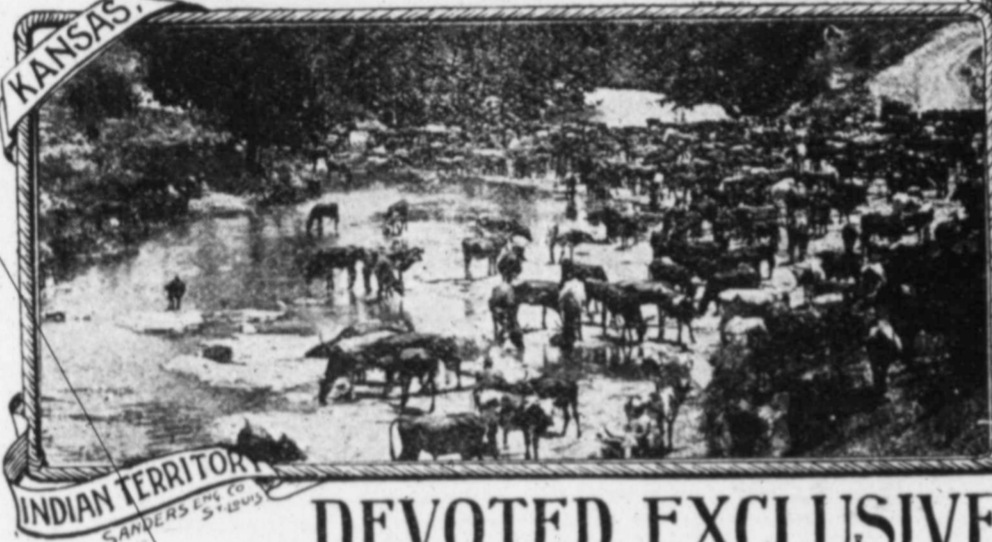


PECOS VALLEY EDITION.

# The LIVESTOCK



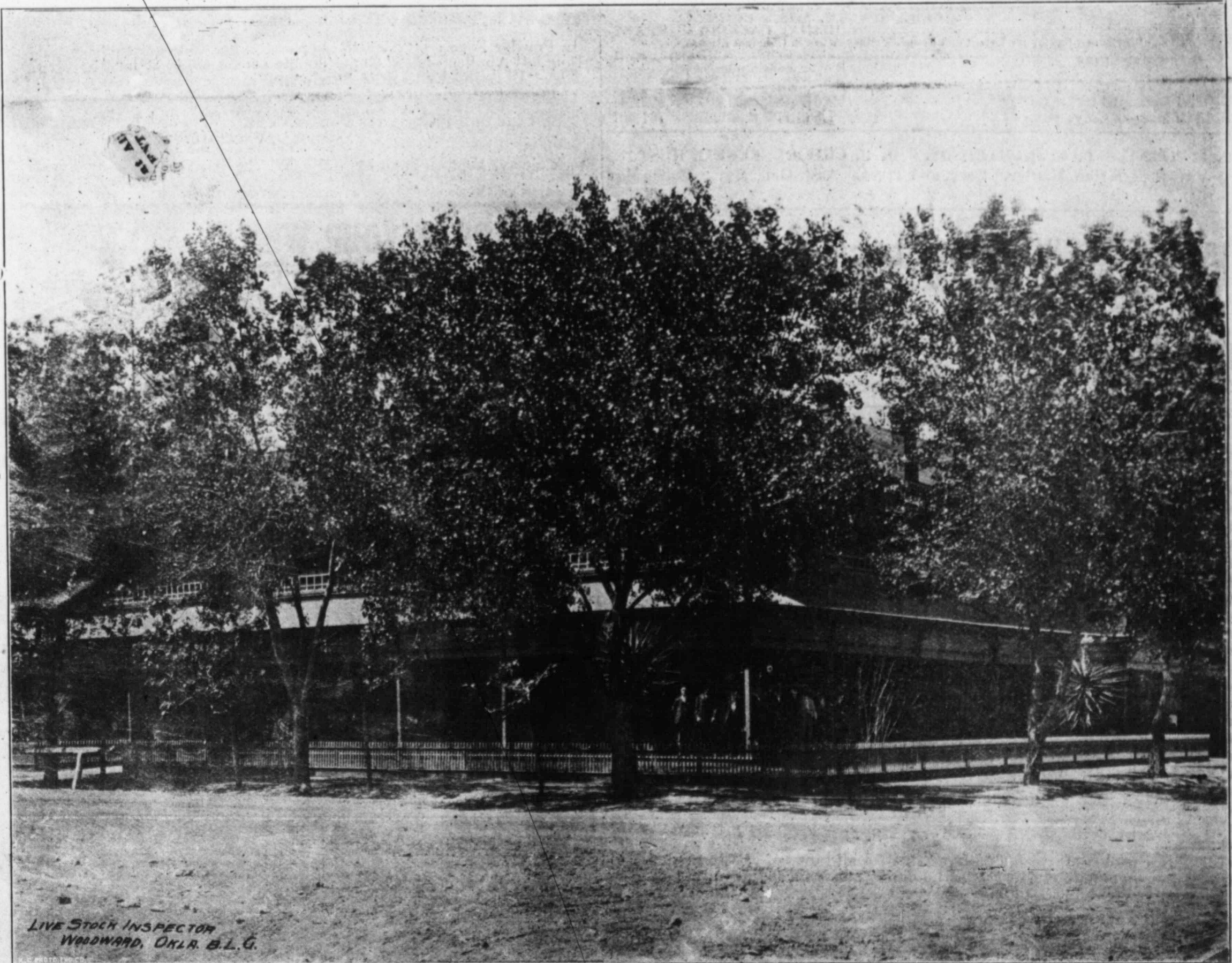
# INSPECTOR

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

SIXTH YEAR.  
NUMBER 8.

WOODWARD, OKLA., JULY 13, 1900.

Subscription } One Dollar per Year.  
Single Copy 5c.



LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR  
WOODWARD, OKLA. B.L.G.

HOTEL SCHLITZ AT CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO—IN THE PECOS VALLEY.

C. G. KNOX, Vice-President. CHAS. T. JONES, General Manager.

**THE LIVE STOCK MARKET OF ST. LOUIS.**

**THE ST. LOUIS National Stock Yards.**

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And all Principal Buyers for Export and Domestic Markets are in Constant Attendance.

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

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

**Wichita Union Stock Yards Co.,**  
 WICHITA, KANSAS.

...Capacity **8,000 Cattle**  
**5,000 Hogs**  
**W. R. DULANEY,**  
 Supt. of Stock Yards.

Private Yards for Texans.  
 Perfect Sewerage and City Water.  
 All Pens Covered....

**St. Joseph Stock Yards Company,**  
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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.

G. F. SWIFT, President, JNO. DONOVAN, Jr., Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr.  
 M. B. IRWIN, Traffic Manager.

GEO. R. BARSE, PRES. J. H. WAITE, SEC. AND TREAS.

**BARSE Live Stock Commission Co.,**

Rooms 159-160, Live Stock Exchange. KANSAS CITY, MO.  
 Established 1871.

**Money to Loan on Cattle.**

Experienced Salesmen. Prompt Remittances. Correspondence and Consignments Solicited.

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 Is one of the Oldst and Best Companies in Kansas City.

A good one to do business with. They have ample capital and are perfectly reliable. Twenty-five years in the trade.

Write to them for information and Ship to them for good results.

GEO. B. CAMPBELL, Cattle Salesman.  
 L. A. ALLEN, CHAS. W. CAMPBELL, PEYTON MONTGOMERY, Cattle Salesmen.  
 W. T. MCINTIRE, Sheep Salesman.  
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**IT'S WORTH YOUR WHILE.**

to investigate the difference between our prices and those of agents and dealers for the same grade of work.

**...WE DO NOT SELL...**



No. 474—Single Strap Harness. Price with nickel fittings, \$9.50. As good as sells for \$6.00 more.



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ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING CO., ELKHART, INDIANA.

**The Hotel Central,** First Class in Every Particular.  
 Woodward, Okla. Patronage of Cattlemen Solicited

**19,000,000 LBS. OF WOOL**

That is the exact amount of wool we handled for our customers from April, 1899, to April, 1900. This fact alone proves conclusively that ours is the

**LARGEST WOOL HOUSE IN THE WEST.**

We attract the biggest buyers in the country because they have learned to know that in our lofts they will always find a sufficient stock of all grades of wool to meet their every requirement. Our regular customers know this also and profit yearly by the advantages our house offers. New customers will find it equally to their interest to consign their wool to us. We make liberal advances on consignments and charge only 5 per cent on such advances. We furnish sack and sewing twine free to all who consign to us. We mail our Circular Letter Free to all inquirers. It keeps you fully posted on prices of all grades of wool and the conditions of the market. Write for it today.

**SILBERMAN BROS., 122, 124, 126, 128 Michigan St., Chicago, Ills.**

# The Live Stock Inspector

Devoted Exclusively to

# Live Stock Interests

Vol. 6--No. 8.

WOODWARD, OKLA., JULY 15, 1900.

Subscription, \$1.

The Beautiful  
**PEGOS VALLEY**  
In New Mexico.

"SOMETHING OF ITS PAST, PRESENT AND  
FUTURE DEVELOPMENT."

Probably in no part of the southwest is there a section blessed with more natural advantages than is the Pecos valley and its neighborhood. Providence dealt out its rich gifts with a lavish hand when it formed the delightful valley of the Pecos and appeared to have in view both the health of man and his material prosperity. Of course the valley was a "terra incognita" until enterprise laid the rails through its pleasant meadows, but when that was done the character of its climate and soil soon became known and health seekers and homeseekers rapidly flocked in.

The elevation of Carlsbad is 3200 feet and that of Roswell 3300, an altitude which insures an equable summer climate, cool nights and a clear and bracing atmosphere that even on the warmest day has nothing enervating

or depressing in it. The summer mean temperature is 85 degrees, the winter 55, spring and summer 60 degrees. A more ideal temperature for the relief of pulmonary or asthmatic complaints could not well be devised. Many are living in the Valley to-day who came here years ago to die, and would have died had they not come. Among those, two notable examples may be noted, that of Mr. Wardman, the owner of a large newspaper in Pennsylvania, and R. W. Tansill, both of whom came here as a last resort, and to-day they are to all appearances hale and hearty men. The clear, health-giving ozone of the valley healed gradually their torn and bleeding lungs, and as the months rolled by they began again to take an interest in life as only the strong and healthy can.

