evolved the idea before his death that the sun, the cause in the first place of the dreary wastes leading from the Rocky mountains to the Missouri river, should be made the agency of irrigating the prairie farms. A report of the success of the Ericsson contrivance for outwitting the sun has gone back to Washington, and if it receives government sanction, one of the most wondrous and at the same time simple machines that man ever invented will dazzle the heavens from the sage brush patches and cactville ages.

For some time near Manhattan Beach workmen have been engaged in erecting a box-like structure with a great show of secrecy. The work has been progressing under the personal superintendency of a government agent named Evans. The latter was sent to Colorado from Washington with instructions to have the machine built here, where climatic and atmospheric conditions were of the best for tests of the machine. Another factor was that as Colorado is partly in the arid belt no better point could be selected for observing the amount and efficacy of irrigation as produced by the Ericsson substitute for canals, rivers and windmills. The plans had been completed by the inventor shortly before his death. This is the first chance the government has had to ascertain their practical usefulness.

The theory of its operation is to generate steam by the agency of the sun,

the steam being conserved and directed to the operation of machinery pumping the water to a reservoir or through pipes to any point desired. The sun's rays are reflected in a series of large mirrors. From the mirrors they are reflected on a central metal column immersed in a body of water. The heat naturally makes the water boil and generates a large quantity of steam. The steam is held in a glass covering, or roof, and is then directed in the ordinary way to the machinery. The mirrors are inverted and appear like a huge inverted saucer.

The machine, or lens, rather, is thirty-two feet in diameter. Piled together and taken apart it occupies less space than a cord of wood. The tests made at Manhattan Beach have demonstrated its practicability for farming usage, and it is predicted it will supplant the windmill. It will also be invaluable for railroads and owners of large tracts of land, far removed from a stream or body of water. A single machine, it is claimed, if it strikes water at ten feet can irrigate 100 acres; if water is struck at twenty feet, forty acres can be irrigated; and if a depth of 100 feet is required, only ten acres. So the problem of success resolves itself into the depth at which water can be obtained and the lay of the land, a valley being preferable to a hillside or high portion.

The machine built in Denver is now being taken apart and will be stored away until the report goes through the departmental red tape at Washington and is acted upon. Vote for the Water Bonds.

Battle of the Breeds.

The test of the block is after all the true test of a beef animal. Speaking on this subject the National Stockman and Farmer says that as the price of beef advances the "battle of the breeds" is attracting much attention. The champions of the different beef breeds are claiming the supremacy for their favorites, and contests in the show rings are being watched more closely than ever, not only by those directly interested but by the public generally. Slaughterers of cattle look for breeding as much as they do for weight or maturity. Quality cuts quite a figure in prices, and the breed that stands the test of the butcher's block is the one that will be the most popular and profitable. A rise in value of beef cattle does more to improve the herds of the country than all the fads that can be originated. Fan- ciers of breeds or strains may inflate prices for favorite strains and crosses, but those who convert the animals into food are the ones who finally award the premiums which indicate true merit. The blood that brings the top quotations on the fat stock markets is what you can pin your faith to in safety.

The inoculation of pure bred cattle for the purpose of rendering them immune against Texas fever is regarded as having passed the experimental stage and its success is believed to be no longer a theory but a fact. This will open up to the breeders of pure bred stock in the northern states a wider market than they have heretofore had, for the liability to the fever when a high-priced animal was taken in the territory where the tick prevailed was a great deterrent to the movement of such cattle southward, notwithstanding the fact that they were greatly desired there. At the recent four days' Shorthorn sale at Kansas City, eighteen head of the cattle, mostly calves, had been inoculated and sold at better prices on that account than they would otherwise have done. We believe they all went South. The work that the Missouri and Texas experiment stations have done in regard to this subject has been very valuable, not only to these two states but to all the states that grow breeding cattle north of the quarantine line and to all that want them south of it.—Live Stock Indicator.

FOR SALE: 600 good steer yearlings.
C. H. TAUL, Claude, T

RANGE NOTES

PORTALES NEW MEXICO.

An Interesting Town in Many Respects.

There is Much in the Surrounding Country that Makes Interesting Reading and Augurs Well for the Future of the Town.

It is doubtful if there is a town on the Pecos Valley railroad of which more has been heard and said than Portales. Long before the railroad had been completed to this point or a single house built where the town now stands, Portales was referred to as a future thriving town, and many of the best business firms openly advocated it as a most available point for a business location. All this was not due to any artificial booming scheme, for no town company or corporation has ever been identified with the town in that way, but principally because of the town's peculiar location and surroundings. The town is located in the northeastern part of Chaves county and about 20 miles west of the Texas-New Mexico line. For over 200 miles north and south of the railroad is a great cattle and sheep country for which Portales is the trading, marketing and shipping point. The cattle and sheep business and the methods of handling them in this country form an interesting study.

It is all government land and free grass and conditions are very much as they were in the palmy days of Texas, previous to the lease law and wire fence. True, there are several pastures of considerable size in this country, but it is where parties have fenced government land, and any time a Government agent should so request these fences would have to be torn down; but the Government agent agrees with the people that this is best. It is a great advantage to the cattlemen and county generally, for it makes possible a cheap and complete utilization of all the range. Each cowman has his range by right of discovery and necessity, as it were, and it doesn't disturb the sheepman, for he roams with his herd and ranges where he likes. The sheepmen and cattlemen get along finely and have great respect for each other's common rights.

Fifty miles south of this place is one of C. H. Slaughter's big ranches—the home of the great bulls Sir Bredwell and Ancient Briton. One of Col. Slaughter's freighting outfits came in town and "loaded out" Saturday evening. The outfit consisted of three big wagons, two of them trailed to the first, and drawn by eight big mules. The three wagons were loaded with about 1,000 pounds of general ranch supplies, corn, grain and bran. These big outfits are very common here and haul enough each load to fill an ordinary store room. Every big ranch in the country hauls its supplies in this way. The country is being settled up by small ranchmen, however, and in a few years more it will be a comparatively thickly settled country; and it is this class of people that is to make this section the greatest part of the Union.

There are no creeks or living streams of water in this section, but wells and windmills supply water of the purest kind in great abundance. A thing that struck me as remarkable was the fact that wells in this country range from four to twenty feet deep. The country is more broken than the plains and the soil is of a different character, as is also the grass. There is a great deal of grass here known as the Sand grass, which makes the finest known early spring and late fall grass. In case the seasons are at all backward and grass has the sage brush, an evergreen plant, furnishes fine grazing for stock, both cattle and sheep. The country has an abundance of grass, water, and good winter protection and is in every respect a great stock country.

Considering the fact that the town

was established less than one year ago its growth has been very satisfactory. There are now several nice residences here, two big general merchandise stores, a big coal, grain and feed store, lumber yard, hotel, and three saloons. The people recently voted bonds and will soon begin the erection of a fine school house. The importance of a good school here is readily realized when it is known that there are something over 90 children of scholastic age in this school district.

The stockyards here are without doubt the finest on the Pecos Valley railroad, an evidence of the fact that the railway company recognizes this as one of its most important stock shipping points.

In its earliest days Portales got the reputation as is usual with young towns in the west, of being a tough place. Even in this, however, the town was very fortunate, for it never got the reputation of being the rendezvous of outlaws or criminals of any kind; and why it got the reputation of being at all tough I don't know, for I never saw a more orderly town or a nicer lot of people. There isn't a lewd or worthless character, male or female, in the town at present, and its mercantile establishments would do credit to any town in the country. S. A. Morrison's restaurant and rooming house is as nice a place as one will find anywhere on the Pecos Valley railway.

Messrs. Seymore & Woodcock have a stock of goods that one would never expect to find in a small town. I don't suppose there is anything a ranchman could want, from a tack to a Brussels carpet, that he could not find in this store. They have a very large building and it is packed with goods of every description. Financially this firm is very strong and both its members are men of many years' experience in the mercantile business. The senior member of the firm, Mr. W. P. Seymore, who came from Dallas, Texas, to this place, for several years conducted a very successful and extensive mercantile business on Seven Rivers, in New Mexico, and Mr. C. Woodcock, the junior member of the firm, was for many years one of the most extensive and successful retail grocers in Hot Springs, Ark., coming direct from that place to Portales. They have an elegant home here and are as fine business men and gentlemen as one meets anywhere.

Mr. Geo. B. Pideoke, the coal, grain and feed merchant, has a fine business here and is doing well. He has a very extensive trade throughout this section of country. On Saturday evening alone he loaded out something over 13,000 pounds of corn, bran and oats. He has a fine wagon and feed yard in connection with his business. Mr. Pideoke is well known throughout this section and has as many warm personal friends among the people, and especially the stockmen, as any man that ever did business in this country. He was for several years in the grain and coal business in Amarillo, coming to Portales in December, 1898, and was one of the first men to open any kind of business in Portales. His trade covers the country thoroughly and is one which offers no inducements to opposition, Mr. Pideoke having bought out his only competitor some months ago.

Hughes Bros. have a fine stock of goods here and are doing a very extensive business. Their stock is entirely new and embraces everything in the line of general merchandise. This is a strong firm financially and the Hughes brothers, H. B. and I. A., are both fine gentlemen and good business men, having been for several years engaged in the mercantile business at Fort Sumner, 60 miles north of Portales. They are well known throughout this part of the country and have as many friends among the people generally as any two men that ever sold goods in New Mexico.

Joe Lang, formerly of Lubbock, has a fine ranch some miles north of Portales and a beautiful home one mile south of town.

Lee Harlan's place is one of the neatest and best furnished saloons in the country. Mr. Harlan is known throughout New Mexico and Arizona

as one of the best fellows and finest saloon men in the country. It is doubtful if there is a man in the West who has more strong friends than Lee Harlan. He is a whole-souled, pleasant gentleman, and an enterprising, honorable business man. Lee is an old-time business man and is kindly remembered here as one of the most enterprising and popular men that was ever identified with the business interests of Woodward.

From the Texas Range.

ESPUILLA, TEX., Nov. 10, 1899.
To the Live Stock Inspector.

The large ranches are buying their winter supply of grain now. Recently I have met several men who had been in King, Knox, Baylor and adjoining counties buying corn. Corn is selling at from 35 to 45 cents per bushel, other grains at proportionate prices. On the Plains prices are much higher.

H. L. Sasser, a Crosby county stockman, recently sold 200 head of stock cattle to Thos. McDonald at \$20 per head, one-half cash, balance on time. There were 89 calves in the bunch. These are pretty stiff prices, but the stock was good.

Among the Plains ranches where windmills are used to supply water, the steel tower is coming into general use now. There are several good reasons for this: the height is less, the cost and trouble of putting up is much less, and there is no danger that a camper will knock off a brace to mend his wagon or cook a meal. This last item costs one ranchman a considerable amount during a year. Another advantage is that the steel tower withstands storms much better.

The first frost of the winter came November 1. It was very severe and all kinds of vegetation was killed. As a considerable number of our farmers had not finished cutting their sorghum cane, there will be some loss in that way, besides damage done to sweet potatoes, garden produce, etc.

The heavy rains last summer destroyed many of the earth tanks in the large pastures and in rebuilding them the ranches have taken care to make every tank strong enough to bear any strain that will be put upon it. The old tanks also have been rebuilt and strengthened so that it is probable that our ranches now have the best tanks that they have ever had.

It will soon be time to begin setting out trees, and it is to be hoped that our people will give this subject the attention it deserves. In this region there is scarcely anything which adds more to the value of a place than a well selected orchard, and with the low prices of nursery stock and the little time required for setting out the trees there is no reason why anyone should not have a good orchard. Last year the number of trees planted in the Panhandle was unusually heavy and this year we hope it will be still larger.

The cheapest cattle sale reported recently in this section was made last week in Dickens county. A bunch of cattle, heifers and cows, sold at \$14 per head. The cattle were very good except that a few of the cows were old. The deal was private and the names of the parties cannot be given.

There is much talk of a telephone line from Amarillo or Canyon City to Emma or Lubbock, and it is likely that the matter will be put on foot soon. Such a line is much needed, and while it would be a great convenience to stockmen it would be a source of heavy profit to the operator.

Borers will soon begin to work upon trees and everyone who has an orchard should keep a lookout for them. Wash your trees with a mixture of strong soap suds and tobacco juice and they will not trouble the trees much. But eternal vigilance is the only safeguard during the winter and spring.

There has been some discussion recently as to whether or not sorghum cane which is cut after frost is good stock feed. Some say that it is, some say that it has no nutriment, while

still others say that it is positively injurious. All agree, however, that if left standing in the field it makes excellent winter pasture.

Hog raising seems to be receiving considerable attention now. Nearly every farmer has a big pen full of fattening hogs, and hog killing is now in full blast. The pork product this winter will be immense and farmers have raised a large crop of citrons, pumpkins, etc., for feed and are preparing to go still deeper into the business next year. In the chinner regions the cost of raising hogs is almost nothing, as they do not need to be feed except when fattening to kill. In this region pork commands tip top prices, so the profit is soul-satisfying in the greatest degree. Just now, though, the razor back has too much the go for our people to get the best results.

H. B. MURRAY.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by the firm.

WEST & TRUMAN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

POSTAL NOTE WANTS!

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

FEED FOR SALE: 1,100 acres, four pastures adjoining. Timber shelter and living water.
RILEY LAKE,
Lake City Kansas.

TO TRADE FOR YOUNG CATTLE.—An elegant upright Estey piano, walnut case, splendid tone, good as new.
S. M. BARBER,
Wichita, Kan.

WANTED to buy for spot cash—From 100 to 500 acres of good land. Give lowest cash price and full description of land. Address B. J. Cavanagh, Post Office Box 1676, Des Moines, Iowa. 15-11

The greatest Shorthorn sale of 1899 will take place in Quanah, Texas, on Monday, Nov. 20, 1899, at which time Gus Gober, of Thomas, Texas, will put on public sale about 40 of his famous bulls, registered and unregistered. Sale will be made regardless of the weather. 15-12

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

OFFICERS: H. B. Sanborn, President.
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SALESMEN: T. A. McClelland, Cattle.
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FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE
Easily and thoroughly cured. New, common-sense method, not expensive. No cure, no pay. FREE. A practical, illustrated treatise on the absolute cure of Lump Jaw, free to readers of this paper.
Fleming Bros., chemists, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

From New Mexico.

CARLSBAD, N. M., Nov. 10, 1899. During the month of October the P. V. road handled 1200 cars of stock, about two-thirds of which were beef cattle billed for the most part to Kansas City. There is now in sight for November at least the same number of shipments and the chances are that the company will move nearer 1500 cars than 1200.

There are now awaiting transportation at Pecos City, the southern terminus of the Pecos Valley road between 10,000 and 12,000 head of cattle, in part stock cattle destined for Nebraska pastures and feed lots.

