THE DAILY LIVE STOCK REPORTER'S MARKET REPORTS ARE OFFICIAL ACCURATE AND RELIABLE. SUBSCRIBE FOR IT AND KEEP UP WITH THE MARKET.

The Fort Worth Daily Live Stock Reporter.

VOL. VIII. NORTH FORT WORTH, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1904 NO. 22

LIVE STOCK MARKET

Today's Receipts of Cattle, 1,800—Hogs, 500.

CATTLE MARKET OFF 10c

Fat Cows Lower—Thin Stuff Slow to Lower.

HOGS ACTIVE TO STRONG

Only Texas Hogs on Market, of Good Quality.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle	Hogs.	Sheep.	H.&M.
Today	1,800	500	109	..
Last month	395	1,213	140	44
Same day 1903	471	762	...	..

Official Receipts Yesterday.

Cattle	1,089
Hogs	885
Horses and mules	148

Selling Prices Today.

CATTLE—Steers, top $3.40. Cows, top $2.40. Heifers, top $2.65.

HOGS—Top $5.12½.

SHEEP—Top $3.40. Lambs $5.

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Steers—Choice fed	$3 50@4 00
Medium fed	3 00@3 50
Stockers and feeders	2 50@3 25
Yearlings	1 25@2 50
Cows—Choice heavy fed	2 50@3 25
Medium butcher	2 25@2 50
Light thin	2 00@2 25
Canners	1 00@2 00
Bulls, stags and oxen	1 50@3 00
Calves—Good to fancy veals	3 50@5 50
Common to fair	2 00@3 50

Receipts of cattle increased some over yesterday's run. Thirty-four cars were in at the opening of the market, with about 1,100 cattle. Nineteen cars were reported, which with those driven in made total receipts close around 1,800, against 1,646 last Thursday, 395 for the corresponding Thursday in December, and 471 for the same Thursday one year ago.

BEEF STEERS.

Only a few loads of steers were on the early market, mostly of common quality. About half of the supply was late getting in, and it was evident from the slow opening of the market that buyers did not like to take hold until they could get better picking.

Nothing very choice arrived among late receipts, and trading in the morning continued slow, with the most desirable stuff going generally on a steady basis, and trading extremely weak on the common thin cattle. Later the market dropped and was 10 lower all around.

Good to choice fed steers are quoted from $3.50@4.00, medium fed from $3.00@3.50, stockers and feeders $2.50@3.25, and yearlings $1.25@2.50.

Representative sales:

No.	Ave.	Price
23	1090	3 40
75	1025 (est)	3 35
12	900	3 35
23	929	3 20
6	850	3 00
11	723	2 90
26	850	2 85
4	760	2 65
16	700	2 35
14	650	2 25
7	516	1 75

BUTCHER STOCK.

The supply of butcher stock was fairly liberal. The bulk of offerings were of the common thin order, with a good many mixed loads.

The market was slow getting started, but this was evidently on account of the small supply of good cows. The demand was good for all desirable grades on the early market, but later it fell 10 lower.

The common thin canner cows, of which there was a liberal supply, did not seem to attract buyers, and trading was extremely slow, with an occasional salesman quoting his sales 10c lower.

Bulls were not very plentiful and sold steady at a range of from $2.25@2.50.

Choice heavy fed cows are quoted from $2.50@3.25, medium butchers $2.25@2.50, light thin $2.00@2.25, and canners $1.00@2.00.

Bulls, stags and oxen are quoted from $1.50@3.00.

No.	Shrink.	Ave.	Price
Cows.			
1		1190	3 25
2		905	3 25
4		960	3 00
4		985	3 00
15		850	2 40
2		1120	2 30
7		717	2 25
24		834	2 20
25		779	2 20
29		773	2 20
30		763	2 20
9		766	2 15
6		901	2 10
8		686	2 00
10		839	1 75
15		736	1 60
Heifers.			
1		610	3 25
57		679	2 65
38		668	2 65
33		679	2 65
34		705	2 65
Bulls.			
19		1129	2 40
3		1403	2 25
2		1520	2 25
3		1170	2 25
3		1040	2 25
1		960	2 15
2		995	1 75

CALVES.

The usual good demand met the calf supply, and trading was steady with yesterday.

Good to choice vealers are quoted from $3.50@5.50, with common to fair kinds from $2.00@3.50.

1	170	5 00
2	125	5 00
1	160	5 00
1	240	5 00
5	168	5 00
2	120	4 00
35	151	4 00
49	240	3 25
5	238	2 75
4	292	2 75
5	240	2 50
2	325	2 50
3	290	2 50
6	257	2 50
11	243	2 50
5	338	2 50
1	450	2 25
7	208	2 25
3	306	2 25
6	411	2 00
5	290	1 75

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice sorted	$4 90@5 15
Mixed packers	4 80@5 05
Lights	4 75@4 95
Pigs	3 75@4 50
Stags and roughs	3 50@4 00

Receipts of hogs today were somewhat smaller than yesterday, but the run was fairly good considering all offerings were from Texas points, and though commission men were expecting several loads on late trains from Territory points, none were reported.

Seven cars were shipped in with 488 head, with enough wagon hogs to make total receipts 500, against 1,212 for last Thursday, 1,263 for the corresponding Thursday last month, and 762 for the corresponding day one year ago.

The quality today was fairly good, though of a light weight, with one load showing extra good quality.

The demand was good from all sources, and while the offerings were hardly heavy enough to suit local packers, there was a good inquiry from the outside for light weights, and trading was active on a strong basis compared with yesterday.

The top today was $5.12½ for 85 Texas corn fed hogs averaging 198 pounds, with the bulk of sales from $4.85@5.00

Choice sorted are quoted from $4.90@5.15, mixed packers $4.80@5.05, light grades $4.75@4.95, pigs $3.75@4.50, and boars, stags and roughs from $3.50@4.00.

Representative sales:

No.	Shrink.	Average.	Price.
Texas Hogs.			
25		105	4 35
10	240	210	4 40
7		114	4 40
8		135	4 50
28		176	4 77½
102		153	4 85
15	160	258	4 90
66		216	4 90
141	200	193	5 00
83	160	206	5 00
85		198	5 12½
Wagon Hogs.			
2		275	4 95
11		222	4 85

THE SHEEP TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Lambs	3 50@4 50
Wethers	3 50@4 50
Ewes	2 50@3 50
Culls	1 50@2 50

About 100 head of sheep were shipped in today, the quality of which was medium to choice.

The supply met a good demand, and with the small supply coming later, buyers have plenty of orders to fill. Trading was active and strong. The best inquiry seemed to be choice fat heavy sheep and lambs. Ten head averaging 105 pounds sold at $5.

Representative sales:

No.	Ave.	Price.
10 sheep and lambs	105	5 00
92	79	3 50

HORSES AND MULES

Horses.

Drafts, good	$140@150
Chunks, good	75@130
Drivers, good to fancy	75 up
Drivers, medium	55@ 75
Southerners, common to fair	35@ 50
Southerners, good to extra	75@100
Plugs	15@ 20
Rangers, plain	10@ 30
Choice range horses	50@ 75

Mules.

13½ to 14 hands, fat	$ 50@ 60
14 to 14½ hands, fat	75@ 85
14½ to 15 hands, fat	90@120
15 to 15½ hands, fat	125@140
15½ to 16 hands, fat with quality	145@160
16 to 16½ hands, extra, 1,200 to 1,500	165@175

RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

Cattle.

M. J. J. Davis, Decatur	41
J. L. Moore, DeKalb	1
G. H. Williams, Paris	25
J. M. Carpenter, Blossom	26
J. S. Richardson, Boyd	28
— Nolent, Austin	25
H. Robbins, Pecos	30
D. C. Brant, Weatherford	44
J. Porter, Weatherford	30
A. T. Hardie, Duncanville	24
Isaac Hart, Godley	12
J. D. McCutcheon, Monahans	106
H. Heasley, Jacksboro	27
J. A. Kuykendall, Josephine	20
J. H. Whatley, Greenville	36
Murphy & Son, Commerce	26
Meyer Murphy, Commerce	37
W. W. Meyer, Commerce	35
Milton Smith, Ravena	29
S. P. Stone, Itasca	26
———, Sabinal	284
W. L. Clark, Gainesville	32
O. E. Clark, Gainesville	25
J. E. Porter, Waco	25
———, Santo	30
J. C. Baker, Centerville	21
Jno. Oxford, Stephenville	30
A. J. Lehman, Brady	50
D. H. Bickenbaugh, Brady	31
A. A. Hartgrove, Brownwood	75
Scott & Robinson, Hico	161
F. W. Hudson, Hico	32
S. J. Allen, Dublin	39
Parkinson & Martin, Cresson	31
— Cannon, Childress	42
W. P. Cox, Vernon	33
Day & F., Athens	97
W. C. S., Malakoff	36
A. A. Johnson, Eskota	32
W. H. Childress, Abilene	30
Hogs.	
Isaac Hart, Godley	32
J. R. Gillian, Ladonia	102
S. H. Franklin, Bryan	67
Joyce & Smith, Mt. Vernon	141
J. L. Moore, DeKalb.	61
H. Specht, Iowa Park	85
Day & T., Athens	83
Sheep.	
H. M. Bole, Clifton	99
J. A. Kuykendall, Josephine	10

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

Cattle.	
Armour & Co.	623
Swift & Co.	302
Mrs. White	10
Floyd	13
Satchell & Co.	90
McCauley	12
All others	28
Calves.	
Swift & Co.	142
Armour & Co.	91
Hogs.	
Swift & Co.	440
Armour & Co.	355
Satchell & Co.	88

ABOUT THE STOCK YARDS TODAY.

H. M. Pool of Clifton, Tex., sold 92 sheep of 79 pounds at $3.50.

J. E. Parker of Waco sold 23 steers of 1090 pounds at $3.40.

J. S. Richardson of Boyd sold 16 cows of 822 pounds at $2.40.

Shaw Bros., dairymen of Fort Worth, bought 28 head of milch cows on the market today.

J. R. Gillian of Ladonia had in today 102 hogs averaging 153 pounds, which sold at $4.85.

Joyce & Smith from Mt. Vernon had 141 head of 193-pound Texas hogs on the market that brought $5.

S. H. Franklin was on the market with 66 hogs from Bryan, Tex. They averaged 216 pounds and sold at $4.90.

Scott & Robinson are still sending top stuff from Hico. They were on the market today with 162 head of fat heifers that averaged 668 to 705 and sold at $2.65.

Everything at the hog pens today was from Texas. No Territory hogs were in. They sold at good prices. Tops were $5.12½, and the unlk of sales were around $5. These were not mast hogs.

Hermann Specht from Iowa Park topped the hog market today. He sold 85 head averaging 198 pounds at $5.12½. These were well bred Poland-China and Berkshire hogs, corn fed, and as good as any Territory hogs.

J. A. Kuykendall sold 10 head of mixed sheep and lambs, averaging 105 pounds, at $5. They were from Josephine, in Collin county. They were good sheep and they brought a good price. More of the same kind is wanted here, and the demand will make it profitable for farmers to raise them.

Shippers who come in with their stuff report no losses on account of the late cold snap. The ranges off the railroads have not been heard from, as nothing has come in since the norther, but there is no probability that they fared worse than those close to railroads. In cases where cattle were very poor on account of thin range a few deaths may have occurred, but the number is not large enough to have any effect on the general supply.

J. A. Kuykendall of Royse, (one of the first subscribers to the Live Stock Reporter) was in today with a mixed car of stock—cows, steers and sheep. His cows brought $3.25, and one afterwards sold to a Dallas butcher for $3.50. He had 10 Southdown lambs that brought $5, which is the top on sheep for a long time. Mr. Kuykendall says his little herd of sheep do not cost him a cent. They run on the pasture, and pick up feed around the pens and barns, that would otherwise be wasted. Mr. Kuykendall is a raiser of Shorthorns, having some of the best pedigreed stuff in the country. He is a member of the Shorthorn association, and will be represented at the Fat Stock Show.

