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, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1904. NO. 12

LIVESTOCK MARKET

Today's Receipts, 300 Cattle and 450 Hogs.

FED STEERS ARE STEADY

But Few Cows In, Which were Active.

HOGS STEADY, ACTIVE.

Good Demand Soon Cleaned Up Offerings.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Today	300	450
Last month	852	168
Same day 1903	1,125	117

Official Receipts Yesterday.

Cattle	1,064
Hogs	1,140
Sheep	45
Horses	61

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Steers—Choice fed	$3 50@4 00
Medium fed	3 00@3 50
Stockers and feeders	2 00@3 00
Yearlings	1 25@2 00
Cows—Choice heavy fed	2 25@3 00
Medium butcher	2 00@2 25
Light thin	1 75@2 00
Canners	1 00@1 75
Bulls, stags and oxen	1 50@3 00
Calves—Good to fancy veals	3 00@4 25
Common to fair	1 50@3 00

Cattle receipts today were light, even for Saturday. Only eleven cars were shipped in, with about 280 cattle. Very few were reported, and with the few drive-ins, total receipts for the day were estimated not to run over 300, against 725 for the closing day last week, 852 for the same Saturday last month, and 1,125 for the corresponding day one year ago.

BEEF STEERS.

The bulk of offerings today were steers from medium to good quality.

Local packers and speculators seemed to want steers today, and an early clearance was made, with trading on a steady basis.

The demand all week has been extremely good for medium steers averaging around 900 to 1000 lbs., selling largely at $3.00@3.25, but on the heavier better finished cattle, while the demand was not urgent, prices have held up about steady, with a good many going to speculators.

The best of the market today sold at $3.70 for two loads averaging 1154 and 1171, with the bulk of sales at a range of from $2.80@3.40.

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

Representative sales:

No.	Ave.	Price.
20	1154	3 70
20	1171	3 70
1	1000	3 40
25	1014	3 40
1	1180	3 25
56	958	3 25
32	962	3 25
47	947	3 25
45	964	3 25
2	1010	3 00
57	778	2 80
2	778	2 80

BUTCHER STOCK.

Hardly enough butcher stock arrived today to make a market quotable, and the few cows and heifers to be had sold active on a steady basis to a range of from $1.75@2.50.

The supply of cows has been small all week and the demand good. Packers have been unable to fill all orders, and with prevailing good prices it is advisable to send cows to Fort Worth.

Choice heavy fed cows are quoted from $2.25@2.50, medium butchers $2.00@2.25, cutters $1.75@2.00, and canners $1.00@1.75.

The bull market is strong and active, with fed bulls selling largely at a range of from $2.25@2.50, with the thin to medium kinds from $1.50@2.25.

Cows.

1	840	2 15
34	819	2 15
17	698	1 75
1	500	1 15

Heifers.

1	750	2 50
3	606	2 35
1	430	2 00

Bulls.

2	1425	2 25
1	970	2 00

CALVES.

No calves were on the market today. The marketing of calves has fallen off considerable from last week, and with the good demand the market for the week has gained another advance of 25c.

Good to fancy vealers are quoted from $3.50@5.00, with common to fair kinds from $2.00@3.50.

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice sorted	$4 75@5 00
Mixed packers	4 65@4 90
Ligths	4 60@4 80
Choice pigs	4 00@4 50
Stags and roughs	3 50@4 00

While the supply of hogs today was not as large as that of last Saturday, the run was fairly good. Five cars were in at the opening of the market, with about 430 head, and enough wagon hogs to make total receipts for the day close around 450, against 1,008 for last Saturday, 168 for the same day last month, and 117 for the corresponding day one year ago.

The bulk of today's offerings were Texas hogs of medium quality, with one choice load of corn fed hogs from the Territory.

There was a good demand from local packers and the supply was bought up early, generally on a steady basis with yesterday.

The top was $4.95 for corn fed Oklahoma hogs averaging 239 lbs., with the bulk of offerings of Texas hogs at $4.75.

Choice sorted are quoted from $4.75@5.00, mixed packers $4.65@4.90, light grades $4.60@4.80, choice pigs $4.00@4.50, and boars, stags and roughs from $3.50@4.00.

Representative sales:

Territory Hogs.

No.	Shrink.	Average.	Price.
70	.....	239	4 95

Texas Hogs.

84	.....	201	4 75
86	.....	201	4 75
42	.....	199	4 75
48	.....	190	4 75

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

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	$ 40@ 50
14 to 14½ hands, fat	65@ 75
14½ to 15 hands, fat	80@110
15 to 15½ hands, fat	115@130
15½ to 16 hands, fat with quality	135@150
16 to 16½ hands, extra, 1,200 to 1,500	155@165

RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

Cattle.

J. C. Patterson, McGregor	66
Swenson Bros., Stamford	71
Dug Warren, Gatesville	44
J. O. Moore, Gatesville	44
J M Long, Gatesville	56

Hogs.

J. R. DeZell, Jewett	170
Beck & Lott, Oakwood	192
D. B. Jones, Perry, O. T.	70

Horses.

D. W. Christian, Rogers	2
R. L. Pennick, Cisco	25

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET

Cattle.

Swift & Co.	354
Armour & Co.	275
Fort Worth Cotton Oil Co.	50
Deacon	10
Harrold	74
Saunders	32
H. & W.	34
Lawley	13
M. Sansom	18
All others	22

Calves.

Armour & Co.	20
Swift & Co.	21

Hogs.

Swift & Co.	659
Armour & Co.	56

Sheep.

Swift & Co.	45

ABOUT THE STOCK YARDS TODAY.

D. B. Jones, a regular shipper to this market, from Perry, O. T., had in another load of good hogs, averaging 239 pounds, which topped the market at $4.95.

J. C. Patterson of Waco had in today three loads of steers. Forty averaging 1162 sold at $3.70, and 25 averaging 1014 at $3.40.

Dug Warren of Gatesville had in today 88 head of steers, averaging 960, which sold to Armour & Co. at $3.25.

TRAVELS WITH HIS COFFIN.

New York, Jan. 11.—Among the passengers who sailed for Europe on the Pennsylvania, a Hamburg American steamer, Saturday night was Max Gibbs of Indianapolis, better known in that city and Texas as "Texas Jack" and "Cheap John." Gibbs, according to his statement, began his fifty-ninth trip to Europe, and notwithstanding that he looked hale and hearty, took with him a coffin for his personal use. Gibbs created world-wide gossip four years ago when he apeared aboard ship with a copper casket, bound for Europe. It was expensively made and lined with white silk. He has made eight trips abroad with it. "You see, a fellow never knows what's going to happen," said Texas Jack. "In my state death and taxes are about all we are sure of and I paid my taxes before starting." Gibbs has instructed the crew to put him in the casket should he die awave, hermetically seal it and send his body home to be cremated.

Max Gibbs is known to every frequenter of the Tomlinson Hall market place as "Cheap John from Texas," seller of second-hand goods. Gibbs has been saving for years to make the trip to Austria.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	23,000	3,000
Kansas City	200	4,000	——
St. Louis	400	4,500	——
St. Joseph	100	6,000	——
	1,000	37,500	3,000

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, Jan. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts 300. Market nominal.

HOGS — Receipts 23,000. Market closed easy. Top $5.05, bulk $4.75@4.90.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000. Steady.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, Jan. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts 200. Steady.

HOGS — Receipts 4,000. Market steady. Top $4.95, bulk $4.60@4.85.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stock Yards, Jan. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts 400. Market strong.

HOGS — Receipts 4,500. Market steady. Top $5. Butchers $4.70@5.00, packers $4.50@4.80, pigs and lights $4.35@4.70.

St. Joseph.

Special to The Reporter.

South St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 16.—The Stock Yards Daily Journal reports:

CATTLE — Receipts 100. Market steady.

HOGS — Receipts 6,000. Market 5 higher. Top $4.95, bulk $4.70@4.85.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Summary of the Week's Bank Statement.

Special to The Reporter.

New York, Jan. 16.—Following is a summary of the bank statement for the week:

Reserve on all deposits, inc.	$ 8,494,775
Reserve on deposits other than United States, increase	8,541,400
Loans, increase	18,403,400
Specie, increase	15,277,200
Legal tender, increase	2,106,400
Deposits, increase	35,555,300
Circulation, decrease	920,600

TIDE TURNS TO THE FARM.

Hon. L. H. Kerrick, Noted Feeder and Breeder, Sees Hope in Future.

Ames, Iowa, Jan. 11.—The annual meeting of the Iowa Improved Live Stock Breeders' association was held at Ames on Jan. 8 and 9. The principal address was made by L. H. Kerrick of Bloomington, Ill., who is perhaps one of the best-known live stock men and Aberdeen-Angus breeders in the United States. Mr. Kerrick's remarks are of unusual interest.

Mr. Kerrick said: "The young farmer is the most promising and most interesting man in America today. He is the man of the future, and when we compare agricultural conditions prevailing eight or ten years ago with the conditions existing now, as exemplified in this marvelous gathering of men, both young and old, at the greatest agricultural college in the world, we feel that it is beyond human effort to forecast the possibilities of the future to imperial agriculture. The tide is turning—we are now at the beginning of a new epoch. This is manifested in part by the great audience I see before me tonight. This new era is one in which men and women are to have more of the real comforts and blessings of life by returning to farming, the noblest occupation known to man.