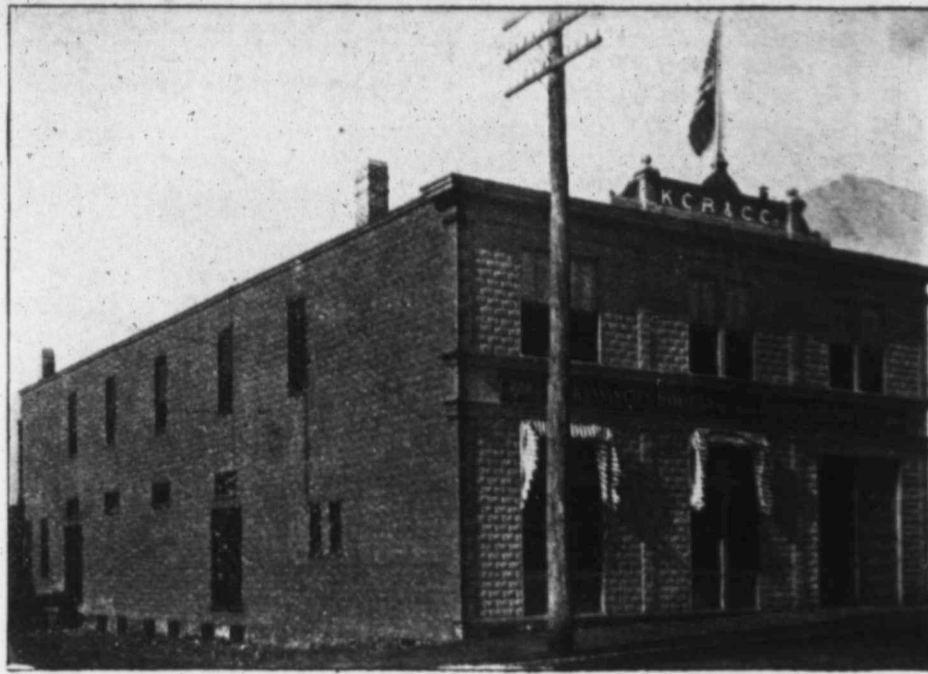
The following schedule of shipments for the past month or less gives a fair idea of the direction of stock shipments from stations on the northern end of the road:

Bloom Cattle company, two trains, 25 cars fat cows to Kansas City; The "L. F. D." G. W. Littlefield, 3 trains, 53 cars cows to Kansas City; John Scharbauer of Midland, Texas, 4 trains, 51 cars fat cattle to Kansas City; The El Capitan Land & Cattle Co., one train, 16 cars to Kansas City; J. P. White, 7 cars fat cows to Kansas City; The Horse Shoe Land & Cattle Co., one train, 16 cars beef cattle, to Kansas City; The Bar V Cattle Co., two trains, 28 cars to Kansas City; P. Craig, 200 head beef cattle to Kansas City; The Cass Land & Cattle Co., two trains, 22 cars beef cattle to Kansas City; F. M. Boykin, 500 fat muttons to Kansas City.

The shipments of stock from Pecos City between October 19 and November 7 amounted to 270 cars, or 11,290 head. Of these shipments 87 cars were billed to Nebraska, 35 to South Dakota, 48 to Missouri and the balance to the Panhandle.

On the 6th of this present month Col. C. C. Slaughter is reported to have purchased an additional 480 acres in the neighborhood of Roswell, adjoining his original purchase of 500 acres. This gives the Colonel 980 acres of as fine alfalfa pasture as is to be found in the United States. There is little doubt of the use which Col. Slaughter intends putting these rich pastures to. For many months past he has been quietly, as far as possible, accumulating as fine a herd of registered Herefords as can be found in this western country, so far at least as quality goes, and that the products of this great farm will shortly be found on the great cattle ranges of the plains and throughout southeastern New Mexico there is little doubt. The bulls and heifers which will be sold from this ranch in the coming years will possess the bluest cattle blood that money could put in a herd. Slaughter has another quality aside from his pride in the purity of his stock and that is a thorough sincerity, an unalterable adhesion to facts that cannot be deflected one iota for the sake of gain.

In all human probability as things are now, close after Col. Slaughter as a breeder will in time come J. J. Hagerman. Mr. Hagerman is president of the Pecos Valley & Northwestern, in fact its builder and the man who originally, it may be said, opened the Pecos valley to settlement and cultivation. To his restless energy and determination may be attributed any success that the lower part of the great Pecos valley has thus far achieved. His millions built the railroad, opened up the farms, built the huge canals and flumes and today as a result of his efforts there are thriving towns and villages between Pecos City and Carlsbad that can bear testimony of the success of the efforts of this man. Not a tree was planted in these now prosperous hamlets that his money did not pay for. In spite of dishonest agents, faithless friends and every obstacle that could be thrown in the way of an upright man, he adhered to his purpose and transformed a desert into an oasis. It was due to his efforts that the climate of the valley first became known to the public of the United States as possessing curative properties for those afflicted with pulmonary or asthmatic complaints. It was his money that spread the news almost over the world, and thousands have benefitted by his efforts. They came here to die and



Kansas City Roofing and Corrugating Co.'s New Building, Kansas City.

left cured. Mr. Hagerman has left indelible foot-prints on the history of this valley that will endure as long as will its hills and fragrant fields.

Now it is, as noted above, almost a certainty that this energetic, pushing man will turn the acres of his fine farm at Roswell, known as the "Chisum Ranch," into a breeding pasture that will approach closely in the excellence of its product to that of Col. Slaughter. The two men are working on the same line and own property nearly adjoining. The chances are that the Pecos valley will within the next year or two see within its limits two as fine breeding farms for first-class Herefords as can be found in America.

The sugar beet factory starts up here on the 22d and the pulp has been contracted for by C. B. Willingham, a large cattle breeder here, who will utilize it to prepare his cattle for the market.

W. E. Bolton passed a day here this week and left a pleasant impression on everyone he met.

Henry R. Johnson of the St. Joe stock yards and W. A. Cantrell of the Santa Fe, left here tonight for Pecos City. GEO. H. HUTCHINS.

Herefords December 6 and 7.

If the reader interested in registered Herefords will consult the sale catalogue issued by Messrs. Armour, Funkhouser and Sparks he will find that the combined breeding of the 104 head represents the cream as it were of the Hereford breed.

There are far too many to enter upon an individual description and too many extra good ones, in fact the entire offering merits a personal inspection. In the Armour draft of 50 head are 11 head the get of Beau Brummel, Jr. 65073, one of the best individual bulls in the West, and best of all, the writer thinks, among the few sires that gets the easy keeping, sappy kind with plenty of finish and modern Hereford character. There are, too, eight sons and daughters of St. Louis 46428, a son of Earl of Shadeland 30th 30725 and out of Donna Anna 7th 46829, a daughter of Don Carlos 33734. Beau Brummel Jr. is by Gudgell & Simpson's world's fair winner, Beau Brummel 51010 and Don Carlos 33734 is a member of the Independence herd. There are six sons of Hesiod 30th 66305 that sold October, 1896, for \$665, ranking him the highest priced bull calf up to that time in recent years. In these young fellows one sees the Hesiod 2d 40679 character very strongly and such is their high character that one recognizes the great prepotency of their grandsire, Hesiod 2d, who has been the central star for nearly half a score of years in the Plattsburg herd of Mr. Funkhouser. In this draft, too, are 11 head of imported animals, 2 bulls, 2 cows and 7 heifers, that come from such English herds as J. W. Smith, G. Pitt, A. P. Turner, John Tudge, John Price, Her Majesty the Queen, Richard Green and T. Morris.

THE FUNKHOUSER DRAFT.

The 30 head consigned by Mr. Funkhouser are mainly by Hesiod 2d 40679 and Free Lance 512626. Hesiod 2d

40679 doubtless has no superior as a getter of show ring prize winners and that prepotency so much sought for by all progressive breeders, that runs on through his sons and grandsons. His co-adjutor, Free Lance 512626, is a son of the great Beau Real that during the years of 1885 to 1888, was the invincible bull of this country. Free Lance himself, a state fair first prize and sweepstakes winner, will have 6 daughters in the ring for judgment of Hereford buyers. Of the bulls in this draft, lot 74, Beau Dux 81593, a son of Beau Brummel 51817, and out of a daughter of Don Carlos 33734, has been used some in the Plattsburg herd. This of itself recommends him to the prospective buyer wanting a Beau Brummel bull. Lot 76, a son of Printer 86684, he by Beau Brummel 51817, is an above the average Beau Brummel bull. If a little different breeding is wanted, then lot 77, Eagle 87668, a grandson of Sotham's Corrector, will fill the bill. A herd header is found in lot 79, Hesiod 60th 86468 by Hesiod 2d and out of Maiden Fair 41692, a daughter of the great show and breeding bull, Washington 22615. Lots 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, and 86 are Hesiods, and lot 89, Sir Hesiod 87098, a son of Sir Comewell 68976, that did such great service in the Hornaday herd. The 15 foundation females cost in 1896 \$135 each, and the entire herd on which Sir Comewell was used, when dispersed last March made an average of \$351.81 on 38 lots. Sir Hesiod 87008 is out of a daughter of Hesiod 2d, Candyey 61346, and his sire, Sir Comewell, sold for \$1,600 last March.

THE SPARKS DRAFT.

The Sparks draft of 20 head are a very choicely bred lot, possessing about the same blood as to fashion and individuality, ranking along up with those that sold in the late Hereford sale at Kansas City, 7 head making an average of \$916.42, the second highest average attained in the entire offering of 288 head. Other than the Earl of Shadeland 30th 30725, through his son, Lord Fulton 61225, there will be several by Roseland 4th 61592, a son of Lamplighter 51835, the premier herd bull of the Independence herd. There will be 4 head of bulls by Wilton Grove 50255, a grandson of Lord Wilton 4057 and The Grove 3d 2490. Here is, in these young fellows, a combination of blood strong enough to suit the most critical of Whiteface breeders. For further particulars write to K. B. Armour for a copy of the sale catalogue. W. P. BRUSH.

E. J. HEALY & CO.,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Union Stock Yards, Wichita, Kan.

Special inducement to feeders.
Markets furnished on application.
Phone 305.

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Opposite Union Depot,

Wealth in Northern Arkansas, is the title of an illustrated pamphlet giving detailed information relative to the mining region of Northern Arkansas, conceded by experts to be the richest zinc and lead mining district in the world. This district, practically undeveloped, offers investors the opportunity of a lifetime. The pamphlet will be mailed free. Address
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Fort Worth, Texas.
D. B. KEELER, V. P. & T. M.

Blackleg Vaccine.
Owing to the remarkable success with which the original blackleg vaccine has been used in Europe during the previous ten years, it was a foregone conclusion that the same article would meet with the same success when introduced into America in 1895 by the Pasteur Vaccine Company. Since that time Pasteur Vaccine has been successfully used upon over one million head of cattle in the United States, and its value as a preventive remedy proved beyond all question. The success of Pasteur Vaccine has naturally brought other blackleg preparations into the market, but time will show how successful they may be. In order to avoid possible disappointment, it is important when ordering to specify Pasteur Vaccine and see that the original and genuine preparation is secured. Pasteur Vaccine for blackleg is supplied in the form of a powder, to be administered at one application or at two applications, as desired. The Pasteur Company's remedy is also furnished in the form of a cord, ready for use. The Cord Vaccine is, for distinction called Blacklegine, and is applied with a needle, which is the only instrument required. For full particulars with official endorsements and testimonials from the largest and most prominent stockraisers who have been using Pasteur Vaccine with success during the last four years write to the Pasteur Vaccine Company at their headquarters in Chicago, or to their branch offices at Omaha, Denver, Fort Worth or San Francisco.
This vaccine is kept in stock at the office of this journal in Woodward, where orders may be sent for same. Pasteur's Vaccine is a certain and sure preventive of the disease. Save your calves by vaccinating now.

A Gold Mine.

In resisting the enforcement of the law reducing the charges for feed and yardage, passed by the last legislature, the Kansas City stock yard company claimed the law would deprive them of a reasonable profit on the investment. Attorney General Godard in the brief recently published shows by conclusive figures that on the business of 1896, the year prior to the beginning of the present litigation, the company by charging the prices fixed by the new law, would have earned 6 per cent interest on the sum of \$1,700,000 more than the actual value of the property connected with the business and used in its transactions.

The argument of the company is answered by Mr. Godard, as follows:

"In 1871 the Kansas City stock yards company was organized with a paid up capital of \$96,000. In 1876 stock was sold to the amount of \$73,000. In 1878 stock to the amount of \$42,400 was sold; in 1881, \$75,000; in 1887, \$535,000; in 1890, 900,000; in 1893, \$55,000; in 1894, \$1,667,500, all of which was disposed of for cash and at par, making a total of \$2,484,500 received for subscriptions and the sale of stock, which is all the money that has ever been invested in the Kansas City stock yards company or any of its predecessors by the stockholders thereof. Whatever property or rights the company now owns have accrued from the investment of said sum and from that investment have also been paid the dividends.

Stock dividends purporting to represent investments by purchase and by improvements made out of the earnings of the corporation, have been declared from time to time to the stockholders. In addition dividends of stock have been made from time to time, purporting to represent increased value of the holdings of the company, and cash dividends have been declared with great regularity.

"The stock dividends purporting to represent permanent investments made from the earnings of the company have been as follows: 1875, \$96,000; 1876, \$66,300; 1877, 331,300; 1878, \$235,000; 1887, 456,933; 1890, \$404,000; 1894, \$268,100; 1896, \$433,450; 1897, \$78,090—making a total of \$2,369,173 worth of stock issued to the stockholders without the payment of any money by them, and being within \$115,327 of the amount of stock which was issued and paid for in cash.

"In addition to these stock dividends, further stock dividends were declared on account of the increased value of the lands held by the company in the following amounts: 1879, \$40,000; 1884, \$995,000; 1888, \$158,067; 1894, \$500,000—an aggregate of \$2,593,067, or \$109,567 more than the total amount of stock which had been paid for in cash.

"In other words, of the \$7,368,650 of capital stock issued and now outstanding by the Kansas City Stockyards company, \$2,484,500 was paid for in cash and \$5,962,240 was issued to the stockholders without the payment of a cent and as a profit upon the investment of the sum first named.

"In addition to the foregoing, cash dividends have been declared and paid to stockholders to the amount of \$4,660,076, making the total amount of dividends which have been declared upon the investment of \$2,484,500. Included in the cash dividends were some dividends really made as real estate dividends; that is, real property was conveyed to other companies or individuals who acted as trustees and took the property for the stockholders of the stockyards company. This real estate was charged to the stockholders at its cost value, although the evidence shows that it had increased and some of it was purchased by the stockyards company at an increased value."

The company made no dividends in 1878 and 1880, but Mr. Godard takes these years into consideration when figuring to determine the average dividends paid by this corporation. Mr. Godard's figures, displayed in a table, show the dividends to have been as follows, the first figures showing the rate on stock paid for, the second the rate on stock outstanding:

1873... 14.49 per cent 14.47 per cent

1874... 35. per cent	35. per cent
1875... 117.50 per cent	117.50 per cent
1876... 44.91 per cent	39.53 per cent
1877... 211.72 per cent	108. per cent
1878... 124.44 per cent	39.69 per cent
1879... 28.92 per cent	6.24 per cent
1881... 43.60 per cent	10.07 per cent
1882... 43.90 per cent	10. per cent
1883... 142. per cent	32.39 per cent
1884... 492.21 per cent	55.99 per cent
1885... 65.91 per cent	7.50 per cent
1886... 52.73 per cent	6. per cent
1887... 79.79 per cent	30.53 per cent
1888... 176.10 per cent	33.19 per cent
1889... 42.44 per cent	8. per cent
1890... 95.39 per cent	18. per cent
1891... 40.82 per cent	7. per cent
1892... 48.61 per cent	8.33 per cent
1893... 97.46 per cent	16.11 per cent
1894... 28.95 per cent	14.39 per cent
1895... 22.33 per cent	8. per cent
1896... 34.72 per cent	12.44 per cent

This makes an average dividend upon cash stock for 25 years of 82.95 per cent; and upon all stock issued for 25 years, the average dividend is 25.53 per cent.