PROPER OBJECT OF PRIDE.

Colman's Rural World: Talk about your Missouri pride. A Nodaway county farmer was showing a Chicago man a pair of young Missouri mules the other day when one of the animals let drive and kicked the visitor about ten feet. When he landed against the fence the farmer proudly measured the distance between the Chicago man and the mule with his eye and said: "Ten feet, an' you weigh 155 pounds anyway. Derned if thet mule ain't a dandy, ain't he."

ROUGH HANDLING OF CATTLE.

Eighteen Hours Going 150 Miles on the Texas & Pacific Railroad.

G. H. Williams of Paris was on the market today, and he was the maddest man at the yards. After hearing his tale, it will generally be admitted that he was justified in his wrath.

Mr. Williams shipped a car of mixed cattle, that were loaded at Paris at 11 p. m. Tuesday. They reached the Fort Worth stock yards at 5 p. m. Wednesday. They were 18 hours going 153 miles. The Texas & Pacific did the hauling. The average rate of speed was about 8 miles an hour.

The car containing the cattle was "switched out" at several stations, Mr. Williams said. He sent a man along to look after the stock. Several of the animals were thrown down by the jolting of the car when the train stopped or started, and the man asked one of the brakemen to help him get them up. The brakeman told him to go to hell—the railroad company would pay for them anyhow.

Many of the animals were badly bruised by the rough treatment. He sold 5 at half price, 4 subject to inspection, and the others went 75 cents per cwt. under the market value.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	17,000	40,000	20,000
Kansas City	11,000	10,000	5,000
St. Louis	4,500	11,000	3,000
St. Joseph	2,000	10,000	2,000
	34,500	71,000	30,000

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, Jan. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts 17,000. Market slow, lower. Top $5.60.

HOGS — Receipts 40,000. Market slow to steady. Top $5.15, bulk $4.85@5.00. Good to choice heavy $4.95@5.15, mixed and butchers $4.80@5.05, lights $4.60@4.90, pigs $4.25@4.60.

SHEEP — Receipts 20,000. Steady. Top $4.60.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, Jan. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts 11,000. Market lower. Top $4.90. Beeves $3.75@4.90. Stockers and feeders $2.75@4.15, Texas and Western $2.25@4.55.

HOGS — Receipts 10,000. Market 5 lower. Good to choice heavy $4.90@5.00, mixed and butchers $4.80@5.00, lights $4.85@4.90, pigs $3.50@4.50.

SHEEP — Receipts 5,000. Market lower.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stock Yards, Jan. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts 4,500, Texas 2,000. Lower. Texas steers $2.50@4.35, cows and heifers $2.15@3.15.

HOGS—Receipts 11,000. Market slow, 5 to 10 lower. Top $5.10. Butchers $4.85@5.10, packers $4.60@5.00, pigs and lights $4.55@4.70.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000. Firm. Sales $$3.70@4.55.

St. Joseph.

Special to The Reporter.

South St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 28.—The Stock Yards Daily Journal reports:

CATTLE — Receipts 2,000. Market steady to 10 lower. Top $5.

HOGS — Receipts 10,000. Market 5 to 10 lower. Tops $5.07½, bulk $4.75@5.00.

SHEEP — Receipts 2,000. Steady. Lambs $5.85.

CATTLE WANTED TO PASTURE.

Wanted, 8,000 head of Southern cattle to graze the coming season in lots of 300 head or more, on fine grass, where everything gets fat. Will pasture for $2 per head for the season from April 10th to Oct. 1st. Receive and put cattle back on cars. We will pay freight on cattle to pasture for parties desiring same. Pasture located on Santa Fe railroad only 16 hours run to Kansas City. Unload in pasture.

Write or wire at our expense at once.

We also can pasture 3,000 head above quarantine line at above price.

THE 101 LIVE STOCK CO.
Bliss, O. T.

White of an Egg.

Never use white of an egg for a meringue, cake or anything you wish particularly light, if the merest speck of yolk gets into it. Put it away for coffee or some other use. It might be whipped for hours and it would not froth.

Fertile Haiti.

The island of Haiti, the home of the negro republic, is not excelled by any country in beauty or in the variety and richness of its products.

Big Gold Nuggets.

The Welcome nugget of gold found at Ballarat in 1858 weighed 2,019 ounces and was worth $42,000. The Victoria nugget, a mass of virgin gold weighing 340 ounces, was found at the Bendigo mines in 1852.

Dog Changes Color.

A Newfoundland puppy nearly all white was chased by a big dog in Brussels and terribly frightened. He had a violent epileptic fit, and in a few hours he was completely changed, black markings having appeared all over his coat, which have become permanent.

Starvation In Great Britain.

Deaths from starvation in Great Britain have fallen from eighteen to twelve per million in the last thirty years.

BEEF PROSPECTS FOR THE YEAR.

Killing of Calves and Cows Will Cause a Shortage of Beef Cattle.

National Provisioner: The beef supply of 1904 depends upon the number of cattle remaining after the slaughter of 1903, and the finished condition of the herds which will be marketed. The number of cattle that will be available for sale this year will depend largely upon the calf crop this spring and upon the good or bad luck which attends the youngsters. The future beef crop depends largely upon the annual calf crop. The farmer and the range men have to replace at one end the loss they are sustaining at the other to their herds.

The calf crop last year was nominal and good luck attended it so far as climate and growing conditions were concerned. The slaughter of calves, however, for veal was abnormal, so much so that the yearling herds were also called upon to too large an extent to supply the demand for baby beef. The result is that the market during 1904 will experience a lack of two-year-olds and 1905 is likely to feel a shortage of steers.

The slaughter statistics of 1902 showed a heavy kill of steers because there was a big demand for good beef, and the feeders had very marked encouragement to finish and to sell high-grade beeves. The call for cheaper beef last year brought in a demand for cows, heifers and generally slabsided range stock. The feeder stood aloof and let the market and the cattlemen work out their own salvation. The result was the heavy marketing of the stuff and the generally inferior meats which have held the hooks for many months. It is now discovered that there has been an overkilling of females and of calves. The financial pressure upon the ranges has helped to push forward range and half-finished stock. The heavy run of cattle during 1903 has produced less dressed beef in weight. It also created a condition of herd which may well cause this year to feel an apprehension and next year to fear.

When the census of 1900 was taken it was found that we had about 15,500,000 calves under a year old. That fact alone indicated the fatal effect of the slaughter of 1898-9 season, because the census of 1900 was really the bovine population of 1899. The number of steers between 1 and 2 years old at that time was 7,000,000 head. At that time the cows and heifers 2 years old and over were about 39,000,000 in number and 11,000,000 of these were held for slaughter purposes. In addition to these there were nearly 16,000,000 steers above the age of one year kept exclusively for slaughter. This country therefore had 26,000,000 cattle known as beef cattle above one year of age in 1900. We also had 28,000,000 head of breeding cows, 17,500,000 of which were dairy cattle and about 10,500,000 head range or farm-beef cows.

As stated 1902 made heavy inroads upon the young steers and 1903 played havoc with both the calf crop and the females from two years old and up. The public demand for cheaper beef produced the latter run and the growing taste for baby beef and infant meat caused the slaughter of calves. The higher price of butter and milk had much to do with the destruction of the youngsters, who lived upon the lacteal output of the dairy farm and product of the 17,000,000 dairy cows. The calves of such breeds make lank, slow-growing and hence expensive beef.

The beef conditions of 1900-1 have greatly changed. The Bureau of Animal Industry estimates the present number of meat cattle in this country at less than 50,000,000 head, or a reduction of about 20,000,000 head since the census of 1900. We have nearer 58,000,000 head. Even a loss of 12,000,000 head means much in the face of a big and growing demand for beef. An estimate of the females of the bovine population shows that the percentage in the dairy herd has increased, if anything, but that the number of cows and heifers of the beef breeds have relatively decreased. We also have fewer one and two-year-old steers than formerly in proportion to the whole herd; another evidence of the invasion of the calf ranks.

While this country has faced a calf kill of at least 1,000,000 in excess of that of former years, it also faces a shortage of at least 1,500,000 in the existing one and two-year-old beef-steer crop. Any slaughterer knows what that means. The over slaughter of heifers and cows last year leaves fewer mothers for this year's calf crop and the drop will be affected to that extent. We are killing annually, about 11,000,000 beeves and 6,000,000 calves, or about 1,000,000 more than the annual net calf crop. This alone will eventually produce a crisis in both breeding and killing. The year shows the heaviest numerical slaughter of cattle for beef in the history of the industry. In 1891, 3,370,000 head were killed. The four-million mark was passed in 1900, when 4,300,000 were killed. The statistics show a gradual increase each year, as follows 1901, 4,810,000; 1902, 5,031,000, and 5,288,000 head last year. The above figures cover the official or government inspected slaughter at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph. The slaughter has relatively increased all over the unofficial area.

While the average weight of the cattle was heavier last year than for 1902, beeves have had a uniformly lower dressing weight and really killed out less beef for the market; also lower and cheaper beef. The official beeves of 1899 averaged 1,061 lbs. each on hoof, those of 1900 averaged 1,078 lbs.; 1901, 1,035 lbs.; 1902, 982 lbs., and those of last year 1,038 lbs., or an average of 56 lbs. more per head, live weight, or less than 5½ per cent. heavier. If they dress out about 47½ per cent., or 490 lbs., of their live weight in beef they have averaged well and yielded 2,581,120,000 lbs. of dressed beef.

If the unofficial as well as the official kill at other than the above five centers average the same percentage of dead to live weight the country had, this year, above 5,162,240,000 pounds of commercial beef in the carcass. The beeves of 1902 dressed around 53½ per cent. of their live weight, or 524 lbs. per steer in beef. This produced, roughly, 2,636,244,000 lbs. of carcass meat, or 55,124,000 lbs. more than the heavier and bonier cattle of this year. Adding the same relative other slaughter as in the other instances we have a total beef production of 5,272,488,000 lbs. last year, or 110,248,000 lbs. more than that produced by the average 1,038-lb. thinner cattle of 1903.

DAILY WEATER REPORT.

Weather Bureau, Fort Worth, Jan. 28.—Local weather forecast: Tonight and Friday, fair, colder. Temperature about 20 Friday morning

SPENCER'S EAR PLUGS.

The Way the Great Philosopher Rid Himself of Small Talk.

"Years ago," says William H. Hudson in the North American Review, "Herbert Spencer found that the effect of following ordinary conversation became frequently too much for him. But he liked to have people about him to watch the play of expression on their faces, to feel that, though he could not himself share much in the merriment, he was, as it were, a part of the normal and healthy social world. For this reason he objected to withdrawal into solitude and evolved a plan by which he might secure the partial isolation which he required. He had a circular spring made to go round the back of his head, and this carried pads which fitted firmly upon the ears, effectively deadening the noise about him and reducing the surrounding chatter to a mere hum. I have often seen him, stretched at length upon his couch, follow with apparent interest the gossip over the afternoon tea cups up to a certain point and then, reaching under his pillow, draw forth and adjust his instrument, thus suddenly detaching himself from his environment. The effect of this movement with comparative strangers was always to cause an instant cessation of the conversation. But this was precisely what Spencer did not wish. 'Go on talking,' he would exclaim, with a quizzical look. 'I can't hear what you are saying, you know!'"

COSTLY LANTERNS.

The Fancy Lamps That Passenger Conductors Used to Carry.