"Any country is growing wealthier, more productive and better as its lands are subdivided into smaller farms. The farmer is the only real independent, free man. I believe the best results in agriculture will eventually be worked out on the small farm. On large farms we must work at arm's length and cannot do as well as we know how to do, for we must work through other men, and the men who work on large farms are not the men who are brainy, shrewd and improving—they are not of this type.

"The farmer is the man who ought to be surest of all the necessities and comforts of life and safest from all changes, panics, hard times and other vicissitudes. In the farm home children can be better bred, better fed and better prepared for the struggle of life.

"It seems to me that we, as farmers, are not getting the most out of our farm life. The farmer has become more or less imbued with the spirit of commercialism—with the idea of farming solely for money. He raises big crops of corn, oats, or feeds many cattle, to sell. And he sells them at the other fellow's prices, hurries them on a glutted market and then turns around and buys many things that he could have easily produced on his own farm at the other fellow's prices. It seems to me that the first thing you should do is to surround yourselves in farm homes with everything that will be conducive to your comfort and welfare. Spend less energy in producing something to sell and more in producing something that will add to the comforts of farm life. Spend more energy in your orchards and gardens; produce first the things you need, be it fruits, vegetables or meats; then after you have fortified yourself in your farm fort, let the other fellow have any surplus, if he will pay your price for it."

According to the census report, the average value per head of all neat cattle in Iowa was $26.55. In Texas it was $17.31; in Georgia $9.82; and in Florida, $8.44. If the breeds of cattle in the southern states could be raised to the level of those of Iowa or Illinois, it would add $60,000,000 to the wealth of Texas and $100,000 to that of the other affected states.

WEEK'S MARKET REVIEW

FED STEERS STRONGER — COWS GENERALLY EASIER.

Choice Hogs Strong to Higher—Lights and Pigs Lower—Receipts for the Week.

The week's closing finds fed steers stronger, feeders about steady, and butcher cows easier.

As to hogs, there have been a variety of changes. Choice packers are 5 to 10 higher, lights and pigs weak and 15 to 20 lower. There is little or no demand for light stockers, and they are off 25 to 30 cents. Monday the market was 5 lower, Tuesday it was a shade lower. Wednesday a slight recovery was made, and a nickel added to the selling price. Thursday was strong, but Friday was a shade off.

The week has been a record-breaker in receipts of hogs, the total being 8,760, against 5,479 last week, and 2,124 for the corresponing week last year. Monday's receipts of 3,268 and Thursday with 2,340 were largely in excess of receipts for any day in 1903.

Cattle have been in light supply, the total run being 7,297, against 9,686 last week and 5,060 for the same week in 1903. Following show the receipts for the week by days:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	H&M
Monday	1,078	3,268	...	212
Tuesday	2,060	364	...	222
Wednesday	1,908	1,198	304	125
Thursday	887	2,340	...	127
Friday	1,064	1,140	45	61
Saturday	300	450	...	27
	7,297	8,760	349	774

Receipts since the 1st of January, compared with the same period in 1903:

	1904.	1903.
Cattle	17,628	11,429
Hogs	14,423	4,950
Sheep	1,340	
Horses and mules	1,093	

While this shows an increase of but 6,199 cattle, the increase in hogs is 9,523, or about three times as many as were brought in a year ago.

CATTLE.

Monday.

Receipts 1,078. Steers, top $3.85, bulk $3.00@3.40. Cows, top $2.65, bulk $1.75@2.35.

The supply of steers was fairly liberal for such a small run, the quality of which was from medium to good. There was a strong demand from both local packers and feeder buyers.

Local packers seemed to have plenty of orders to fill, and all of the medium to well finished grades sold freely on a steady to strong basis, with the strongest feeling on the medium weights. Feeder buyers were looking for good quality feeders, and salesmen who had this kind found ready sale on a steady basis.

The supply of butcher stock was small, and while there were several good loads of cows on the market, the bulk was from common to medium quality.

Local packers were wanting cows badly, and it did not take them long to clean up the small supply. Sales were steady to strong compared with last week's close, and largely at a range of from $1.75@2.25.

Tuesday.

Receipts 2,060. Steers, top $3.75, bulk $2.65@3.40. Cows, top $2.35, bulk $1.85@2.25. Calves, top $3.75.

The supply of steers today was limited to a few loads. One load of well finished cattle came in but the bulk were of the medium kind.

There was a good demand from local packers, but with messages coming in quoting lower markets at other points buyers were bidding a shade lower.

All cattle good enough for slaughter were a little slow changing hands, but the supply was finally weighed up with sales generally on a 10c lower basis.

Receipts of butcher stock were fairly liberal, and while a few good cows arrived the bulk of offerings was composed of mixed loads and of from common to medium quality.

There was a fairly good inquiry all along the line, but the market was slow and draggy, and while all desirable grades of cows were selling about steady, the common and medium kind were generally on a 5 to 10c lower basis.

Wednesday.

Receipts 1,908. Steers, top $3.90, bulk $3.10@3.25. Cows, top $2.60, bulk $1.85@2.35. Calves, top $4.

The supply of steers was liberal, but the demand was unusually good and all grades sold freely on a steady basis.

The supply included a liberal percentage of medium steers and local packers, who seemed to have plenty of orders, bought up all killing steers in good season.

Feeder buyers seemed to be out in full force, and commission men who had light thin steers did not have to peddle long before finding buyers.

The supply of butcher stock today was moderate, and as there was a good demand from all sources the general trade had an active tone at steady to strong prices for all classes.

The calf supply was small, and with a strong demand trading was active and steady for all grades.

Thursday.

Receipts 887. Steers, top $3.30, bulk $3.10@3.16. Cows, top $2.35, bulk $1.75@2.25.

Only a few steers arrived, of from common to medium quality.

Local packers took a few of the most desirable cattle on a steady basis with yesterday, but the bulk of business was done among feeder buyers, and while in some cases salesmen were calling their sales of feeders strong, the general opinion centered on a steady basis.

The supply of butcher stock was small and of medium quality.

Local buyers seemed to be in no hurry to take hold today and business dragged throughout the forenoon, but with no quotable change in prices. Outside butchers helped the dull conditions some on the late market, and a clearance was made in fairly good season.

Friday.

Receipts 1,064. Steers, top $3.60, bulk $3.00@3.55. Cows, top $2.20.

Not many steers were on sale, but the few offered were medium to good.

There did not seem to be any great demand from local packers, who were generally weak bidders, and the bulk of business was done among speculators and feeder buyers on a steady basis.

The supply of butcher stock was made up of from common to good cows, the bulk of which were medium.

There was the usual good demand from packers for cows, and trading moved along smoothly with sales generally on a steady basis for all kinds.

HOGS.

Monday.

Receipts 3,268. Top $4.85, bulk $4.70@4.75.

Today's run of hogs was the largest ever received at the Fort Worth yards. The big run is evidently accounted for by the high prices paid on this market for hogs from Oklahoma and Indian Territory points which are tributary to Kansas City.

The quality today was fairly good, with the average weight close around 220 lbs. The bulk of offerings were from Territory points, with only five loads of Texas hogs among receipts.

At the opening of the market buyers' messages came in quoting lower markets at other points, and bidding was generally on a 10 to 15c lower basis. While salesmen were unwilling to take off such a big slice at one time, they were willing to concede some, and finally with the good demand trading became active on a 5 to 10c lower basis compared with the close of last week.

Tuesday.

Receipts 364. Top $4.75.

The quality today was about on an average with the usual run, but nothing arrived that was as good as the top hogs on yesterday's market.

Buyers' messages came in quoting a further decline at other points, and though there was a good demand, buyers were trying to buy hogs lower, and up to noon very little was done.

Salesmen finally, seeing they could not get steady prices, cut loose and the supply was weighed up, with sales generally on a 5c lower basis compared with yesterday.

Wednesday.

Receipts 1,198. Top $5, bulk $4.82½@4.90.

There was a good demand from local packers and the outside. One packer jumped in on the early market and bought four loads at strong prices, and with a strong demand from local buyers, who had messages quoting higher markets at other points, and plenty of orders to fill, competition was strong. Trading was active from the start and in a short time the supply was weighed up with sales on a strong to 5 higher basis compared with yesterday.

Thursday.

Receipts 2,340. Top $5, bulk $4.85@4.90.

On the opening market bidding was a little weak, but local packers showed that they needed hogs, and when trading started the market had a good active tone, with sales generally on a steady basis.

There was a large number of pigs on the market, and as the demand calls for heavier hogs, they met a slack demand, but sold generally on a steady basis at a range of from $4.25@4.50.

Friday.

Receipts 1,140. Top $4.95, bulk $4.65@4.80.

Buyers' messages came in quoting a decline at other points, and while there was a good demand, bidding was a shade lower than yesterday. This delayed matters some, but finally trading started and the supply was weighed up at a seasonable hour, with desirable heavy hogs going about steady, and common lights and pigs selling about 5 lower.

MESQUITE BEANS FOR FORAGE.