The attorney general has been notified that the case will not be heard in the supreme court of the United States until November 6. Justice David J. Brewer has recovered from his illness and is now on the bench. This information comes to Topeka in a telegram from the clerk of the court.—Topeka State Journal.

The Glory of Womanhood.

Most of the misery and wretchedness of humanity are the bitter fruits of ignorance and stupidity. It is impossible for any woman to fill her place as a mother, wife and mistress of home, unless she is possessed of sense and wisdom to meet the vicissitudes of life. To improve the race, we want healthy, cultivated women. Really, it does seem strange that an impression should have taken hold of the world that woman's duties in life should require less education and preparation than man's. Yet it is so. I used frequently to hear people say, "Oh, it does not matter about the girl; but I am anxious about the boy." Man's duties in this world may be noble enough; I would be the last to ignore their grandeur. But woman's office is a very sacred one; for the world is what woman makes it.—As the mother of men, she stamps indelibly upon them her own weakness or talent, health or disease. Hence, I believe that woman should have a liberal education to fit her for the responsibilities of wife, mother and general educator. Woman should be thankful and happy in her place in creation. It is noble and glorious. She is the ruling queen and may be the leader in progress.

It is her own fault if she does not labor to be dressed with purity, crowned with wisdom, and adorned with the jewels of patience and perseverance. I cannot understand why woman should not be satisfied, why she seeks to push man to do his work. It would never do to have them labor in the same field of action. This is against the law of nature which provides a sphere for everything. Equality between the sexes is not in the equal portion of the same work, but the equality of their whole contribution to the welfare of the race. Woman should glory in womanhood, in being the mother of men, the doctor of moral and mental diseases, in offering to mankind the fruit of her labors and experience, so they might grow together strong in understanding, rounded in intellect, prepared for pure and glorious lives.—Hanna Korany.

An exchange says: "Acting on the advice of his physician, Admiral Dewey finds it necessary to cancel the engagements he has entered into to visit cities and to decline all invitations for the present. There is no occasion for alarm, but his condition absolutely demands rest and quiet."—Nothing the matter with him except he is married. His case is hopeless. The best physicians can give no relief.

The Woodward Com. Co. has 500 calves for sale to be delivered May 15, 1900. Natives, good calves, reasonable cut-back. Also 64 native yearlings and 1500 3 and 4-year-olds, will average 1050. Price \$34.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY.**Shorthorn Bulls**

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

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

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

H. T. GROOM Manager,
Panhandle, Texas.

(Please mention this paper.)

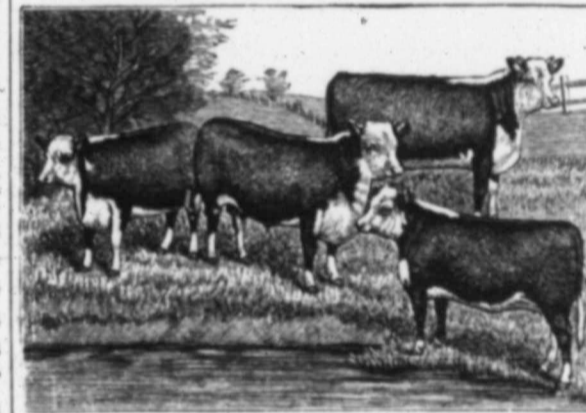
R. S. COOK, WICHITA, KAS.

BREEDER OF

Poland-China Swine

correspondence invited.

The prize-winning herd of the great west. Seven prizes at the World's Fair; eleven firsts at the Kansas District fair, 1893; twelve firsts at Kansas State fair, 1894; ten first and seven second at Kansas State fair, 1896. The home of the greatest breeding and prize-winning boars in the West, such as Banner Boy 28441, Black Joe 28003, World Beater and King Hadley. For Sale, an extra choice lot of richly-bred, well-marked pigs by these noted sires and out of thirty-five extra large, richly bred sows. Inspection or

Recorded Hereford Bulls.**YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE,**

—Either sex, single or car lots.

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

Bulls! Bulls!

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

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

Address C. H. WITHINGTON,
Tascosa, Tex.

Manager of the L. S. Ranch.

(Please mention this paper.)

Dates Claimed for Public Sales.

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

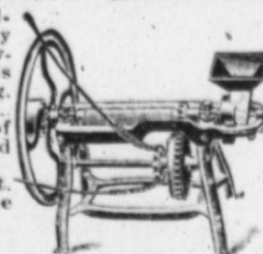
Dec. 6 & 7, '99 Armour-Funkhouser-Sparks
Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.

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

GOODHUE ROTARY GRINDER

Operated by pumping Wind-mills. New principle, steady motion, speed 150 to 200 revolutions per minute; needs no attention after starting. B. A. Shaffer, Sanburn, Ia. writes: "I feed 15 bushels of ground feed a day and could grind double this amount." Works well on 8 ft. or 10 ft. mills. It will double the value of your wind mill.

AGENTS WANTED.
If not sold by your dealer write us for inside price on a sample. Satisfactory guarantee or your money refunded.
GOODHUE ROTARY GRINDER CO.,
31 Marine Bldg., Chicago.

**REGISTERED Short-Horn Bull Calves**

For Sale.
My prices cannot be duplicated when quality is considered.
Nov 15-99 D. P. NORTON,
Dunlap, Kan.

WM. POWELL,

Breeder of

Registered Hereford Cattle.

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

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

For Sale

**12 Head
Registered 2-yr-old
Hereford Bulls.**

HILLSIDE RANCH, Woodward, Okla.

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

D. P. MARUM.

Sir Charles Corwin 14520 and

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

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

ELI BEACH FARM,

Wichita, Kas.

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

Grandview**Herefords!**

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

Over 100 choice registered coming yearling butts, including several grandsons of Ancient Briton for sale.

C. G. COMSTOCK, Albany, Mo.

Registered Herefords

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

Subscribe for the INSPECTOR.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Fred M. Elkin, a prominent attorney of Guthrie, was in the city Oct. 30.

W. S. Smithey, of Vernon, Texas, was a pleasant caller at this office on the 8th.

Mrs. Bert Roll and daughter Cecil returned Tuesday from a month's visit with relatives at Mattoon, Ill.

Ed and John Hibbs and David Miller were down from Beaver last week and each returned home with a load of posts.

Joe Wisby, the prominent attorney of Guthrie, was in the city on business the 30th. He made the NEWS office a short call.

Mrs. Roberts, mother of Mrs. J. M. DeLisle, came in from Alva the 30th, filed on a claim and will make this her home in the future.

Mrs. F. S. Drummond, wife of our foreman, arrived from Beaver last Saturday and the family now occupy the Josh Hale residence in the east part of town.

Mr. Frankart and Miss L. M. Calkins were united in the bonds of holy matrimony at the home of the bride's parents Oct. 22. Rev. J. B. McCance officiating.

W. A. Kinser and Laura B. Morris, lately of Woods county, but formerly of Iowa, were united in marriage on the 3d by Judge I. B. Lawhon, and on Monday the 6th J. F. Miller and Miss May Doty, of the western part of this county were made happy in the same way. The NEWS extends congratulations and wishes both couples long and happy lives. We understand that Mr. Kinser has just filed on a claim in this county and is now one of us.—News, Nov. 10.

Jack Brittain again wears a conductor's cap and has been given a crew. Some years ago Jack had one of the best small ranches in this county. He tired of running trains and "swore off" by sending in his resignation. He next sold his ranch here and moved to Wellington. He had plenty of money and it went freely. Result, Jack was again back on the road as a brakeman and now after several years is again running a train on the Santa Fe.

Mr. Guy Baysinger, who but recently entered upon his duties as stenographer and book-keeper in this office, received a telegram on the 4th inst. stating that his mother, who had been dangerously ill for some time, was failing rapidly and could live but a few days. Mr. Baysinger left on the next train for his home at Hartford, Kansas. A letter received from him on the 7th informs us that he arrived home Sunday morning, 5th, and that his mother died at 11:17 Sunday night. Though suffering intensely, Mrs. Baysinger recognized her son, conversed with and bade him a last good-bye. Although a comparative stranger here, Guy has warm friends in Woodward who sympathize deeply with him in his great loss—especially the members of our office force, with whom he is already a favorite.

Present Day Thoughts by "Grosvenor."

A LAYMAN'S THANKSGIVING—For the truth that neither men nor nations can live unto themselves, but that having gotten wisdom they must pass it on in order to get from it the greatest gain; for the recent proving to ourselves that we have been one hundred years in a crucible of testing to show whether fit or unfit to lead others into fuller life and greater freedom; for all hearts that are now solemnized to search within our national heart for weakness and evil to purge it and then to go the way of Thy bidding, we thank Thee, Thou Ruler of Nations.

For all our countrymen who at their various posts are doing their own tasks, finding no excuse for themselves in the neglects of others, seeking no reason to lay down heavy burdens because of others who bear lighter ones; for all who understand that not all are

called to the same work, but that each by doing his own well makes for the united grandeur and progress of the nation; for all those who have vision enough to see that no public task is so small as to be unimportant in its effect, we thank Thee, Thou Distributor of burdens.

For all the unnumbered thousands of our women who make this a nation noteworthy for homes where peace reigneth and progress is the watchword; for all mothers who lay themselves upon an altar of sacrifice that to their children may be given a better intellectual start than they themselves received; for all mothers who realize that each child has from birth a different endowment and therefore needs a different training; for all wives who understand their husbands and thus enjoy the true union, for all ideals of gentleness imparted to men by women, we thank Thee, Thou creator of sex.

For all those who dare to pay but little heed to the crashing noises of evil in the world, knowing that quiet forces do not vaunt themselves; for all those who have ears keen to heed the still, small voice of good in the world and who have faith that it shall be audible to all of a later age when all attempt to do all that they ought; for all who are discontented with the world as they find it and who give their discontent form by striving after better things, we thank Thee, Thou Inspirer of upward effort.

For our widespread Country with a population drawn from every corner of globe as if to test the elasticity and the strength of our free institutions, for the strange restlessness of our people as they move hither and thither, doing away with sectional distrust; for our increasing influence among the nations of the earth; for our never failing harvest of good and great men, followed in Thy watchful Providence by a seed-time of men equally good and great; for all that we are and all that we hope to be, yet are not but strive for, we thank Thee.

Some Real Estate Bargains.

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 39—160 acres all good farming

land, good improvements, never failing well water at 15 feet. This is a bargain at \$1000, 1 mile to postoffice, store and school.

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

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

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

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PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

W. E. BOLTON.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA
Represented in Kansas City by E. F. Halstead.

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The Times.

The times are not degenerate. Man's faith mounts higher than of old. No crumbling faith. Can take from the immortal soul the need Of that supreme Creator, God. The wraith Of the dead beliefs we cherished in our youth Fades but to let us welcome new-born Truth.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Oklahoma City is pleased over the prospect for a candy factory in that city. It is intended to supply both Territories with all their candies.

The Santa Fe had another wreck at Kiowa the 26th. A double header pulling 40 empty stock cars ran into the rear end of another freight standing on the switch.

The Santa Fe has purchased the Hutchinson & Southern railroad, which extends from Hutchinson to Ponca City. It is estimated that they paid \$296,000 for it.

Since the last issue of the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR the publisher has had the pleasure of visiting the great Slaughter herd of Herefords. As soon as illustrations can be made a full writeup will be given, about Dec. 15 issue.

The Enid Sun and Eagle have consolidated. W. I. Drummond has bought the Eagle and a daily will be issued. Enid is one of the best towns in the West and keeps well up in the procession. May success attend the new enterprise.

The Carville Journal reports that nine miles of the railroad from Kiowa to Augusta is graded and that 200 men and teams are ready to go to work on the few miles left as soon as the grade stakes are set. Augusta has raised \$10,000 bonus to bring the road to their town. Woods county is wide awake and prospering.

The Chicago Farmer's Review says: There is quite a difference in opinion as to the best method of handling Kaffir fodder when it is planted thickly, and is to be used for feeding and wintering stock cattle. In general it is believed that the fodder should be cut and placed in small shocks when the grains have passed from the soft stage and become firm. The fodder will yet be green, and if put in large shocks will spoil, but will be excellent feed if properly shocked. In feeding it when prepared in this way the amount given should not be more than the cattle will eat up reasonably clean, as if too much is given they will eat only the heads and waste a large portion of the fodder.

A good deal of that tired feeling we hear so much about is caused by climbing hills that are not.

On Oct. 25th, 5,000 two-year-old steers were shipped from El Paso, Texas, to New Orleans and thence to Havana. This seems to indicate that the Cuban market is again open for our cattle.

See change in the advertisement of D. P. Norton, the Shorthorn breeder, of Dunlap, Kan. Mr. Norton has just sold to Dr. Kernodle, of Payne Co., Okla., a fine young pedigreed bull from his herd, also a pedigreed yearling heifer. Anyone wishing first-class Shorthorns should write to Mr. Norton.

Oklahoma is ahead of the world. Potatoes often take a second growth and grains produce two or three crops. But Woods county, Oklahoma, has the only pumpkin patch that ever produced two crops in one year. It was planted June 1st. The first crop was ripe in September, the second crop in November. This is no lie.

Len Stine of Woodward, son of J. A. Stine of this city, has been here for the two weeks past and has arrangements now perfected for a complete telephone system. The building for the exchange is now being finished and material is on the way to be put in and we are assured that within two weeks Alva will have one of the best up-to-date plants in Oklahoma in operation. Capt. Stine is associated in the enterprise and it goes without saying that he will make it a success.—Alva Courier.

The Kansas City World says that the terrible rumor has just reached the Washington administration that three of the bunch got away when the peace commissioners bought the Philippines at Paris at a cash figure. This oversight, if the story is true, may be the means of shortening the Filipino war, for there won't be quite so many rebels to subjugate. But in case the three islands really belong to Spain, the question is, Will Spain sell them? and if so, who will be Uncle Sam's neighbor in the far east?

And now comes a new kind of fuel which is being tested in the East and promises success. It is made of coal dust, pine and caustic lime, moulded in the form of bricks, large ones being made for furnaces and smaller ones for stoves. It is said to be used extensively in London and other parts of England, where it is sold at \$5 per ton. It gives out but very little smoke, makes a strong heat and is said to be a perfect fuel. By the manufacture of this fuel all the coal dust from the mines, which is now so much waste, can be utilized.

The Choctaw R. R. in building a transcontinental line on the 35th parallel is opening up the richest belt of undeveloped country in the United States. The development of the uses for the by-products of cotton and the immense grain crops so near the great grazing region make this an ideal section for the production of beef, mutton and pork. On this parallel are the richest mineral lands of Arkansas and the Indian Territory. The cheap fuel, healthful and mild climate assure a teeming population and great manufacturing and commercial cities will be built.