Modern railroading has driven the passenger conductor's lantern almost out of use. Years ago the pride of a passenger conductor was his lantern. Then the cars were not so brilliantly illuminated as they are now, and the ticket taker was obliged to carry his light on his left arm in order to see the pasteboards as he passed through the dimly lighted car.

At one time the conductors indulged in considerable extravagance in the matter of lanterns. Some of them were gold and silver plated. The upper part of the glass globe was colored blue, and the name of the owner was cut in old English letters. At the meetings of the Conductors' association manufacturers would arrange a great display of costly lights at one of the hotels in the city in which the meeting would be held. Some of the conceits in the lights were unique, and the prices ranged from $25 to ten times that figure. The glass and plating were kept in a highly polished state, and none dared to meddle with this part of the ticket puncher's equipment.

Conductors still carry their own lanterns—that is, they are on the train ready for use—but there is nothing like the need of them that formerly existed. —Chicago Tribune.

SHELLFISH LANGUAGE.

Curious Clicking Sounds Heard on the Water at Night.

Most seamen will tell of curious clicking sounds heard on calm nights at sea, and the origin of the noise seems so altogether unaccountable that it has often created some alarm among superstitious fishermen.

A distinguished naturalist made a careful study of the sounds on many occasions and found that it was not a sustained note, but made up of a multitude of tiny ones, each clear and distinct in itself and ranging from a high treble down to a bass. When the ear was applied to the gunwale of the boat the sound grew more intense, and in some places as the boat moved on it could not be heard at all.

On other occasions the sounds resembled the tolling of bells, the booming of guns and the notes of an æolian harp.

For a long time he was unable to trace the cause, but at length discovered that the sounds were made by shellfish, hundreds of them opening their shells and closing them with sharp snaps. The noise, partly muffled by the water, sounded indescribably weird. He was finally led to the conclusion that as the shellfish made the sounds they probably had some meaning and that the clicks might possibly be a warning of danger when the shallow water was disturbed by the boat.

Girls Kept In Cages.

It is said that the people of New Britain have a peculiar custom of confining their girls in cages until they reach marriageable age. These cages are built of wood cut from the palm tree and are inside the rude houses. Outside each house is a fence of wickerwork made of reeds. The girls are caged at the age of two or three and are never allowed to go out of the house, yet they seem strong and healthy.

Where It Should Begin.

"But why do you have your hero marry in the first chapter?" they asked. "Because," replied the author, "it has always seemed absurd to me to end a novel just where a man's troubles really begin. That's where you should begin the story."—Chicago Post.

When a man tells you that all women are deluders and snares, it's doughnuts to fudge he has been passed by a deluder.—Cooking Club.

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The grower of farm products, live stock and poultry is requested to read this paper before going to market. It will pay him.

Correspondence telling of the condition of live stock, its progress and improvements of the industry, and anything that would be of interest to stock raisers, is invited.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28 1904

Entered June 15, 1903, at Fort Worth, Tex., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1875.

Notice to Agents

Subscribers ordering The Reporter must sign subscription blanks. This is necessary to insure the name being correctly written, and to prevent mistakes in making up the mail list. Agents must see that these instructions are carried out.

WHY WINE FIRST TO HOST.

In America a Mere Formality, but In Italy a Real Necessity.

The wine was opened dextrously by the waiter, who before serving the guests poured a few drops into the host's glass.

"Why did this waiter give you a little wine before helping the rest of us?" asked a man of curious mind.

"Oh," said the host, "that's always done."

"I know it's always done. That does not answer my question, though. Here, waiter," the man persisted, "you tell me why when you open a bottle of wine you pour a few drops into the host's glass before serving the guests."

The waiter smiled and answered.

"It's a matter of form, sir, an old custom, a politeness. Its origin lies in the fact that after the removal of the cork there might be left in the neck of the bottle a little dust or a few specks of cork. The first drops poured out would in that event contain the dust or the cork, and thus the guest were he served first might get this refuse; hence the host is given the first drops.

"As a matter of fact, if you know how to open wine you have no difficulty in keeping the bottle's neck clean. The custom, therefore, is a formality in America. In Italy, though, it is a real necessity, for over there they pour a little oil in the necks of their bottles of native wine before corking on the ground that this makes the wine air tight. No doubt it does, but it also in some cases gives to the first glass from the bottle a decidedly oily flavor. Therefore the first glass the host gallantly takes."—Philadelphia Record.

HE WON THE AUDIENCE.

The Way Fred Douglass Got the Best of Captain Rynders.

The inexhaustible sense of humor in Frederick Douglass kept him clear of any sense of gloom, as was never better seen than on the once famous occasion when the notorious Isaiah Rynders of New York, at the head of a mob, had interrupted an antislavery meeting, captured the platform, placed himself in the chair and bidden the meeting proceed. Douglass was speaking and, nothing loath, made his speech only keener and keener for the interference, weaving around the would be chairman's head a wreath of delicate sarcasm which carried the audience with it, while the duller wits of the burly despot could hardly follow him. Knowing only in a general way that he was being dissected, Rynders at last exclaimed, "What you abolitionists want to do is to cut all our throats!" "Oh, no," replied Douglass in his most dulcet tones; "we would only cut your hair." And, bending over the shaggy and frowzy head of the Bowery tyrant, he gave a suggestive motion as of scissors to his thumb and forefinger with a professional politeness that instantly brought down the house, friend and foe, while Rynders quitted the chair in wrath and the meeting dissolved itself amid general laughter. It was a more cheerful conclusion perhaps than that stormier one—not unknown in reformatory conventions—with which Shakespeare so often ends his scenes, "Exeunt fighting."—Thomas Wentworth Higginson in Atlantic.

Which Is the Larger Income?

Here is an interesting problem in mathematics: Two clerks are engaged, one at a salary which begins at the rate of $100 a year, with a yearly rise of $20, and the other at a salary commencing at the same rate, but with a half yearly rise of $5. In each case payments are made half yearly. Which of them has the larger income?

Who is not tempted to say the former?

Yet the latter is the correct answer, for in the first year the first clerk receives $100, but the second clerk receives $50 and $55, which amounts to $105 in the year. The first clerk in the second year gets, to be sure, $120, but No. 2 gets $60 for the first half year and $65 for the second, or $125 in all.

Gin In England In the Old Days.

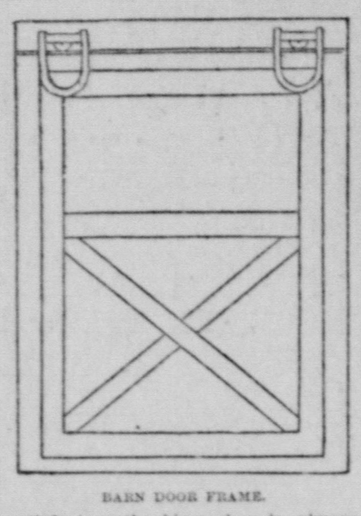
Before intoxicating liquor was made dear by taxes and its sale was regulated by licenses the use of it in England was astonishingly common. Not only were there in London 6,000 or 7,000 regular dramshops, but cheap gin was given by masters to their work people instead of wages, sold by barbers and tobacconists, hawked about the streets on barrows by men and women, openly exposed for sale on every market stall, forced on the maidservants and other purchasers at the chandler's shop, until, as one contemporary writer puts it, "one-half of the town seems set up to furnish poison to the other half."

FARM AND GARDEN

A MODEL BARN DOOR.

It Is Designed With a View to Light and Air When Needed.

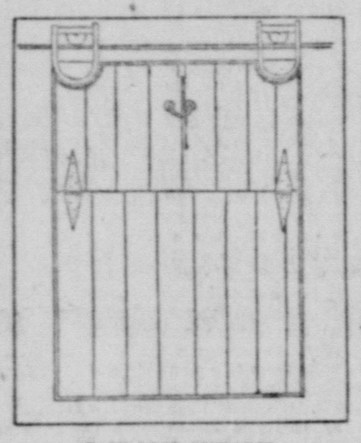
Having seen the need of a good, substantial barn door that could be closed in such a way as to prevent animals from passing in or out of the building and at the same time admit light and fresh air, a Kansas Farmer writer devised and furnished a sketch of one which he thinks will meet the requirements. He says: We all know how un-



BARN DOOR FRAME.

satisfactory the hinge door is, always sagging and being torn to pieces. With the double hinge door, as it is commonly seen, the lower one can be closed and the upper one left open so as to allow better ventilation and light. Where there is a wide door the hinge is impracticable, and then the track hung door will have to be used. But that, when closed, is entirely closed and admits no light. A window sash might be put in, but that is too easily broken to be practicable.

My idea is to make a strong frame, according to the illustration. The sketch shows a door 6 by 8 feet, framed with 2 by 6 inch pine mortised together and braced in the lower portion with common two by fours. The lower part is then boarded up solid, the upper ends of the boards being beveled and coming to within about two inches of the top of the center crosspiece.



BARN DOOR COMPLETE.

Then boards are cut and fitted in the shape of a door for the upper part. Two 1 by 6 inch boards will serve for cleats. The corners are then cut so that they will not interfere with the hanger. The door is then placed and hung by two flat hinges, and the upper side is fitted with a spring catch having a small chain attached to unfasten with. It can be readily seen that this door can be "opened down" while the main part is closed, preventing any live stock from passing in or out. These plans are, of course, general and can be slightly altered to fit any required size of door.

Dairying That Pays.

In a series of institutes in the northeastern counties of Pennsylvania I found that farmers are specializing to a much greater extent in that section than in many other sections of the state, says L. W. Lighty in National Stockman. Quite a number of dairymen are putting in plants of their own for buttermaking and are devoting all their thought and energies along that line. In a number of instances they sent their sons to the state college to take a short course and are putting on the market first class butter. In every instance of this kind I learned that the demand was greater than the supply of butter at a very good price. The universal verdict of those men was that, while dairying is hard and slavish work because of the minute and constant attention that the details of the business require, it pays a handsome profit.

Grape Acid Possibilities.

Increased profits for grape growers are among the fair possibilities. The American Grape Acid association of California offers $25,000 for the best formula, with the right to use it, by which grapes containing over 20 per cent saccharin and valued at $10 per ton can be turned into tartaric acid at a price which will permit exportation without loss. Here is a splendid reward for some chemist, who, besides the money compensation, will receive the gratitude of the grape growers of the Pacific coast states. It is also proposed to utilize the acid in the residue from grapes pressed for wine. This acid, when properly treated, also makes tartaric acid and cream of tartar. As there is a great market for these products in the United States, the importance of utilizing grape acid for the purpose is apparent.—Orange Judd Farmer.

SIRES AND SONS.

Dr. H. F. Swanback of Nebraska wears the iron cross of Prussia, given him by Frederick IV.

Samuel J. Crawford was the youngest governor of Kansas and is now the sole survivor of the Union war governors.

The Duke of Norfolk might vote eight times in the house of lords, as he has eight titles, but it happens that the rule is "one man, one vote."

General James Barnett, president of the Cleveland First National bank since 1877, has retired from active business. He is eighty-five years of age.

Sergeant Julius Fredericks, who accompanied Greely on his expedition to the arctic regions, from which only six men returned alive, died in Indianapolis on Jan. 6.

Driving with his wife, ex-Governor W. H. Upham of Wisconsin narrowly escaped being run down by a freight train. He exclaimed to the engineer, "You came very near killing a good woman!"

Grover Cleveland has lived in the time of more administrations than any other citizens who has ever been president, beginning with that of Martin Van Buren and coming down to that of Theodore Roosevelt—in all, eighteen, exclusive of his own two.

E. W. H. Cogley is probably the oldest telegrapher in actual service in the world. He is manager of the Western Union office at Lewistown, Pa. He was one of the field telegraphers during the civil war and was taken prisoner by the Confederates, but escaped and reached the Union lines in safety.