As if to aid the influence of the

climate in its beneficial effects, nature has placed in the neighborhood of Carlsbad and Roswell mineral springs whose properties have been found to be effective in all malarial troubles.

The spring at Carlsbad bursts from the bank of the Pecos river at a point distant a little over a mile from the town, and flows a steady stream of clear, sparkling water at the rate of over 5000 gallons a minute, winter and summer.

The one at Roswell is now being utilized by a large bottling works, and its healing waters distributed far and wide. Dry seasons or wet seasons appear to have no influence over the ceaseless, steady flow of the springs. The curative properties of their waters are fast becoming known to the medical world of the east and north.

The valley is just now experiencing a steady, healthful growth. Prices of real estate are gradually advancing, new structures are going up in the older towns on the line of the railroad, and new towns are springing up, which show a healthful growth; schools, churches, stores now take the place of the vacant prairie, recently the habitation of the coyote and the antelope, and the prosperity which appears to have overtaken all the rest of the country is now being felt here.

Carlsbad has one of the best built and conducted hotels in New Mexico, and its ten miles of streets and drives are shaded by over 30,000 cottonwood trees, most of them planted eight or ten years ago.

Roswell being the older town of the two by some ten years has more attractions. Its "Lovers' Lane," a con-

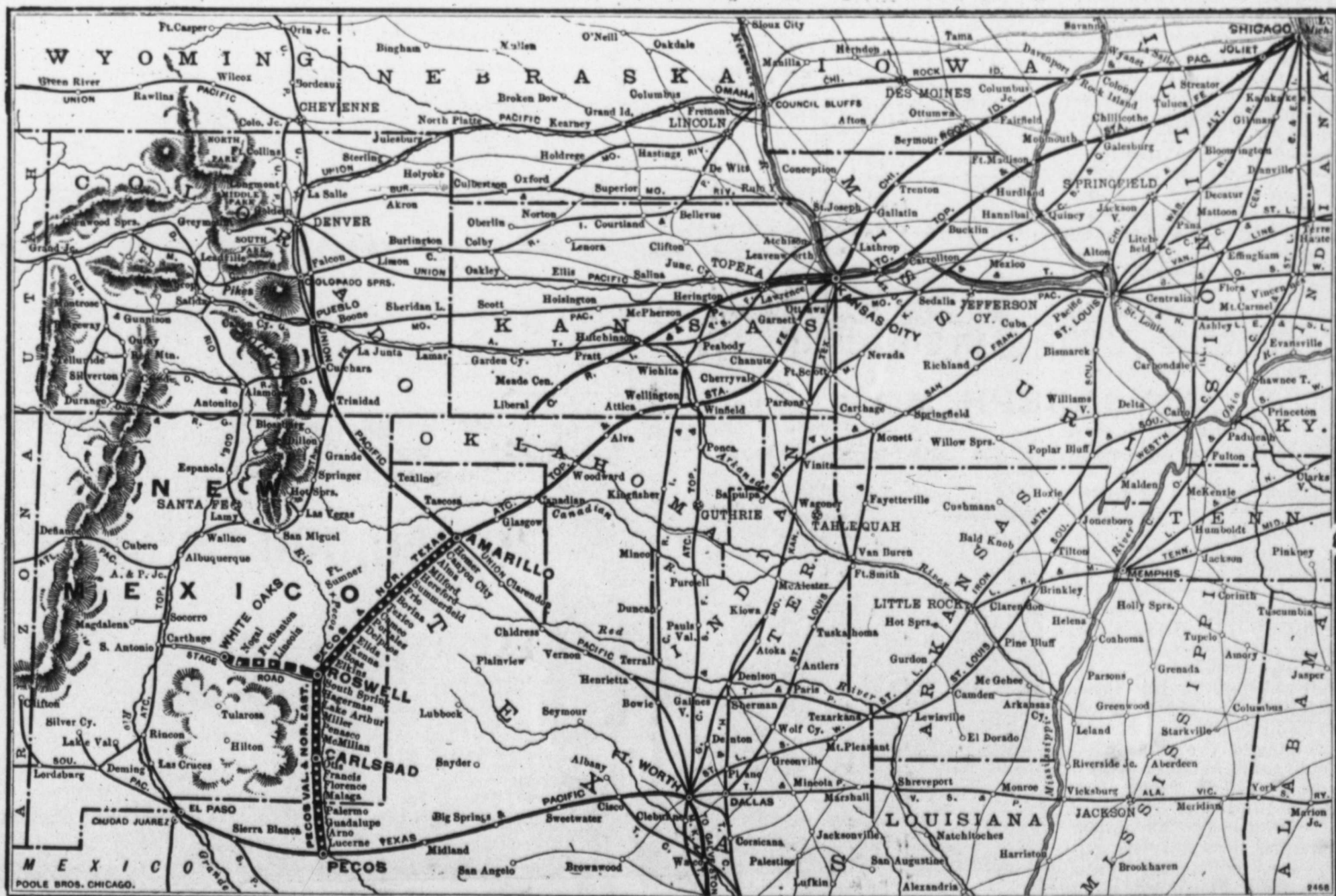
tinuous drive of some two miles in extent being a remarkable example of what trees can be made to do in the way of beautifying a landscape. The immense cottonwoods mingle their tops together seventy or eighty feet above the ground, forming a perpetual shade.

The Pecos river and its tributaries, as well as the immense storage lakes belonging to the Irrigation company, offer as fine fishing as can be found anywhere in the southwest; bass, channel cat and perch being plentiful. Duck and quail abound, and in the foot hills near by deer and wild turkey are found and on the plains skirting the river, antelope.

The irrigation system of the Valley is said to be the most extensive in America. It embraces two large lakes, covering a superficial area of over 10,000 acres, and its canals, laterals and ditches extend over 1,242 miles, capable of irrigating 350 square miles of as fertile land as those of the Valley of the Nile.

Fruit, alfalfa, the sugar beet and all kinds of vegetables yield largely, and as water is always available, short crops or partial failures are almost unknown. The harsh, killing frosts that play such havoc with fruit in a denser and more humid atmosphere are rare on the Pecos. It is said with truth that the farmer can plow every day in the year. During the coldest weather the soil seldom freezes to a greater depth than an inch or an inch and a half, and by noon this thin crust has been loosened by the sun.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has had its attention attracted to the valley during the past



MAP OF THE PECOS VALLEY IN NEW MEXICO, SHOWING THE LINES OF THE PECOS VALLEY RAILWAY SYSTEM AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

year, and maintained two of its most efficient soil experts here for nearly the entire spring, who made tests of the most critical character of the various strata and soils, and in due time will make an exhaustive report that will emanate directly from the highest agricultural authority in the land. The Hon. Milton Whitney, chief of the bureau of soils of the department of agriculture, also paid the valley a lengthened visit during the early summer of last year and was greatly impressed with its extreme fertility.

Apart from the material and physical advantages of this great oasis, surrounded as it is by districts far less inviting, there is an indefinable charm about the valley that lingers with one long after he has sought other scenes. There appears to be a stimulous in the air that awakens the mind to new efforts and to instill new vigor into the physical man. Not a dreamy, pleasant lassitude, nor even a sudden awakening as from a lethargy, but a quiet, invigorating influence that stills the troubled nerves, and recalls once more the powers of youth; an influence so potent and yet so mild that even the memory of it is lasting, like the scent of the roses that clings to the empty vase.

There's a tincture of grief in this beautiful song  
That rests in the silencing air,  
A loneliness felt in the busy throng  
Sinks down in the soul as it travels along  
From a clime where the roses were,  
We heard it first at the dawn of day,  
As it mingled with morn'g chimes,  
But years have distanced the beautiful lay,  
For its melody soundeth from far away,  
And we call it now "old times."

#### RAILROAD—THE PECOS VALLEY AND NORTHEASTERN.

When the last tie was laid and the golden spike driven into it at Ogden, Utah, in 1866, that connected the east with the great west, it was said that this spike had opened up a country for settlement to the immigrant as large in extent as all Europe—excepting Russia. The various speakers on this occasion mentioned the fact that when Cyrus W. Field brought to a successful conclusion his Atlantic Cable scheme the first message that was transmitted was sent by President Buchanan to Queen Victoria, and read, "See what God hath wrought." The orators on the occasion of the completion of the great overland road said, "See what man hath wrought." The parallels of steel that connected the east with the west was the consummation of an enterprise that called into question the treasury of the nation, and the results of the completion of this great undertaking fully justified the expenditure. The great plains were transformed first into territories and then into populous states. Side tracks grew into villages, then into great cities, affording employment and homes to wide neighborhoods of men. Now this great feat in railroad building was achieved by a powerful combination originating principally in California and backed by William C. Ralston and the United States treasury.

The Pecos Valley and Northeastern Railway is an exact counterpart of the great northern roads, that is, the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific, except that it does not open up as large an area to settlement, and was built by the energy and perseverance of a single individual instead of a vast combination.

The Pecos Valley road was first made an established fact when J. J. Hagerman of Colorado began to invest his money in the Pecos valley with a view of developing its resources, its unlimited supply of water and advertising its matchless climate.

The first rail was laid at the Pecos end in June, 1893, and the road was completed to Eddy, now known as Carlsbad, in January of the following year. Eddy continued to be the terminus of the road until October, 1894, at which time the line was extended to Roswell, a distance of 264 miles. In 1898 the 206 miles between Roswell and Amarillo were constructed and opened for business February 12th,



HOME NEAR ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

1899, and the Pecos valley was then put in direct connection with the east and north, connecting with the Denver and the Santa Fe, and giving it almost a straight line to Kansas City and a close connection with Denver, Colorado Springs and important points in the northwest.

This latter extension of the road may not have opened up as large a territory for the shipment and handling of cattle, the income of immigrants or the settlement of a country as did the Central and Union Pacific roads, but it did its work well. It brought into contact with the outside world the great plains of Texas, known as the "Staked plains," the "Llano Estacado" of the old Mexican regime, where so many immigrants perished from thirst in the old days, and the area that it opened for actual settlers is estimated as being twice as large as the area of either New York or Pennsylvania.

This great unsettled district, that but a few months ago was given over to the coyote and roving sheep and cattle outfits is now fast assuming the

appearance of a settled community. The little towns on the line that but a short time since were but desolate looking sidetracks and small stations, are now thriving villages where business is done, people entertained, land sold in lots or quarter sections, school houses and churches built and paid for, and, as a matter of fact, an altogether new and unsettled country has been placed before the people of the United States that had it not been for the advent of this new road, would have laid empty and desolate for years to come.