Did not Organize.

Roswell Register, Oct. 27.
The meeting of cattlemen called for Tuesday was attended by very few and nothing definite was done. Among those present was J. P. White, manager of the Littlefield Cattle company, Jas. Sutherland, manager of the Bloom Cattle company, W. G. Urton, manager for the Cass Land and Cattle company, Jno. A. Bayles, a prominent stockholder in that company, H. N. Garrett, R. F. Barnett, of the firm of Barnett & Moss, and Fritz Brinck, manager for A. J. Kuollin & Co. It was decided that as a number of stockmen were not present, no attempt to levy an assessment for raising a wild animal bounty fund should be made, but that each owner should employ men to kill wolves on his own range.

John W. Lowell on Top.

John W. Lowell, of Denver, closed a deal at Kansas City on Oct. 28th with J. C. Horton and Mrs. Charles N. Whitman by which he becomes the owner of the entire Ridgewood herd of pure bred and registered Hereford cattle. There are 387 head, and the price was \$60,000. When the papers were delivered on November 8, all the young bulls were shipped at once to Colorado. Mr. Lowell has leased the Ridgewood farm, near Leavenworth, for the winter and will keep the balance there, but will eventually come to Colorado. The deal is the talk of the hotels at Kansas City, as Sotham was after the herd for Humphrey, of Nebraska, and K. B. Armour's man, Cunningham, was also after them, but Lowell was too quick and closed the deal while they were talking.

On the 28th K. B. Armour bought the yearling bull, Aaron, from Colonel Slaughter for \$3,000. This is the bull that Slaughter paid \$1,950 for the Friday afternoon before.

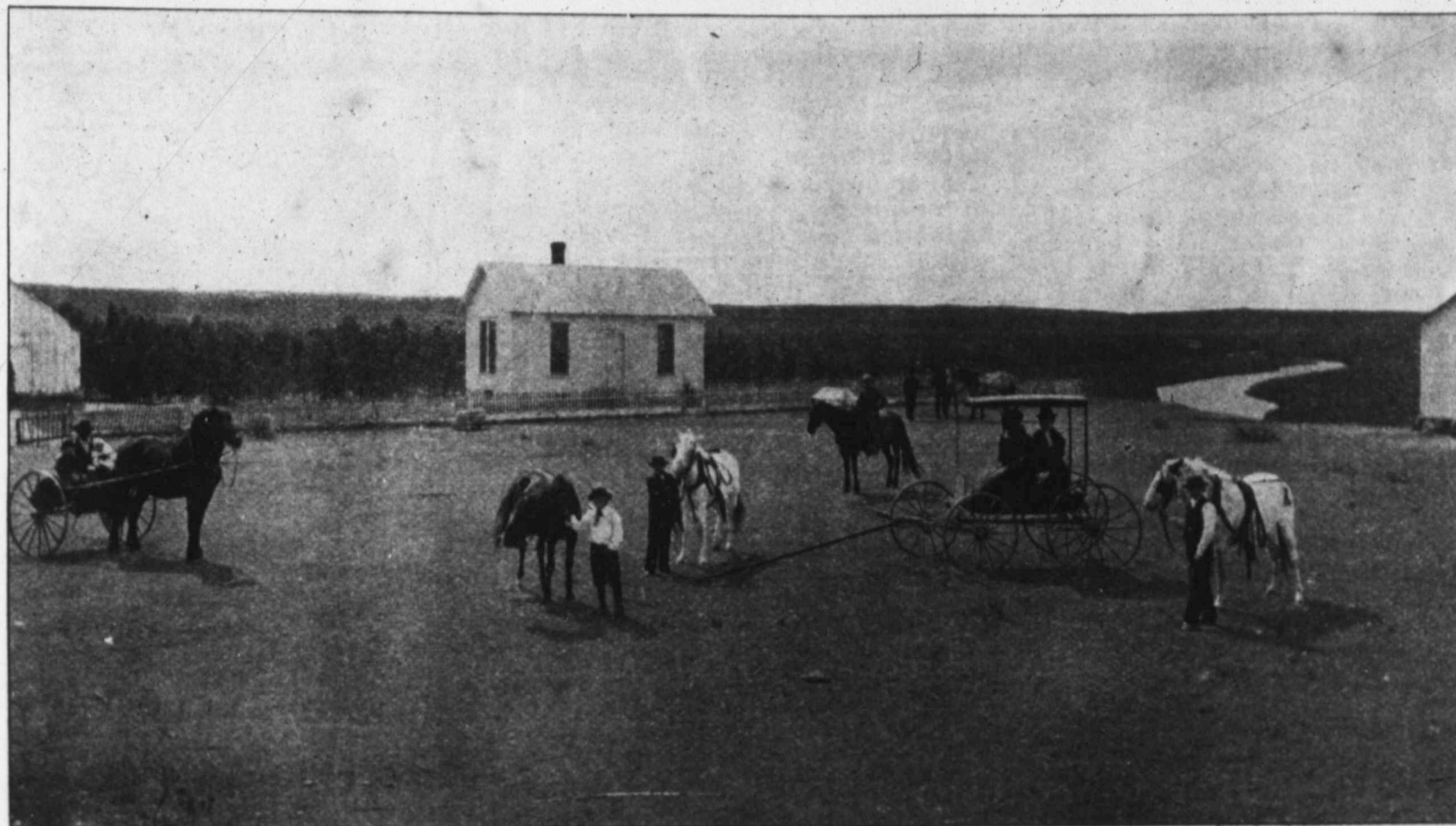
That Soap (?) Mine.

Eastern Oklahoma is wild over a little trace of copper found in Potawatomie county. The Star reporter wonders that Woodward does not come to the front with her soap mine. The Woodward soap mine is such an old reliable blessing that it needs no mention. The effect of the soap is so wonderful that the demand equals the supply, although the supply is inexhaustible and immeasurable. A politician from Eastern Oklahoma was here the other day and, having failed to bring along a supply of soap, inadvertently used some of our native product. It washed his conscience clean and he slept all night like an innocent child. In the morning the sinister expression of countenance was gone and he looked like a good man. The immense vein of copper that is being worked in Beaver county extends in a southeast direction through Woodward county, and just as soon as we get time we will put enough copper on the market to break the copper trust and relieve the difficulties under which manufacturers are working for the want of cheap copper. There are no flies on Woodward County.

The National Association.

Preparations for the meeting of the National Livestock Association, which meets in Texas for the first time, at Fort Worth in January, are well under way, and the meeting promises to be one of the most memorable ones ever held in the state. President Springer has appointed the committee on program, and the work of preparing the same will be commenced at once. It is the intention to prepare a live program that will take up at least three days of the session. This is such an important matter that the work of preparing the program is kept separate from the other work of preparation and under the eye of the president of the association. Probably the most important subject to be discussed at the coming meeting will be the disposition of government arid lands, whether they be made subject to lease and under what restrictions. The railroads and rates will also come in for considerable discussion, and as the railroads are now allowed representation in the convention, it will not be a one-sided discussion by any means. In Fort Worth the preparations for the meeting are being pushed with the greatest enthusiasm, and with a one fare promised by the railroads from all parts of the west, there will be enormous crowds present.—Amarillo Champion.

The catalogue of the Hereford sale to be held in Kansas City Nov. 29 just received. The cattle are from the herds of Gudgell and Simpson, Independence, Mo., add Cornish and Patton, Osborn, Mo. There will be sixty head, all fully registered, sold at auction without reserve. These animals are from two of the most noted herds in America and if breeding stock is wanted no better opportunity will be offered to get the very best.



Headquarters Camp of H. F. Danks' Cattle Ranch, Meade Co., Kan.—[Courtesy Topeka (Kan.) Mail and Breeze.]

Baby Beef.

An exchange reports Mr. Armour as saying in regard to the esteem in which baby beef is held, "Baby beef is very popular. On account of age the quality is probably not as good as that of older stock. The consensus of opinion among retailers is that it can be cut to better advantage and there is less waste. It has probably not been in supply equal to the demand, and this has affected its price. Range men in the past few years have been putting a great many pure-bred Hereford and Shorthorn bulls in their herds, making it possible to produce good baby beef in a short time, and the demand for it is growing continually." It is probable that the supply of it will hereafter be larger than it has formerly been on account of the unusually large number of yearlings that will go to the feed pens this season, but the reasons assigned for the preference given to it by butchers should sustain its price.

Texas Cattle Estimates.

As against 250,000 head of cattle fed for the market in Texas last year, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, not more than 85,000 will be fed this season. This is the top notch estimate of the railroads' live stock agents, stock raisers and feeders. Some estimates run as low as 25,000, but these are generally from feeders. The live stock agents are perhaps the best posted, and they calculate that the number of steers will be between 90,000 and 75,000. Probably, with small bunches fed on corn and sorghum by farmers, the figures will be reached.

The principal trouble is the scarcity and high price of cotton seed. This sent the price of meal, cake and hulls above the point of profit to the feeder. The Texas corn crop now being gathered is a large one, but most of it will go into hogs and not cattle.

The Texans who usually feed in the Indian Territory are in sad plight. The drought there has prevented the steers from getting fat, and, the feed being short, many of them will have to be carried over to another season. About 12,000 head are being brought back to Texas to be fed. The Indian Territory has a big corn crop, but the plight of the stockmen has sent the price up nearly 100 per cent. and it will hardly fall in time to save the feeders.

The Bartlesville Magnet gets off the following: The marriage bells "peeled" when Darius Orange and Hannah Apple were married at Ardmore the other day and the joke-loving preacher touched the sacred match to a smile that flickered all over the church when he closed with the quotation: "By their fruits ye shall know them."

Does it Pay to Feed Liberally?

At a Farmers' Institute held recently at Tonganoxie, Kan., a dairyman gave in his report on producing milk for the Kansas City market from common cows, picked up through the country. So far as possible these cows were fresh in the fall. During the winter they receive a ration consisting of a mixture of 14 to 16 pounds of bran and corn meal and what clover hay and sugar cane they will eat. In summer they receive in addition to pasture and soiling crops, four to five pounds of bran. By this system of liberal feeding a two years' record shows an annual income per cow of \$70.99, the milk being sold at an average of 8 cents per gallon.

Last year at the agricultural college our best cow cost us \$32.80 for feed, the highest of any cow in the herd and about \$3.50 above the average of the herd, and yet the profit from that cow over the cost of feed was \$24.12 above the average of the herd. Does it pay to feed liberally? With a good dairy cow it surely does. Had the herd referred to above or the best cow at the agricultural college been stinted in feed it would have been an extravagant piece of economy that would have resulted in a diseased pocketbook. The dairy cow is a hard working animal and should be fed accordingly.

In these days of numerous small stock owners and various brands in a territory once controlled by one big ranchman running one brand on thousands of cattle, the benefits of brand advertisements are much greater than in former times. Some men argue that a brand ad. benefits the thief, but that verdict is incorrect. Of course, in a range stock country, men will always be found who are constantly on the lookout for estrays, which they smuggle by theft, and the success of such men is due mainly to a community's ignorance of the home of a brand. If your brand is widely and generally known no man will monkey with your stock, and through the natural fraternalism extant among stockmen an estrayed animal will always be restored to its rightful owner. A brand is the ranchman's proof of ownership of an animal, and all brands should be generally known.—Hardesty Herald.

A Maine farmer, whose calf was killed by a dude deer hunter from Boston, describes the mistake and its results in the following epitaph written rudely on a board slab, and placed over a mound of earth in his back yard:

"Here lies the body of wan bull calf,
Age bout three years wan half,
Fool hunter shoot him full of hole,
Pay me ten dollar, darn his soul."

Next Hereford Sale.

To those interested, or prospectively so, in registered Hereford cattle, a brief review concerning the two herds from which the above mentioned draft has been selected may with propriety be given as a sort of an introduction to the prospect of the sale and White-face cattle generally. The Gudgell & Simpson herd was founded permanently in 1880, 1881 and 1882 by reservations out of about 300 head which they had imported from England. Among others who bought a few females at that time were Messrs. Cornish & Patton—at prices ranging from \$300 to \$600 each. With this nucleus of a herd they each year retained the female produce and went out as time went on and introduced new blood through the change in herd bulls. The bull crop always made a good money interest on the amount invested in the dam and pro-rata share in the sire. The herd increased and the profits as time went on paid for the 480-acre farm, furnished means for other investments and at this time consists of about 200 head of as fine individual Whitefaces as can be found in this country. Another firm started in a small way, Messrs. Scott & March, of Belton, Mo., paid \$2,250 for 8 head of calves, a bull and 7 heifers. Less than 20 females have since been added. Good bulls went into the herd as were needed. The results have indeed been gratifying. At no time even during the years of depression for the better class of beef cattle, but what the bull crop paid a good rate of interest on the money invested. Over \$100,000 worth of cattle have been sold from the farm that has grown up to 1,300 acres. There are now over 500 head in the herd which with the farm would bring at a conservative estimate \$150,000.

Among the later foundations laid out of the Independence herd may be mentioned the 10 females secured by Mr. James H. Veitch in 1895. These 10 females were bred before leaving their first home and subsequently at their home dropped 10 calves, 5 bulls and 5 heifers. The bull calves were put into Mr. Sotham's annual sale of 1896 and made an average of \$235, while those of Mr. Sotham brought an average of \$166. At the October, 1896, public sale made at Independence, Mo., by Messrs. Gudgell, & Simpson, Grant Hornaday, of Fort Scott, Kansas, secured 15 heifers, most of them old enough, and were bred, at an average of \$135 each. He did not get the best ones but being a little dubious on the venture he bought the cheapest ones that went through the sale ring. Those bred dropped calves that had both breeding and quality that at once confirmed the fact that there was money in well-bred

Herefords. To get the right bull to use was a question not so much as to price but the breeding. At the time of Mr. Sotham's annual sale of 1897, among others offered was the yearling bull, Sir Comewell, that Mr. Hornaday topped the sale on at \$840. The result was, that Mr. Sotham's judgment was good in insisting that a Corrector bull used on the line bred Anxiety 4th females of Gudgell & Simpson's breeding could not otherwise than be successful, as subsequent results attained show when Mr. Hornaday dispersed his little herd last March at Kansas City, when 38 lots brought an average of \$351.84. Other cases in point come to mind, but these notes, now perhaps too long for one stock gossip reader, will close by respectfully inviting all interested in Herefords to send for a free copy of the sale catalogue to Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo. Look up the pedigrees and conclude to attend the sale the day preceding next Thanksgiving.

W. P. BRUSH.

A Touching Incident.

The Drovers Telegram of October 26 contains the following account of the sale of the last animal belonging to the Cross estate, at the Hereford sale in Kansas City that day:

The most touching and pathetic incident of the whole week's exhibition and sale occurred just before the close of the morning's sale. The last animal offered was the bull Bonnie Prince, the last Hereford from the great Sunny Slope herd of the late C. S. Cross. In settling up the estate this animal remained unsold, and the receiver would not close the estate's affairs until the sale was made. Mrs. Cross then paid \$450 for this bull and offered it in the ring today.