We find this paragraph floating around in the papers:

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 9.—After experimenting with mesquite beans the war department has decided to use them for forage. The food is prepared by grinding the beans into powder and adding crushed grain or other food at a ratio of one to five. This is then placed in a mold, and under hydraulic pressure brought into various forms for easy transportation on saddle. The beans grow wild in Texas on millions of acres, but until now have practically not been utilized.

FOR SALE—A car load of high grade 3-year-old Hereford Bulls, raised below the quarantine line. Call on EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.

A GOOD GAIN IN HOGS.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS FAR AHEAD OF ANY FORMER WEEK.

Nearly Twice as Many as Were Received in Any Week in 1903—Prices Hold up Strong.

The week has been a notable one at the hog pens. Receipts are almost double the best week in 1903. Monday started the record-breaking with 3,268, and every day in the week, except Tuesday, brought in a fair supply. The hog pens never before saw such a stir. Altogether nearly 9,000 hogs were received and handled this week. The best week for 1903 was that ending Nov. 19, when receipts were 5,222. The new year has brought in 14,423 to date, against 4,950 for the same time last year.

This gain is taken as evidence that farmers in Fort Worth territory are raising more hogs, and that the supply will continue to increase. Most of the supply comes from Oklahoma, where the farmers and stock raisers have found that they have a better market at Fort Worth than at Kansas City, and Oklahoma is reported to have a liberal supply of hogs that will soon be marketable. A great increase will be noticeable in Texas shipments about the first of March. Texas farmers went into hogs last spring, but the pigs that were farrowed will not be marketable until March or April, and the hog movement in Texas is not yet perceptible at the market. When these pigs are big enough to market, they will swell the receipts at the Fort Worth yards to good proportions.

The market is holding up well, and though the high price of last winter and spring is not maintained, there is still good money in hogs for the man who handles them intelligently, and no other system could be expected to make money.

TEXAS BACON HOGS.

Graded Razorbacks That Were Fat and in Good Condition.

J. R. DeZell came in today with two loads of hogs, from Jewett, that averaged 201 and sold at $4.75. These were not hogs of good breed, the old razorback strain showing in the bristles along their backs, but they were fat, and will make as good bacon as hogs of better quality. Mr. DeZell has four more loads that will be ready to ship in about two weeks, and he has on hand about 300 stock pigs that will make the trip to Fort Worth when the time comes for them to make their debut in the commercial world.

Mr. DeZell is buying registered boars and grading up his hogs. They are fed on corn. He is satisfied with hog raising, and finds there is money in it. Not many hogs are now raised in his county—Leon county, in East Texas—but the farmers are taking more interest in that branch of their business, and with a reliable market at Fort Worth, they will soon be shipping a good many.

R. W. Millsap, a prominent cattleman living twelve miles north of Roby, Tex., was killed last Wednesday night about 10 o'clock. He was standing in the dining room of the Dyer hotel when some person shot him from the outside of the house. One pane of glass in a window was shot out, and the window sash badly powder burned, showing that the muzzle of the gun was close to the window when the shot was fired. Fourteen large size shot penetrated the center of his breast and death was instantaneous. His slayer is unknown.

A King's Bon Mot.

A compliment paid by King William to an American lady is thus recorded by Creevey: "Miss Cator told me a very pleasant saying of King Billy about Lady Wellesley. When she was in waiting at Windsor someone in talking of Mrs. Trollope's book said: 'Do you come from that part of America where they "guess" and where they "calculate"?' King Billy said: 'Lady Wellesley comes from where they fascinate.'"

British Cable Lines.

The most important of the British cable lines are the five that stretch across the north Atlantic, and also the first line stretched across the Pacific, which connects Vancouver with the Fiji islands, Norfolk Islands, Queensland and New Zealand, and which was opened on Dec. 8, 1903. Among the many British lines also are cables to South America and along both of its coasts.

Or Something Like It.

A ball was given in Eureka, Utah, the other evening, and as an aftermath one man is in the morgue, another is in the hospital with wounds that must cause his death, a woman has her face battered out of shape, and two other terpsichorean revelers are in jail. There must have been some breach of the conventionalities.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Seeks Officers for Congo.

The Belgium government is endeavoring to secure in Switzerland candidates who are willing to take the places of departed officials in the Congo state. In the University of Geneva a notice is posted asking for "magistrates." Good salaries are offered.

Congressional Requirements.

An astute congressman of moderate means once said: "A man who goes to congress should be either so rich that any amount of leg-pulling cannot jar him or else so poor that the most forlorn dead-beat will not trouble himself to ask him for assistance."

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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 improvement of the industry, and anything that would be of interest to stock raisers, is invited.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16 1904

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Notice to Agents

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A TIRELESS WORKER.

The Marvelous Energy That Was a Part of Macaulay.

No life was ever lived at higher pressure than that of Macaulay. He was not only "like a book in breeches," as Sydney Smith said of him; he was also like an intellectual steam engine. His thirst for knowledge was only equaled by his amazing capacity for retaining knowledge and by his passionate interest in all the aspects of life. "I wish I knew as much of anything as Macaulay knows of everything," said Melbourne, and, though the epigram may have been intended as a gibe, it approximated to the truth. To the average dullard of the world it must have seemed that this tempestuous man was literally omniscient. He plunged into Italian like a boy rejoicing in a new toy; he took up Spanish with an appetite growing by what it fed on, and then he returned to Greek with a joy which he found indescribable. He amused himself in going to India by learning German and mitigated the distress of a voyage across to Ireland by committing "Paradise Lost" to memory, claiming, doubtless with truth, that if by any inconceivable mischance the great epic were to be utterly destroyed he could from the tablets of his memory give it back to the world.—London News.

A Highland Dinner.

"The highland dinner is a very smart affair, and one that is never seen south of the Tweed," says the London Queen. "The laird wears his full dress kilt every night, and every one with any claim to a clan does the same, so that often there are more kilted men around the table than black coats.

"The full kilt dress is splendid, and a man to the manner born looks far better in it than in any other clothes. It gives width, height and dignity to the wearer, with its shayd, sporran and brooches. Not only does the laird wear his highland dress, but toward the end of dinner his piper, who has played in the hall outside during the meal, comes into the room and marches around the table. The pipes are a little deafening, but the player looks so fine that one is glad to see him. Most of the pipers in the more noble families have inherited the position from their ancestors and are rightly proud of the post. After dinner, if there is a big house party, there is often a dance. Then the piper is at his best, as he plays his pipes for the lightsome reels to be danced, beating time with his foot the while."

A PLAGIARIST.

The Sort of a Thief That Charles Reade Pronounced Himself.

The novelists who aspire toward absolute originality of plot might think once in awhile of the sources from which certain masters drew their inspiration and of the calumness with which those great workers picked up whatever would serve them at their trade. Charles Reade depended on the newspapers as the living record of life as it is. One day in the week he devoted to his scrapbooks. Passing events seemed to him of vital importance, and the result of his collating appeared in novels whose "purpose" told.

In "Never Too Late to Mend" he exposed the cruelties practiced in the prisons before the reform was successful; in "Hard Cash" he attacked the abuses of private lunatic asylums; in "Put Yourself In His Place" he opened on trade unions. He was a modern crusader. One day he found in a newspaper certain strictures on this manner of work. His rage was instant and violent.

"Plagiarist!" he roared, crushing the paper. "Of course I am a plagiarist. Shakespeare was a plagiarist. Moliere was a plagiarist. We all plagiarize—all except those idiots who are too asinine to profit by the works of their superiors. Surely every blockhead out of a lunatic asylum (except those idiots) must know that since Homer's time all authors have parodied his incidents and paraphrased his sentiments. Moliere took his own where he found it. 'The thief of all thieves was the Warwickshire thief,' who stole right and left from everybody. But, then, he 'found things lead and left them gold.' That's the sort of thief I am."—Youth's Companion.

Fiscalitis Is Old.

Fiscalitis is a disease that flourished in England as far back as the fourteenth century, only the tax that was then imposed upon foreign goods was a broken head to the maker of them.

When Wat Tyler's people entered Southwark in 1371 their anger was so great against the Flemish weavers and other workers that they made the pronunciation of "bread and cheese" a test of the honest home worker, and whoever failed to pass it was deemed a Fleming and put to death. A century later Cade's Kentishmen had for one of their cries, "The foreigners forestall the market, and so Englishmen want and starve!"

About 1585 England was called the Asylum Christi, so many were the foreign weavers, brewers, silk workers and jewelers who settled there, and a popular saying in Henry VIII.'s reign, "The French teach us how to make hats and how to take them off," shows the importance of foreign made goods at that time.—London Standard.

The Old Time Pepper Mill.

A pepper mill is a piece of silver not often seen on tables nowadays. English housekeepers, however, still use the pepper mill, and American silversmiths sometimes keep it to meet the demands of old fashioned families who prefer to grind their own pepper rather than risk the chance of adulteration. The pepper mill dates back to the time when pepper was a scarce commodity and was always ground at the table from the peppercorns. Pepper was so valuable in those days that rents were often paid in peppercorns, and the high prices they brought were among the incentives that induced explorers to brave the dangers of the unknown deep. If a short passage could be discovered to the Indies, it was agreed by all that a wealth of pepper could be easily brought to Europe.