Mr. Gorman of Maryland is "a senator of the United States;" Mr. Morgan of Alabama is "a senator of a sovereign state." At least they have both so represented themselves in debate on the floor of the senate. Morgan has even gone so far as to declare himself "an ambassador from the sovereign state of Alabama."

GOWN GOSSIP.

The elbow sleeve for dinner and evening gowns continues in favor.

Leaves and flowers of cut velvet, satin and cloth, painted and embroidered, are favorite decorations on handsome gowns.

There are indications of a return to very small toques and even bonnets. White hats are to be worn more than ever, especially those of malines and lace.

The three cornered, the tricorne, and the marquis shapes in hats will continue popular, and also those wide hats with the brim flat in front and sloping downward in the back.

Three types of skirts are seen—the plaited, the circular, with five, seven or eleven gores, and the triple skirt. Combinations of the triple and the plaited or shirred skirts are often made.

Very pretty are the slashed sleeves so much worn this winter. These are usually plain and close fitting at the front and have fulled pieces joined on at the back, sometimes with buttons, usually with braid or trimming of some kind.—New York Post.

CHURCHMEN.

Dr. Robert Collyer says that a man's best friends are his ten fingers.

Rev. Archibald Ian Campbell of Pe[illegible] cathedral has accepted the bishopric of Glasgow, in succession to Bishop Harrison, resigned.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott is to deliver a course of lectures in April next at the Pacific Theological seminary, Berkeley, Cal. He will also lecture in other parts of the Golden State.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale is quoted as having said, when he heard of his appointment as chaplain of the senate: "All my life I've been praying for those Washington fellows. Now I'll pray at 'em, and may God help 'em!"

Rev. E. H. Brewster, said to be the youngest settled pastor in the United States, has resigned the pastorate of the Free Baptist church at Whitman, Mass. He is but eighteen years old and is intending to complete his studies at Harvard next fall.

THE WRITERS.

The English novelists, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Leighton, are collaborators in story writing.

Katherine Tynan, the novelist, is in private life Mrs. Hinkson. Her husband is also a writer, but not so renowned as his wife. Katherine Tyna is an Irishwoman living in England.

Mrs. C. N. Williamson, the novelist, usually signs her maiden name—Alice Livingstone—in her stories. She is an American married to an Englishman, founder of the London periodical Black and White.

It is a strange coincidence that the name of the hero in Mr. Justin McCarthy's first literary effort, a short love story, was Parnell, the name of the Irish leader with whom he was afterward to be associated.

POWDER AND BALL.

The wage bill of the English navy is $28,800,000 a year.

The Italian government has for sale 600,000 rifles made in 1887, together with 1,370 obsolete cannon.

During the official year the army lost 7 per cent of its enlisted men by desertion, or enough to make six full regiments. Half as many were dishonorably discharged.

The heat developed by the firing of heavy guns is remarkable. During some recent trials in Germany a gun that had been fired seventy-five times melted solder placed upon it, while another was hot enough to soften lead.

Mulberry Trees.

From a twenty-year-old mulberry tree 218 pounds of leaves have been picked in a year.

Gibraltar.

In the fortified rock of Gibraltar there are sixty-two miles of tunnels. They are stocked with an ample supply of arms, ammunition and provisions in readiness for a siege.

Germany's Contribution.

The United States received from Germany during the nineteenth century 5,079,362 immigrants.

Beggars In China.

The beggars of China have a regular system of blackmail. Every town has a band of them, with a "king." The "king" goes about among the merchants and others collecting tribute, in return for which he gives a signed document insuring them against all annoyance for a certain length of time.

BREEDING AND CARE of HORSES

Remember if you expect to raise a good horse you must start right. Like produces like, and you cannot gather figs from thistles, said R. H. Hayne in an address before the Jefferson (O.) institute.

I know a man today who, if I talked to him in this way, would undoubtedly stop me and say: "Do you remember that old roan mare out the road? Why, there wasn't anything that could be the matter with a horse that she didn't have. And do you remember that colt she raised, and do you remember the price he sold for?" I do remember that old mare and the colt and the price, but he was a freak. Every man with good judgment and horse sense knows that lop eared, ewe necked, spavined mares almost invariably produce lop eared, ewe necked, spavined colts. You may get a freak, but the chances are if you do he will develop in the wrong way, and you will have a colt like the old colored man's twelfth boy that he named Judas Iscariot because, he said, it would have been better for him if he had never been born. This is a progressive age, and no nation is so progressive as the United States, and the man in the future, whether he wants a horse for business or pleasure, the man that has the money and expects to spend it, will no more spend it for an unsound, deficient horse than an up to date farmer will buy an old self rake to cut his wheat.

The Currycomb.

If a currycomb must be used have the smoothest one that can be found and use it but sparingly. In the hands of some men the currycomb is a barbarous instrument of torture. Applied with a long, sweeping motion, without regard to the shape of the body or the evenness with which it is held, it will make a poor animal shrink and shiver. The skin is often seriously hurt by the angles of the comb when carelessly and heavily handled. A short motion, back and forth, does the work more effectively and humanely than the severe application of the comb described. The horse will learn not to dislike it if he finds he is not hurt.

Permanency of Draft Horse Breeding

We hear occasionally some faint hearted fellow say, "I would breed horses, but I am afraid the day of high prices has passed." How perfectly absurd! The demand for high class horseflesh will never be met, but if the time ever does come when the supply will equal the demand for some kinds of high class horses the day of the big drafter is just dawning. Neither the bicycle, automobile, electric or steam cars nor yet the flying machine can perform the work that the draft horse is cut out for as efficiently or at as small cost.

I would rather have $10,000 in good, big horses than government bonds today.—John F. Lewis in Breeder's Gazette.

Ringbone on Horse.

Following is a quick and sure cure for ringbone, says W. G. Martin: Two ounces of nitric acid, two ounces of quicksilver, two drams of powdered cantharides, two ounces of sulphuric acid, added slowly, stirring all the time till it is cooked. Apply six times, one hour apart. Let it remain overnight. Wash off with soap, then pour on some vinegar.

Percheron Geldings In Harness.

The picture, which is reproduced from the Breeder's Gazette, shows the leaders in the Pabst six horse team exhibited at the late International Live Stock exposition at Chicago.

The Proper Shoeing of Horses.

The shoeing of horses is an important subject that deserves more attention, says W. Williams in American Agriculturist. While it is impossible to lay down definite rules, it may be said that there are some general principles acknowledged by competent horseshoers. The heel should not be cut at all unless ragged and then only to cut off the ragged point. The same is true of the frog, which is an elastic cushion, intended to reduce the impact of any sudden shock to the foot. The butteris is an instrument capable of doing infinite mischief in the hands of an incapable operator.

The toe may be and should be cut and shortened. When too long and protruding beyond the shoe, it must cause stumbling. A hot iron should not be put on the foot to ascertain whether it is even, as it places a seared surface between the foot and the shoe, and, the contact being imperfect, the shoe must necessarily be less rigid than it should be.

After the shoe is placed in the foot the blacksmith should not be permitted to rasp the hoof more than sufficient to clinch the nails, as such thinning of the crust reduces the strength of the bearing surface of the foot and if persevered in will cause weakening and perhaps decay. In dry weather it is beneficial to oil the hoof occasionally.

Colombia.

Colombia has great wealth lying untouched on her plains and in her forests and mountains.

Ginger.

In buying ginger avoid the brownish yellow dust, which comes from inferior black ginger. The best ginger is the Jamaica or white ginger, which is prepared from the dried root, freed from the thin skin which covers it.

A LASSO TOURNAMENT

(Original.)

The stage stopped for supper at the Widow Sackett's. She was young to be a widow and a very pretty widow at that. When we drove on I, being seated on the box by the driver, asked him about her, remarking that she was of the melancholy rather than the vivacious type.

"She was gay enough once," replied the driver.

"Ah! When was that?"

"It was when this here country was the principal cattle range in the bull middle west. It's given over to big grain growin' now. Then it was all cattle. Olive Ross was the purtiest gal in the bull range. Her father was in charge of a ranch owned by an eastern company, and Olive was the belle of the range. The young men used to flock around her like flies on to a molasses barrel. Most any night you could see teh or a dozen horses hitched to the fence in front o' the house, but they all had to light out at 10 o'clock. You see, Olive was in them days only about sixteen years old, and her pa wouldn't have no late hours. Besides, it kep' her from marryin' too young, 'cause none of 'em had a chance to do any private courtin'.

"As time went on the field of Olive Ross' lovers dwindled down to two. That was because everybody knew that one of these two was a goin' to git the prize. Penn Sackett was one o' the principal men on the ranch her father had charge of. Consequence was he had a better chance than the others. But jist as everybody supposed he'd landed Olive along comes Dick Corey, the head man of another big ranch, and for a time drives Sackett to the wall. Then when the fust edge had wore off'n Corey things settled down to an off and on between the two. One season Sackett would seem to have the inside track, the next Corey would best him, and so it went, the two men gittin' to hate each other worse and worse every day. As to the gal, she seemed to like it. Fact is she didn't realize that she was a-stirrin' up a hornets' nest.

"One day when she'd been urged by both her lovers to come to a decision the idea popped into her head that it would be a fine thing to git up a lasso contest between 'em. So she told 'em she'd marry the one that could lasso the other. You see, there was no danger of their hurtin' each other with a coil o' rope. If there had been Olive would a-sooner died than set 'em to doin' it. She only wanted a little sport. She was one o' them gals that likes to be fit over without anybody's gittin' hurt.

"I was at the big lasso contest between Penn Sackett and Dick Corey. They was both fine lookin' fellers, though Sackett was the favorite. Fact is nobody seemed to know why the gal worrited him with Corey, who had a kind of a swagger about him. But I've always noticed that swagger goes with wimmin. Most on us felt that if Dick Corey got worsted he'd make it hot for Sackett, but Olive she jist didn't dream of there bein' any trouble comin' from such an innocent amusement and jist tilted along through the thing as if she was dancin' to inspirin' music.

"The men, mounted on the best horses to be found on two ranches, rode out on to the rope ring staked out for 'em and begun to throw. They was considered the best throwers anywheres about and threw true every time. But they was as good dodgers as throwers, and every time one of 'em saw the rope comin' he'd be out o' the way before it got to him. I was standin' near Olive, and it didn't take me long to see which man she was hopin' would best the other. Every time Corey 'd throw at Sackett she'd hold her breath till the rope fell, and once when it looked as if Sackett was roped I thought she'd a-fainted. Fact is she'd begun to realize that she'd have to take the winner, and she hadn't done much thinkin' about this part o' the show.

"It wasn't one o' them performances where it's all over too soon. Fact is it was plain from the fust it would be a case o' tire out. For an hour both men were under a big strain with watchin' and throwin' the rope and turnin' their horses this away and that away. Corey made the best throws 'cause he was excitin' hisself most, but that sort o' thing was wearin'. Sackett seemed more collected and didn't get tired so soon. I always believed he knew the gal would be his'n anyway. At any rate, he waited till Corey's arm worked pretty slow and his turns was lang'id-like; then he makes half a dozen tosses, the last one catchin' right around Corey's body and pinionin' his left arm. I saw Olive look up as if thankin' God, and there was a cheer. I was still lookin' at the gal when I heerd a shot and, turnin', saw Corey had drawn and fired at Sackett. Corey got two shots in before Sackett could git out his gun. Then the two had it till their guns was emptied and both of 'em was layin' limp on the ground.

"I never see such a changed expression on a woman's face as come over Olive's durin' the shootin'. It was one o' horror. No other word comes near hittin' it, and that's not much good. When it was over, she made a bee line for Sackett, raised his head and shrieked.