Along the line of the road there are substantial evidences of prosperity. The little town of Malaga, below Carlsbad, on the Black river, has now a school house that is attended daily by some fifty children. From that point to Carlsbad there are three stations, all gradually growing into importance and becoming factors of the profit of the railroad and important as tax paying communities of the valley.

Beyond Carlsbad, which was practically made and built by the Pecos Valley road, and is to-day a thriving

and growing town of some 2,000 people, come McMillan and Hagerman, the latter named after the builder of the railroad and the founder of the valley, as agricultural and cattle-breeding centers.

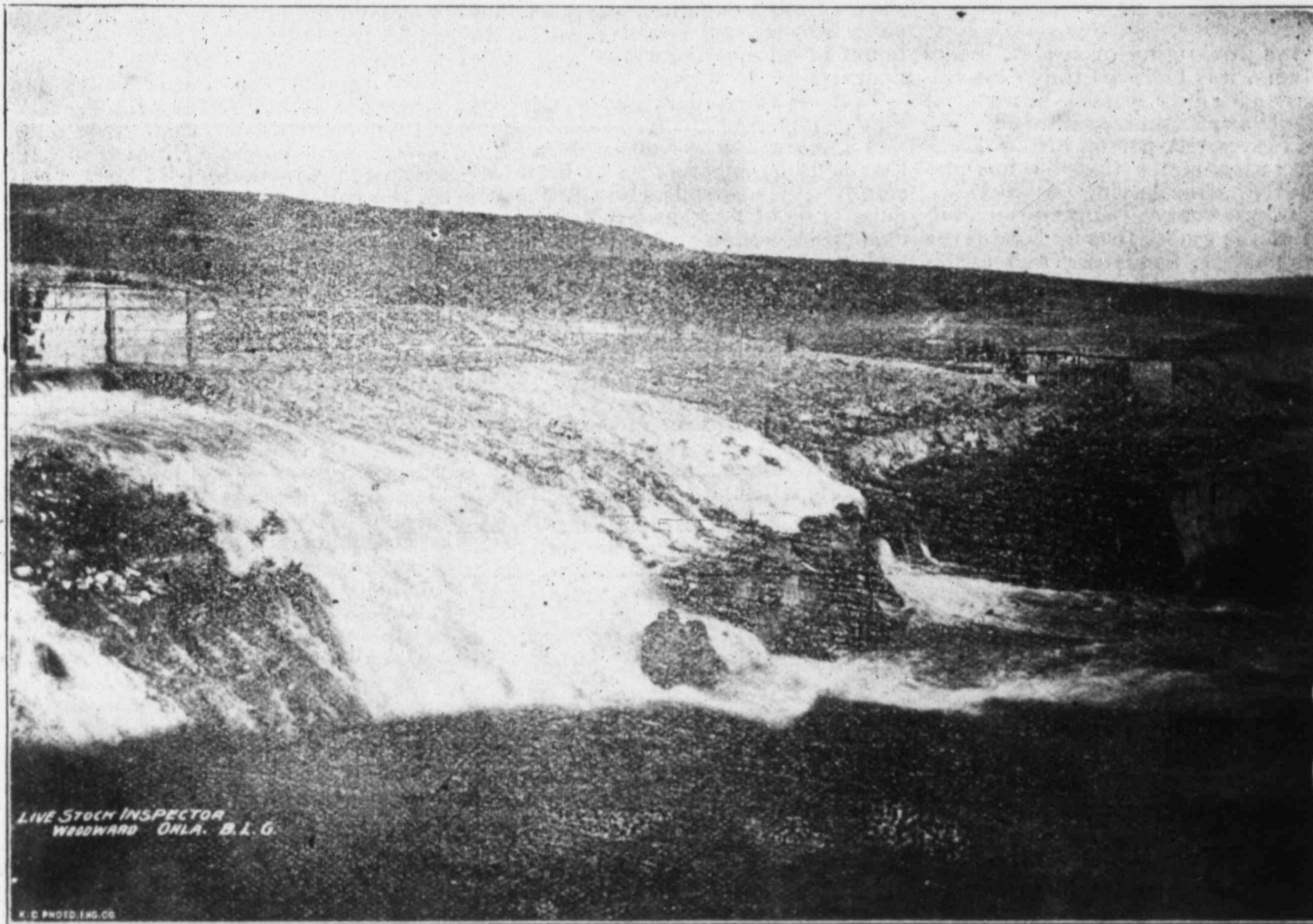
After Hagerman is the old town of Roswell, with its great groves of cottonwoods and long ditches of sparkling water, its old farms and ranches that saw service in the days when cattle rustlers and Comanches fought for spoils from the widely separated settlers.

The old Chisum ranch for instance, now the property of Mr. J. J. Hagerman, bears many a bullet scar made by those who, in the old days, believed that all cattle on the plains were anybody's cattle.

It was near the old Chisum ranch that the notorious young desperado "Billy the Kid" met his quietus at the hands of Pat Garrett, the Sheriff of Lincoln county. Billy, at the time of his death, had twenty-three notches on the handle of his pistol, each one designating the departure of some poor soul to the great beyond. Billy and



SCENE NEAR ROSWELL.



SPILL-WAY FROM BIG DAM ABOVE CARLSBAD, N. M.

his kind are gone forever from the precincts of the Pecos valley. For many years past there has been no room here for them. The "Bush keeps the Cow," as was said in Scotland when the borders were finally cleared of freebooters.

Roswell itself is a town of groves and flowing wells, fast approaching the dignity of a city. The country there appears to overlay a vast subterranean lake, for as a matter of fact every well that has been sunk has been a success and has reached the flowing

stream. The largest flow yet encountered is just back of the round house of the Pecos Valley road, and this yields over 2,000 gallons a minute by actual measurement. Next comes the well on the Chisum farm, which yields 800 gallons of uninterrupted flow each minute of as pure water as can be found in New Mexico.

Beyond Roswell comes the growing towns of Portales, Bovina, Hereford and Canyon City. Of the first named of these now prosperous towns, it may be truthfully said that one year ago it was

only a side track, and to-day it has a \$30,000 school house, and has gathered in its neighborhood some of the most prosperous cattle and sheep growers of the plains who had heretofore made distant points on the old established trail their shipping points. Corner lots now in these small and new towns sell to-day to legitimate buyers for as much as was a year ago demanded for an entire section of land.

Hereford and Bovina show as tangible signs of progress as does Portales.

They are drawing together the people who in days past have been accustomed to ride 100 miles for their mail and drive with their big wagons twice a year clear to Amarillo or Clarendon for the ranch supplies.

Nature in the neighborhood of these towns, it seems, played a very important part in assisting the founders of this great enterprise. It placed an abundance of good water within a few feet of the surface, and in the vicinity of Portales dug wells not exceeding twenty feet, and water is more often found at ten to fifteen.

Large herds of cattle awaiting shipment are fed and watered in the neighborhood of the pens of these growing towns, and Panhandle cattlemen and those from the far south on the great "Staked plains" are now availing themselves of these shipping stations, as, aside from their advantages of feed and water, they are within twenty to twenty-seven hours of the Kansas City market, thus avoiding the necessity of unloading stock for feed and water under the twenty-eight hour limit law.

That this great section of the northern plains, now laid open to the plow and harrow by the completion of this road, to the advent of large and small herds of cattle, and the planting of orchards, will shortly become a factor in the cattle producing districts of the southwest there is no manner of doubt.

The long-horn is gone, he has, in fact, become a curiosity; the coyote is fast going; the "old trail" is now grass grown and nearly obliterated, and the "chuck wagon" has been placed in the shed. In their place have come these lively, active towns, with all the adjuncts of a bright, up-to-date, advancing civilization, doing away with the old legends and traditions, and bringing to light a country replete with new opportunities, new channels of industry, and new openings for money and energetic men.

SHEEP.

An industry with which Carlsbad and the Pecos valley has identified itself the past year, and which gives promise of expanding to mammoth proportions, is the fattening of sheep and cattle on alfalfa for the eastern markets. It is not only a profitable industry by itself, but in conjunction with Pecos valley agriculture it will prove a most gratifying source of financial return to the farmer.

Since the fall of 1896 the sheep industry in the valley and the adjacent territory has more than trebled in value and in the amount of income realized from it. The encouraging conditions have caused the investment of a large amount of capital in sheep, and the returns realized have placed the business in the list of the most desirable for remunerative investment.

A large number of fine rams have been purchased by flock owners for the purpose of either improving the mutton-producing or wool-bearing qualities of their flocks. The important fact has been firmly established in the past two years that one of the most profitable and satisfactory methods of utilizing alfalfa pasture is the raising of mutton lambs. Every practical experiment made in that direction has brought success, and there is every indication that the business will prove particularly attractive to persons of means whose condition of health compels them to seek an out-door life, but requires that they be surrounded with the comforts of home and avoid exposure.

In sheep, as in cattle, a good manager cannot help but succeed. It will only be a short time before Pecos valley lambs will be as well known on the Chicago and Kansas City markets as Colorado lambs are now.

A alfalfa, corn, and lambs make a good combination. It is an industry full of promise. It brings money to the owner of large flocks who ranges his sheep. It affords the farmer a home market for beets and grain; makes a demand for his pasture, and affords him an opportunity for having a flock of his own on his farm, thus providing a crop of lambs for spring sale, the returns from which will be a neat sum to place on the profit side of



BASS POOL ON BLACK RIVER IN THE PECOS VALLEY.

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his farming operations. Owners who allowed their sheep to go because wool did not pay have discovered that they made a mistake.

A sheep is worth more now than the sheep and wool combined a few years ago, owing to the increased demand for better mutton. Farmers who have tried cattle, sheep and hogs give the sheep the credit of bringing the highest profit in proportion to the capital invested, and in another decade the sheep of this country will be more valuable, because they will average larger size and be of better quality for the market.

There is not the slightest doubt as to the merits of sugar beets as a fattening feed. The Pecos valley can and does raise them in abundance. Alfalfa is a forage unexcelled. It flourishes in no other section with greater luxuriance than in the Pecos valley. What corn is needed can be produced here. A judicious feeding of the combination, and train loads of "early spring sugar" beet lambs" should go out from Pecos valley.

Cattlemen are following along similar lines. Their stock is being improved, and the tendency is toward pure blood and high grade animals. Winter feeding is being quite generally practiced, and it will be only a short time till eastern markets will be supplied with a most desirable article of alfalfa fed beef and mutton.