Col. F. M. Woods, after making this statement, paid a heartfelt tribute to the memory of Mr. Cross, saying, in part: "Mr. Cross was my friend. He was the friend of every Hereford man in the country and they all appreciated him. He may have made some mistakes, but if he did, they were mistakes of the head and not of the heart." Bonnie Prince's price was raised without trouble from \$500 to \$900, where it stopped, and then came the incident that brought tears from nearly every eye in the ring. Colonel Slaughter, of Texas, stepped to the center of the ring and said: "Gentlemen, I cannot use this bull in my herd, because all my other animals are too closely related to him, but I want to do something for Mrs. Cross and to show my appreciation of her dead husband, I ask every man in this house to throw one dollar into the center of this ring, the same to be given to Mrs. Cross." And the Colonel threw in the first dollar.

Silver dollars seemed to come from every corner of the house. Five or six men were kept busy picking them up. There were not only silver dollars, but five dollar bills and ten dollar bills. It simply rained money. When the shower was over the collection was turned over to F. S. Hastings, who later gave it to Mrs. Cross.

After this incident, Mrs. Pauline Whitman, who was in the ring by the side of Mrs. Cross, sent a note to the auctioneer saying she would give \$200 to be added to the purchase price of the bull. Three cheers and a tiger were given for Mrs. Whitman.

Mr. Mortimer, bidding for the Stanton Breeding Farm, Marshall Field's big stock farm at Madison, Neb., then raised the last bid and bought Bonnie Prince at \$910, \$1,110 with Mrs. Whitman's \$200.

And thus closed the last event in the chapter of Hereford history made by C. S. Cross, of Emporia, Kan."

In this issue will be seen a cut of the handsome new home of the Kansas City Roofing and Corrugating Company, whose advertisement appears regularly in the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR. Write them for estimates before building at any time.

It has been truthfully said that 'the world has some charity for a dead man but not for one who is dead broke, and no one knows how to sympathize with a young man who is dead in love.'

EXCHANGE CLIPPINGS.

Almost every man in Lipscomb county that is not exempt from jury duty will be summoned on the special venire from which will be chosen twelve to try the Baldwin murder case transferred from Wheeler county, at the next term of district court.—Higgins News.

Something good enough for Gilbert comic opera is just now transpiring in the Indian territory. F. M. Smith refuses to pay the territorial tax for selling hay. The Indian government some time ago ordered him deported to Kansas. This was done. Inside of a week he was back again. Again he was deported. Again he returned. The Indian policemen gave him a wild chase but captured him and he has been again deported. Smith, in bidding adieu to the men who had taken him across the Kansas line, said: "I'll see you again."—Guthrie Leader.

Sheriff A. W. Swayze, of Minneapolis, Kansas, left Thursday morning with prisoners, Chas. Wixon and Samuel Wells, charged with looting that city, and A. B. Long, charged with cattle stealing near Pond Creek, Okla. These are the men that we mentioned in last week's paper as being captured in this county by Sheriff Fox. It was not necessary to wait for requisition papers as the prisoners were willing to go without them. These are said to be all 'round bad men and are charged with other crimes.—Higgins News, 9th.

"Talking about making money in the cattle business," remarked a well known resident of Roswell who is a stockholder in one of the large cattle companies of Chaves county, one evening recently in the Central hotel office. "our company paid a dividend of 125 per cent. last year on the full amount of the capital stock. That is as good an investment as I want. And yet, ten or twelve years ago we came very near going to the wall, and were only saved by the fortunate purchase of a large herd of cattle on terms which enabled us to put part of them on the market, at a time when it had risen sharply. That pulled us out of the ditch and we have made money ever since."—Roswell (N. M.) Register.

The splendid success which attended the recent Hereford show and sale at Kansas City will not only encourage its repetition but will stimulate other breed associations to emulate it. The Shorthorn breeders of the middle West have been contemplating such a show for the red, white and roans, since the last meeting of the Central association where the subject was discussed and the recent action of the breeders at the Kansas City Shorthorn sales indicate that they have not forgotten the project, but are more intent upon it than ever. At the coming meeting of the American Shorthorn Association, this month, the project will be pushed energetically, and without any doubt the association will make a liberal appropriation for a western Shorthorn show to be held in 1900. It can, indeed, scarcely do otherwise, for it has an abundance of means, and the pure bred cattle situation authorizes and justifies its free expenditure. A big Shorthorn show and another big Hereford exhibition are among the practically sure things for next year.—Live Stock Indicator.

Notice.

A meeting of cattlemen will be held at Hardesty on Monday, Nov. 20, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization of cattlemen living west of John George's range and east of T. C. Shoemaker's range, so that hereafter the country between the above named ranges may be systematically worked, when necessary, by a pool wagon, and for such other purposes as the meeting may agree upon. The movement has the endorsement of Boss Neff, John George, Gilbert McMains, John Brown, Oscar Armstrong, Ike Stamper, Tom James, Tom Murphy, Theo. Hedrick, Jim Williamson, Jim Denison and many others.—Hardesty Herald.

No modern invention will ever displace the horse in a cowman's country. The time may come when "buckboard" men will use automobiles, but beyond that step inventive genius will fail in supplanting the horse on a ranch.—Hardesty Herald.

An Oklahoma correspondent in speaking of the prosperity of western Oklahoma, states that the Woodward Land Office has taken 40 filings in the last 30 days. Greer county can beat that; the record at the Mangum Land Office shows, so we are informed by Register McKnight, there were 174 filings in August, 154 in September, and 145 up to date in October.—Greer County Monitor.

Haggard: Seasons may come and go; Hope, like a bird, may fly away; Passion may break its wings against the iron bars of Fate; illusions may crumble as the cloudy towers of sunset fame; Faith, as running water, may slip from beneath our feet. Solitude may stretch itself around us like the measureless desert sand; old age may creep as the gathering night over our bowed heads, grown hoary in their shame, but still, through all we are the same, for this is the marvel of Identity.

Grass in the cattle pastures of Indian territory has been touched by frost and is losing its strength, while pasturage in Oklahoma will be good all winter. Most of the Indian Territory grass is bluestem, which cannot withstand frost, while in Oklahoma the pastures are covered with bunch and buffalo grasses which are nutritious all winter. The pastures as close to Indian Territory as the Osage Indian reservation, last throughout the year, while only a few miles further east different conditions are found. The cost of winter feeding a steer in Oklahoma is about \$1, against \$3 in Indian Territory.—Kansas City Star.

In a case before the district court at Beaver during the last term several ranchmen inform us that Judge Hainer held that a brand was not sufficient proof of ownership of an animal. The ranchmen noted the ruling but may not have properly interpreted the court's meaning, and were desirous of asking the court for further information on the subject of brands, but reluctantly refrained from doing so because they did not know how the court would appreciate such a query. In this country where brands are in vogue, a brand is recognized as positive proof and conclusive evidence of ownership of stock. When cattlemen attend a roundup they do not "cut" their cattle on flesh marks, but upon brands exclusively. Men who own hundreds of cattle brand them, and such a method is their proof of ownership of an animal, no matter where it may be found.—Hardesty Herald, Oct. 27.

The mule is not pretty to look at, and he is a trifle shy along the line of a numerous posterity, but when it comes to war he is there with all four feet; or if he is not there the war is lame from the start. Not long ago there was a case in a southern court in which it was told how a man backed a mule into the vicinity of his enemy and then tickled the mule. At the trial nothing could be proved against the mule, but its owner was held to the grand jury for carrying a dangerous weapon—to wit, the said mule—within the meaning of the law, and the condition of the chief witness for the state proved the construction of the judge to be founded in fact and strong common sense, if not in numerous precedents. This and other like circumstances gave the mule a reputation, so that it is not startling to hear that General Otis affirms that he can not keep the Filipino wolf from the door in Luzon unless he has plenty of mule; while in South Africa the clamor of the British for this same weapon is equally strong. And this, too, at a time when automobile war caissons prance through the illustrated papers, guiltless of animal aid, and the days of both horse and mule are said to be numbered. On the contrary, another peace congress and mules will be worth more than the automobiles.—Wichita Eagle.

Colonel Slaughter's Scheme.

Chicago Drover's Journal.
Colonel C. C. Slaughter, of Dallas, Texas, is preparing a "feature" for the National Live Stock association convention at Fort Worth next January. In the first place the Colonel has had painted a life size portrait of his \$5,000 Hereford bull, Sir Bredwell. This he proposes to place in the center of the stage in the convention hall. Flanking each side of the painting will be a pure-bred Hereford bull calf, properly tied up in a well bedded stall. One will be an Ancient Britton calf and the other will be Protection, by Protector, Pearl of Protection, or Plainview, by Pearl of Hazeldale, he has not decided which, and all registered animals bred in Texas. The two bull calves will be put up for sale at the close of the convention and sold to the highest bidder. The colonel is doing this much toward helping to bring a crowd to Ft. Worth next January.

Cattle Thief Gets Four Years.

C. M. Pratt was arrested in Harper county recently for cattle stealing and was believed to be guilty of the greater part of cattle stealing that had been going on in the western part of Sumner and in Harper counties for some time.

The other day he was taken into the district court of Harper county for trial. When he entered the court room he and his attorney discovered that so many witnesses had been secured by the state and that the evidence against him was so strong that the best thing he could do was to plead guilty and receive his sentence hoping to be let off easy. This he did and the judge gave him four years in the penitentiary.

Many people in the western part of this county will be pleased to learn of this and all will agree that his sentence was none too heavy.—Wellington (Ks) Mail, Oct. 31.

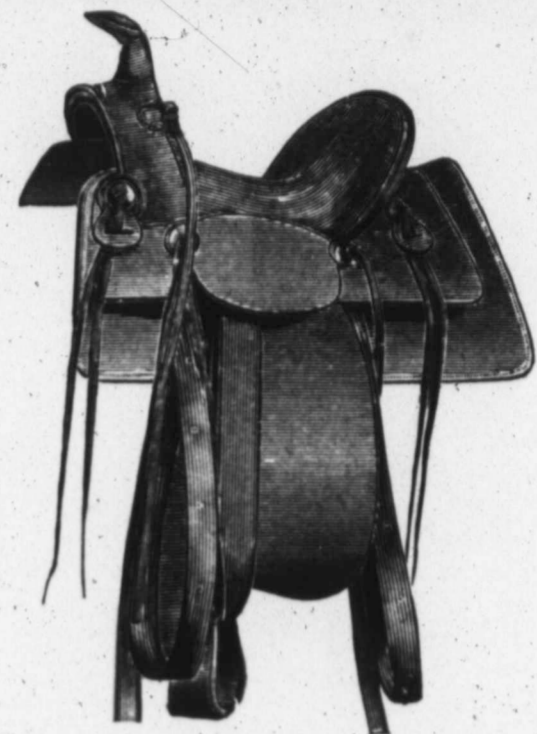
89 Dinners His Death Warrant.

From a Washington Letter.
If Mr. Hobart had followed the quiet life which he led at Paterson it is the belief of the physicians that he would be a well man to-day. He is suffering, as many eminent and popular men have, for social success in Washington. No Vice-President of the United States for a generation has been as popular in society as Mr. Hobart. No man in Washington has been in such constant demand as a guest at the elaborate twelve-course dinners, which are the custom of the rich in Washington. Mr. Hobart said at the end of the last session of Congress—a session which lasted from the first Monday in December until the 4th of March, only ninety days—that he had attended eighty-nine dinners in succession. While he was always temperate in the use of wines, he was as fond of good things to eat as he was of good fellowship and good society, and the mortal illness which has overtaken him is another proof of the fact, so often stated by physicians, that no man, no matter how vigorous, can long survive if he allows himself to eat twelve-course dinners every night. Mr. Hobart's strong constitution was equal to any amount of work, but not to the epicurean life of Washington. The eighty-nine twelve-course dinners, of which he spoke as an incident of his life, were really his death warrant.

The Rock Island Wall Map of the United States is the best ever offered to the public. It is very large and specially adapted to school purposes. Every teacher of geography and every business office should have one. It will be sent post paid to any address on receipt of fifteen cents in postage stamps or coin.

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250 BULLS,

From 15 to 18 months old. These bulls are just the same as the first premium calves shown at Denver last January from this herd.

300 HEIFER

Calves. These will be exactly the same as the heifer calves sold last fall for \$37 in Kansas City.

300 BULL

Calves, from five to six months old

All the above are from practically thoroughbred cows and registered bulls selected from the best Hereford herds in the United States. For particulars apply to
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Casey & Garst,

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

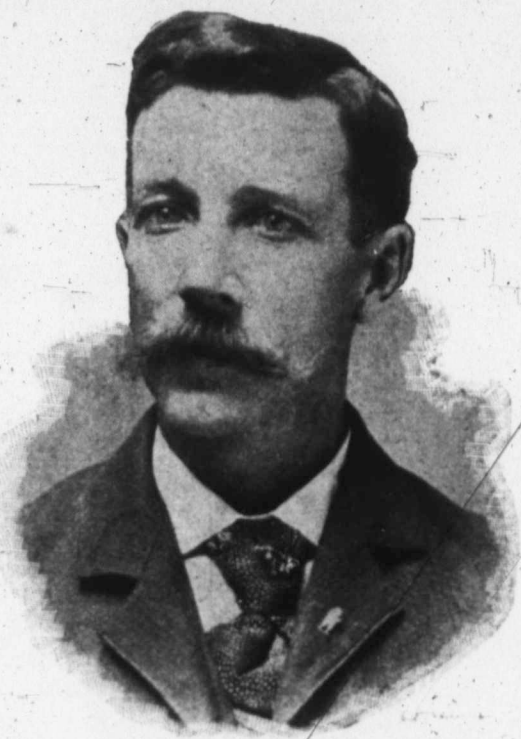
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KILDARE, OKLAHOMA.

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

The House of Too Much Trouble.

In the House of Too Much Trouble
Lived a lonely little boy:
He was eager for a playmate,
He was hungry for a toy.
But 'twas always too much bother,
Too much dirt and too much noise,
For the House of Too Much Trouble
Wasn't meant for little boys.

And sometimes the little fellow
Left a book upon the floor,
Or forgot and laughed too loudly,
Or he failed to close the door.
In the House of Too Much Trouble
Things must be precise and trim—
In the House of Too Much Trouble
There was little room for him.

He must never scatter playthings,
He must never romp and play;
Every room must be in order
And kept quiet all the day.
He had never had companions,
He had never owned a pet—
In the House of Too Much Trouble
It is trim and quiet yet.

Every room is set in order—
Every book is in its place,
And the lonely little fellow
Wears a smile upon his face.
In the House of Too Much Trouble
He is silent and at rest—
In the House of Too Much Trouble
With a lily on his breast.
—Albert Bigelow Paine, in the Juvenile.

The Chicken Crop.

From the numerous reports received from chicken raisers and dealers in many of the central states it is believed that the crop of chickens will be smaller than last year, certainly not any larger; possibly about 10 per cent less than last year. Some of the reports indicate material increases, say from 10 to 25 per cent more than last year, and some of the returns report a shrinkage of from 25 to 50 per cent, which in some instances seem to be a little sensational, but might, nevertheless, be a fact. After a careful study of the reports, however, it is fair to presume that the crop will be slightly short of an average one. Had not the very cold and late spring been unfavorable for the hatching of the eggs and killed off so many chickens, the crop would have been a large one. The high prices ruling the past spring for eggs kept farmers from holding as many eggs for hatching purposes and they marketed stock closer than they would have done had prices been low. Then too the price of chickens has averaged higher than in former years, and this induced freer selling and closer marketing of stock than if chickens had been cheap.