"Corey was dead when they picked him up. Sackett lived long enough for a parson to hitch him to Olive."

"That's the end o' the yarn," continued the narrator after touching up his horses. "Olive Sackett wouldn't never have no more lovers nor marry any man, though some mighty rich ranchers tried to git her. When her father died without leavin' her anything, she opened the place where you got supper and has kep' it ever since."

F. A. MITCHEL.

TWO RIVERS.

When the Mississippi river is at flood one can drink fresh water from the gulf ten miles from the river's mouth.

Except when flooding, the Arkansas river in Oklahoma is not a formidable stream. It gains in magnitude after passing the Indian Territory, and in the vicinity of Fort Gibson becomes stronger and deeper.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK RATES.

Tariff Fixed for Shippers by the State Railway Commission.

The following tables gives the rate on beef cattle, oxen, cows, calves, goats, hogs and sheep; also on cattle 3 years old and over, for distances from 10 miles to 750.

DISTANCE—Miles.	RATES. No. 1	No. 2
10 and less	6	8¼
15 and over 10	6½	9
20 and over 15	7	9½
25 and over 20	7½	10
30 and over 25	8	10½
35 and over 30	8½	11½
40 and over 35	9	12
45 and over 40	9½	12½
50 and over 45	10	13
60 and over 50	10½	13½
70 and over 60	11	14¼
80 and over 70	11½	15
90 and over 80	12	15¼
100 and over 90	12½	16¼
125 and over 100	13¾	17½
150 and over 125	15	18¾
175 and over 150	16¼	20
200 and over 175	17½	21¼
250 and over 200	18¾	22½
300 and over 250	20	23¾
350 and over 300	21¼	25
400 and over 350	22½	26
450 and over 400	23¾	27
500 and over 450	25	28
550 and over 500	26¼	29
600 and over 550	27½	30
650 and over 600	28¾	31
700 and over 650	30	32
750 and over 700	31¼	33
over 750	32½	34

Column No. 1 is for shipment over a single line of road, or over two or more lines under one management. Column No. 2 is for shipment over two or more lines under different managements.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS

Now Having Offices at the Exchange and Doing Business at the Yards.

The following live stock commission firms are members of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange and have their places of business in the Exchange Building:

Barse Live Stock Com. Co.
Campbell & Rosson L. S. Com. Co.
Cassidy-Southwestern L. S. Com. Co.
Evans-Montague L. S. Com. Co.
Evans-Snider-Buel Co.
Geo. W. Saunders L. S. Com. Co.
Greer, Mills & Co.
Interstate Live Stock Com. Co.
National Live Stock Com. Co.
North Texas Live Stock Com. Co.
Russell-Flato Live Stock Com. Co.
Way-Ware Com. Co.

CHARGES FOR SELLING LIVE STOCK

Rates Fixed by the Live Stock Exchange for Handling Stock.

The commission charges for selling and handling stock consigned to the Fort Worth market are fixed by the Live Stock Exchange and are as follows:

Cattle, 50 cents per head, but not more than $12 for a carload; calves, 25 cents per head, $12 for a single deck and $18 for double deck cars.

Hogs, 10 cents per head; $6 for single deck car and $10 for double deck.

Charges for sheep are the same as for hogs.

Yardage Charges.

The charges by the Stock Yards Company for yardage are fixed as follows:

Cattle, per head	25c
Calves, per head	15c
Hogs, per head	8c
Sheep, per head	5c

Prices charged for feed by the Stock Yards: Hay, 80c a bale; corn, $1 a bushel; oats, 80c a bushel; chops, $1.50 cwt.; bran, $1.30 cwt.; straw, 40c a bale.

Officers of the Exchange.

Officers and directors of the Live Stock Exchange are:

R. H. McNatt, president.
Sam Davidson, vice-president.
V. S. Wardlaw, secretary.
Marion Sansom, treasurer.

Directors: R. H. McNatt, Sam Davidson, C. L. Brown, D. Wyrick, W. B. King, J. W. Montague, A. F. Crowley, R. Barse, John Daggett.

THINGS THEATRICAL.

Cecilia Loftus will star in a new Zangwill play next season.

Willie Collier is to star under Charles Frohman's management for three years.

It is among the probabilities that jolly May Irwin may be induced to enter vaudeville for a brief period.

Charles Hawtrey played "Lord and Lady Algy" in London and made as great a success with it as William Faversham did in New York. The two impersonations differ in many ways.

Dave Montgomery's taking song, "Must You?" in "The Wizard of Oz," is of English origin. Mr. Montgomery sang it in London in the presence of no less a personage than King Edward VII.

Every costume worn in "The Rogers Brothers In London" was designed especially for this season, and Klaw & Erlanger carry a large force of dressmakers whose duty it is to look after the dresses.

E. H. Sothern owns the full English rights to "The Proud Prince" and recently refused by cable a large offer from a leading English actor, as Mr. Sothern intends to appear in England himself in the piece.

THRONE LIGHTS.

Queen Alexandra has no cousins on her father's side though she had nine paternal uncles and aunts.

King Alfonso and his mother will visit Vienna during the summer, stopping at Paris on the way. He will be accorded magnificent receptions.

The Grand Duchess Vladimir is a German, and in Bismarck's lifetime she warmly espoused the measures of the Iron Chancellor, much to the dislike of the court in St. Petersburg.

King Edward is a good deal of a humorist in a quiet way, and he keeps an eye on things this side of the water. Recently some one asked him what he would do to earn a living should he lose his present job. He replied that he would go to the United States and make a lecture tour.

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

In the Alaskan exhibit is to be a family of living seals.

Sockets have been placed for 12,000 incandescent electric lamps on the Palace of Education.

The largest herd of buffalo in the world will be exhibited by Mr. James Phillips of Fort Pierre, S. D.

A novel restaurant will be one with the walls of the building made of glass tanks in which will swim fishes.

ORTH RAILWAY SCHEDULE

Rock Island System.

e trains at T. & P. Passenger Sta-
ot of Main street:

	Arrive.
am Omaha and Mo. River	7:15 pm
pm Kansas City, Chicago, Denver, Col. Springs and Pueblo Fast Ex.	7:10 am
Dallas Line	Arrive East
am Mail and Express...	8:35 pm

Frisco System

d River, Texas & Southern Ry.

	Arrive. North
am K.C.&St. L. Mail&Ex.	2:55 pm
am ..... Mixed	7:50 pm

Ft. W. & R. G. Ry.

	Arrive.
pm Brownwood M. & Ex.	10:55 am
pm ..... Mixed	6:00 am

t Worth & Denver City Railway.

	Arrive.
Denver, Colo. Springs and Pueblo Mail & Ex	5:10 pm
pm ... Amarillo Ex.	7:25 pm

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

	Arrive. North
am ... "Katy Flyer" ...	7:45 pm
Kansas City, St.Louis & Chicago M. & Ex.	7:40 am
pm' & Chicago Fast Ex...	5:10 pm
	Arrive. South
pm Hou. & Gal, & San Antonio, "Katy Flyer"	8:10 am
am Houston Mail & Ex.	10:55 am
pm Houston & Mail Ex.	8:15 pm

Cotton Belt Route.

	Arrive.
am St. Louis & Mem. Ex	5:05 pm
pm St. Louis Lt.via Dallas	1:20 pm
pm Dallas, Mem. & St.L..	6:50 am

Texas & Pacific Railway.

	Arrive. East
am St. Louis Cannon Ball	7:45 pm
am St. Louis Mail & Ex.	4:45 pm
am ....Dallas Local.....	5:15 am
am Lallas & Wea'fd Local	2:55 pm
pm .... Dallas Local....	1:20 pm
pm .... Dallas Local....	12:30 pm
pm ..Wills Point Local..	11:05 am
pm .St. Louis Mail & Ex.	9:25 am
pm .... Dallas Local....	6:50 am
Main Line West.	Arrive West
pm Colorado Mail & Ex..	7:00 am
pm Weatherford Local..	10:30 am
am ..El Paso Express ..	7:00 pm

scontinental Division via Sherman.

	Arrive.
am Texark. & St. Louis.	4:35 pm

ernational & Great Northern Ry.

	Arrive.
am Houston &San An.Ex.	7:35 pm
pm Austin " " "	12:05 pm

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry.

se trains at Union Station, Cor. nd Jones:

	Arrive. North
am K. C. & Chi. Ex.&Mail	9:00 pm
pm K. C. & Chi. Fast Ex.	7:50 am
	Arrive. South
am Hou. & Gal. M. & Ex.	8:20 pm
pm Hou. & San Antonio Gal. Mail & Ex.....	7:40 am

uston & Texas Central Railroad.

	Arrive.
am Hou. & Gal. Mail&Ex	8:50 pm
pm Hou. & Gal. Mail&Ex	8:05 am
pm.... Ennis Mixed	11:50 am

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NORTHERN
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Between
FORT WORTH AND DALLAS.
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th cities every hour, and on the
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NIFICENT TRAINS — A DUST-
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HOUSES. EASE, COMFORT,
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Address
S. KEENAN, G. P. A.
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Citation by Publication. No. 24791.—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas. To the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to make publication of this citation in some newspaper published in said county, for three consecutive weeks previous to the second Monday in February, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and Mrs. F. Barger and Mrs. V. A. Wells, whose residence is unknown, and all parties owning, having or claiming any interest in the land herein mentioned, to be and appear before the said District court of the Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas, at the next regular term thereof, to be held at the court house in the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, on the second Monday, the 8th day of February, 1904, then and there to answer the second amended petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of December, 1903, in said above numbered cause, wherein the State of Texas is plaintiff and the hereinbefore named parties defendants, and in which the plaintiff alleges that there are now delinquent and unpaid to the State of Texas and county of Tarant, state taxes amounting to $13.47, county taxes amounting to $24.60, fees allowed by law amounting to $27.00, including a penalty amounting to 10 per cent of said taxes for the year, including and since the year 1897, for which the said taxes are delinquent, together with 6 per cent interest on said taxes from the first day of January next succeeding the years for which any taxes are delinquent, and that the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs are delinquent, unpaid and due to the plaintiff, and that the amount thereof is a charge against and a lien on the said land in Tarrant county, Texas, described as follows: Lots 27 and 28, block 2, Johnson addition to Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the years 1891 to 1902, inclusive. Plaintiff prays judgment for the amount of the said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for a foreclosure of the said tax lien against all of said defendants on said land, to satisfy the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for all other general legal and equitable relief. Herein fail not, but have then and there before this court on the first day of the next regular term thereof, this writ, with your return thereon indorsed, showing how you have executed the same. Given under my hand and seal of said court, at office in Fort Worth, this the 7th day of December, 1903. Jno. A. Martin, Clerk District Court, Tarrant county, Texas. (L.S.) By E. J. Brock, Jr., Deputy.