Experience in other beet growing districts proves that the best results are attained in this valley where only ten or fifteen acres are allotted to a grower. More careful attention results, and better returns from the crop follow. This is the plan which the company is trying to inaugurate here, and while necessarily its adoption is slow, it will ultimately be accomplished.

Recent bulletins issued from the United States department of agriculture show that from all the tests made of beets from every portion of the United States, those grown on the irrigated lands of the west prove to be the richest. Pecos valley beets, both in sugar contents and purity, were at the top mark.

With a combination of the beet-sugar and stock interests, the Pecos valley is guaranteed a magnificent future from these alone, but, added to the many other equally as important and profitable interests, the success crowning the coming years is placed beyond the pale of peradventure.

#### FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

A product in which the Pecos valley is gaining distinction is its celery. It is an industry which is developing rapidly and constantly acquiring new markets. The constant sunshine, which blushes the apple, crimson the cherry, ripens the golden grain, colors the flowers, and flavors the fruit with the choicest essence of nature's brewing, is no less potent in storing up those essential qualities in celery that raise it to a standard of excellence surpassed by none, equalled by few, and may well be said to bear the same relation to the celery trade as gold to the monetary system.

The celery raised in the Pecos valley is pronounced by those qualified to judge to be superior to that raised anywhere else in the United States, and the fact that it leads all competitors in every market it has reached would seem to verify the assertion, particularly when it is known that it came into competition with the product of the most famous celery farms in the whole country.

The soil of the Pecos valley seems to possess to a marked degree the constituents which impart to this table delicacy the peculiar nutty flavor so much sought after by epicures.

Owing to the abundance of mineral salts in the soils of the Pecos valley, asparagus attains its highest perfection and becomes a weed frequently difficult to keep down along the irrigation ditches. A fortune awaits the man who will make a specialty of raising and canning asparagus for eastern markets, for it can be raised here cheaper than elsewhere. The same may be said of cauliflower. As is

known, our exhibit took the first premium of the Dallas State fair, and the gold medal at the Omaha exposition.

For the production of apples, pears and plums, it is believed the Pecos valley has advantages that outweigh those of any other section of the United States. A person of the highest authority states that he has demonstrated, after having studied apples from every apple-producing region of the globe, that he has never seen as perfect, handsome and excellent apples grown in any country as are grown in this valley.

An apple tree in full bearing will yield an average of ten bushels to the tree, and 120 trees to the acre. There are apple trees in the Pecos valley which have borne fourteen consecutive crops, which clearly demonstrates that the Pecos valley can be made the crowning apple region of the world.

and is confined principally to dashing summer showers. The sun usually shines from a cloudless sky. A delicate invalid can spend most of the hours of an average winter day out of doors.

There is an exhilaration in the dry, light, tonic, and electrical atmosphere, and a charm in the continual sunshine that must be experienced to be understood. It is also efficacious in the various forms of nervous prostration and dyspepsia; sufferers from rheumatism and neuralgia may also expect relief. In fact, most chronic troubles are cured or helped.

As a valuable adjunct to the increased prosperity of the Pecos valley, the extension of the Pecos Valley and Northeastern railway is probably the most important event in the history of the valley. This road has been extended to Amarillo, Texas, where it connects with the "Atchison. Topeka

years been known as one of the very richest spots on the continent, but it was held in check for want of railroad facilities.

Originally the sugar bounty question brought the Pecos valley most prominently before the people, for it was demonstrated that tremendous profits were possible from beet sugar raising. Now there are 12,000 people in the valley who, in a limited degree, but only to a very limited degree, have started the development of the valley, with the result that cattlemen are all looking toward it as a coming cattle district.

As a prospective home it is delightful to contemplate. The air is rarified, summers of even temperatures and cool, mild winters, as naturally as they would be in such a latitude. There is an air line of railroad from Kansas City, and one but slightly deflected on the way to Wyoming and the cattle feeding grounds of Montana.

The valley is situated in the southeast corner of New Mexico, and lies mainly in the counties of Eddy and Chaves. The tillable land comprises a strip along the Pecos river. The Pecos Valley and Northeastern railway runs parallel with the river, and extends from Pecos City, Texas, through Eddy and Chaves counties, to Amarillo, Texas, 370 miles, to a junction with the "Santa Fe;" Fort Worth and Denver City and Colorado railway, opening to the valley a direct line to Denver, Kansas City and Chicago.

At Pecos City, Texas, the road connects with the Texas and Pacific railway, the great southern thoroughfare between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and places Carlsbad in close touch with Fort Worth, Dallas, St. Louis and El Paso, as well as offering a direct line to Galveston and New Orleans, both deep water ports.

The manufacture of sugar from the sugar beet has long been an important industry in many parts of Europe. Statistics show that the world's production of sugar amounts to over 7,700,000 tons annually, of which over three fifths is made from the beet root.

The European beet growing districts have witnessed during the past fifty years an enormous increase in the wealth of the agricultural population.

Over 500,000 tons of raw beet sugars are annually imported into the United States alone by the sugar refineries. This country produces only a trifle over one-quarter of the world's production of sugar, and yet consumes one-fourth of the sugar exported from other sugar producing countries.

The natural conditions in the United States are as favorable for the production of sugar beets as they are in any of the European countries, hence no reason exists for the sugar beet raising industry not becoming successful here. The farmers and manufacturers of the United States should, and in time will, make all the sugar needed for domestic purposes. It is agreed that the large sum, amounting to over \$210,000,000, now sent to foreign countries in payment for their product, should be kept within the country to assist in further diversifying our industries and increasing our national wealth.

It is believed by some that beet sugar is inferior to that manufactured from cane, but the most critical analysis, oft-repeated, have shown that it equals it in every respect. There is absolutely no difference in the composition of the two sugars, or forms of crystals, both containing in the 100 parts: 42.1 per cent. of carbon, 6.4 per cent. of hydrogen and 51.5 per cent. of oxygen. Further comparison of the manipulation in production of these two sugars shows that the beet sugar undergoes a more thorough purification than does sugar from the cane.

The territory adapted for the successful production of sugar cane in the United States is comparatively small, being confined to certain prescribed areas in a few southern states, while on the other hand the area suitable for the growing of the sugar beet is practically unlimited. It has nevertheless been demonstrated that the richest sugar beets are grown where there is the most sunshine, provided



A LATERAL CANAL IN THE PECOS VALLEY NEAR ROSWELL.



LAKE AVALON, CARLSBAD, N. M.

#### CLIMATE.

The Pecos valley is above all else a healthful section. It has long been known that the climate of the elevated region at the eastern base of the Rocky mountains possesses wonderful curative properties in a wide range of diseases, and particularly those of the throat and lungs.

During the past twenty years thousands of people, most of them consumptives, have come to this region of pure air and abundant sunshine, and a large majority of these have been cured or have found a measure of relief. It should therefore be a vast sanitarium, with an almost world-wide fame.

In no other part of this region are the general conditions more favorable from the standpoint of health than in the Pecos valley. The altitude, which ranges from 3,000 to 3,800 feet, is that best suited to the majority of health seekers, being great enough to insure a dry and tonic atmosphere, and yet not so great as to develop any latent heart trouble. The rainfall is slight,

and Santa Fe" railway system, making a direct route to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and Chicago, and with the "Denver City and Fort Worth," which, in connection with the Colorado road, reduces the time to Denver and all northern and eastern points more than twenty-four hours. At Pecos City, Texas, connection is made with the Texas Pacific Railway, east for Fort Worth, Dallas and St. Louis; west for El Paso, California and Mexico; south, Galveston and New Orleans, thus affording direct railroad communications from Pecos valley to all points of the compass.

#### THE SUGAR BEET.

According to live stock men, the Pecos valley, recently brought so close to Kansas City by the completion of the Pecos Valley and Northeastern railroad, is to be of the utmost importance to them.

From 3,500 to 4,000 car loads of cattle are to be brought out of the valley this year. This valley has for many

sufficient moisture be given to the soil. The Pecos valley of New Mexico enjoys both these advantages to as great if not a greater extent than any section of the country devoted to the culture of the sugar beet.

The first beet sugar factory in the great southwest was built at Carlsbad (formerly Eddy) New Mexico, in the year 1896. The factory has a capacity for handling 200 tons of beets daily, and the buildings are so constructed that their present capacity can be greatly enlarged.

The advantages of the Pecos valley for growing the sugar beet on a large and profitable scale surpass many localities in the United States, and certainly the valley has no superior anywhere. Three hundred days of sunshine in any year, together with good soil under the largest irrigation system in this country, with an inexhaustible water supply, all insure, with proper attention, a good yield every year. The dry fall and winter and the absence of hard frosts allow the beets to remain in the ground until needed by the factory, thus doing away with the expense of siloing necessary in the northern states.

For many reasons there is no crop so satisfactory to the farmer as the sugar beet. Contracts are made in advance with the sugar company at \$1.25 a ton, f. o. b. cars at any station on the line of the Pecos Valley road, thus guaranteeing to the farmer a cash market for his crop. With careful and intelligent work a good farmer should realize from ten to fifteen tons of beets to the acre at a cost of not exceeding \$12.00 per acre up to the time of har-

vest. The harvesting of the crop, including the loading on cars or in the company's sheds, should not cost over \$1.00 a ton, thus netting to the farmer a profit of \$20 to \$35 per acre.

Lands can be purchased cheaper in the Pecos valley than in any other known sugar district. The prices range from \$10 to \$30 per acre, including a perpetual water right, subject to an annual rental of only \$1.25 per acre. Lands can also be rented upon reasonable terms.

Sugar beet seed can be planted from April 1st to June 15th, and harvesting begins in November and continues during the entire campaign, a period of usually three to four months. If, however, a sufficient number of farmers should settle in the valley they could, owing to its favorable climatic conditions, raise beets enough for the factory to keep in operation six months in the year. This is hardly possible elsewhere, especially in those districts where beets must be harvested within a limited space of time, thus curtailing the length of the run. This would make it possible for the farmers of the Pecos valley to not only raise a much larger acreage, but would give them time to do most of their own work and thus decrease to a minimum the expense of paying and feeding extra help.

That an institution of this kind is of lasting value to a new and growing community who can doubt? This factory during its four months' season pays out in wages for its 100 employees alone nearly \$25,000, to say nothing of the amounts paid farmers for their product, the railroad for freight and vari-

ous other avenues of expense which put cash in circulation.

FISHING AND SPORT.