The Visible and Invisible.

The wisest Indian philosophy has never boggled, like ours, over that silly word "supernatural." The Upanishad says, "What is in the visible exists also in the invisible, and what is in Brahm's world is also here." The ultimate, albeit unreachable, is as real to the Asiatic mind as rice, and in the Bhagavad-Gita Arjuna is actually permitted to behold the embodied infinite. Indeed it is rather this present existence which India regards as the illusion, the maya. To see the stars we must wait for night, and to live we must die. Nor is it uninteresting to note in Hindoo classics how these large and happy serenities of oriental view have softened personifications of death.—Sir Edwin Arnold.

Old and Good.

Many young men fail in life because they don't know a chance when they have it and only know what is lost when it is too late. These youngsters who want to be masters over the men who are educating them, and to whom they owe the inspiration of their lives, all wind up by being slaves. One lesson for all leaders—learn to obey till you are able to command. This is old and good.—Schoolmaster.

OBSOLETE TERMS.

Some Big Words That Have Been Consigned to Oblivion.

The number of obsolete words that are to be found in a complete dictionary of the English language is considerably larger than the people have any idea of. The following letter, written by an alleged poet to an editor who had treated his poetry with derision, furnishes some idea of them:

"Sir—You have behaved like an impetiginous scrogle—like those who, envious of any moral celsitude, carry their unglicity to the height of creating symposically the fecund words which my polymathic genius uses with uberity to abligate the tongues of the weetless! Sir, you have crassly parodied my own pet words, though they were trangrams!

"I will not coascervate reproaches. I will oduce a veil over the atramental ingratitude which has chamfered even my indiscerptible heart. I am silent on the focillation which my coadjuvancy must have given when I offered to become your fautor and adminicle. I will not speak of the lippitude, the obliepsy you have shown in exacerbating me, one whose genius you should have approached with mental discalceation. So I tell you, without supercaneous words, nothing will render ignoscible your conduct to me.

"I warn you that I would vellicate your nose if I thought that any moral diarthrosis thereby could be performed—if I thought I should not impignorate my reputation. Go, tachygraphic scrogle, hand with your crass, inquinate fautors! Draw oblectations from the thought if you can of having synckronically lost the existimation of the greatest poet since Milton."

And yet all these words are to be found in the dictionary.—Tit-Bits.

Why Some Fail With Incubators.

A great many people have an idea that all that is necessary is to get an incubator, put the eggs in, heat it up and let it alone. The advertisements of manufacturers of incubators are somewhat responsible for this. A certain amount of attention at the proper time is absolutely necessary.

A man will become interested in an incubator and will buy one. When it comes his hens are not laying much. He wants to start it up at once, so he goes out to get the required number of eggs. He gets all he can from his friends and gets the balance from the store, no matter what sort of weather they have been through nor how long they have been kept, no matter what sort of hens laid them nor what sort of care the hens had. All he is looking for is eggs. He puts his incubator anywhere, where it will be out of the way, and starts it up. He hatches about 10 per cent of sickly chickens and then says that incubators are worthless and throws the incubator into a shed and gives it up.—O. M. Watson in Reliable Poultry Journal.

Molting and Showing.

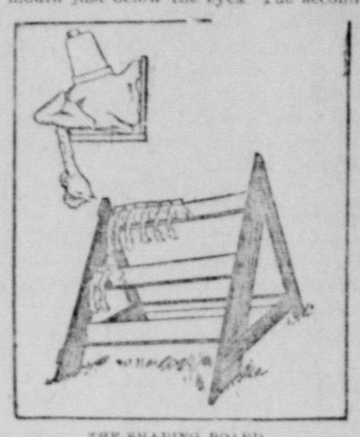
It is absolutely necessary to success in the showroom that the specimens molt properly. The fancier realizes this and gives his fowls special care at this time. Fowls out upon the farm, where unlimited range is accorded them, will usually come through the molt without any special care. Nature provides the food necessary to the growth of new feathers and the replenishment of the system. Insects in abundance supply the necessary animal food, while the grasses and other vegetable growth furnish the remaining required elements which enter into the composition of feathers, blood and flesh.

FARM·FIELD AND GARDEN

DRESSED POULTRY.

Killing, Plucking and Packing For Export or Local Shipment.

The preparation and shipping of dressed poultry are subjects considered in a bulletin of the agricultural college of Ontario. Either of two methods of killing may be practiced. The first is to kill by bleeding, making a sharp, deep cut with a knife in the roof of the mouth just below the eyes. The second



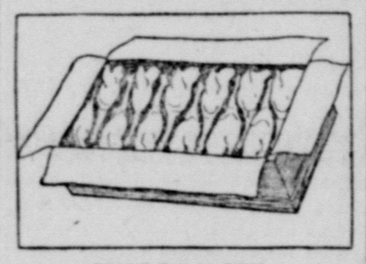
THE SHAPING BOARD

is the wringing and pulling of the neck. The chicken is taken in the hands, the neck is stretched, the crown of the head being held in the palm of the hand, and a quick turn upward with a steady pull at the same time is given.

This method is cleaner than bleeding. Exporters are reported as favoring it. They claim that the flesh will not be so dry and will keep longer than is the case when the fowl is bled.

Immediate plucking is recommended, for not only is plucking more laborious after the bird has become cool, but the skin is much more likely to be torn. About two inches of feathers are left about the head, the rest of the bird being plucked clean. During this operation the head of the fowl should be kept downward to cause the blood to collect in the neck.

The dressed chicken is placed on a "shaping board." A weight is placed on the top of the chicken to compress it and give a compact appearance. The detail in the accompanying cut shows a weight of iron, but a brick answers the purpose. It is best not to hang chickens by the legs after plucking because this gives them a thin, leggy and unattractive look. At least twelve hours should be allowed to pass, to let the animal heat get thoroughly out of the body, before packing. The box shown in the cut is the one used for



READY FOR MARKET.

export shipments. The dimensions are length, three feet; width, seventeen inches; depth, seven inches. A parchment paper lining is used. For short shipments the box is three feet long by twelve inches wide and twelve deep, holding three tiers of birds.

In long distance shipments not only is the box lined, but each bird is wrapped in paper, to prevent bruising and because this is thought to lengthen, to some extent, the period of good keeping. Common wrapping paper should not be used, as it has a tendency to collect moisture.

The Winter Broiler Business.

Indications are that early broilers and roasters will be high next spring. Many growers who usually begin hatching out chicks about this time have been unable to do so because of the scarcity and high price of good fertile eggs suitable for the purpose. Chicks grown under present conditions will cost money. There is 5 or 6 cents for each egg to begin with. Not more than half at the average at this season will hatch and produce a live chick, which makes each bird cost fully 10 cents in the incubator. Of these only about one-half may live long enough to reach market age. Thus each chicken costs 20 cents outright, besides care and food. Squab broilers in March bring about 90 cents a pair, but after meeting the expenses mentioned, besides cost of dressing, packing, express and commission, the margin is really quite close. So small and uncertain is the usual price, in fact, that only the most skilled, well equipped growers continue long in the business. Of those who attempt to raise winter chickens the greater number fail and give up after a few years' trial. Those who succeed have vigorous stock, a first class plant and a working knowledge of the best methods. For the right men there is a living profit in any business, but there is rather less of a chance for the out of date, blundering, poorly equipped person in the winter broiler business than in any other branch of the poultry industry.—American Cultivator.

A Timely Word.

Commenting upon the length of time that some agricultural reports of the New York state department are delayed in the printing, the Rural New Yorker says: "These reports contain valuable information and should be printed and issued at once. Farmers have respect for gray hairs, but do not want them on their agricultural reports."

OATS FOR POULTRY.

A Poultryman Who Believes In Oats, but He Always Soaks Them.

In many papers I see the statement that oats are not fit for poultry food, and in the Stockman of Oct. 22 Mrs. S. W. Burlingame says that her hens do not like them and will eat everything else they can get before eating oats. Now, I believe this same condemned oats is one of the finest and best poultry feeds we can use as well as the cheapest. I have been feeding them regularly for over twenty years and would not do without them, but do not recommend feeding them dry. In the summer time I soak them twenty-four hours, and in cold weather I put them over the fire in the evening long enough to boil and feed them warm next morning. I am now feeding them thus: In the morning I put three gallons of oats to soak, and by next morning there will be about four gallons of them by swelling. I add to this nearly same amount of bran and shorts (equal parts) and about two pounds of oilmeal and four pounds of meat meal mixed so as to be moistened and crumbly, adding two tablespoonfuls of salt. I am feeding this every morning, and yet the fowls, old and young, will select out the soft oats first every time, but I do not use the chaffy light oats that we often find on the market, but buy the heaviest clean oats I can buy, and it would do you good to see what bone and frame grows from this ration with wheat and corn for noon and evening feed. I believe it is conceded by all other breeders that oats in some form is the best possible feed to develop the colt, calf, lamb or pig, but these all have grinders, so in feeding oats to poultry to get best results they must be soaked or boiled, and if in addition to this a liberal amount of good grit is furnished you will find oats an ideal feed as a bone and flesh former and also an excellent egg producer. Try them as I have described and see if your fowls do not soon learn to love them.—Joe Farmer in Stockman and Farmer.