Citation by Publication. No. 24689.—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas. To the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county—Greeting: You are commanded to make publication of this citation in some newspaper published in said county, for three consecutive weeks previous to the second Monday in February, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and C. W. Campbell, whose residence is unknown, and all parties owning, having or claiming any interest in the land herein mentioned, to be and appear before the said District court of the Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas, at the next regular term thereof, to be held at the court house in the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, on the second Monday, the 8th day of February, 1903, then and there to answer the first amended petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of December, 1903, in said above numbered cause, wherein the State of Texas is plaintiff and the hereinbefore named parties defendants, and in which the plaintiff alleges that there are now delinquent and unpaid to the State of Texas and county of Tarrant, state taxes amounting to $8.41, county taxes amounting $15.30, fees allowed by law amounting to $4.50, including a penalty amounting to 10 per cent of said taxes for the year, including and since the year 1897, for which the said taxes are delinquent, together with 6 per cent interest on said taxes from the first day of January next succeeding the years for which any taxes are delinquent, and that the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs are delinquent, unpaid and due to the plaintiff, and that the amount thereof is a charge against and a lien on the said land in Tarrant county, Texas, rescribed as follows: Lots 27 to 29, block 7, Grandview addition to Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the years 1901 and 1902. Plaintiff prays judgment for the amount of the said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for a foreclosure of the said tax lien against all of said defendants on said land, to satisfy the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for all other general legal and equitable relief. Herein fail not, but have then and there before this court on the first day of the next regular term thereof, this writ with your return thereon indorsed, showing how you have executed the same. Given under my hand and seal of said court, at office in Fort Worth, this the 7th day of December, 1903. Jno. A. Martin, Clerk District Court, Tarrant County, Texas. (L.S.) By E. J. Brock, Jr., Deputy.

Citation by Publication. No. 24815.—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas. To the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to make publication of this citation in some newspaper published in said county, for three consecutive weeks previous to the second Monday in February, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and L. G. Watson, whose residence is unknown, and all parties owning, having or claiming any interest in the land herein mentioned, to be and appear before the said District court of the Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas, at the next regular term thereof, to be held at the court house in the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, on the second Monday, the 8th day of February, 1904, then and there to answer the second amended petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of December 1903, in said above numbered cause, wherein the State of Texas is plaintiff and the hereinbefore named parties defendants, and in which the plaintiff alleges that there are now delinquent and unpaid to the State of Texas and county of Tarrant, state taxes amounting to $4.19, county taxes amounting to $7.46, fees allowed by law amounting to $18.00, including a penalty amounting to 10 per cent of said taxes for the year, including and since the year 1897, for which the said taxes are delinquent, together with 6 per cent interest on said taxes from the first day of January next succeeding the years for which any taxes are delinquent, and that the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs are delinquent, unpaid and due to the plaintiff, and that the amount thereof is a charge against and a lien on the said land in Tarrant county, Texas, described as follows: Lots 10 and 11, block 6, Lawn Place addition to Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the years 1895 to 1902, inclusive. Plaintiff prays judgment for the amount of the said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for a foreclosure of the said tax lien against all of said defendants on said land, to satisfy the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for all other general legal and equitable relief. Herein fail not, but have then and there before this court on the first day of the next regular term thereof, this writ, with your return thereon indorsed, showing how you have executed the same. Given under my hand and seal of said court, at office in Fort Worth, this the 7th day of December, 1903. Jno. A. Martin, Clerk District Court, Tarrant County, Texas. (L.S.) By E. J. Brock, Jr., Deputy.

Citation by Publication. No. 11013.—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas. To the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to make publication of this citation in some newspaper published in said county, for three consecutive weeks previous to the second Monday in February, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and Jno. A Walker, whose residence is unknown, and all parties owning, having or claiming any interest in the land herein mentioned, to be and appear before the said District court of the Forty-eighth Judicial District of Texas, at the next regular term thereof, to be held at the court house in the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, on the second Monday, the 8th day of February, 1904, then and there to answer the first amended petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of December, 1903, in said above numbered cause, wherein the State of Texas is plaintiff and the hereinbefore named parties defendants, and in which the plaintiff alleges that there are now delinquent and unpaid to the State of Texas and county of Tarrant, state taxes amounting to $9.73, county taxes amounting to $1.60, fees allowed by law amounting to $6.75, including a penalty amounting to 10 per cent of said taxes for the year, including and since the year 1897, for which said taxes are delinquent, together with 6 per cent interest on said taxes from the first day of January next succeeding the years for which any taxes are delinquent, and that the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs are delinquent, unpaid and due to the plaintiff, and that the amount thereof is a charge against and a lien on the said land in Tarrant county, Texas, described as follows: Middle one-third lot 1, block P, Rosedale addition to Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the years 1886, 7 and 8. Above property now known as lot 6, block P, Rosedale addition. Plaintiff prays judgment for the amount of the said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for a foreclosure of the said tax lien against all of said defendants on said land, to satisfy the amount of said taxes, penalty, interest, fees and all court costs, and for all other general legal and equitable relief. Herein fail not, but have then and there before this court on the first day of the next regular term thereof, this writ, with your return thereon indorsed, showing how you have executed the same. Given under my hand and seal of said court, at office in Fort Worth, this the 7th day of December, 1903. Jno. A. Martin, Clerk District Court, Tarrant County, Texas. (L.S.) By E. J. Brock, Jr., Deputy.

BARN MANURE.

How It Is Valued and Handled In Various Parts of the Country.

There are still extensive regions in the United States where barn manure is considered a farm nuisance. In a county in Oregon the neighbor is welcome to haul away this manure, and that neighbor is likely to be a thrifty German with a large garden. In other Oregon counties the manure is burned. In a California county the manure is dumped into the ravines. It goes to the creek in Oklahoma. It is hauled to a hole in the ground or put on one side of the field in Kansas. South Dakota farmers burn it to be rid of it and sometimes burn it for fuel. In North Dakota farmers haul barn manure to piles and leave it there until it disappears. Farmers in Missouri deposit it by the roadside, and in Idaho scrapers are used, and it is "often seen piled up as high as a barn."

In many counties between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean farmers not only find barn manure a nuisance, but they have a grievance against it, claiming in South Dakota that it produces dog fennel, elsewhere that it produces other weeds and in various counties that it has such an effect of "poisoning" the soil that farmers are afraid of it. The owner of a large California wheat ranch required a tenant last year to spread the barn manure of the ranch upon the wheat land, but the tenant, after doing so, set fire to the stubble and burned the manure.

In semiarid regions barn manure needs to be used cautiously on unirrigated land. In the wheat lands of California it is more or less visible for four or five years after its application to the land. The practice of 200 years ago survives in some parts of the south; cattle are penned upon the land to increase its fertility, and the pen is shifted as the owner desires.

In a large portion of the north central states barn manure is removed to prevent accumulation and deposited upon the fields throughout the winter to be plowed under in the spring. In the east it is allowed to accumulate until spring, when it is deposited upon the land just before plowing. The use of this fertilizer for top dressing grass land is very common throughout the principal portion of the United States wherever it is used in considerable quantities.

Barn manure is more generally applied to corn than to any other crop, although a liberal application of it is made to tobacco, potatoes and vegetables. Commercial fertilizer is liberally used in cotton production, in the more intensive agriculture of fruit and vegetable raising and in growing small grains, to which it is applied with a seeder at time of seeding.

The use of barn manure is greatest in the east, while commercial fertilizers have the greatest use in the cotton belt. The use of any kind of barn or commercial fertilizer is more and more sporadic westward from Indiana, and commercial fertilizer is hardly any-

—Fort Worth Stock Yards Company—

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Daily Capacity

5000 Cattle,
10,000 Hogs,
5000 Sheep,
1500 Horses and Mules.

This Is Your Market...

There is no reason to ship elsewhere.
"What's the use?"

PACKERS.

Armour & Company,
Swift & Company,
Fort Worth Packing Co.

Facilities for handling Northern and Southern Cattle unsurpassed. If you investigate the markets before shipping, you will find the Fort Worth Market will net you more money.

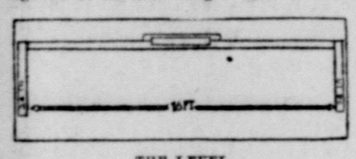
W. B. KING, Gen'l Manager.

O. W. MATTHEWS, Sec'y and Treas.

where seen west of the Mississippi river except on vegetable and fruit farms. —G. K. Holmes.

Level For Irrigation Ditches.

The little level shown in the accompanying illustration I use in surveying irrigation ditches on my ranch, says an Orange Judd Farmer correspondent. It is very simple and accurate, and first class work can be done with it. It is made of a long piece of 1 by 4 inch board, 16 feet long, with a straight edge. On one end nail a leg 1 by 4 by 24 inches long flush with the top. On the other end nail a similar piece three-eighths of an inch longer than the oth-



THE LEVEL.

er. This makes a good grade. In the middle of the long piece nail on either side short pieces so as to hold a common carpenter's level. Place the short leg on the starting point of the ditch and move the other end until the bubble is level. In this way you will have a ditch with a three-eighths inch grade to the rod. Continue this throughout the entire length of the ditch.

Intense Cultivation Does It.

Most of us are land poor. There are thousands of money making farms in this country of less than ten acres each. As a rule the small farms make the most money. Look at the prosperous truck gardeners. Intense cultivation does it.—George M. Clark.

Poultry Points.

An excellent wash for swelled head is quinine dissolved in water.

Irregular feeding is apt to cause a derangement of the digestive organs.

The poultryman who is continually changing breeds never succeeds in the business.

Winter is the season to feed green cut bone to poultry. It is good egg making material.

Do not adopt every bill of fare you hear of. If yours is producing good results stick to it.

If you feed green cut bone, see that it is fresh and that it is not from animals that have died of disease.

Begin in a small way, grow gradually, stick to it—that is the foundation upon which successful poultry plants have been built.

It costs no more to feed and care for a pure bred flock than it does for a mongrel lot, and the profits are greater with the former.

The Brown Leghorns lay the smallest egg and the Light Brahma the largest of the popular breeds of today.—Farm Journal.

Shorthand and Mental Discipline.

The mental discipline which may be derived from the practice of stenography is permanent. Speed may be lost, word signs may slip away, but the power of concentrating the attention persists. Nor is the increased power of analysis confined to the analysis of spoken words. It is brought into play in all kinds of mental work. Possibly the truth may be that only persons with minds naturally analytic can become expert stenographers and that the faculty is a cause rather than an effect of such proficiency. However that may be, the man who has a mind of that sort can select a topic at random, analyze it rapidly into its natural subdivisions and make a speech or write an essay on it while the other men would be groping around for an introduction. The value of this sort of discipline to a lawyer or preacher or writer is obvious. Mathematics is the only study that can be compared to a scientific system of shorthand for the development of analytical powers.—The World Today.

A Fine Gentleman.

The Duc de Richelieu, the beloved of ladies, the breaker of hearts, was the perfect fine gentleman of a studiously elegant epoch. The suave repose of his manner was immovable. When his second wife lay dying he came in to see her, stepping softly, hat in hand. Though she was expiring, her fading eye lit up at the sight of him.

"How sweet it would be for me to die in your arms," she murmured.

He held her as she wished till she died, then went out again, stepping softly, hat in hand. One of his spiteful chroniclers—a woman, needless to say—suggests that he was off to a rendezvous with the lady of the moment, and that the graceful manner in which he bore the delay caused by his wife's death was proof of the perfect breeding of one of the finest gentlemen in Europe.—Geraldine Bonner in The Reader.

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL.

Chicago now pays her superintendent of schools $10,000 a year.

How to raise chickens will be taught at the University of Missouri. The curators have decided to offer a full course in poultry raising.

An unusual course that is to be offered at the University of Chicago is that of training young men and women to become practical servants. The course is to extend through four years.

Rev. H. B. Frissell, principal of the School For Negroes at Hampton, Va., says it requires $80,000 a year for the support of the school. There are 1,200 scholars living on the ground and between 3,000 and 4,000 coming directly under his care.

Yale has property worth $6,899,000 on the books of the treasurer, and $1,646,000 of this is in realty mortgages, $1,665,000 in railroad bonds, $643,000 in corporation bonds other than railroads, $285,000 in various stocks and $2,453,000 in real estate.

LAW POINTS.