The bass season opens in the Pecos valley on June 1st. The streams and lakes here have been religiously let alone thus far and the law duly observed, and from all indications the sport this season will be fully up to the average. Of course, live bait is the most popular is here, as it always is in new communities, and the spoon is occasionally used, but flies find small favor with the local anglers, and it is only now and then when some experienced hand arrives with a well-selected fly book and returns with a well filled creel that people here admit that flies are of any use, anyway. The largest bass caught in these waters scaling nine and three-quarter pounds and was presented by its captor to the Improvement company here, who have it now in a huge jar of spirits, in their exhibit rooms. This monster was caught by a New York man with a common brown tackle, the same fly that succeeds well in all deep slow streams with trout, and the rod weighed eleven ounces. In the upper part of the valley there is a lake that evidently fills the top of an old extinct crater. Its waters are pure and sweet, and in its center the depth exceeds 2,000 feet. This lake, during the open season, furnishes the best bass fishing in the territory and the fish appear to possess a flavor entirely different from those caught in the Pecos river or its tributaries.

But, after all, the trout yet remains "king" in New Mexico, as he does

elsewhere. Beyond the low lying line of hills which enclose the valley to the northwest, and temper the rude blasts of winter that surge down through the defiles of the great Rocky mountain chain, there is a country that may well be called the home of the trout. Virgin streams, fed by the eternal snows, cold and clear and swift, ripples, falls and circling eddies, with now and then a still, deep pool, from the glassy surface of which, in the early morning or the twilight, the huge three-pounder leaps like a flash of gold, and falling back into the water, darts off and appears to carry with him a ray of sunlight into the quiet depths. Bass fishing on the rivers or lakes of the valley becomes very tame indeed after a day or two on one of these streams.

The United States fish commissioner has not as yet paid much attention to New Mexico; in fact he has not needed to, as the fish multiply faster than they are destroyed. The waters here are mostly free from that detestable creature known as the gar, which infests all waters in Texas to the almost utter destruction of any sort of game fish, or that other monstrosity, almost equally repulsive, called the shovel-nosed catfish, the latter being a brute with a huge protruding nose or mouth, lined with vicious looking teeth. Neither of these appear to ornament the waters of the valley, either of the lakes or rivers.

Carlsbad has, since its first settlement twelve years ago, been known as Eddy, but the growing reputation of the great mineral spring near the town has attracted so many visitors and per-



BIG RED APPLES—PHOTO MADE FROM BOUGH OF APPLE TREE NEAR ROSWELL—IN THE PECOS VALLEY.

THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY

W. E. BOLTON.

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Official Organ of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association.

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Permanent residents to the place that the town was re-named Carlsbad, as being more suggestive and appropriate.

The fruit crop this year in the valley is going to be extensive. One man will ship 5,000 boxes of peaches from a twenty acre orchard, to say nothing of apricots, plums, apples, nectarines and other varieties.

The climate of the Pecos valley at this time of year is idyllic. The early morning air has all that freshness and invigorating influence that is supposed only to belong to the atmosphere of the Green or White mountains, or to the sea shore. It is a stimulant, a tonic. Even at mid-day the sun has no enervating effect. A man feels like "going" all the time. As evening approaches the setting sun produces brilliant effects on the clear air of the valley. The hills seem to draw nearer. Their color changes from brown to purple. As their summits approach the deep blue of the sky they become hazy and indistinct until "where earth ends and heaven begins" the eye can scarcely tell.

GEORGE H. HUTCHINS.

Alfaifa Growing.

Probably the plant doing most to revolutionize agriculture in the central west is alfalfa, and in his latest publication, "Forage and Fodders," Secretary F. D. Coburn, of the Kansas department of agriculture, presents a most complete and comprehensive article on this subject. The author is Prof. Geo. L. Clothier, a most careful student of alfalfa and for many years identified with the Kansas Agricultural college. He and the general interest in alfalfa have grown up together, and as Kansas has been and is the great alfalfa experiment station of the world, a recitation of his experiences should prove of inestimable value to all in any wise interested in this wonderful plant.

Pertinent extracts from the article are presented herewith:

The preparation of the soil should rightly begin two or three years before the time of seeding alfalfa. If the land is so weedy that it cannot be cleaned by cultivation it should be fallowed for one season prior to the seeding. If it is desirable to subsoil the land, this should be done a year before seeding, to a depth of 13 to 20 inches, and may be followed either by fallow or a cultivated crop. Time enough should intervene between the subsoiling and the seeding to allow the soil to settle, and to store a bountiful supply of moisture.

The seed bed should be as fine as an onion bed, and the subsurface be rather firm and well supplied with moisture. If the soil is deficient in humus, a liberal coating of barn-yard manure, plowed under at the time of subsoiling, will add greatly to its physical condition, and thus help to start the young plants. If the soil is very sandy, the manure will be of value in preventing the sand from blowing and in conserving moisture. A very sandy soil is not benefitted by deep plowing or sub-soiling. If the soil is heavy, and it is not practical to subsoil, it should be plowed to a depth of eight or ten inches several months prior to seeding. If the land is allowed to lie fallow after this treatment, or has been fall-plowed, it should be thoroughly disked every three weeks during the summer or autumn, as the case may be, to keep a dust mulch on the surface and prevent evaporation.

The time of seeding is of great importance. This should be determined more by the absence of unfavorable conditions than by the season. Alfalfa has been successfully sown in Kansas in every month from March to September. Where the ground is not weedy,

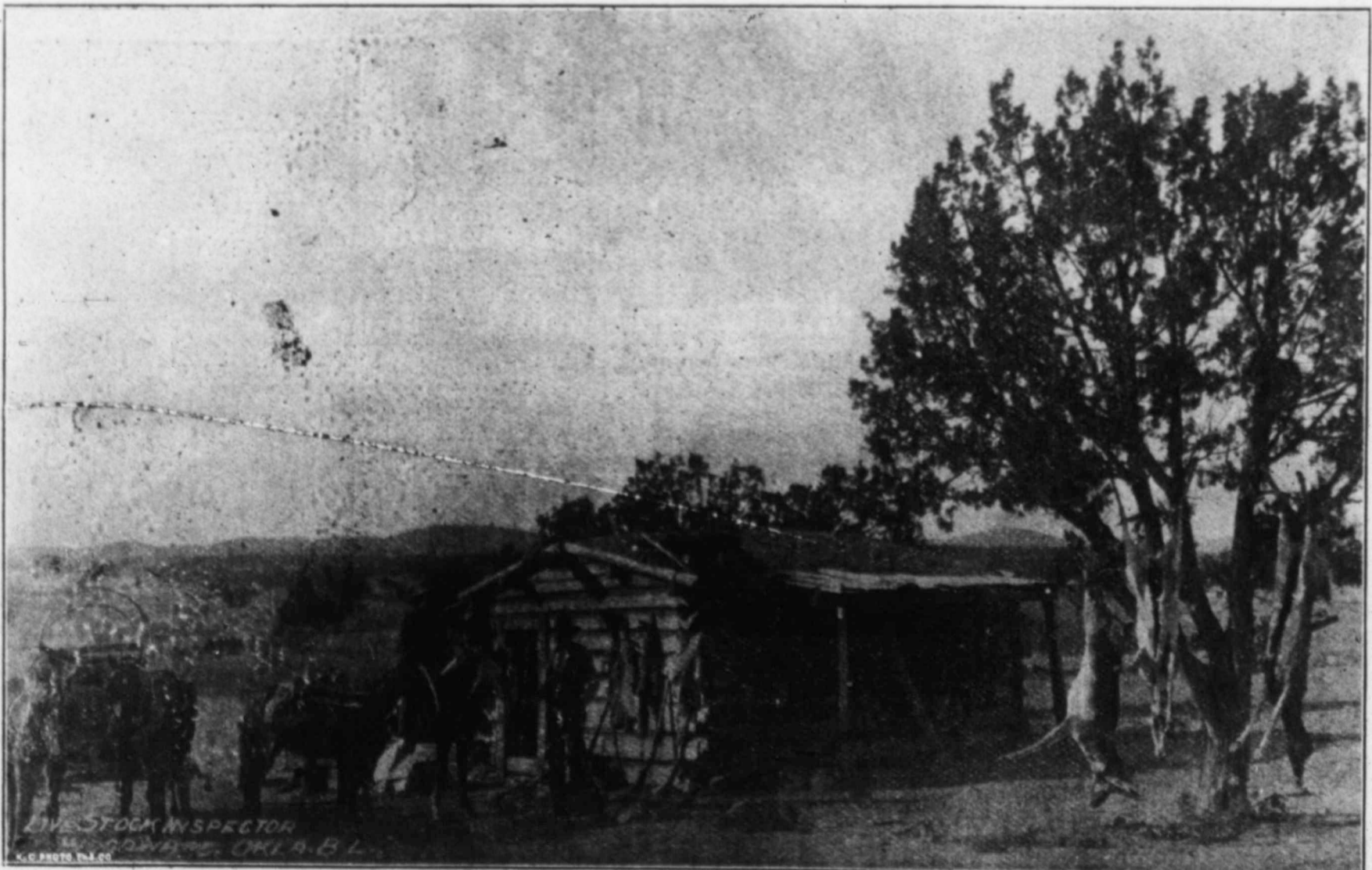
spring seeding has been practiced with success. The cold rains of spring, however, when excessive, sometimes cause the young plants to rot off, as would be the case with the adult plant when submerged for two or three days.

The quantity of seed to sow per acre is a question of considerable importance also. The majority of successful growers advise twenty to thirty pounds. If the seed were universally good, and the ground always well prepared, this would be grossly extravagant. A pound of alfalfa seed contains about 210,000 seeds. If ninety per cent of them germinate, twenty pounds per acre would give 3,780,000 plants, or eighty-eight per square foot. After nine-tenths of the young plants have perished from crowding or accidents we would still have an ample stand. From these facts one can readily find the reasons for difference of opinion among good farmers as to the quantity of seed to sow. As low as eight to ten pounds per acre have frequently been used with success.

The quality of the seed is another very important factor. Good germinable seed should always be used. The percentage of germinability should be ascertained by a test before sowing. This is easily obtained as follows: Count out 100 seeds and place between two pieces of muslin. Invert a small dish in a larger vessel and pour water around it. Place the muslin with seeds on the inverted dish. Let one end of the muslin hang down into the water. Saturate muslin and seeds before putting them into the germinator and set the whole in a warm place. The sprouted seeds should be counted and discarded at intervals of two or three days until all have germinated that will do so. The number germinated will give the per cent of germinability. This ought not to be less than seventy-five per cent.

The color of fresh alfalfa seed is a greenish orange yellow. As it grows older it all slowly turns to a yellowish-brown color.