The many reports received would indicate a larger crop of turkeys than last year—possibly 15 to 25 per cent on the whole. The increase in the crop was due to the high prices which ruled last year, in consequence of the previous short crops. Farmers have made extra exertions for the past two years to increase their stock of turkeys and

have found it a little uphill work in doing so on account of the wet seasons for two years. The high price, too, was an incentive for farmers to sell out closely, and not until the last year did they carry much stock over with which to build up a new crop very fast. The last year, however, more turkeys were carried over, and a good start made for a larger supply.

Is it Malaria or Alum?

Popular Science Monthly.

Languor, loss of appetite, indigestion and often feverishness are the common symptoms of a physiological condition termed "malaria." All these symptoms may be and frequently are the effect of the use of alum baking powders in food making. There is no question about the poisonous effect of alum upon the system. It obstructs digestion, prostrates the nerves, coagulates and devitalizes the blood. All this has been made clear, thanks to physicians, boards of health and food commissions. So "highly injurious to the health of the community" does the eminent head of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Barker, consider the alum baking powders, that he says "their sale should be prohibited by law."

Under these circumstances it is worth while for every housewife to employ the very little care that is necessary to keep so dangerous an element from the food of her family.

A pure cream of tartar baking powder, which is the only kind that should be used, ought to cost about forty-five or fifty cents a pound. Therefore, if you are paying much less something is wrong; if you are paying twenty-five cents or less per pound, the powder is certainly made from alum.

Always bear these simple facts in mind when purchasing baking powder.

According to a special from Fort Collins, the largest known steer on earth was driven through there on Monday on the way to the ranch of Everhard & Ish, near Berthoud. This animal stands more than seven feet high, is eighteen feet from tip to tip and five feet from the brisket to the top of the withers. It weighs between 4,500 and 5,000 pounds. It will be put in good flesh and it is said will be used for exhibition purposes, having been purchased by show people.

If the show people will stop at the Denver yards they can find a cow to match the steer, a thoroughbred Highlander bull and a Hereford-buffalo cow. The combination would make a great show.

Sales of Range Horses Lighter.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
November 3, 1899. }

Publisher Live Stock Inspector.

Our sale of western range horses of October 31st was not as good as those made earlier in the season. Dealers in this class of horses are slow to buy after pasture is gone and when the weather is bad, still we disposed of everything consigned to us and our sale made on October 31st amounted to 2037 head. For the benefit of those having horses to ship yet this fall we will hold one more sale on November 21st. By this time southern trade will be active and we hope to be able to dispose of 1000 head to good advantage. We will not have more than this number for sale. We advise the shipment of all fat, broke horses that you may have as the demand for this class is better from the South now than at any other time of year. If you have horses for this sale, please write or wire us at once.

WESTERN SALE STABLES CO.

DO YOU RAISE CHICKENS?

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

Write us for particulars. We like to write letters and do business. We have been breeding poultry for twenty years. JOHN C. SNYDER & SONS,
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...Capacity 8,000 Cattle
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Private Yards for Texans.
Perfect Sewerage and City Water.
All Pens Covered....

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Cattle of all classes for Sale.

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

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LIVE STOCK NOTES.

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

During the month of October the Pecos Valley R. R. delivered 1200 cars of cattle to the Santa Fe at Amarillo, Texas.

According to the estimate of the trade papers, the wool clip of New Mexico this season, or, more properly speaking, the sales, amount to 17,500,000 pounds.

During the last seven days 1100 carloads of cattle have passed through Woodward. This shows a heavy movement of cattle from the Southwest. Woodward shipped 100 cars during that period.

Cuba is a great cattle country and is being stocked from the Texas ranges; 5000 2-year-old steers were shipped from El Paso Oct. 26. This is a part of a bunch of 31,000 bought, and is the beginning of extensive shipments that will be made.

Charley Hunt, of Kirkland, has bought about 90 head of calves. He is paying for \$12 to \$15 for them. F. M. Hilliard has sold 60 head of yearling heifers to Frank Ward, of Quanah. The price was \$17. The stock will be delivered Nov. 15.—Childress Index.

From January 1st to October 28th the combined receipts of quarantine cattle at Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis amounted to 29,563 cars. Chicago received 5,377 cars, or 18 per cent; Kansas City received 11,429 cars, or 39 per cent; and St. Louis received 12,757 cars, or 43 per cent.

One feature that is certain to hold beef cattle up to a good price is the fact that so few cattle are being fed in Texas this year. Last year Texas fed and sent to market over 250,000 head of cattle. This year the live stock agents estimate the number at from 60,000 to 75,000. Good cattle are now selling at from \$6 to \$7 per hundred. They will be higher before grass beef is sent to market again.

It pays to have show cattle. Red-lead Bros. of Des Moines, Iowa, sold two steers that they had on exhibition at the Kansas City Hereford show for 8 cents a pound, one a two-year-old weighing 1610 pounds and the other a yearling weighing 1445 pounds. They received \$244.40 for the two. They were bought by A. Weber, a butcher in Kansas City, who sold the beef over his counter to his customers.

Capt. J. W. James sold his Bosque Grande cattle ranch 40 miles north of town on the Pecos river this week to W. M. Formwalt of Van Horn, Texas, who has 1100 head of cattle coming from his Texas ranch to place on it. Capt. James has located on a ranch about five miles east of the Pecos, nearly opposite Bosque Grande, and bought 275 head of cattle from Mr. Formwalt to place on his new ranch with his Shorthorn herd.—Roswell (N. M.) Register.

A Western banker came to New York a few days ago, says the National Provisioner, and bought in the pens 300 calves which he had shipped to Nebraska to be fed and fattened and then put them on the market to reap the reward of the high price for good veal stock. He would have purchased 1,000 of these calves at the 60th Street, New York City, pens, if such a herd had been available. This transaction is evidence of the Western shortage of calves and points to the straits to which Western stockers are put in order to secure stock of this class for the market.

Climax 60942.

The Stanton Breeding Farm Co., at Madison, Neb., has proved the fact that brains and business skill pay in cattle raising. At the head of this

herd stands Climax 60942, by Venture, by Grove 3d, a 4-year-old bull purchased at the Sunny Slope sale.

This animal is a delight to every dealer who sees him as he stands in the yard, a massive monument of bovine statuary, level all over, with clean-cut head and masculine neck and shoulders that almost equal those of the best Bates bulls, a barrel rounded on top with great arches of roasting meat, a wonderful loin and hind quarters that did not tell of Hereford weakness. In him we see that man's work in this line is approaching perfection. The very name suggests his position among the breeding animals of America. The production of such animals is fast placing the Herefords far in the lead as beef cattle.

Visiting Stockmen.

The following are some of the stockmen who were in Woodward during the past two weeks: J H Lock, Gage; Eugene Hall, Ft Supply; Thomas Ratliff, Ft Supply; J T Spears, Quanah, Texas; J D Radford, Butler; John Edwards; L B Watkins, Quanah, Texas; J R Stinson, Whitehead; J S Hammersly, Ft Supply; John Flemming, Childress, Texas; J M Day, Ft Supply; W S McFadden, Taloga; F Ott, Hamilton, Kan; Ed Hawkins, Ft Supply; R E Quinlin; J E McCarthy, St Louis; F M Cowgill, Alva; J J Dunn, Alva; F J Andrews, Kansas City; H S McEwen, Chicago; Walter Day, B C Pierce, A J Day, Walter Wright, Ft Supply; E H Crowley, Whitehead; J L Moore, Sieling; J M Wyatt, Wellington, Kan; Dell Wyatt, Ashland, Kan; Geo F Perry, Chickasha, I T; J C Moore, Sieling; Buck Walsh, South Canadian; E F Wieker, Custer; J Wieker, South Canadian; Wm Daniels, Ft Supply; Jake Smith, Sieling; G C Walls, Canadian, Texas; C H Lockhart, Ashland, Kan; C W Robb, Kansas City; J D McGee, Kansas City; Doc Day Jr., R L Irvin, Al Crawford, Ft Supply; Walter Smither, Ft Worth; J M Patterson, Ioland; Sig Liebman, Dallas, Texas; J W Johnson, Storfe; Willis Poindexter, Berlin; H Mars, Ft Worth; W P Anderson, Kansas City; E S Newman, El Paso, Texas; H S Swearingen, Ft Supply; W M Ferguson, Wellington, Kan; E A Allen, Gage; W S Williams, Quartermaster; J S Kritzer, Ft Worth; Gid Wilkinson, Curtis; W F Driver, F H Crow, D W Hazelworth, Tazmo; R I Temple, Fairvalley; J A McNiel, E Wineburner, Curtis; J L Bassett, Canyon, City, Tex; J C Powell, G W Davis, Ft Davis, Tex; Lafe Tackett, Norman; A C Casparish; Lee Stallings, R C Sanders, WS Welch, Waynoka; R C Edmiston, D B Higby, S M Shook, Richmond; J F Randall, Driscoll; D H Danielson, Beaver City; Frank Black, L T Hathaway, Thos Allen, Bud Craig, C R Cowan, Curtis; L Z Eddleman, Willowvale; R G Denham, Kansas City; Hal Word, Ft Supply; E T Morris, R E Stone, WS Maxwell, Henry Craiger, Luther Markham, Waynoka; M S Cox, Darlington; Sam Bugbee, Curtis; Ed Parrish, Harmon; Jas L Taylor, White Deer, Texas; R F Cobb, Gip; J M Dobbins, Taloga; C L Brown, Ft Worth; Geo Whittaker, Englewood, Kan; Amo Russell, Stone; L J Usher, Haggerman, N M; E A Rubottom, Higgins, Texas; W L Purcell, Custer; J P Gandy, J and B Snapp, Alva; F M Miller, Navajoe; B F Flemming, Brule; W A Gulleddge, Cheyenne; Emmett Bennett, R E Word, Higgins; Ned Bollwood, Wellington; R L Alcorn, Grand; R J Stovall, D Cowan, Ioland; J L Goodall, Canadian, Texas; W C Foster, E C Sebel, Persimmon; B Millhollan, Taloga; John Jones, Clayton, N M; Chas J Lee, Taloga; Frank Cross, Ioland; Claude Jones, Aetna, Kan; Tom Cox, Alva; Chas Williams, Shattuck; J A Loperman, Enid; Geo Pideoke, Portales, N M; T J Johnson, Amarillo, Texas; Frank Scott, Tolia, N M; C L Green, Gage; F A Boughsman, Wichita, Kan; E B Hawkins, Quanah, Tex; Scott Jones, Purell, I T.

Seen in Western Feed Lots.

The Breeder's Gazette of Chicago has dispatched one of its staff correspondents, Mr. Joseph E. Wing, on a tour of examination of some of the leading feeding establishments of the

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

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

CATTLE.

Oct. 7 to Nov. 10 INCLUSIVE.	Re- ceipts.	Dres d B't & Ship'g Steers. Native Fed	Texas and Indian Steers.	Texas and Indian Cows.	Okl. Cows and Heifers.	Stockers and Feeders.	Bulls
Saturday ..	4,29	4 25-5 95	2 75-4 00	2 25-3 40	3 00-4 00	3 20-4 75	2 05-3 20
Monday ..	9,26,156	4 10-5 80	2 75-4 00	2 25-3 40	2 25-5 00	3 5-5 50	2 05-3 20
Tuesday ..	10,19,800	4 50-6 15	3 20-3 30	2 25-3 30	2 0-4 50	3 55-4 90	2 05-4 00
Wednesday ..	11,14,736	4 50-5 15	2 60-3 50	2 25-3 10	2 15-4 75	3 25-5 40	2 40-3 95
Thursday ..	12,13,875	4 00-5 85	2 80-3 30	2 00-3 10	2 05-4 60	3 75-5 00	3 00-3 45
Friday ..	13,5,755	5 00-6 00	2 90-3 00	2 0-2 95	2 10-4 50	3 20-4 25	2 40-3 60
Saturday ..	14,3,21	4 25-5 95	2 75-3 75	2 10-2 90	2 15-1 90	3 15-4 65	2 50-3 75
Monday ..	16,7,063	4 00-5 60	2 75-3 75	2 00-1 25	2 35-5 00	3 2-1 95	2 50-3 75
Tuesday ..	17,10,545	5 00-6 00	2 85-3 50	2 0-4 10	2 15-5 00	3 50-4 50	2 10-3 25
Wednesday ..	18,12,469	4 60-5 35	2 50-3 90	2 00-3 05	2 25-5 25	4 00-5 00	2 05-3 40
Thursday ..	19,9,636	5 00-5 90	3 25-3 95	2 65-3 10	2 10-4 40	3 35-5 00	2 25-4 10
Friday ..	20,4,113	5 00-6 10	3 05-3 35	2 80-3 25	2 40-1 10	3 75-4 75	2 50-3 90
Saturday ..	21,8,21	3 95-5 25	2 50-3 75	2 15-3 10	2 10-3 95	3 45-5 00	2 40-3 25
Monday ..	23,10,555	4 75-5 80	3 00-3 30	2 50-3 05	2 65-4 65	3 50-4 35	2 40-3 25
Tuesday ..	24,18,556	4 40-5 90	2 95-3 25	2 50-3 15	1 85-1 25	3 50-4 00	3 05-4 10
Wednesday ..	25,11,351	4 50-6 00	2 95-3 25	2 80-3 35	2 75-4 64	3 60-4 60	2 05-3 15
Thursday ..	26,11,934	4 60-5 60	3 40-3 60	2 70-3 40	2 00-4 35	3 00-4 55	3 05-3 60
Friday ..	27,5,949	4 50-6 00	3 45-3 75	2 15-3 20	2 15-1 50	3 50-5 60	3 00-4 05
Saturday ..	28,6,21	3 95-5 25	3 00-4 25	2 90-3 15	2 15-3 90	3 45-4 05	2 50-4 00
Monday ..	30,8,977	4 30-6 50	3 30-4 30	2 70-3 75	2 00-4 50	3 25-4 50	3 15-3 90
Tuesday ..	31,17,653	4 05-6 00	3 40-3 75	2 40-3 00	2 30-4 25	3 5-4 55	2 40-3 10
Wednesday, N v	1,15,192	4 75-5 85	3 55-3 80	2 40-2 80	2 00-4 75	3 50-4 75	3 10-3 90
Thursday ..	2,14,600	4 25-5 75	3 55-3 80	-2 55	2 10-4 00	3 15-4 65	2 25-3 50
Friday ..	3,8,030	4 25-5 60	3 09-4 30	2 60-3 30	3 09-4 10	3 15-4 75	2 40-3 50
Saturday ..	4,3,21	3 90-5 40	2 85-4 30	2 40-3 00	2 25-4 40	3 85-4 25	3 5-3 50
Monday ..	6,8,451	4 25-5 90	3 00-4 5	2 40-3 00	1 75-4 25	3 50 5 00	2 40-3 20
Tuesday ..	7,6,813	4 00-5 75	2 50-4 50	2 15-3 15	2 75-4 75	3 25-5 00	2 05-3 10
Wednesday ..	8,11,974	4 25-6 00	3 0-4 45	2 00-3 15	1 75-4 55	3 50-5 60	3 10-4 20
Thursday ..	9,8,901	4 00-5 70	3 09-4 50	-2 25	2 15-4 65	3 50-1 60	2 40-3 50
Friday ..	10,7,594	4 10-5 55	3 09-4 50				

HOGS.