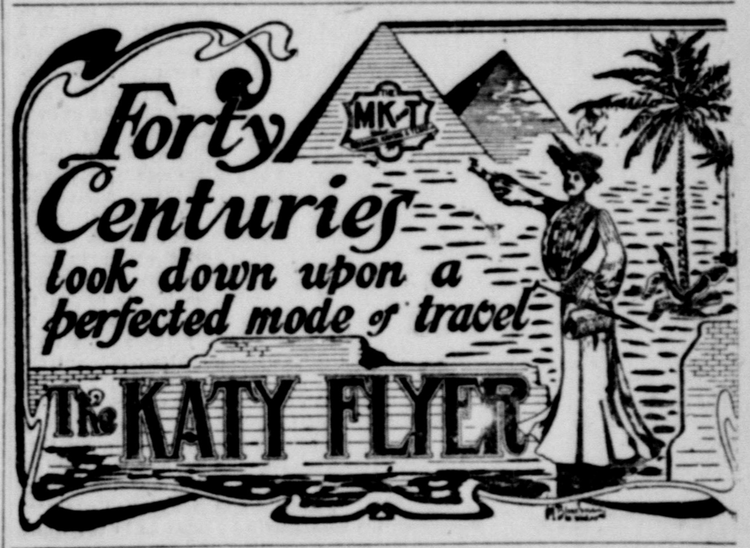
The surrender and cancellation of an old note are a sufficient consideration for the execution of a new one given in lieu of the same. (73 S. W. 873.)

Where an agent acts for himself adversely to his principal in a given transaction neither notice to nor knowledge of the agent can be lawfully imputed to such principal. (120 Fed. Rep. 793.)

A contract for the sale of goods, "terms cash, less 1½ per cent," is an agreement for a cash sale at a specified price and not an agreement for a credit sale subject to a discount for cash. (54 Atl. Rep. 634.)

Where after the dissolution of a firm an account with it is carried on as a running account with the succeeding firm payments made to the latter, unless appropriated, will go to discharge the oldest items of the account. (54 Atl. Rep. 555.)

Some people pick their company—to pieces.—Schoolmaster.



A BOOM

does not, ultimately, bring about the best results to a community.

THE PANHANDLE

is NOT on a boom, but is enjoying the most rapid growth of any section of Texas.

WHY?

Because only recently have the public at large realized the opportunities which this northwest section of Texas offers. The large ranches are being divided into

SMALL STOCK FARMS.

Wheat, Corn, Cotton, Melons and all kinds of feed stuffs are being raised in abundance, surpassing the expectations of the most sanguine. A country abounding in such resources (tried and proven), together with the

LOW PRICE

of lands, cannot help enjoying a most rapid growth, and that is what is happening in the Panhandle.

"THE DENVER ROAD"

has on sale daily a low rate home-seekers ticket, which allows you stopovers at nearly all points; thus giving you chance to investigate the various sections of the Panhandle.

Write A. A. GLISSON,
General Passenger Agent, FORT WORTH, TEXAS,
For pamphlets and full information.

THE
Interurban Electric Road
BETWEEN FORT WORTH AND DALLAS
A FAST CAR EVERY HOUR, EACH WAY

Two car loads of Vegetables
Five car loads of Fruits
20,000 pounds of Butter
50,000 gallons of Milk
10,000 dozens of Eggs
3,000 head of Poultry
Are consumed daily in these two cities.

All along the Interurban line are as fine lands for the production of the above as are to be found on earth. It's cheap now. Truck farmers, dairy men and poultry men, now is the time to get in line. Fortunes will be made in these lines in the next ten years.

The Interurban Line will haul the products to Fort Worth and Dallas every hour—quick action and cash returns. These industries beat all others. Anyone interested in these lines should write

W. C. FORBESS, G. P. A.
Fort Worth, Texas.

Stockmen, Attention!

The next Monthly

Auction Sale

—OF—

Horses AND Mules

Will be held

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Feb. 10, 11, 12

There is a good demand for broken Mules of all classes, in good condition; also broken Horses of all classes, in merchantable condition. Correspondence and consignments solicited.

Ft. Worth Horse and Mule Co.

ARMOUR HEREFORDS

Immunized Against Texas Fever

I have just had 55 of my best 7 to 10 months old bulls and heifers inoculated against Texas Fever, which Dr. Connoway, allows us to say, is the best lot he ever immunized. These we are now offering for sale to those who wish such animals shipped below the Fever Line, and will be pleased to receive your inquiries regarding same.

CHARLES W. ARMOUR, Kansas City, Mo.

We have for prompt or future shipment to any point and in any quantity prime screened

Cracked Cotton Seed Cake, Meal and Hulls

Write or wire for delivered prices. FORT WORTH GRAIN AND COMMISSION CO. 812 Wheat Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

WHITE BURLEY TOBACCO.

A Fortunate Modification of the Stronger Varieties.

The best white burley cutting leaf probably comes from Owen county, Ky., and from the hill lands in Clermont and Adams counties, O. It is gumless, bright and so thin as to rattle like fodder. Mason and Bracken counties, Ky., make the best plug fiber of fine fiber, but of good body. The counties in the blue grass district, of which Fayette county is the center, will make a quality of tobacco as fine in fiber as that grown in Mason county, provided it is topped high enough and planted close enough together.

The culture of white burley tobacco has extended to several counties in central Missouri and to many counties in West Virginia and Virginia proper and in some of the counties on the Cumberland river above Nashville, Tenn. The best types, however, are produced in central Kentucky.

The fortunate development of this new variety of the tobacco plant forms an epoch in the history of tobacco culture in the United States. This modification of the stronger kinds to the white burley variety met a want long felt by the consumers of the weed and especially by those who chewed it. The white burley variety is low in its contents of nicotine, the cutting leaf produced in Owen county having only 2.19 per cent of this essential ingredient, while the heavier sorts grown in Virginia and Tennessee on heavily manured lots run from 5.29 to 5.83, or over twice as much. The highly injurious effects of using tobacco with a large percentage of nicotine was largely overcome by the use of the manufactured product of the white burley variety.

Another great advantage this particular variety has over the stronger sorts is its capacity for absorbing moisture and as a result the higher profits to manufacturers because of its ability to absorb more largely the sauces with which it is treated. Its coefficient absorption is 2.60 as compared with the German types from the Clarksville district of 1.48. The latter are so heavily surcharged with their own gums that they cannot take in their pores extraneous sauces to any considerable extent, and their capacity in this respect is barely half as much as in the white burley varieties.

Not only have the requirements of the white burley type been largely increased by the manufacturers of the United States, but many countries in Europe are every year calling for a larger percentage of it.—Dr. J. B. Killebrew in Home and Farm.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Scotch Collies—A litter of extra good ones now ready for shipment. They are thoroughbreds, and an extended pedigree with every pup. Price from $10 to $15 each. J. B. MITCHELL, Forth Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE — Holstein Bulls—8 head young Holstein-Friesian bull calves, from noted butter and milk strains. All thoroughbreds. Extended pedigree with every sale. Price $40 to $75 each. Improve your herd with one of them. J. B. MITCHELL, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE.—Stallion—Splendid registered Stallion, "Young Reno," 0686. Coal black, foaled 1898; by Reno's Baby, 11836; dam, Black Baby, pacer, (dam of Miss Mayme, pacer, 2:09¾). Bred by William Whitten, Pilot Point, Tex. For full information regarding pedigree and terms of sale, address R. L. VAN ZANDT, Receiver, Hearietta, Texas.

FOR SALE—Poland-China Pig—A thoroughbred gilt. A beautiful high bred young gilt. A check of $15 will get her and her extended pedigree. Her breeding makes her valuable. Her kind are cheap at $50. J. B. MITCHELL, Fort Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE—STANDARD BRED STALLIONS and Kentucky and Tennessee bred Jacks, from imported ancestors. Large and fine individuals guaranteed. SHUMATE & WILLIAMS, Newbern, Tenn.

S. T. BIBB & CO., Phone 147, 1004 Main street, Coal, Grain and Hay.

HARDWARE.

HUGH H. LEWIS & CO., General Hardware, Heating Stoves, Cook Stoves and Ranges, sold for cash or easy payments. Rosen Inn building, North Fort Worth. Phone 2384.

DOGS

FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS.

Of the best English strains in America; 40 years' experience in breeding these fine dogs for my own sport; I now offer them for sale. Send stamp for Catalogue. T. B. HUDSPETH, Sibley, Jackson County, Missouri.

HOTEL WORTH,

FORT WORTH, TEX.

Stockmen's Headquarters. First Class. Central Location. Stock Yards Cars Pass Our Doors.

Mrs. W. P. Hardwick, O. P. Haney } Managers.

TRANSIT HOUSE

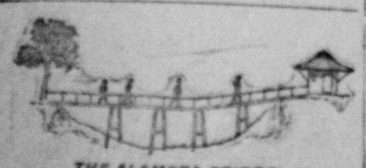
EUROPEAN PLAN

At end of street car line, 25th and North Main Street. Three hundred yards due west of Live Stock Exchange Building.

THE FAMOUS KITTS BRIDGE,

Known by all stockmen to lead to liquid bliss and clouds of joy. It gracefully and picturesquely spans Marine at the

Stock Yards Exchange Saloon



THE ALAMEDA BRIDGE.

The above is a cut of the

ALAMEDA BRIDGE,

made famous by the fact that there's been more Alameda Rye carried over it by patrons of the

Alameda Bar

than all the waters that have ever passed beneath it.

Liquid Bliss and Clouds of Joy are not all you need to gladden the eye.

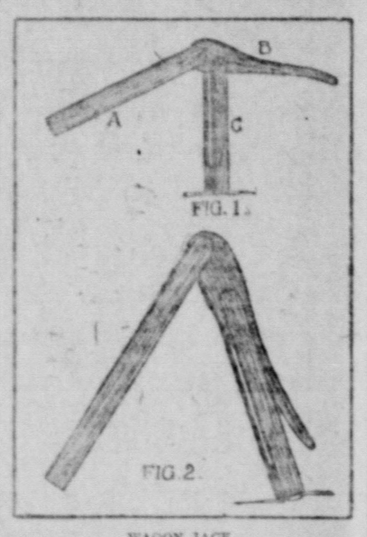
After crossing the bridge you turn to the left and ask the master Alameda Rye.

FARM AND GARDEN

A WAGON JACK.

Widely Used In Canada—Strong, Simple and Easily Handled.

This wagon jack, according to a correspondent of the Ohio Farmer, was patented over thirty years ago by a Canadian, but has been in public use since the patent expired. It is widely used in Canada. It is strong, simple and easily handled. A is 3 by 3 inches and 3½ feet long and has wooden or iron pins in upper side the proper distance apart for the axle to rest on. The lever B is of inch stuff, 6 inches wide where the bolt through the standard is



WAGON JACK.

inserted and 3 feet 4 inches long. The standard C is 3 by 3 inches and 2½ feet long. The arm A is placed under the axle, the latter resting on one of the pins; then the lever B is pressed down to position, as shown in Fig. 2, and a bolt through B and C (not shown in cut) holds it in place. The distance between the bolts at the upper end of A and B is five inches. Put the bolt hole through A one and one-half inches from the upper edge and through B one and one-half inches from the lower edge. Use tough hard wood.

All Around the Farm.

A comparatively new and very good idea is that of re-enforcing stable manure with commercial fertilizers, using such in addition as are needed for the special grain, grass or fruit that constitutes the most profitable crop in the locality.

The leading buckwheat states are New York and Pennsylvania. Buckwheat, like the bean crop, seems to be particularly well adapted for culture on lands that have become too unproductive to make the raising of the ordinary farm crops desirable.

There is but little doubt that the farm separator system of removing the cream at the farm and retaining the milk at home is by far the best plan for the farmer. This method is proving to be equally satisfactory to the most progressive creamerymen.

In the name of humanity do not build any more barbed wire fences. They are as dangerous as they are unnecessary. A good woven wire fence is better every way. The animals can see it and will not be injured by it.—Farm and Fireside.