Alfalfa may be seeded, broadcast or in drills. It is preferable to seed with a drill having a press-wheel attachment, because the depth of planting can be better regulated. The seed should be covered one inch in depth, unless the surface be very dry, when a somewhat greater depth is admissible. A good method to secure a better distribution of plants is to sow ten pounds of seed, running the drill in one direction across the field, and then cross-drill with the other ten pounds. If the drill has no grass-seeder attach-



HUNTERS' CAMP NEAR ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO—ON THE LINE OF THE PECOS VALLEY RAILROAD.



ment, the seed should be mixed with about three times its weight of coarse corn-meal. When intended for a seed crop, alfalfa should be sown thinly. Thick sowing improves the quality of the hay; but the plant has wonderful ability to adapt itself to either thick or thin seeding. One good, stout, healthy crop has been known to produce 360 steers at one cutting. When seeding broadcast, the seed should be covered with a light smoothing harrow or with a brush drag. The majority of farmers seem to prefer broadcasting, presumably because they have less difficulty in getting the plants covered shallow enough than with a drill. The majority of grain-drills are not properly manufactured to admit of the nicety of adjustment necessary in seeding grass seeds.

After the alfalfa has been sown in the spring, it will be necessary to run a mowing-machine over the ground two or three times during the summer to keep down the weeds. The sickle-bar should be set high, so as to injure the small young plants as little as possible. If the vegetable debris is so abundant that it promises to smother the young alfalfa, it should be raked and removed.

In harvesting mow down as much of the crop at once as can be handled in one day. Let it wilt in the swaths and then rake it into windrows to cure. If the weather is fine, it can be stacked from the windrow by using a sweep rake and stacker. If the weather is threatening, bunch the windrows and cock the bunches to allow it to finish curing. It should be put into the stack with just as little handling as possible. To avoid molding, I have advised farmers to store alternate layers of dry straw and fresh alfalfa hay together in the barn or stack. The straw need not form more than about one-fourth of the total weight. I think this method especially applicable to the first crop in localities where old straw stacks can be easily acquired.

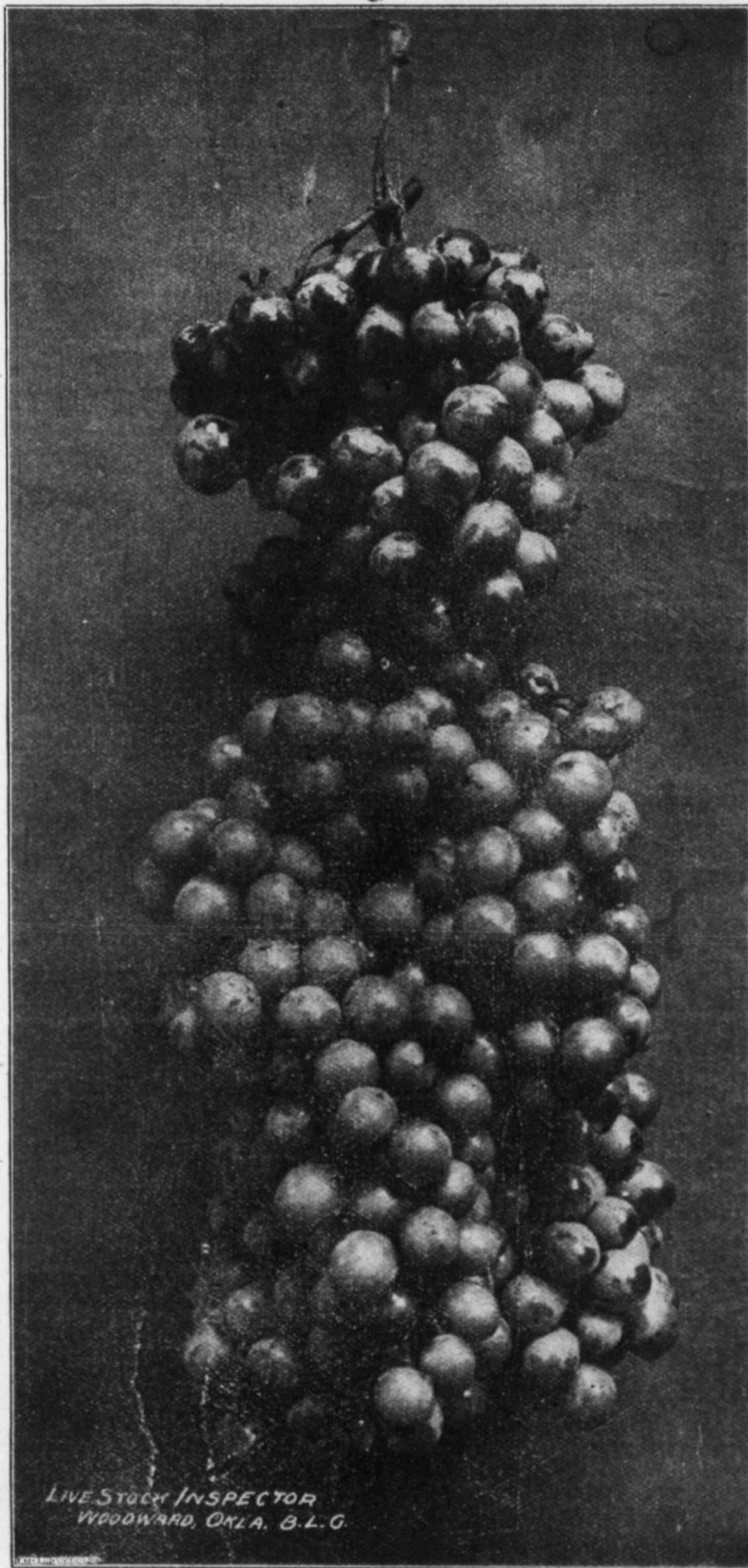
When possible, alfalfa should be stored under a roof, as it does not turn rain well. A cheap hay shed can be built by setting telegraph poles in the ground, braced by two-by-sixes, and putting a good shingle roof on the structure. The sides should be left open and the hay stacked under this shed in ricks. A stacker of some sort or other should be used, as it does not pay to hire men to handle the hay with a fork. They waste too much by shaking off the leaves, which are considerably better to feed than wheat bran, pound for pound. Where a roof cannot be had, the hay should be stacked in high, narrow ricks and covered with long slough grass.

Alfalfa should be cured and stacked, if possible, without being rained upon. No other crop is so easily injured by rain. Alfalfa hay rained upon is worth about half what it would were it unexposed.

Harvesting alfalfa at the right time and in the right manner very largely determines its feeding value. The majority of farmers wait too long before starting the mowing machine. Alfalfa should be cut for hay when one-fourth to one-half of the blossoms have opened. When let stand longer, many of the leaves fall off and are wasted. Mowing early stimulates the growth of the following crop. Allowing it to go to seed seemingly exhausts the plant for that season.

Alfalfa fed green, either as a pasture or as a soiling crop, has few equals in its nutritive value. In localities where there is no difficulty in getting a stand, the cheapest way to feed it is probably to pasture it. It should never be pastured until the plants are more than a year old. Owing to their liability to hoven or bloat, it is always risky to pasture cattle or sheep upon alfalfa. Before turning animals liable to bloat upon the alfalfa give them all they will eat of some other food. Death from bloat is often very sudden.

There will be a re-union of ex Confederate veterans and West Texas Cowboys' associations at Canyon City, Texas, July 24 to 28, 1900.



LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR  
WOODWARD, OKLA. B. L. G.

MALAGA GRAPES GROWN IN THE BEAUTIFUL PECOS VALLEY OF NEW MEXICO.

**An Honorary Member.**

Mr. A. N. Howe, of Howe Bros., Custer, Beaver county, Okla., was in Woodward on July 13, and honored this office with a fraternal call. Mr. Howe certainly deserves to be classed as an honorary member of THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR family, he having been its first patron. He reports a prosperous condition of things in his community.

**Pecos Valley Fast Stock Train.**

CARLSBAD, N. M., July 10, 1900.  
An order was issued yesterday by the management of the Pecos Valley railroad system to the effect that a stock train would be made up at Carlsbad every Sunday, commencing on July 15, for the quick transportation of market stock to the Kansas City market. These trains will leave here at 10 o'clock Sunday morning and reach the yards at Kansas City on Tuesday

night, the only delay being a feed at Wellington, Kansas.

Mr. Nichols, the general manager of the system, proposes making this service a permanent one during the season for the shipment of market cattle. This train goes straight through and picks up cars of cattle or sheep destined for Kansas City at all points on its line.

This will be a great accommodation to shippers of small lots of fat stock and is possibly one of the very best moves ever made by this road.

Divorce in Japan is very simple. The aggrieved husband complains to the communal body of the man in the case and he sends an apology. If the apology is not received, the husband simply hands over the wife to the other man like a bill of merchandise for which the other man gives a receipt.

**Kansas City Stock Market.**

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE,  
July 10, 1900.

Cattle receipts for the week 28,000. For the corresponding week last year 11,000. The light supply last week caused a steady advance amounting to 12 to 25 cents at the close. The liberal receipts of the past two days caused a slight reaction and slaughtering steers broke about 10 cents, leaving a net increase in values of about 15 cents with butcher cows and veal calves in improved demand and selling to-day fully 25 cents higher than last week's quotations.

Stockers and feeders in very light supply; trade slow at slightly lower values.

Sales to-day: Heavy native steers \$4.85 to \$5.50; light weights \$4.50 to \$5.45; stockers and feeders \$3.85 to \$4.80; butcher cows \$3.00 to \$4.25; butcher heifers \$3.50 to \$4.85; canners, \$2.50 to \$3.00; fed westerns \$4.10 to \$5.10; fed Texans, \$4.25 to \$4.85; grass Texans, \$3.25 to \$4.15.

Hog receipts for the week 51,000; for the corresponding week last year 45,000. Prices took an upward turn Tuesday and a still further advance was had to-day that just about evened up last week's decline. Light hogs are developing the most strength; the eastern demand for lights is good and the order buyers are getting in whenever the supply justifies shipments. We are paying right at Chicago prices and need more hogs than are coming. Prices to-day: Heavy hogs \$5.25 to \$5.35; mixed \$5.20 to \$5.30; lights \$5.15 to \$5.30; pigs \$4.50 to \$5.10.

Sheep receipts for the week 10,000; for the same week last year 13,000. Friday's advance placed killing grades about on a par with last week's values. The market yesterday and to-day was very active and values have registered an advance of 10 to 25 cents for the week. Stockers and feeders continue active and prices to advance, the net gain in values this week amounts to about 20 to 25 cents. Lambs are bringing \$4.50 to \$6.00; muttons \$3.50 to \$4.50; Texas and Arizonas \$3.90 to \$4.00; feeders \$3.50 to \$4.00; culls \$2.50 to \$3.50.