Poultry as Insect Destroyers.

There is one advantage of keeping poultry on the farm that is generally overlooked, and that is the vast number of insects destroyed by it.

If every insect destroyed by a hen in a day were counted and an estimate made of the number of insects eaten by a flock of twenty-five hens, it would show that hens are more useful in that respect than may be supposed.

When busily at work scratching the hens secure many grubs and worms, while the larvæ of insects also assist in providing them with food.

A flock of turkeys will search every nook and corner of a field for insects, and as a turkey can consume a large amount of food it will make away with a vast number of them each day.

The active guinea is ever on the search over the fields for insects. It does not scratch, but every blade of grass is looked over, and it rarely comes up to the barnyard to seek food. Its industry prompts it to secure its own food, and in so doing hundreds of insects are destroyed.

The ravenous duck, whose appetite seems never satisfied, will attempt to seek enough in the fields, and it captures not only insects, but the field mouse, and small reptiles will be eaten if other food is not plentiful. But if insects abound they will be content with eating them in preference to anything else.—Farm and Poultry Review.

A Fine White Rock.

The illustration, reproduced from American Poultry Journal, shows a pedigreed White Plymouth Rock hen

SHE HAS THE GOOD POINTS.

bred and owned by Victor D. Caneday, Taylors Falls, Minn. She is very fine in both color and shape and laid eighty-six eggs in four months in her second laying year. Her grandam laid over 200 eggs in a year.

Silky Breed of Fowls.

Silky fowls are not extensively bred in this country, but in England they are very popular. Their soft, webless feathers when in prime condition are exceedingly loose and fluffy, standing out from the body in all directions, giving the fowl the appearance of a large bird, which their weight does not justify.

The cocks weigh from two and a half to four pounds, while the weight of the hens is from two to two and a half pounds, says a government bulletin.

The birds are of rather square, compact Cochin blood, crested, the cock's crest running back horizontally, while the hen's is globular; five toed, feather legged, rose comb, lumpy in appearance and lark purple in color, ear lobes blue or purple tinged with white, skin violet, approaching black, the covering of the bones being of the same color; shanks dark blue or black; plumage white and downy.

Silkies lay a small egg of a pale buff color and lay ten to twenty-five before wanting to sit. They make excellent mothers and are very valuable to hatch and rear the tender little ones of the more delicate varieties.

The Japanese Hell.

The Japanese language has no equivalent for our word "hell," but has the word "jigoku" instead. Jigoku consists of, first, eight immense hot hells, ranging one beneath the other in tiers. Each of these hells has sixteen additional hells outside its gates, like so many antechambers, so that there are in all 136 hot hells. Second, there are eight large cold hells, each with its sixteen ante-hells, making the same number of cold that there are of hot hells. Besides these 272 hot and cold hells for offenders of the common sort the wily Japs have twenty mammoth "hells of utter darkness," into which will be consigned the spirits of children who take the name of Dai Butsu, or Great Buddha, in vain.

In Australia, with the exception of the dingo, or wild dog, there is no beast of prey.

MUSCOVY DUCKS.

In What Respects They Differ From Other Domestic Varieties.

South America is the native home of the Muscovy ducks. They are found largely in Guiana, Brazil and adjoining equatorial countries. In their native state they are a wild variety and, while a duck, are decidedly different from any other domesticated or wild variety known to man. A peculiar feature of the Muscovy is that it never quacks like all other ducks. The drakes are at some seasons of the year very pugnacious, especially at laying time, and will battle vigorously among themselves. Other domestic varieties stand no show whatever with a Muscovy in a test of strength and endurance qualities.

The standard of perfection recognizes two varieties of the Muscovy—the colored and white. There is practically no difference except in color. The drakes are large, nearly double the size of the ducks, and often weigh nine or eleven pounds each; are large in frame, long in body and broad across the back; are shorter in shank, with broad web feet, with long hawklike claws, and are the most powerful of any variety of the duck family. The wings are of good length, very compact, and are the chief means of battle and defense, striking sledge hammer blows at a surprising rapidity. During the autumn and spring we find it necessary to wing both males and females, as they delight to fly all over the farm and also adjoining farms simply for exercise. This is easily accomplished by cutting off the end of seven flights of one primary. They are not a migratory bird and fly simply as a means of transit about their home surroundings.

They are largely bred at the present time nearly all over the civilized world. In the United States they are mostly found in the southern states and along the Atlantic coast. One drake will mate with ten or a dozen ducks. However, if the flock contains enough males they will mate in pairs. Being less of puddler and swimmer than other ducks, they do not require as much water and require not over half as much food as other domestic varieties. Some writers have quoted them as poor or ordinary layers. This we have found incorrect.

Having bred them for many years and in large numbers, we believe them to produce more eggs than any other standard variety. They usually commence to lay in April and, if not allowed to sit, will continue until November.

Unlike all other varieties of ducks, unless it be the little ornamental Calls, Carolinias and Mandarins, the Muscovies invariably prepare their nests and deposit their eggs, while other domestic varieties must be penned at night; otherwise they scatter them broadcast. The duck prefers a hollow log or stump for her nest and will usually lay fifteen to nineteen eggs for a laying, and all will invariably prove fertile.

The young are active and strong from the shell and, barring accidents, will grow to maturity. Another peculiar feature of the Muscovy is that it requires five weeks to hatch its eggs instead of four with all other varieties of the duck and goose family. If not allowed to sit and hatch, the Muscovies will continue to lay until late autumn. Unlike other ducks, they molt but once a year, and, being natives of or near the equator, they cannot stand the weather as well as some other varieties. It is no uncommon sight to see one or more Muscovies sitting on the fence or some building just as contented as if on the ground. The original color of the Muscovy was mixed black and white, the latter predominating. By careful selection for many generations the white has been produced. However, the young the first year will nearly all have a black patch of feathers on top of the head and occasionally a few colored feathers on the hollow of the back, which disappear usually after the first month.—Farmer's Voice.

SQUAB RAISING.

There Is Profit In the Business When Properly Conducted.

The details of squab raising are explained in a bulletin of the department of agriculture written by William E. Rice, a practical New Jersey poultry breeder, who has had twenty-five years' experience with poultry and ten years' with pigeons. He truthfully says: "There is money in this industry if intelligently managed, but the breeder must know how to begin and how to proceed after a beginning has been made. I have found some very rough places along the road to success."

That there is money in squab raising is shown by the fact that at one time Mr. Rice disposed of his flock and buildings. Five years ago he started again with a single pair of birds, buying a few from time to time until a small but well selected flock was obtained. This flock has paid all expenses of every kind—the bills for erecting two new houses at a cost of $250 each and the wages of a man two days in each week to dress squabs and clean out the houses. Today he has a flock of 600 pairs of good birds in healthy condition and yielding a fair weekly income.

The most important thing in starting right is the site, which must be in a spot well drained, facing east and south, sheltered from prevailing winds and not exposed to extremes of heat, cold or wind. A shallow stream of pure running water for drinking and bathing is desirable. The house is as important as the site.

It should be built in sections for no more than 250 pairs, and not more than fifty pairs in each section, and designed so as to be well ventilated, easily kept clean, secure from attacks of mice, rats and other animals and not subject to drafts of air. Mr. Rice's houses are forty feet long, twelve feet wide and nine feet to peak of roof. Nest boxes are made twelve inches wide, nine inches high and twelve inches long. A covered yard or fly thirty-two feet long and eight feet high is attached to the house.

The Homer is recommended as the best variety of pigeon to keep for squab raising. These birds are large and healthy, are good workers, are the best of feeders, are of quiet disposition when properly mated, and their eggs are generally fertile. The Runt, which is the giant among pigeons, is highly spoken of by some breeders because the squabs are so large, but they are not prolific, and it takes an extra good pair to yield four pairs of squabs per year. Dragoons probably rank next to Homers and are particularly useful in crossing with Homers. Straight Dragoons are about a week longer in maturing. The Duchesse variety is preferred by some breeders, but they are not as good feeders as Homers and have feathered legs, which is objectionable in squabs.

A variety of feed is needed, for wheat and cracked corn, if long continued, will fail to produce the best squabs. In addition to these, Canada peas, millet, Kaffir corn and hemp are needed. Boxes should be provided of fine salt, cracked oyster shells and ground charcoal, to which the pigeons can have free access. Birds should be fed twice a day, morning and afternoon, at regular hours, and it is important that one person always do the feeding alone. Pure water should also be provided at all times.

"The" O'Gorman Mahon.

The last of the Irish duelists, O'Gorman Mahon, was indignant at the number of his colleagues in the Irish party who claimed the prefix and by way of ridiculing their pretensions to chieftainship assured the house there were only three personages properly entitled to it—the pope, the devil and the O'Gorman Mahon. The O'Conor Don, The McDermott, The O'Donoghue, The McGillicuddy of the Reeks, The O'Grady and The O'Sullivan are regarded as entitled to the distinction as heads of old Irish families, clans or septs. There are also some in Scotland, notably "The McNab," whose ancestor had a boat of his own at the time of the flood, being too proud to accept the hospitality of Noah.