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

Oct. 7 to Nov. 10 Inclusive.	Re- ceipts.	Top Price.	Bulk of Sales
Saturday ..	2,160	4 60	4 35-4 50
Monday ..	6,542	4 67 1/2	4 35-4 55
Tuesday ..	10,14,235	4 55	4 30-4 4 1/2
Wednesday ..	11,12,492	4 52 1/2	4 25-4 45
Thursday ..	12,19,238	4 42 1/2	4 20-4 35
Friday ..	13,10,448	4 35 1/2	4 20-4 35
Saturday ..	14,2,910	4 35	4 2-4 30
Monday ..	16,3,764	4 35	4 20-4 35
Tuesday ..	17,19,530	4 32 1/2	4 15-4 30
Wednesday ..	18,10,970	4 27 1/2	4 12 1/2-4 20
Thursday ..	19,9,763	4 35	4 15-4 20
Friday ..	20,10,234	4 30	4 15-4 20
Saturday ..	21,3,160	4 27	4 15-4 20
Monday ..	23,4,242	4 20 1/2	4 15-4 17 1/2
Tuesday ..	24,12,799	4 15	4 07 1/2-4 12 1/2
Wednesday ..	25,14,631	4 15	4 10-4 12 1/2
Thursday ..	26,11,741	4 17 1/2	4 10-4 15
Friday ..	27,9,486	4 15	4 10-4 12 1/2
Saturday ..	28,3,725	4 15	4 10-4 12 1/2
Monday ..	30,4,088	4 17 1/2	4 12 1/2-4 10
Tuesday ..	31,15,086	4 12 1/2	4 07 1/2-4 10
Wednesday ..	1,14,480	4 10	4 02 1/2-4 07 1/2
Thursday ..	2,12,910	4 07 1/2	4 00-4 05
Friday ..	3,11,000	4 10	4 02 1/2-05
Saturday ..	4,3,171	4 10	4 02 1/2-05
Monday, Oct. 7	5,6,653	4 05	4 00-4 05
Tuesday ..	7,10,431	4 10	4 02 1/2-05
Wednesday ..	8,12,763	4 07 1/2	4 00-4 05
Thursday ..	9,14,109	4 32 1/2	4 05-4 10
Friday ..	10,13,522	4 07 1/2	4 00-4 05

an acre. Here would be \$375,000,000; and people tell us the government could not profitably undertake the building of storage reservoirs to develop this land!"

Mr. McCord expressed the belief that by combining the members of congress from the so-called arid states could so concentrate their force and influence as to make their attack absolutely irresistible. "Let the voice of this entire trans-Mississippi country," he said "be heard in the halls of legislation, sounding as the voice of one man, demanding the granting of this simple act of justice and equity. In this country public opinion when based upon indisputable facts, is a force that commands respect and obedience as well in congress as elsewhere.

"Let us show that this whole country is now looking with confidence from the overstocked markets of Europe, with its 250,000,000 people, to the growing markets of the orient, with its 750,000,000 of population to supply. From our western coast the heart of that market is reached within 5,000 miles over an open sea in the temperate zone, whereas the same point is 11,000 miles distant from Liverpool by the Suez canal, the Red sea and the torrid Gulf of Aden. It certainly cannot be our part to sit in the midst of an empire of desert land, protesting but mildly against the current of events and doing nothing else to change it."

corn belt. He carries a camera, and the results of his observations, accompanied by special illustrations, will be published in the columns of The Gazette during the next two months. Mr. Wing has instructions to visit a large number of the more prominent feeders of the territory extending all the way from Central Illinois to the fringe of the Western range, and we believe that his studies of cattle and sheep-feeding in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois will not only be of much interest, but of practical value to all who follow them from week to week as they will appear in the pages of The Gazette. The series is begun with a brief reference to one of Illinois' most noted nurseries of Christmas beef. This will be followed, as nearly as possible in consecutive issues, by similar letters dealing with the methods of other practical and successful men.

We are certain that Mr. Wing, who ranks as one of the most brilliant writers now identified with the American agricultural press, will be followed in his travels with deep interest. The articles published in The Gazette a few weeks since, after his recent visit to the Texas Panhandle in the interest of The Gazette, attracted continental attention; and the present series dealing with the great feeding establishments of the Central West will be found among the most notable contributions of the year to the literature of American stock breeding.

Educate the East.

"Let our motto be. 'Unite the West and Educate the East,'" said ex-Gov. Myron McCord, of Arizona, in a short address to the National Irrigation congress at Missoula, Mont. Gov. McCord has certainly a clear conception of the needs of the West on the irrigation subject, and of the policy which should be pursued to most quickly and effectively accomplish what every one concedes must result in the greatest direct development and benefit.

Gov. McCord strongly advocated the reclamation of arid territory by the federal government. "We are not asking the government to embark on any new and untried scheme," he said. "Successful irrigation is as old as the hills. Look at the wonderful results achieved by it in the Salt River valley, Arizona, where 300,000 acres of desert land have been converted into one of the most productive sections of the United States. In Arizona alone there are 3,000,000 acres of just such lands, that need only water to make them the 'garden of the earth;' and in the great west there are 75,000,000 acres of such land. With water, every acre of this now useless land would be worth in its virginity at the lowest calculation \$5

Called Cowboys.

During the recent riding and roping contest at the St. Louis fair, conducted by Mr. W. H. Bradrick, of Fort Worth, the cowboy was both a matter of wonder and consideration to the St. Louis people. The Republic devotes much space to them and to an interview with Zach Mulhall. The following is a portion of the article:

If you see a man with a very sunburned, healthy-looking, weather-beaten face, who wears a flannel shirt without a necktie, a big bandanna handkerchief knotted loosely around his throat, a big prairie-dust colored slouch hat pulled down over his eyes, trousers with a stray horse hair on them here and there, tucked into his high-heeled boots and a big steel spur on one of his boots, if you see a man who looks like a cowboy, do not regard him as being utterly without a knowledge of the refinements of life, as one who does not know a piano from a bass drum or a school primer from one of Kant's philosophical disquisitions.

Neither let the idea creep into your head that if he went to a first-class hotel he would sleep all night with the light from an incandescent lamp streaming into his eyes because he did not know how to turn it off. Also do not walk up to him, put your hand sympathetically on his brawny back and hand him a dime for a shave.

The chances are that this very man is rich enough to buy and sell you several times over. The chances are that he owns a ranch of several thousand acres of fine grazing land somewhere in the southwest, and that over its rolling surface ranges a drove of some 10,000 cattle, each branded with his mark and each easily worth \$30 on the hoof at any market in the country. The chances are not insignificant that this man has studied for a longer or shorter period at one of the eastern colleges, and that in a good-natured attempt to make him feel at home you call to him, "Look-a-yere, pard," he will answer in pure English, "I beg your pardon, were you speaking to me?"

"St. Louisians generally have a distorted idea of the personality of the cowboy," says Zach Mulhall. "My attention was vividly attracted to this fact as a result of the riding and roping contests which were held at the fair grounds during fair week. St. Louisians appear to regard a cowboy with pity akin to that with which they regard the stokers on an ocean liner. They seem to say to them, 'Poor fellows, it's a hard life you lead out on the vast prairies in all kinds of weather, without shelter other than is furnished by your meager blankets and no food except a little jerked beef. You have a hard time of it, you poor pariahs of civilization, but while your lot is to be deplored, civilization demands that you lead your hard life so that we more fortunate persons may have beef to eat.'

"I am glad the fair association promoted the cowboy contests, because that gave St. Louis a chance to become acquainted with the cowboy. St. Louis, with the railroad facilities it has, should really be a trading center for ranchmen at their annual clearing sales. Kansas City gets most of that class of business now.

"Cowboys and ranchmen—there is no distinction between them—are not savages, or anywhere near it. They have chosen their calling voluntarily, often with the whole wide world before them to choose from. They like it. They would not surrender it to take up life in the city. They see in their life an easy and pleasant road to a competence. They look with pity on the business and managers in a city, bent all day over a desk in a musty office, with no vista of broad, rolling prairie, no breath of God's free, open air, no blue sky, no green grass, no nature. Their hearts go out in pity to the poor banker who must work far into the night, with the glare of the light in his tired eyes, whose active brain refuses to be quiet and give him rest, even when he tucks himself into a bed in a close room with no free-flowing air to fan him and no sound of Nature's lullaby to stop his fevered tossing. The cowboy pities the city man. 'Somebody

must do that work, of course,' he says, 'so that we can have a ready sale for our product, but I'm glad it's not me.'

"A man can not wear a Prince Albert coat when he rides a horse, ropes and throws and ties a steer, and for that reason the cowboy's attire is not commensurate with his influence in the community. That's a matter of taste, however, and there is no disputing about tastes. A cowboy will consider a frock or a Prince Albert coat more ludicrous than the city man considers his boots and spurs. Each is entirely adapted to the calling it equips and each would be out of the way in the other's place.

"The city man is inclined to lay the flattering unction to his soul that he could, if necessity required, easily assume the dress of the cowboy and wear it with equal ease and grace. He also flatters himself that the cowboy could not so readily make the converse change. He is wrong. There are cowboys in the Southwest, some of the large ranch owners, who make frequent trips to large cities and take a part in their social and business pursuits without anyone guessing that their calling has anything to do with the cattle ranges.

"For example take some of the men who attended the riding and roping contests in St. Louis. There was Thomas Catlin of Quanah, Texas, who is easily worth a couple of hundred thousand dollars; there was J. M. Daugherty of Abilene, Texas, a cattle king of the Indian Territory, who is worth over a million, and who ships into market every year over 500 cars of cattle, each car containing an average of thirty head. Those men stand back for no one. Their character, their attainments yield to no man's. B. F. Yocum vice-president of the Frisco; W. L. Newcom, live stock agent of the Texas Midland; C. L. Troups, who is stationed at the National Stock Yards in East St. Louis, and is paid a salary of \$250 a month by the Northwestern Cattle association to identify cattle shipped in by the ranchmen and to see that each cattleman gets his own stock—all these men are still cowboys and are proud of it. I am proud of the fact that I am a cowboy, and I am proud of my big ranch in Mulhall in Logan county, Oklahoma Territory."

Kansas City Markets.

Cattle receipts for the week 46,000; for the corresponding week last year 34,000. The supply was practically the same this week as the previous week; the percentage of high price sales was smaller, due to a lack of finish in the offerings. The packers complain that many of the fed cattle are killing poorly and yield a comparatively small percentage of dressed beef. The supply of half finished cattle was large and prices for this class and common culling cows are about steady, while all the other killing grades were quickly disposed of at 10 to 15 cents advance in prices.

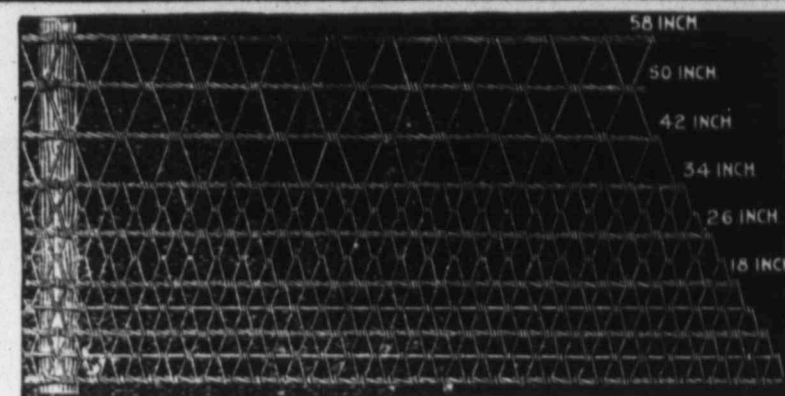
Stock and feeding cattle were active, the most desirable bunches selling at steady prices, but the common and inferior kinds were slow and lower.

Heavy native steers brought 5.35 to 6.00; light weight steers 4.25 to 5.65; stockers and feeders 3.25 to 4.85; butcher cows 2.90 to 3.65; butcher heifers 3.35 to 4.60; culling stock 2.50 to 3.00; fed western steers 3.70 to 5.60; range steers 3.00 to 4.60; Texans 3.00 to 4.55.

Hog receipts for the week 61,000; for the same week last year 73,000. Closing prices for the week were at the low point of the season and when compared with the prices that prevailed a month or six weeks ago look very low, although they are still 50 cents per hundred higher than the average a year ago. The bulk of the hogs selling today at 4.00 to 4.10. Top 4.12 1/2.

Sheep receipts for the week 19,000; same week last year 28,000. The sheep market this week has been an active one and values advanced 35 to 50 cents on the good killing grades, while common kinds and stockers and feeders show a gain of 15 to 25 cents per hundred. Lambs brought 4.80 to 5.40; yearlings 4.00 to 4.25; muttons 3.80 to 4.30; breeding ewes 3.25 to 4.00; feeding lambs 4.00 to 4.25; feeding sheep 3.50 to 3.90; stockers 2.75 to 3.50; culls 2.00 to 2.75.

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We are in the Market Every Day for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

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

YARDAGE:

Cattle, per head - 20c Horses, per head - 20c
Hogs, per head - 6c Sheep, per head - 5c

FEED:

Corn, per bushel, - 60c Hay, per hundred lbs - 60c

Our packers furnish a daily market for all kinds of cattle ranging from canners to export cattle. Look up your railroad connections, and you will find them in our favor.

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Two Remarkable Sheep Dogs.

Denver Stockman.

Old Farmer Lawton, the veteran chief operator of the Western Union in Denver, is a thoroughbred and in his years of active service in the West has met and known intimately many operators. He and Secretary Martin of the National Live Stock association are old-time chums and they love to get together once in awhile and relate experiences.

In the early days before he got into the newspaper business, Charley Martin once owned a flock of sheep and he is fond of telling his experiences while herding them. Lawton always smiles at Martin's sheep stories, but never until the other evening has he tried to match them. Charlie had been telling of a wonderful sheep dog he once owned, whose intelligence was almost superhuman. According to Charlie's story, once when his flock got caught in a blizzard, the flock got separated, the dog accompanying one part and Charlie taking the rest. Two days after, the storm having subsided, the dog returned to camp with the lost sheep, but the bunch had swelled from about 200 to over 600. The dog had found another stray bunch and had brought them in with his own. Later, the owner of the other sheep showed up and claimed his sheep. They were not branded and the trouble was to cut them out from Martin's bunch. The owner and Martin started in trying to identify the stray bunch when the dog, apparently discovering what was on foot, voluntarily undertook the job, and in a short time had separated the bunches, driving the strays out to one side, apparently by some method knowing just which were Martin's and which belonged to the Mexican.