**NOTES.**

Among the sales of Texas and Indian cattle in the quarantine yards at Kansas City last week were:

John I. Clan, Elgin, 63 head 1175 pound wintered steers at \$4.85; and 198 head 1144 pounds each at \$4.80.

W. P. Stewart, Jacksboro, Texas, 83 heifers and steers 691 pounds each at \$4.60.

F. M. Hill & Son, McKinney, Texas, 30 head 675 pound cows at \$2.90.

D. M. Trammell, Abbot, Texas, 58 head 909 pound steers at \$3.60.

Stonebraker & Co., Elgin, 80 head of 1115 pound steers at \$4.50 and 95 head of 1120 pound steers at \$4.50.

D. B. & W. N. Talefarro, Marietta, I. T., 66 head of 1028 pound steers at \$4.45; 82 head 999 pound steers at \$4.40 and 51 head of 991 pounds each at \$4.20.

F. M. Rozell, Russell Creek, I. T., 26 head of 1165 pound steers at \$4.75.

Jones & Colbert, Duncan, I. T., one hundred of 969 pound steers at \$4.10.

James Crawford, Purcell, I. T., 105 head of 868 pound steers at \$3.60.

H. G. Deering, Anadarko, O. T., 84 head of 1052 pound steers at \$4.20; and 44 head of 1071 pound steer were at \$4.20.

Rice & Quinett, Fort Sill, I. T., 44 head of 1123 pound steers at \$4.50, and 95 head of 1120 each at \$4.50.

C. E. Royer, Davis, I. T., 182 head of 946 pound steers at \$4.00.

M. Robertson, Duncan, I. T., 237 head of 850 pound steers at \$4.10.

J. W. Light, Chickasha, I. T., 107 head of 887 pound steers at \$3.90.

G. L. Woodward, Elgin, 138 head of 595 pound of canning cows at \$2.95.

F. F. Wilson, Duncan, I. T., 106 head of 924 pound steers at \$3.90.

Bodecker & Ball, Bowie, Texas, 125 head of 900 pound steers at \$4.10.

W. H. King, Fort Worth, Texas, 30 head of 777 pound cows at \$2.75.

F. Mayer & Son, White Eagle, O. T., 66 head of 1012 pound steers at \$3.90.

Wilson, Silberstein & Co., I. T., 100 head of 969 pound steers at \$4.10.

South St. Joe Stock Markets.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, July 3, 1900. The heavy marketing Monday caused a general decline at other markets and a weakening here; but unexpected light receipts to-day caused the market to rule generally ten cents higher than yesterday. The cattle trade for the past ten days has been exceptionally good, regardless of liberal supplies. The good to choice grades show a gain of 15 to 20 cents during this time and others are steady to ten cents higher. Cows and heifers of desirable quality have shown a moderate gain while the common, canners and grassy offerings indicate a decline of 5 to 10c. Bulls and stags and steers and veals are lower. The bottom has practically fell out of the stocker trade, prices now being 5 cents to 75 cents lower than the time of six weeks ago. There is only a nominal local demand and the country inquiry is almost nil. Native steers are quoted at \$4.25 to \$5.35; good to choice, \$5.30 to \$5.50; Texas westerns, \$4.00 to \$5.35; cows and heifers, \$2.00 to \$4.85; bulls and stags, \$2.25 to \$4.10; yearlings and calves, \$3.75 to \$4.80; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$4.60; veals, \$5.00 to \$6.50.

There has been no especial change in sheep and lambs this week, but last week values indicated another 15 to 25cent decline. Quality of offerings has been very poor and receipts have been largely grassers from Arizona and Texas. The demand is strong for desirable killers and there is a moderate inquiry for stockers, Spring lambs are quoted at \$4.50 to \$6.25; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.50; yearlings, \$4.00 to \$5.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; Texas, \$3.00 to \$4.25; ewes, \$2.75 to \$3.50.

Receipts of hogs continue to be very large, the June supply aggregating 188,000, a gain of about 15,000 over the record breaking run of last June. The market to-day was very active with prices ranging from 5.07 1/2 to \$5.25 with the bulk selling at \$5.10 to \$5.17 1/2.

WARRICK.

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.

Messrs. J. B. Smith and Marsh Parker, of Logan county, Colorado, recently picked up a nice bunch of 335 cattle in Arizona, and sold them all in transit to buyers from Nebraska.

Couts & Simpson, of Texas, have recently purchased a fine bunch of cattle of W. J. and Wallace Good. Cows with calves brought \$84; dry cows, \$25; yearlings, \$18. The deal amounted to \$125,000.

Up in Wyoming stockmen are becoming alarmed over the overcrowded condition of grazing. There are too many sheep for the grass, and meetings are being held to devise ways and means to alleviate the difficulty.

John Sparks of Nevada, recently sold 10,000 head of contract stuff to M. K. Parsons of Salt Lake who in turn resold it promptly, the most of the younger stock coming to Colorado buyers. The stock was bred in Idaho and Oregon and is fairly good.—Denver Field and Farm.

Mexico is coming to the front in the matter of improving the grades of her herds. The old-time, long-legged, nondescript steers are fast disappearing, and sleek, well-bred animals are taking their places on the range. This is as it should be. An inferior steer is poor economy at any price.

A St. Joseph man is down in Oklahoma looking for a site for a packing plant. The commercial clubs of Oklahoma City and Guthrie are each making propositions to have him locate. There is every good reason why a packing plant should be erected in the heart of the cattle feeding sections of the South. The territory has unsurpassed grazing and raises abund-

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.

Table with columns: Date (June 2 to June 22, Inclusive), Receipts, Dress'd Bt & Ship'g Steers, Native Fed, Texas and Indian Steers, Texas and Indian Cows, Okla. Cows and Heifers, Stockers and Feeders, Bulls. Rows for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday in June and July.

HOGS.

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

Table with columns: Date (June 23 to June, 29 Inclusive), Receipts, Top Price, Bulk of Sales. Rows for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday in June and July.

Re-Union.

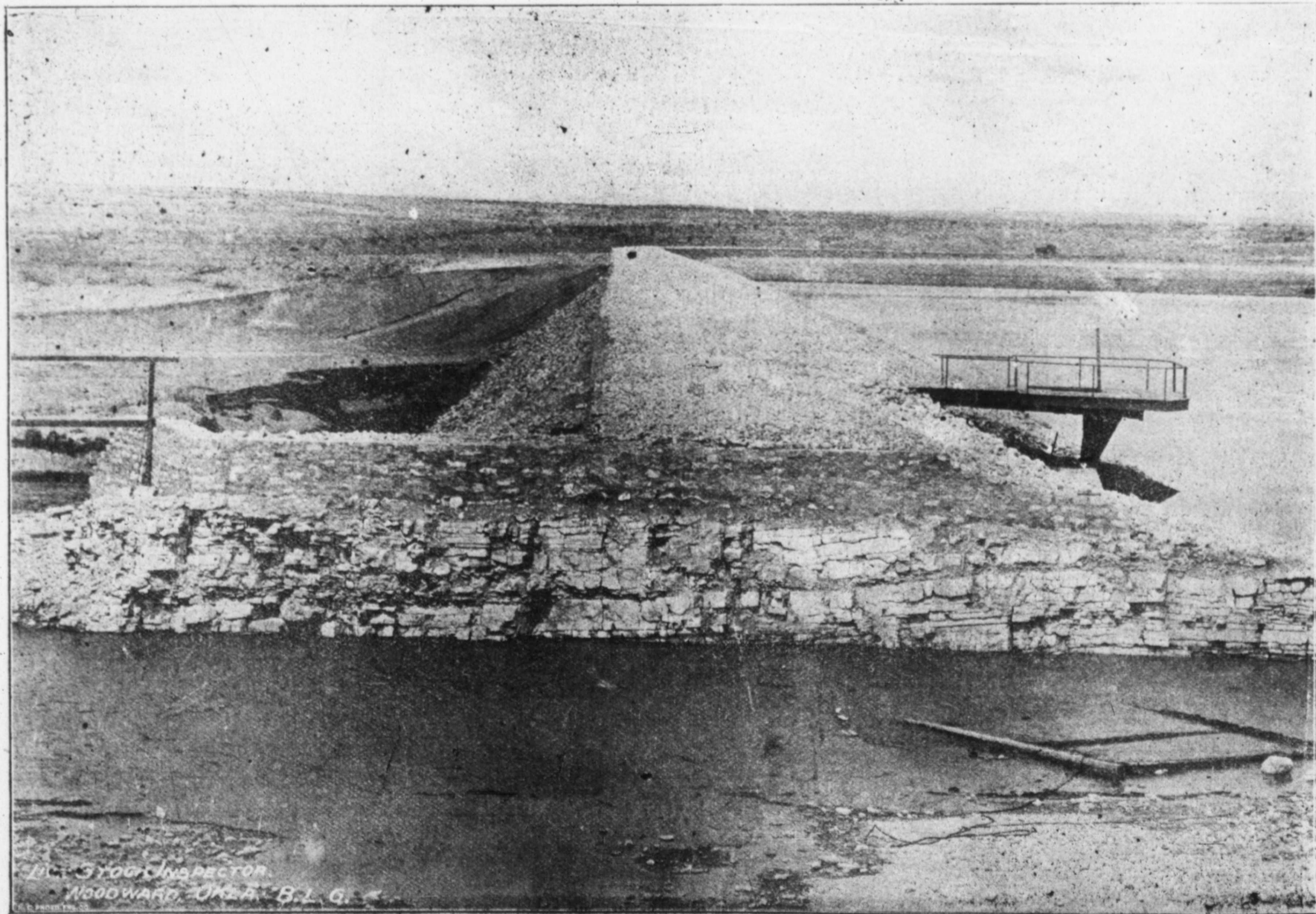
There will be a re-union of ex-Confederate Veterans and West Texas Cowboys' Association at Canyon City, Texas, July 24th to 28th, 1900. The Southern Kansas Railway of Texas and A. T. & S. F. Railway will sell tickets in connection with the Pecos system to Canon City and return at very low rates for the round trip. See your agent for full particulars. A great event. Do not miss it.

Charles R. and Albert McLean, who have just been expelled from the Chiboard of trade have sued the directors for \$100,000 damages for alleged slanderous statements.