Seidl's Silent Tongue.

One of the most striking anecdotes told in Hermann Klein's "Thirty Years of Musical Life In London" relates to Anton Seidl's first interview with Wagner in the library at Wahnfried. Seidl found the room dark, and, imagining nobody was there, he pulled out his letter of introduction and began silently rehearsing the speech he had prepared. Suddenly from out of the gloomy corner Wagner appeared, and Seidl was so nervous that he could not bring out a sentence of his speech. This proved to be his salvation, for Wagner, declaring, "If you can work as well as you can hold your tongue, you will do," engaged him on the spot.

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	RATES. No. 2
10 and less		6	8½
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	15½
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. I. Brown, D. Wyrick, W. B. King, J. W. Montague, A. F. Crowley, R. Barse, John Huggins.

ORTH RAILWAY SCHEDULE

Rock Island System.

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

	Arrive.
m Omaha and Mo. River	7:15 pm
m 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

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" ... Kansas City, St.Louis	7:45 pm
am & Chicago M. & Ex. Kansas City, St.Louis	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

ternational & 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. and 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

brellas and Religious Services.

nbrellas have always been intil-ly associated with religious serv-in Catholic churches. They were duced in the church services of the ntine church, are borne over the in procession and form part of the ifical regalia as well as that of a inal. It is quite likely that the car-'s hat is derived from the um-a.

Italian heraldry a vermilion um-a in a field argent signifies domin-

The Harleian manuscripts have ast one drawing of an Anglo-Saxon eman whose servant shades him a sort of umbrella having a curved le and evidently not meant to

WRITE OR 'PHONE FOR CATALOGUE
UGHON'S
CTICAL Business College
WORTH, CORNER 7th AND HOUSTON
INC., $800,000.00 CAPITAL
f eight Colleges owned by Bankers, Mer-and others. Diploma from these schools something. Bookkeeping, Penmanship, and, etc. Superior instruction day and Positions secured. NO VACATION.

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FORT WORTH AND DALLAS.
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DALLAS FT. WORTH

--THE--
Santa Fe
ROUTE.
S. KEENAN, G. P. A.
GALVESTON TEXAS.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION.

No. 25691.

The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District Court of the 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 eight consecutive weeks previous to the second Monday in February, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and unknown heirs of Jas. M. Robinson and H. P. Carver, 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 $18.70, county taxes amounting to $33.60, fees allowed by law amounting to $38.25, 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 said land in Tarrant county, Texas, described as follows: Ninety acres of J. M. Robinson survey abs 1337, tract No. 2, in Tarrant county, Texas, for taxes for the years 1885 to 1893 inclusive, and 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.

(L.S.) JNO. A. MARTIN,
Clerk District Court, Tarrant County, Texas.
By E. J. Brock, Jr., Deputy.

Citation by Publication. No. 25204.—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Seventeenth Judicial District of Texas. To the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to make pubcation of this citation in some newspaper published in said county, for three consecutive weeks previous to the second Monday in January, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and S. M. McCain, 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 Seventeenth 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 11th day of January, 1904, then and there to answer the original petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of September, 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 $0.57, county taxes amounting to $1.02, fees allowed by law amounting to $2.25, 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: Lot 18, block 6, Union Depot addition to the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the years 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 5th day of December, 1903. Jno. A. Martin, Clerk District Court, Tarrant county, Texas. (L.S.) By E. J. Brock, Jr., Deputyy.

Citation by Publication. No. 25226.—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Seventeenth 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 January, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and J. S. Murphy, 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 Seventeenth 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 11th day of January, 1904, then and there to answer the original petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of September, 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 $0.75, county taxes amounting $1.35, fees allowed by law amounting to $2.25, 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: Lot 16, block 29 Union Depot addition to the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the year 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 taxe 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 5th 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. 25014.—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the Districa court Seventeenth 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 January, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and H. C McCuown and Land Mortgage Bank of Texas, 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 Seventeenth 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 11th day of January, 1904, then and there to answer the original petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of September, 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 $1.14, county taxes amounting to $2.34, fees allowed by law amounting to $2.25, 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 11 and 12, block 84, Polytechnic College addition to the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the year 1902. Plaintiff prays judgment for the amount of 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 10th day of November, 1903. Jno. A. Martin Clerk District Court, Tarrant County, Texas. (L.S.) By E. J. Brock, Jr., Deputy.

Citation by Publication. No. 23644.—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Seventeenth 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 January, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, Powell Office company and R. I. White, president of said Powell Office Co., J. F. Keller, Mrs. N. S. Ezell, unknown heirs of Mrs. N. S. Ezell, Geo. E. White, R. I. White, Stratton & White Co., Kaufman Buggy Co., L. S. Flatoe, L. S. Flatau, Buffalo Forge Co., Atlas Engine Works, E. J. Ormsbee, receiver, Vermont Investment and Guarantee Co., Jno. S. Rohebough, C. R. Havens, Flour City National Bank of Minneapolis, Minn., Thomas Manufacturing Co., Mrs. Eliza Kemper, surviving wife of H. Kemper, deceased, J. M. Robbins, I. Carb, Southern Realty Co., and Jennie Beer, 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 Seventeenth 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 11th day of January, 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 $116.61, county taxes amounting to $199.33, fees allowed by law amounting to $15.75, 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 5 and 6, block 8, original town of Fort Worta, Tarrant county, Texas, and S. E. ¼ of block 8, original town of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, the above property now known as lots 6 and 7, block 8, on new plat records in assessor's office, for the years 1895 to 1901 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 5th 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. 24852.—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Seventeenth 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 January, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and R. B. Zachary, 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 Seventeenth 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 11th day of January, 1904, then and there to answer the original petition of the State of Texas, filed in said court on the 5th day of September, 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 $2.28, county taxes amounting to $4.06, fees allowed by law amounting to $2.25, 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: Lot 45, land 500, in the City of Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the year 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 5th 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. 24904.—The State of Texas. Suit pending in the District court Seventeenth Judicial Districte of Texas. To the sheriff or any constable of Tarrant county—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to make pubication of this citation in some newspaper published in said county, for three consecutive weeks previous to the second Monday in January, 1904, the return day hereof, and thereby notify and summon the unknown owner, and John W. Anderson and John Hamilton, 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 Seventeenth 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 11th day of January, 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 $0.87, county taxes amounting to $1.53, including a penalty amounting to 10 per cent of said taxes for the year, including fees allowed by law amounting to $2.50, 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 3 and 4, block E, McAnulty and Nye addition to Fort Worth, Tarrant county, Texas, for the year 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.

Question of Time.

"Do you thinq poor people go to the big bargain sales?"

"Not much. The poor people come away from them."—Syracuse Journal.

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.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASS'N.

At Portland, Oregon, January 12th to 15th, 1904.

Agents are authorize to sell round trip tickets to Portland, Ore., as follows:

Rate: One lowest normal first-class one way fare.

Routes—The above rate applies for tickets going via Huntington or Billings, returning same route, or going via Huntington, returning via Billings, or vice versa.

Going via Huntington or Billings, returning via Shasta route or O. R. & N. company steamers to San Francisco and direct routes from there at rate of $13.50 higher. Final limit January 31, 1904. Transit limit—Going transit limit January 12, 1904, going passage to begin on date of sale. Returning transit to begin on date of execution. Joint agent at destination will execute tickets by attaching validation certificate thereto. Stopovers will be allowed within final limit at and west of Colorado common points, by depositing tickets with ticket agent at stop-over point.

Form of ticket: Regular iron-clad descriptive form of ticket will be required, and all coupons and contract must be endorsed "N. L. S. A."

Tickets must not be sold through California on the going journey.

Destination—Tickets must be sold only to Portland, and will be executed only at destination.

Joint Agent—Tickets must be executed for return passage at Portland by joint agency to be conducted in the name of James Charlton, and contract of tickets must be endorsed. "Fee of 50c to be paid for execution at Portland."

Portland only on going journey.

A. A. GLISSON,

Now, Wasn't That Mean?

Mrs. J.—I wish you wouldn't snore so.

Mr. J.—I have to, my dear; otherwise the other boarders would hear you.—Columbia Jester.

One can stop when he ascends, but not when he descends.—Napoleon.

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 low rate home-seekers tickets, 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.

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. 212 Wheat Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

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.

A DOUBLE APPOINTMENT

[Original.]

"Mabel!"

"Edith!"

"Who ever would expect to meet you here in London?"

"I am as much surprised at meeting you."

"I got your wedding cards—that was six months ago—but supposed you took your wedding trip to the south."

"We did. I came here with mother six weeks ago. My husband couldn't leave at the time, and the doctor said mother must go away at once. But, come, let us sit down. Sightseeing is such tiresome work, and this gallery is interminable. Now we can talk more comfortably."

"When is your husband coming?"

"This morning, but he is obliged to go on immediately to Paris. He wrote me to meet him here close to the station. I am expecting him now."

"You've no idea how surprised I was at your being married after all our talks on matrimony. The last word you said to me the day we left college was 'never.' I had told you that you would take a husband within a year."

"And you were quite ready to take one as soon as you should meet your ideal."

"Yes, I had more confidence in men than you. I trust men more than women."