"That dog was all right," said Lawton, "but I knew one that could discount him. He was an imported animal, was brought over by some Scotchman who died while out on a hunting trip, and Jack Carr, who was the telegraph operator at a little station on the Santa Fe down below Springer, fell heir to the dog. Jack and the dog lived there all alone for about three years and Jack got to think as much of the dog as though he was human. One hot day Jack had gone out about a mile from the station to deliver a telegram. There was a pretty girl at the ranch and Jack had stayed longer than necessary, when the dog came running up, barking and looking back at the station. Jack thought he was interested in a wolf or something and paid little attention, continuing his chat with the young lady, when the dog commenced to bark so strangely that it attracted his attention.

"R-o-o-o-o-f-f, r-o-f-r-o-f; r-o-o-o-f-f r-o-f-r-o-f," went the dog over and over. There was something peculiar about the bark that Jack could not understand for some time, but finally a light dawned upon his mind, and he jumped for his horse and lit out for the office. You see his office call was "T S," a dash and three dots, and the dog had been trying to tell him that someone was calling his office, and he found it to be the case when he got there and they had been calling for fully an hour to give a train order that was imperative. The dog had noticed that whenever this call was made Jack at once went to the instrument and heaving it while Jack was away had finally gone after his master and to explain why he was wanted had done the best he could to imitate the dots and dash with his bark. Jack tried to teach the dog to bark the whole Morse code and the dog got so he could repeat whole messages from the wire so that Jack could understand them. He was teaching him to send messages be—"

But Farmer Lawton found that he was minus an audience just when he was beginning to get really enthusiastic and a few moments later Martin was seen in a down town refreshment palace moodily drinking a glass of beer by himself, something Charlie never does unless he is up a stump.

They seem to be rushing things at Whiteflat. At a recent marriage there the groom was 19 and the bride 13 years of age.

The Outlook for Stock Growing.

Dr. Galen Wilson, in Practical Farmer.

Never within my experience have I seen the time so auspicious for stock growing as the present. There exists a famine in good stock of all classes except, perhaps, that of swine. Only a few years ago horses were a drug in the market, and breeding them on cultivated farms as of old has now almost ceased to exist. The time was in the Easter States, and not very long ago, when a stallion for public service was kept in nearly every neighborhood and was liberally patronized. In driving through the country in early summer it was very common to see sucking colts in the fields with their dams, or following them along the highways as their dams were driven in teams, but now such features are seen no more. I have not seen either a stallion or a young colt in over five years. The reason for this change is that horses were grown in large numbers on Western public lands at a nominal cost and shipped East. They became so low in price that it drove Eastern horse growers out of the business, and the low price obtainable also largely checked their growth in the West. And now there is a shortage in good horses that it will require years to fill. In addition to this, Europe is now a large purchaser of American horses. Foreigners are now paying \$200 to \$300 each, in Chicago, for good cab and cavalry horses—and none but good horses should ever be grown. It costs no more to grow a good one than a poor one. Those who are properly situated to grow horses should see money in the business.

There is as great a shortage in bovine animals as in the equine. The meat firms of the West drove the Eastern farmers out of the business of producing beef animals. They put the price of their beef so low that there was no money in it for the Eastern man to grow it and he ceased. Getting him out of the way, the beef trust ran the prices up higher than I ever knew them to be before. Now the Eastern men having learned the Western trick, is getting back to beef production again and is likely to remain at it, at least for many years to come, as there is a large shortage of beef cattle in the West and Southwest which it will require years to replenish. Milch cows are in great demand and are likely to continue so indefinitely. As with horses so with cattle, growing the best quality pays the best. Sheep husbandry was never more prosperous. Mutton and lamb meat never were so dear. Wool is low, but is destined to become higher very soon. The chief cause of its low price is that just before the present tariff on foreign wool went into effect, our manufacturers and dealers filled their warehouses full of the foreign article, and this supply is not yet exhausted, but soon will be; then the price of wool must increase. There are other considerations that will send wool up. During the quite recent depression of sheep, many went out of the business of growing them. This reduced the whole number about 20 per cent., and the deficiency has not yet been made good. The late drought in Australia and in other sheep sections sadly decimated flocks and consequently American wool and mutton will have less competition. Add to these circumstances the fact that England has commenced to import our fine wools to mix with their coarse wool to manufacture certain grades of cloth, it assures us that wool must go up, and that our sheep industry is soon to be on a more prosperous and permanent basis than ever before. Sheep bring comparatively an enormous price now, and no reason can be foreseen why this state of affairs may not continue for many years. This includes all breeds. The demand for sheep is not going to be confined to any special breed. There are conditions and requirements in a country as large as the United States which demand a variety in breeds of sheep as well as in other crops. The big Lincoln, Cotswold or Leicester will never do well on the arid plains of the Southwest, and yet they have a strong place in the Northwest, and in the Middle agricultural States. The Merino can live under

conditions which would prevent success with the large breeds, because they require less to sustain them, and are natural foragers. Fortunately for stock growers, when domestic animals are so dear, grain to feed them is comparatively low. And it is fortunate, too, for the farmer that circumstances dictate to him the policy of growing more stock for market and less grain. Grain growing depletes the soil of fertility rapidly, while stock growing, rightly managed, increases fertility. If we as a Nation will grow much more stock and much less grain and cotton, our pocketbooks will expand and our soil will grow in fertility and thus cause this kind of "expansion" to continue increasingly.

Are You Going East?

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

WANTED—1000 head of calves. We have customers wanting calves delivered any place in western Oklahoma. What have you to offer? tf

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UNION STOCK YARDS, WICHITA, KAS.

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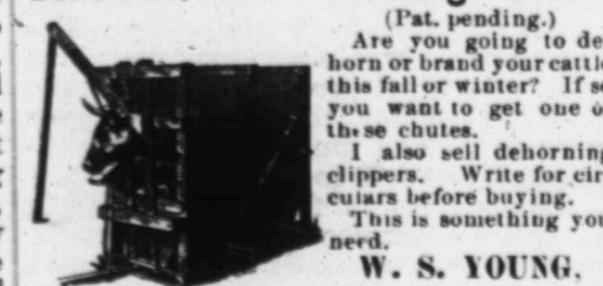
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2,000 TENTS!
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Look over our clubbing list below and send in your clubbing list to us. If you want more than one periodical with the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR, subtract Fifty cents from all but one and add together, or write us for a special rate if you wish to subscribe for several publications.

Address all orders to the LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR Woodward, Oklahoma.

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Arkansas Traveler, Chicagomonthly 1.10
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Century Magazine, New Yorkm. 4.30
Cincinnati Enquirer, Cincinnatim. 1.35
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Outing, New Yorkw. 3.05
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Review of Reviews, New Yorkm. 2.60
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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

COLLIER WILLIAMS,
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Best Combination Steel Tool on Earth. Staple Puller, Wire Splicer and Tightener, Plier, Pinchers, Hammer and Wrench. Thousands sold. Thousands sold. Farmers' best, hit and a necessity — a household article.

Price \$1.25 Delivered.

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VARICOCELE Permanently and speedily cured by a surgical operation. PARTICULARS FREE. Call on or address Dr. Coe's Sanitarium, Kansas City, Mo.

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 ear load or a hundred; no matter whether it be cattle, hogs or sheep, and you will not have cause to regret your action.

Here are the

- PROGRESSIVE COMMISSION FIRMS OF KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH AND ST. LOUIS.**
 The Globe Live Stock Com. Co.
 McKee-Zook-Whitford Com. Co.
 Lone Star Commission Co.
 Elmore & Cooper.
 Tamblin & Tamblin.
 Barse Commission Co.
 Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co.
 Southee & Kirk.
 Zeb F. Crider Commission Co.
 T. P. Gordon Commission Co.
 Paugh & Co., Wichita, Kan.
 Goodloe McClelland Com. Co.
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Dealers in General Merchandise and the largest outfitters in the Panhandle of Texas.
 Implements in carload lots. Gents' Furnishing Goods. Largest stock carried in the Panhandle of Texas.
Canadian, Tex.

STOCK BRANDS.

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

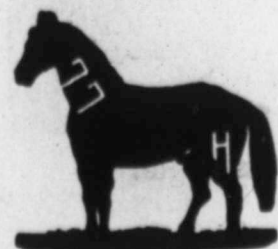
E. R. CLAUNCH.



P. O. address, Woodward, Ok.
 Range: 12 miles north of Woodward on Bent canon.

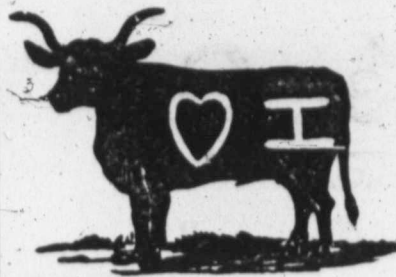
Ear mark: Swallow fork the right and underlope the left.

- (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. 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.

JACK LOVE.

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



Other cattle are branded on left hip,



Other brands are on left shoulder:
 L on left shoulder

Range: Same as cattle.

J. L. SIMPSON,

Hammond, Okla.



- left shoulder and side.
- left shoulder and hip
- left loin
- left side

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

GEO. W. CARR.

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



BRAND OF CATTLE.

- On Left Hip.
- On Left Hip.

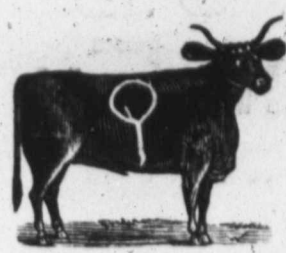
All calves are branded same as cattle.

BRAND OF HORSES.

- On left thigh.

Location of range same as cattle.

J. A. STINE & SON.



P. O.—Alva, Okla.

Range—Woods Co.

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

- on left thigh.
- right hip.

R. C. EDMISSON,

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



Horse range same.

ALSO on Left Side.

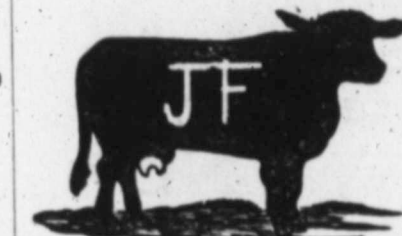
Horse brand same as cattle.

Mules brand ed. on right jaw.

Postoffice, Seiling, 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.

J. H. WILLIAMSON,

P. O., Englewood, Kans.

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

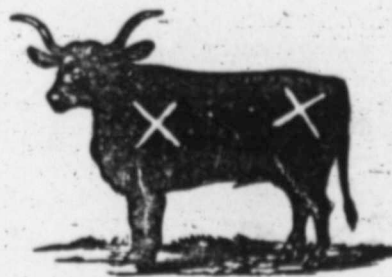


on left side or left hip:

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

T. C. SHOEMAKER.

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



OTHER BRANDS:



on left side.

on left hip.

On left hip or shoulder.

On left hip.

HORSE BRANDS:

On left shoulder.

B. F. MAIN.

P. O.—Cline, Okla.

Range: On Beaver, eight miles east of Cline.



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

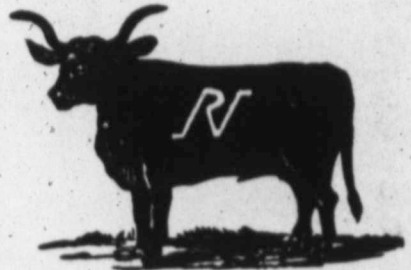
O'BRYAN & HEWINS.



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

ROURKE & NELLIGAN.

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



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

ISHMAEL & RUDOLPH.

P. O. Kiowa, Kas.

Range on Buffalo, in Woodward county.

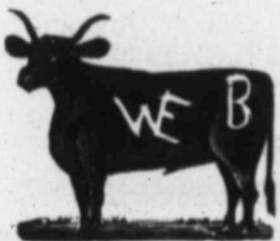


EARMARKS: crop and split left. Horses: branded heart on left shoulder.

F. D. WEBSTER.

P. O. Address, Gage Oklahoma.

Range, on Little Wolf east and south of Gage.

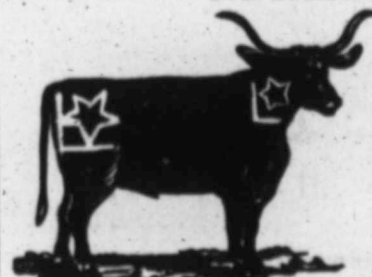


On left jaw of all young stock.

J. S. SCOTT.

P. O. address, Gyp, Okla.

Location of Range, West Burnett Creek G county.



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

MILLARD WORD.

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

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



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

on left thigh.

GOBER & PUGH.

Range Woodward county, O. T.

P. O.—Woodward Oklahoma.



S. C. WANE.

Post-office Address, Richmond, Oklahoma.

Mark, slit in left ear.

Range on Deep Creek.



Horse brand same as above, also same range.

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

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

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

FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLIC SALE
FROM THE IDLEWILD HERD.
50 REGISTERED SHORTHORN CATTLE 50

TO BE HELD ON THE FARM, ADJOINING VERMONT, COOPER COUNTY, MO.,

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16th, 1899.

Consisting of 20 Serviceable Bulls and 30 Females, mostly yearlings. Special attention is called to the breeding and quality of the bull offering and useful character of the females. A good portion of the offering is by two very successful sires, **Banker 110861**, that won 11 consecutive first prizes, including first at the Ohio and Indiana State Fairs, and by the noted **Godoy 115675**. Eight of the bulls are out of pure Cruickshank cows. The show calf **Orange Duke 3rd** is included in the bull offering. Catalogues now ready. Write for one. Vermont is on Missouri Pacific railway, easy of access. Two trains each way, daily.
 Address **W. P. HARNED, Vermont, Mo.**

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PUBLIC SALE
HEREFORDS
KANSAS CITY, NOV. 29, 1899.

30 BULLS.
 CORNISH & PATTEN,
 Osborn Mo.

FOR CATALOGUE, ADDRESS

30 HEIFERS.
 GUDGELL & SIMPSON,
 Independence, Mo.

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.



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

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

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



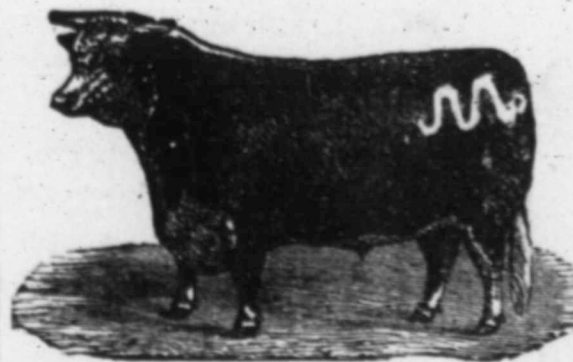
Some cattle on left side.
 All cattle on left thigh.
 Horse brand left shoulder.

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



OTHER BRANDS.
 On right side, seven underbit each ear.
 On both sides.
HORSE BRANDS.
 On right shoulder.

ZACK MULHALL.
 Mulhall, Okla.



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

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



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

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



Some are branded same on left hip and back.
ZTV On right hip and side.
 Horses are branded horizontal on left thigh.
 Range same as cattle.

W. B. GRIMES, JR.
 Range in Clark, Meade and Comanche counties.
 P. O. Address, Ashland, Kansas.



OTHER BRANDS:
 On Right Hip.
 Horse Brand, Left Shoulder.
 4T

Horse range same as cattle.