When visiting Kansas City, stop at the

BLOSSOM HOUSE, Opposite Union Depot.

Subscribe for THE LIVE STOCK INSPECTOR to get the special work in Woodward county, by our special agent.



DAM BELOW ROSWELL NEAR CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO—IN THE PECOS VALLEY.

Vertical text on the left margin: TH, W. Re, Rep, Ca, To, the, live, Ent, S, Ri, Syn, Hon, mit, chat, add, less, Di, Lav, of, ti, that, wist, lect, Ci, dres, mus, the, court, OKI, A J, C S, OKI, E. F, C. A, NA, H, J, G, C, S, A, A, A, J, C, G, H.

Poultry Department.

CONDUCTED BY  
**JOHN C. SNYDER,**  
 KILDARE, OKLAHOMA.



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

The past month has been a very busy one with us. As census enumerator we were kept busy during the days of June, besides looking after the harvesting of two hundred acres of grain. This column was slightly neglected, but we hope to make up for this in the months to come and trust this apology will be accepted.

There is no doubt as to the value of the Inspector as an advertising medium.

Quite a list of fairs are published for Oklahoma this fall. See to it that the poultry department is represented.

A stack of millet is a good thing to have. A sheaf thrown to the chickens every day during the winter is relished.

There will be more poultry shows than ever before in Oklahoma this year. This is an indication of the growth of this industry.

Shade is what the fowls need during this hot weather. Plum and peach trees make a quick growth and will answer the purpose in fine shape.

While the older people are interested in the growing of crops, horses and cattle, the younger members of the family can raise poultry with profit.

Do not give up your fight on mites and lice. There must be a continual warfare made upon them. Put carbolic acid in the whitewash and apply it often.

A horse stepped on and broke the leg of a promising young cockerel. We bound it up and applied liniment a few times and now the leg is healed and a five dollar bird saved.

A rotten egg is a fertile egg that from some cause has had the germ to die and decay. An egg that is not fertile will remain clear and good even though it is set upon for weeks.

Ducks on the farm are a nuisance unless they can be kept in a yard away from the drinking vessels placed out for the chickens. They are profitable to raise but require care and attention.

Oklahoma is a great state, (at least it ought to be a state and the possibilities of it are great.) Poultry takes no back seat among its products. The next census will show something wonderful.

September is a good time to set hens. They will come off as the weather is cooler and the chicks will get to a good size before cold weather. Next spring you will have pullets big enough for laying.

Now is a good time to buy breeding stock for next season. The earlier hatched chickens will soon be large enough that you may know how they develop and money can be saved by buying early.

You will probably need to take precautionary measures to protect your young chicks from skunks and rats: it is such an easy matter for these varmints to take young chicks from under hens during the night.

Turkeys, with us, have made a good growth this season, although we have not succeeded in raising as many as we should have done. The general supply of turkeys, we think, will be short this fall and the prices good.

As a brooder for chicks, there is nothing as successful as a hen. There may be exceptions but when a hen becomes obstreperous and will not take kindly to her motherly duties, do not urge her but consign her to the laying of eggs.

The Belgian hare is gaining prominence and will prove profitable to raise, even for home consumption. They are fully as represented. Although prices for fancy bred stock is high, there can be bought good specimens at a reasonable figure.

Young turkeys should be taught to return home at night, by driving them up a little before roosting time and giving them a good feed of grain, then gathering them under an open shed or some tree near the house, if there is no shed, and confining there until they show an inclination to go to roost, which they will do before they are very old. This is a protection against foxes and other midnight prowlers—Rural World.

One of the cheapest and best feeds for poultry is sunflower seed. It should be cracked or partly broken, whole seeds being too large for fowls easily to swallow. These seeds are rich in flesh-making material in sufficient percentage to give fowls, practically a balanced ration, so far as it goes. Of course, in itself the food is deficient in several important particulars, but chickens fed with sunflower seed in connection with plenty of vegetable matter, having access to forage or succulent feed, will thrive splendidly.—Farm and Ranch.

Bagging down behind is usually caused by the retention of eggs in the oviduct, followed by inflammation and tumor; also when hens get too fat, the same result occurs. If the bagging is from mere internal fat, there is a part cure by physic and dieting. Hens with bagging down behind are worthless, whatever the cause. If you have any such, you will hardly want to use them on your table and it is hardly fair to expect any one else to. Bury them instead. But, anyhow, get rid of your broken-down hens. You would be ashamed to have on your place a broken-down horse. Why, then, have a dozen eye sores in the way of broken-down hens around?—Coleman's Rural World.

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?

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ROUPINE, a remedy for Roup in fowls: Receipt for making sent for 10 cents.

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Sharpless Cream Separators—Profitable Dairy



'WHITE FACES' NEAR ROSWELL, N. M. THE FINEST BREEDING GROUNDS IN THE WORLD FOR PURE BRED HEREFORDS.

RANGE NOTES.

EMMA, Texas, July 2. This week excellent rains have fallen throughout the lower plains county, and farmers are jubilant. Grass is fine as it can be and surface water is plentiful.

The St. Louis Cattle Company turned over their ranch this week in Crosby county and it is now the Hut ranch. The new management is very busy now arranging work and making some improvements which are needed.

Reports from Lubbock county say that cattle there are looking unusually well. The plentiful supply of water and grass has given all the stuff a splendid start and the year's calf crop promises to be fine.

We met a man from the line between Texas and New Mexico this week. He said that the conditions there were very promising but a man who is already located in Texas will do well to stay where he is. The country in Mexico is getting crowded and the trouble is in getting range.

I had a short conversation with a man on the S-K ranch in Crosby county this week. He said cattle were in excellent order. The calf crop was large and grass and water were plentiful.

The planting of apple and pear trees is becoming general in the country now, almost every orchard has a good percentage of both, and the trees are bearing very well this summer. Several fruit tree agents have told me their sales this summer were better than ever before.

The millet crop this season is a large one and of excellent quality. The plains counties have raised more than for several years previous and the breaks country has a larger amount than usual especially in Dickens and Kent counties.

Ranchmen and farmers in Briscoe county are improving their water supply. More new wells are being dug and good watering outfits put up by almost all who did not have them already.

Hail did much damage in Floyd and Hale counties recently. Gardens and all field crops were destroyed, orchards badly injured, and in some cases calves were killed. The path of the storm was not wide, however, and the loss was lighter than would be expected.

The weather in Motley county of late has not been very favorable. The spring rains in that county were not so heavy as elsewhere and the weather since has been very dry and hot, so crops are needing rain, while stock water is very scarce. Reports from Dickens county say that cattle

are in the best of order and grass is very good, but water is scarce. H. B. MURRAY.

From Coldwater, Sherman county, Texas: Cattle are doing exceedingly well in this locality, and will be ready for market earlier than usual. Some yearling steers sold early in the spring for \$20.00; some good calves are offered for \$16.00.

Germany's Meat Bill.

A meat bill of considerable importance to our country has just passed the German Reichstag and been signed by the Bundesrath. It totally excludes some of our American meats, and places very close restrictions on others. Taken as a whole, the law is an unsatisfactory, and it seems to us an unjust one, to our country. The one redeeming feature of the law is that, instead of the numerous local inspections previously made, uniform inspection will be made by government officials. It is hoped that the authorities at Washington will effect some compromise or retaliatory measure on this question. The American meat producers, manufacturers and shippers will carefully watch their actions.

The Topeka Mail and Breeze of July 7th, devotes considerable space to the Belgian hare industry. This is a new and popular fad in America, and those who engage in the business before the novelty of the industry wears out, have a good opportunity to make money. These animals multiply very rapidly, and sell readily at good prices, some bucks of specially good individual merit bringing \$100, while does are held at from \$10 to \$50.

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Frisco Bulletin.

Account Biennial Conclave Knights Pythias, Detroit, Michigan, August 27th to Sept. 1st., FRISCO LINE will sell tickets from all points in Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian territories at a rate of one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 25th, 26th and 27th, with final return limit September 5th. By depositing same with the Joint Agent, Detroit, you can get extension on ticket until September 4th.

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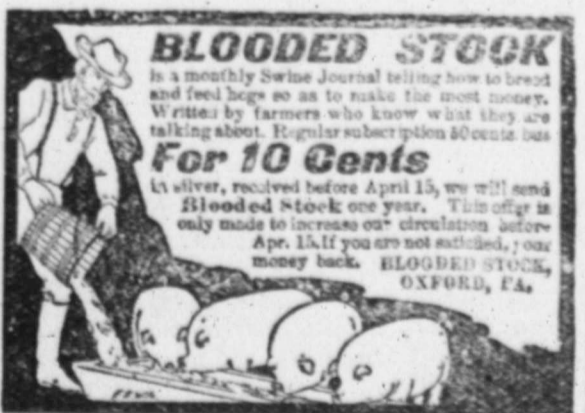


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Report of Deputy Live Stock Inspectors of Oklahoma, for Two Weeks Ending May 15, 1900.

Sec. 16, Chap. 31, Session Laws 1897, Statutes of Oklahoma: It shall be the duty of the inspectors provided for by this act to provide themselves with record books in which they shall record age, brand and color of all cattle slaughtered within their respective districts for the purpose of sale to the public, either wholesale or retail; \* \* \* any person offering the meat of cattle for sale without having them inspected as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be fined ten dollars for every animal so unlawfully slaughtered.

Order of Live Stock Sanitary Board April 26th, 1900: It is hereby made the duty of all deputy live stock inspectors in Oklahoma at the end of each week to transmit to the secretary of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission for file and to the Live Stock Inspector at Woodward, Oklahoma, for publication duplicate report showing in detail the number of animals inspected by him during the week recommended as fit for slaughter, with a complete description of the marks and brands on each animal so inspected, giving location of same.

Where no reports have been received during the time above specified, the spaces are left blank:

Table with columns: Name, Address, No. of Cattle, Age, Sex, Color, Brand. Rows include Wm. M. McHugh (Atva), M. W. Granger (Enid), J. W. Rutter (Pawnee), Frank Clark (Oklahoma City), H. E. Griggs (Mountview), J. E. Chesser (Perry), Robert A. Andrews (Stillwater), T. J. Schermerhorn (Ponca City), James D. Schermerhorn (Berlin), John W. Gault (Guthrie).

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NOV. 15, 1900--S. M. Winslow, Pau Byrd and J. S. Goodrich, Galloways, Kansas City, Mo.

DEC. 6-7, 1900--American Galloway Breeders' Association, Galloways, Chicago, Ill.

DEC. 13, 1900--H. C. Duncan, Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo.

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