"And I am still of my former opinion that men are not to be trusted at all. But I don't blame them. It isn't their nature to be tied down to one woman."

"How about your husband?"

"I don't expect too much of him."

"And are you satisfied with such want of confidence?"

"What can I do?"

"You could have adhered to your resolution never to marry."

"And been a sour old maid. No, I thank you. That was a college girl's talk. I didn't mean it."

"But what prospect of happiness have you with a man you can't trust?"

"I give him free rein. By and by he will tire of everybody but me and our children—when we get them. Then he'll want to spend his evenings toasting his shins before a fire at home. Companionship is better than a blighted romance."

"Oh, Mabel! Why did you not take a professorship of philosophy at college? It would have suited you better than marriage."

"But I am content with marriage. I don't expect what I have no right to expect and shall not be disappointed. But you, Edith—have you found your ideal?"

"Yes."

"Engaged?"

"Not yet. I only met him a week ago."

"Where?"

"On the steamer coming over."

"And you expect him"—

"To propose. I am sure of it. He is to meet me here this morning and has said that he shall have something very important to say to me."

"But I should think you would prefer to hear it in a less public place."

"Oh, no. There is a spice about this affair, nothing cut and dried. We met as travelers and will be engaged as sightseers."

"Look out, my dear, lest you are divorced homeward bound."

"I shall not be disappointed, nor will you when you see his frank, open face and his honest smile. But why can't I introduce him to you here?"

"You can unless he happens to come at the same time as my husband. In that case I shall be occupied."

"What time do you expect him?"

"At 11. His train arrives a few minutes before 11, and he leaves at 11:30."

"My appointment is for a quarter past 11. I fear we should clash."

"I would not for the world interfere with your expected happiness."

"Think, dear, what a prospect is before us! We are to spend a week in London and shall make up a party for the continent to go to the south of France and from there to Italy."

"Are you going to keep him by you with chain and collar?"

"You are incorrigible."

"Well, Mabel, I'm delighted at your prospect of happiness. I hope for your sake it will be fulfilled."

"The clock is striking 11. You will soon see your husband—that is, dear, if the train is on time. It may be a little late, you know."

"Or my beloved may spend some time putting a fair traveling companion into a cab, chatting with her and holding her hand before sending her away."

"Doubter!"

"You say 11:30 is the time for your meeting?"

"Eleven fifteen."

"I hope for your sake he'll be on time. You're all in a flutter."

"Nonsense. I'm perfectly cool."

"There he comes."

"The gentleman with the umbrella?"

"No; the one with the suit case."

"Heavens!"

"Oh, Theodore, I'm so glad you've come in time! I want to introduce you"—

"No occasion, my dear. I met your friend on the steamer and appointed this meeting with her and you that you should know each other. But how did you come together?"

"Theodore, you're a villain! Your companion du voyage and I are college classmates."

"Good. I'm off for Paris and will return next week. Then I will make up a party to visit the continent."

"Mabel, you see"—

"Edith, what a brain you have!"

MARY C. WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CAKE AND MEAL—Dixie brand Cracked Cake and C. S. Meal, also Corn, Oats, Hay, Rice Bran, Rice Polish, Rice Meal, and other feedstuffs. Car lots to any railroad station in Texas or the Territories. Write or wire for prices. There is so much adulterated and inferior C. S. meal and cracked cake being offered that buyers should be careful to purchase only a guaranteed product from a responsible firm. HUMPHREYS, GODWIN & CO., Houston, Texas.

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

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.

SHELLED AND EAR CORN 50c; clipped oats, 45c; rice bran, 60c; corn chops 1.05; baled corn shucks, 15c bale; red seed oats, 48c. Kolp's Elevator, North Fort Worth. Phone 800.

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

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.

HOTEL WORTH

FORT WORTH, TEX.

Interuban and Stock Yards Car Convenient.

160 Acre level **Black Waxey Farm**

All tillable, artesian well, large new residence and barn, 14 miles from Fort Worth, on turnpike road, within one-half mile of railroad station,

$33 Per Acre.

For further particulars see or write

J. W. Buchanan & Co.

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Papa Did Too.

"This is my son Frederick, Mr. Fosdick," said Mr. Glanders proudly, introducing his five-year-old boy to his caller.

"Well, Frederick," said the caller, "do you obey your mamma?"

"Yes, sir," replied Frederick promptly, "and so does papa."

Out of Harm's Way.

He—Why does this theater have its orchestra concealed?

She—Why? Just wait until you hear it play.

Uncertain.

He—Was that you I kissed in the conservatory last night?

"About what time was it?"—Life.

He who wishes to secure the good of others has already secured his own.—Confucius.

Why He Doubted the Map.

At a St. Andrew's society dinner one of the speakers told of a Scotch gardener, recently landed, who had great difficulty in acquiring a knowledge of American geography. The son of the household, failing to teach the gardener in any other way, brought out a huge, highly colored map. The Scot looked at it critically.

"Ah, yes, lad; that may be, but it's no to be truisted. It's laid oot in the plaid o' the leein' MacFechtons," was his comment.

Wretch.

"George, did you ever love any other woman as well as you love me?"

"Oh, yes, my dear; several of them."

"Indeed! Why didn't you marry one of them instead of me?"

"Well, I suppose I'll be asking myself that question, too, some day."—Chicago Tribune.

The Real Thing.

Sportsman—Any good hunting in this part of the country?

Native—Lots of it.

Sportsman—What kind of game?

Native—No game at all. Just hunting.—Illustrated Bits.

DEAD IN THE SHELL.

Common Sense Thoughts on Hatchable and Unhatchable Eggs.

Chicks dying is the only thing that prevents 100 per cent hatches. I can remember back to forty years ago, when hens made about the same average as they do now. I can remember a certain gatepost that I had for a mark when disposing of the eggs that the hens failed to hatch. Breaking the eggs to see what was in them was never thought of then and is not yet, but when it comes to running incubators it is a different thing.

I have seen people hatch 80 per cent and 90 per cent of the fertile eggs and worry over 10 or 20 per cent dying in the shell, yet the same people would perhaps innocently admit that the incubator did better average work on all the eggs than the hens.

There is just this about it: When 80 per cent of the fertile eggs hatch and 20 per cent do not hatch it is evidence in itself that something is wrong with the 20 per cent or they would have hatched also. Why not mix in a little cool reasoning in comparing incubators with hens and do away with the unjustified prejudices? Good incubators equal good hens, but neither can hatch unhatchable eggs. If all fertile eggs were hatchable, then we would simply waste time in selecting strong, vigorous cockerels and hens. There would be no use or sense in selecting fresh eggs; neither would freezing or overheating them before they were put in the machine affect them.

These are stubborn, serious facts, and not a single reader of this paper will dispute them, yet many will continue to throw the eggs that the hens can't hatch at the gatepost and make a post-mortem examination of the eggs that are left in the incubator, and, still more, they may unconsciously select eggs for the hens and fill the incubator with most any kind to make up the numbers.—Commercial Poultry.

Typical Bronze Turkey Cock.

The above splendid specimen of Bronze turkey was second gobbler at Madison Square Garden poultry show, New York, last winter, exhibited by Mr. George W. Salsbury. Forty pound Bronze males are not rare at the leading shows. However, males that are so much above standard weight rarely possess such rounded form in all sections. The great fault in most large poultry is coarseness. The medium sized birds of the breed, as a rule, are nearer the ideal form. We present the above as one of the most symmetrical males shown above forty pounds. The size, general form, character and color points of this typical Bronze cock are worthy of imitation on the best turkey ranches and where show quality is sought.—F. Sewell in Reliable Poultry Journal.

OVER FORTY POUNDS.

Grit.

It is necessary for all chickens young and old, fowls, turkeys, ducks and geese to have plenty of grit. Always have plenty of it where they can help themselves. It is not a good plan to mix it in the mash food excepting for young ducks, and for them use quantities of coarse sand. But this is only made use of where they are growing broiler ducks and they stuff and feed them so hard to make them grow fast that it is necessary to mix this kind of grit with their feed to enable them to consume enough to grow to unusual size in a very short time. In dry chick food or in dry scratching food or with grain foods of all kinds no harm or injury will come of mixing some grit among it, for the chickens will pick out the grain from among the grit and only take what grit they need or wish to have. Grit is the only teeth that poultry have. They grind all their food with the grit and cannot exist for any length of time without it.

Nests For Laying Hens.

To make nests to prevent hens from eating eggs take three boards, two fourteen inches wide and one twelve inches wide. Nail these together for floor, putting the twelve inch one in the middle. Make two rows of nests, 14 by 14, on the outside boards. Make lids for these nests, putting hinges at the upper side of the nest. Cover the space between the rows of nests with boards upon which you fasten hinges. This makes a building similar to a double cornerib, with driveway between. From this make a small hole just large enough for the hen to go through into the nest. It being rather dark in these nests, she will not stay longer than just to deposit her egg, for which purpose she thinks it is a nice, secluded place.

Guinea Meat.

The flesh of guineas is generally dark colored, tender, juicy and in flavor equal to the ringneck English pheasant. Many think it more palatable, for the flavor is not so pronounced and there is considerably more of it. The flesh of the white guinea is light in color, and if it is crossed with the Pearl variety the meat of the latter will become nearly as light.