Pull the String at the Proper Time.

A little agitation at the right time without bringing on a labor strike or calling out the militia is a good thing to those farmers who know how to pull the string at the proper time. We encouraged the farmers in northern Colorado in their demand for a better price for beets for next season and are glad to report that they won their fight, says Denver Field and Farm. The sugar companies toed the scratch and met the views of the farmers as far as possible. All northern Colorado factories have settled on a basis of $5 a ton for beets delivered at factories and $4.75 for beets delivered at loading stations within thirty miles of factories. New contracts for three years at these prices are being made, and growers who have unexpired contracts at $4.50 a ton may have them canceled by taking new contracts at the higher price.

Crops That Make Pork.

There are several crops that recommend themselves to the farmers north of the corn belt as pork producers. The most prominent of these is the field pea. This is a fat producer for keeping the hog growing in the summer season. There is nothing better than alfalfa for pasturage, and the second crop of alfalfa is being used with marked success as a winter feed in connection with ground wheat, barley or peas. The method of feeding alfalfa and barley or peas or sugar beets is a very popular one and succeeds wonderfully well. It seems to make pork about as economically as does corn, and these crops produce just as well to the acre.—Rocky Mountain Husbandman.

Heavier Horses.

The farmer today requires heavier horses than he has been using to do his farm work profitably. The two furrow plow, the wide harrow and other implements require power. One man with a good three horse team and modern implements will do as much work and do it better than two men can with four light horses.—Robert Ness, Quebec.

A Farm Journal Rhyme.

The carrot is so called because
It's worth its weight in gold
For feeding cows and horses, too,
Throughout the winter cold.

THE BEST COTTON.

Tests of Merit In Selecting a Variety of Cotton For Planting.

A high percentage yield of lint is undoubtedly a point of high merit. This was to be reasonably expected, since a small variation in the percentage yield of lint between two varieties, the yield of seed cotton per acre being the same, would result in a much greater difference between the value of total products because of much greater value per pound of the lint. It is in agreement with the popular idea that a large percentage yield of lint is a point of high merit. But it would not be safe to judge a variety by its percentage yield of lint alone, because some varieties have stood in this regard, but failed materially in other respects.

A large bolled variety is to be preferred (in Georgia), and this is so not simply because the tests show that in eight of the nine years the better half had the largest bolls on an average, but for the very practical reason that large bolls may as a rule be harvested more rapidly. Nor will a selection based alone on the size of the bolls be at all reliable, and yet I have known of most fabulous claims of productiveness, length and fineness of staple, capacity to resist storms, etc., to be predicated of a variety that had nothing but the size of its bolls to recommend it.

The size of the seeds seems not to be very significant, although the advantage is in favor of large seeds.

Earliness of maturity is largely a matter of seasons, but the relation is none the less vital.

But in case of a late spring and especially when followed by an early frost in the fall an early maturing variety is likely to give the larger yield. Of course in the northern part of the cotton belt, especially when high latitude is accompanied by high altitude, an early variety is to be preferred.

There are some other characteristics of a variety that may properly be taken into account. One of these is the distribution of the branches of the plant and the bolls on these branches. My long observation leads me to express the conviction that the plant in its general outline should be rather pyramidal in form, the branches being set close to each other on the stout, stocky main stem and shortening regularly toward the apex or the top of the stem. The cluster bolled varieties have nothing to recommend them and are decidedly objectionable. The closely touching bolls are more difficult to gather free from trash, the adherent or persistent dead forms peculiar to the cluster cottons adding to this difficulty.

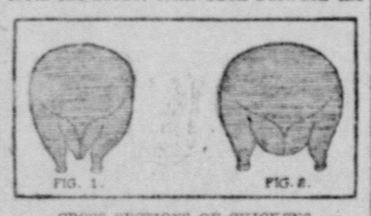
The proper practical use to be made of the conclusions reached is in the selection of seed from the maturing cotton stalks in the field that agree as far as may be in the characteristics that are significantly related to value of total products. If we already know of a certain variety of cotton that it generally yields a maximum value of lint and seed, we need seek no further. That is the variety for us.—R. J. Redding, Georgia, in Farm and Ranch.

Sugar Beets or Alfalfa.

The present high price of alfalfa seed has attracted the attention of many farmers who have never grown it before. Some growers have realized from $60 to $75 an acre from their alfalfa land this year, and one man who marketed $2,600 worth of seed a few days ago realized $90 an acre from a considerable portion of his land, it is reported. The seed is much easier to raise than beets, and the ground is improved instead of worn out under such culture. —Denver Field and Farm.

In Poultry Breeding.

If one is to keep poultry it is just as well to have it as good as possible. To get it so be careful in the selection of breeders. For instance, select hens and males a cross section through which would be like Fig. 2 and not like Fig. 1. Why? Because in Fig. 2 there is a large quantity of white meat running from the breast clear back between the



CROSS SECTIONS OF CHICKENS.

thighs. Select breeders that have thighs and legs well apart. That is one point in breeding good poultry. Another is in selecting birds with breasts not only full, but deep down through, and another is in selecting birds with wide backs. The narrow bird can carry little flesh.—Farm Journal.

Things Said by Others.

Do not let your partnership with your boy have a Johnnie's-pig-and-dad's-hog ending.

We are willing to learn from any quarter, and the farm paper should be a clearing house of information each week to which we come with our conclusions and get in turn the best experience of others.

"Let us make such butter that the other fellow believes it a part of his existence to have it, then let it be known; then are we in shape to dictate prices," says Mr. Lighty.

It is now admitted that the best education of the head and the hand is that which trains both together and helps to train each by training the other.

Good friend, raise your own mutton. If there is a single good reason why you should not we should like to know what it is.

In one trial at the Wisconsin experiment station cows given warm water produced 6 per cent more milk than those given cold, while in another trial the difference was only 1 per cent in favor of warm water.

SPORTING NOTES.

We will see The Rajah (3), 2:14¾, at the races again this year.

Young Corbett has written an interesting book entitled "How to Punch the Bag."

Jockey H. Phillips, the leading winner at New Orleans, was unknown a year ago. He will clear $25,000 this year.

George Schmidt, the new auto racing star, hopes to lower the sensational French records of Fournier and Angieres.

An echo of the Elderone scandal of 1902 was heard when the board of review refused to reinstate Driver Tom Stuard.

Next season, say the knowing ones, will bring about the lowering of many athletic records. College athletes are doing splendid work indoors.

"Philadelphia Jack" O'Brien has fought so many battles during the last two years that physicians state he is in danger of dropping dead from heart disease.

Colonel Pepper, by Director, 2:17, dam Emulation, 2:21, by Onward, was destroyed recently at Pittsburg, where he was owned, owing to an injured stifle.

Harvey Tobias, who raced Belle V., 2:22¼, and Magnolia, 2:24¼, and was in the money fourteen times with them, will retain a public stable at Pana, Ill., next season.

M. H. Reardon, Indianapolis, Ind., has sold the green three-year-old pacing filly Alice Brooks, by Princeton, 2:19¾, to George D. Sherman, Port Henry, N. Y.

OVER THE OCEAN.

In Finland, for the first time, a woman has been appointed factory inspector.

The Belgian city of Liege, with a population of 150,000, maintains 10,000 drink sellers.

During a recent locust plague in the Transcaucasus some truck loads of sacks of flour standing on a siding were devoured in about a quarter of an hour.

The right of selling tickets for the ascent of the roof of the Milan cathedral was sold the other day for $5,000 a year. Until a few years ago the sum paid was only $2,000.

Ferocious sharks, which have not been seen in the Baltic for more than a century, have again appeared off the Danish and German coasts and give the fishermen much trouble.

Many complaints are made in France because of the inadequate number of postal, telegraph and telephone officials. There are only 77,000 in the whole country, whereas England has 179,000 and Germany 223,176.

Many buildings in Motherwell, Scotland, look like the leaning tower of Pisa. The little town is built over the site of a coal mine. Some houses have collapsed, business is at a standstill, and the town will probably soon be deserted.

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS.

Mme. Tolstoi, wife of the great Russian, is by birth a Jewess.

Mary A. Swain of Franklin, N. H., has a piano over 200 years old. It is probably the first upright piano made.

Dr. Esther M. Bok is the only white physician in the Chinese quarter of New York city. She is very successful, earning several thousand dollars a year.

When Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt is in New York in winter she constantly has shipped to her from Biltmore fine fresh grown and ripened hothouse grapes.

Miss Haworth of Pendleton, England, is the smallest and perhaps the oldest postmistress in the world. She is three feet nine inches and is seventy years of age.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., does not take much interest in society. She is quite willing to leave these honors to her relatives and is what is known as a "home lady."

Mrs. Annie Ulrich is a city nurse in Brooklyn whose work is to care for deserted infants. In twenty-five years 3,000 baby waifs have passed through her hands to homes or hospitals.

Mrs. Ellen Henrotin, a social leader in Chicago and the head of the movement for the higher cultivation of her sex, urges women to give up the work of reform, leave that to men and devote themselves to art, literature and the more graceful accomplishments of life.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was a philatelist of many years' standing. In the stamp room of her old home at Woodcliff, N. J., are 18,000 stamps hung on the walls. Portions of the walls and ceilings are covered with stamps of every country, some of great value, and no two are alike.

He who has no vision of eternity will never get a true hold of time.—Carlyle.

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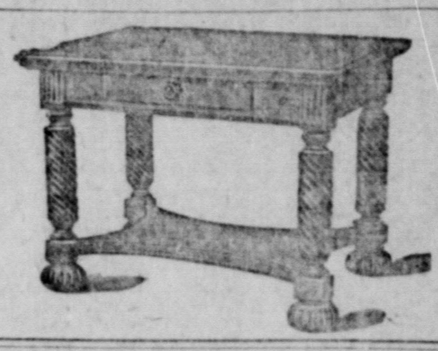

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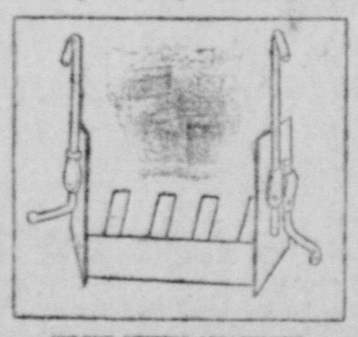
CELERY HARVEST.

Cutting, Cleaning and Packing on a Big Pennsylvania Farm.

Recording some impressions of a visit to a great Pennsylvania celery farm, a Rural New Yorker writer says:

There are few busier places than this celery farm in the height of the shipping season. When the celery is ready, it must go. Two big horses haul a machine which looks like a huge drawing knife mounted on wheels. This knife is hung so that it runs through the banked up soil below the plants, cutting off the roots and leaving them standing. The accompanying figure shows the cutting attachment, which can be fastened to a wheel cultivator or hiller. Following this machine comes a gang of men who take up the plants and break off the outer stalks, leaving the white inside stalks, and pack in crates. These crates are carried to the washing shed. Here are vats and tanks of running water and men with rubber aprons. Everything here moves like clockwork. The celery comes from the field with the black muck soil on its roots. These men wash this off by dashing the roots in water. With clean feet, the plants are thrown into vats, where quick hands sponge them and sort into three sizes. The bunchers pack them in bunches of one dozen roots and tie tightly with red ribbon. Then the packer puts them in crates, marking each crate with the number of bunches and the grade, so that when the crate reaches Philadelphia they are all ready for delivery. As quickly as possible the crates are hustled into the iced car, and when the train comes the car is whisked along on its way to Philadelphia. Shipping is done by fast freight, and a car started in the afternoon reaches Philadelphia the next morning.



CELERY CUTTING ATTACHMENT.