The Pullets For Next Year.

The foundation of success with fowls is to hatch all the pullets about the same time if possible or get them out early at least. Pullets of the large breeds should surely be hatched before March 15 or not later than April 1 and those of smaller breeds not later than May 1. Attention is called to this matter, as there is now but little time left for doing so. If the hens do not become broody get a small hundred egg incubator and provide a place for a brooder. By hatching as many as possible about the same time they will all be of the same age when winter comes and will also be more uniform in other respects, which will be much better than having them hatched at different periods, with some of them too late to mature and become profitable as winter layers. Sell or part with all of the cockerels as soon as they are large enough to be marketed and thus save cost and give the pullets more room.—Western Poultry Journal.

Egg Facts.

In order to furnish more definite information about the poultry business Secretary Wilson recently directed one of his men to get together all the facts available regarding the subject. The results of this inquiry present some surprising facts. According to the latest available tables, the value of all fowls on farms is $85,794,000. About $15,000,000 is deducted from this sum to represent the fowls under the age of three months, so that the balance embraces the stock that is kept for breeding and laying.

The estimated number of chickens in the country is 250,000,000, producing for market in one year poultry worth $136,000,000 and eggs worth $144,000,000, a total value of about $280,000,000. This represents an income of 40 per cent.

WINTER FEEDING.

Try a Variety of Grains, With Green Stuff and Cut Bone.

The great secret in making hens lay is simply providing them with a sufficient variety of suitable food. On practically every farm there is sufficient variety to furnish a properly balanced ration if some one will only take the time and trouble to see that it is prepared.

The trouble is that on the average farm poultry are regarded as a side issue, neglected or at best fed without care or thought. In the west every farm has corn in abundance, and the temptation to simply throw this grain to the chickens is often too strong to be resisted.

Corn, wheat, oats, barley and millet seed are all good feeds. Some object to corn, but it is highly desirable where it not used as an exclusive diet. No grain is satisfactory so used. Any grain when used exclusively is too heavy and rich, too concentrated. Something must be added for bulk. Wheat bran makes an excellent bulk to balance a heavy, rich grain food, and besides it has a good effect in keeping the digestive organism in condition.

In a state of nature chickens get other than vegetable food. Insects are part of their bill of fare, and we must emulate nature by furnishing them some substitute during the winter, or they will not do their best. Meat scraps, cut bone and kitchen refuse should be given them. A little cut clover or alfalfa hay is always acceptable.

Let them scratch in straw or litter for part of their food. They like to do it, and besides it prevents gorging and the production of too much fat through a lazy disposition.

GREEN BONE.

A Man Who Says It Added Fifteen Per Cent to His Poultry Profits.

My experience with cut bone as a food for fowls extends over two years only with a flock of 100 hens, writes W. F. Adams in Farmer's Voice. Prior to that time I had not used cut bone.

I get a soup bone of the butcher, save off the meat (a little meant won't hurt if you intend feeding as soon as cut), and I feed the same day it is cut.

Some people make the mistake of using bones that have been boiled or lain out and sun bleached. Some of the most essential feeding value of the bone has thus been lost, especially as feed for growing chicks.

For growing chickens, after two weeks old, I mix the bone meal with corn chops dampened with curd milk (water will do), so that each bird gets from a half to one teaspoonful of the bone meal, according to age.

Extra large and quick growth bone in fowls means more meat, and more meat means 7 to 10 cents per pound.

For laying hens I feed as above, only that each hen gets one tablespoonful twice or three times a week, according as I think she may need an extra allowance. Hens need more when they are laying regularly or molting.

Taking every advantage gained by feeding bone—i. e., general health of flock, quick growth of broilers, increase in amount of eggs, etc., over the two years bone was fed—I figure it (and I keep close account) that the profit derived is 15 per cent over the profits of the two preceding years. This 15 per cent is attributed to the bone feed, and the other increase in profits was credited to the source from which they came.

Now, don't feed any overdose at first, or at any time for that matter; feed regularly.

A Leghorn "Egg Machine."

The above illustration, taken from the Feather, shows a proud and precocious pullet of the true egg producing type of conformation.

An Error About Pure Bloods.

Let me call attention to a popular error, says T. E. Orr. Many a man imagines he has a pure bred flock because it contains no dunghill specimens or, in fact, no dunghill blood. Yet his flock is scarcely better than if it had never had any pure bred blood injected into it. The fine flock of Light Brahmas that in 1892 was crossed with Brown Leghorns "to increase egg production," that in 1894 was again crossed with Silver Wyandottes "to give plumpness of body," that in 1896 was crossed with Plymouth Rocks "to increase the size," that in 1898 was again crossed with Black Minorcas "to hold the size and still improve the egg production," was in 1900 the most mixed up and good for nothing flock in America. Yet it actually contained no dunghill blood.

I'd rather take the "commonest" flock I ever saw and attempt to grade it into something definite than the above described much mixed flock. Why? Because in grading up the mixed flock you could not begin to guess where some characteristic of the pure bred sires you used six or eight years before would crop up to vex and annoy you. Cold blood is more easily obliterated.

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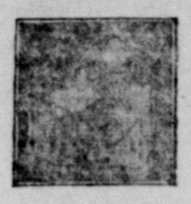

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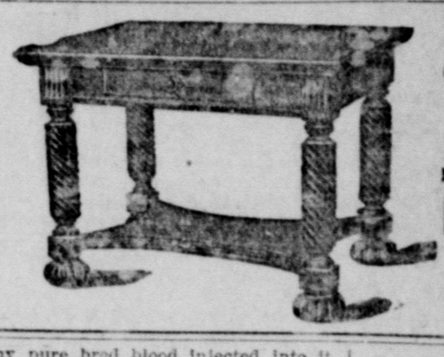

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The Successful Scheme of a Theatrical Press Agent.

An agent who was in despair owing to his failure to get any advertising that had not been paid for found himself in a big western city with his attraction playing to strong competition and something desperately needed to attract public attention to his show. In one scene of the play a pair of handcuffs figured. The agent had an inspiration. He had the star snap a handcuff on her wrist, and then the agent concealed the key, saying it had been lost. The star was compelled to finish the act wearing the handcuff dangling from her wrist. The audience knew it should not be there, and comment was aroused. Between the next two acts the agent drove the actress swiftly to police headquarters, near at hand. The police captain was mysteriously called out. He was informed that the actress must have the handcuff removed at once and secretly, as she did not wish news of her predicament to get out. The chief brought out a big bunch of keys, and finally the handcuff was removed, but not until a dozen alert reporters had snuffed a "story" and were plying the reluctant press agent with questions. Finally the whole story was pumped out of the agent, the star having returned to finish the play. Next morning the first page of every local paper had a fine story, descriptive of the plight of the actress who had accidentally fastened a handcuff to her wrist. The public was interested and flocked to see the play, and the resourceful agent went on to the next town wondering what new thing he could spring on the sensation lovers there.—William Loftus in Reader Magazine.

Marriages in Burma.

Burma is unique among the countries of the east in the position accorded to women. There is no purdah there, and, gentle as she looks, the married woman is the head of her house. The girls before their ears are pierced, which is equivalent to a coming out reception, are allowed to roam about the streets playing boyish games with their brothers and their friends, and afterward there are many opportunities for young men and women to meet at festivals, boat races and other gayeties. Marriages in Burma therefore are usually love matches, and the unmarried woman is in no hurry to change her state. Burmese women are charming, generally slender, dainty and demurely coquettish. They wear gayly colored garments, which make them look like flower beds, and their hair, which is shining and smooth, is always uncovered and decked with flowers.

Why Your Coffee Is Bad.

Bridget is an excellent cook; but, like most women of her profession, she is opinionated and insists upon making all her dishes strictly according to her own recipes. Her mistress gives her full swing not only as to cooking, but as to the purchase of supplies. The other day her mistress said to her:

"Bridget, the coffee you are giving us is very good. What kind is it?"

"It is no kind at all, mum," said Bridget. "It's a mixter."

"How do you mix it?"

"I shake it one-quarter Mocha and one-quarter Java and one-quarter Rio."

"But that's only three-quarters. What do you put in for the other quarter?"

"I put in no other quarter at all, mum. That's where so many spoil the coffee, mum—by puttin' in another quarter."—New York Press.

Very Absentminded.

The celebrated German historian Theodor Mommsen was the most absentminded of men. Once while going from Berlin to Charlottenburg, a half hour's journey, the trolley car in which he rode went off the track. The rest of the passengers took another car and went ahead, and the stranded vehicle was abandoned till help could be found. Mommsen remained reading his book. An hour or two later the sound of jacks, levers, derricks, etc., aroused him. Rising from his seat, he went to the door and, with the most complete unconcern imaginable, remarked, "I suppose we have come to a standstill."

Electricity Among the Japanese.

The Japanese understood electricity as an attractive force, of which they were very secret. The Greeks and Romans also knew something of the magnet as an attractive force known to modern science as an electrical attraction, something like the loadstone to the Chinese. They are supposed to be ignorant of its popularity, though in their secret records there are mentioned of sacred forces which none but God knew and must not be tampered with by man.

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