

STOCKYARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

A Daily Commercial Newspaper for Modern Farmers and Stockmen and An Advertising Medium That Reaches the Buyers

Vol XIV, No. 103.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1910

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DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 1 Car, 55 Cattle; 25 Cars, 1778 Hogs; No Sheep Reported.

NOMINAL TRADE IN CATTLE

Week Finished Little Easier, But General Trade Has Been Active With Prices Higher.

BEST CATTLE FOR WEEK 6.45

Demand Was Active For All Grades of Shee Stock During the Entire Week and Prices Have Advanced 15 to 20 Cents On All Fat Grades—Active Demand For All Stock Cattle and Prices Strong—Hogs Close Steady, 15 to 20 Cents Higher For Week—Sheep Lower

Receipts from January 1, 1910.

	1910	1909	Dec.	Inc.
Cattle	553,373	581,080	20,707	27,727
Hogs	1,312,156	1,475,386	360,720	21,727
Sheep	648,326	613,093	57,272	21,727
Horses	26,498	22,856	3,642	3,642

Live Stock in Sight.

	1910	1909	Dec.	Inc.
Cattle	553,373	581,080	20,707	27,727
Hogs	1,312,156	1,475,386	360,720	21,727
Sheep	648,326	613,093	57,272	21,727
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Receipts by Cars.

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CATTLE.

Lighter Run For Week and Trade Has Been Active.

Only a few cattle arrived for today and there was nothing more than the usual Saturday volume to business. The market will be open Monday but the trade is looking for only a small run of stock.

For the week the market has been in the most encouraging tone seen during this month and up to yesterday there was a gradual hardening in prices for practically all grades of beefs. Naturally the steers that have been coming have been showing a little more corn and are better in beef than they were a few weeks ago, and account must be taken of this in comparison of prices. The fact cannot be got around, however, that the demand has been the best it has been at any time during the month and supplies have been taken readily each day. The fact that the demand has been so active during this next to the last week of the year and right at the beginning of the holiday period should be taken as an encouraging feature, as it is a usual thing to find the markets in a sluggish condition at this season. There are some differences of opinion as to the condition of the market, advances are quoted anywhere from 15 to 40 cents higher than at the low time last week and making allowance for a little decline on some grades at the close Thursday a conservative advance over the low time last week is 15 to 30 cents, although there are instances where sales do not show much advance over the close of last week. The best feature of the trade has been the activity with which packers have taken hold of the cattle and in this lies the real encouragement for the market of next week. The best steers in load lots that have been here during the week have sold at \$6.45, while a few odd head have been put over the scales at \$6.50. There has been a good representation of steers of medium to heavy weight going to the scales at \$5.75 to \$6.25 and last week at \$4.75 to \$5.25 have moved up more than on any other grade and are selling at a range of \$5.00 to \$5.50.

The big fire in the Morris plant in Chicago will increase the killing of cattle in the local plant of the company.

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

For the week the trade has more than recovered the decline of last week and it has been a good active trade from the start until yesterday when there was a weaker turn for all grades. For the week compared with the close last week prices for all kinds of fat cows and heifers are up 15 to 20 cents and as with steers there has been a very encouraging demand that promises well for the market of the coming week. There are of course more good fat cows and heifers that show the result of corn rationing and for this reason the sales quoted might

suggest more of an advance than is quoted at any rate in the trade in a good condition at the close of the week.

Good fat heifers are quotable at \$4.75 to \$5.50; bulk are selling at \$4.40 to \$4.75, and common kinds at about \$3.50 to \$4.00. Best cows sell up as high as \$5.00 and over but there are not many coming that sell above \$4.75 and the bulk of fat cows are going at \$4.00 to \$4.50 with canners and cutters ranging down as low as \$3.25 and under.

There has been no change in the market for light veal calves during the week and the top price has been the same every day during the week. For heavy calves the demand for stock cattle has been a factor that has strengthened prices to some extent. Bulls of all kinds have been selling actively at steady prices.

STOCKS AND FEEDERS.

The market for stock cattle of all kinds is notably good for the season of year and any change in prices of late has been toward a higher level. The supplies have not been large and in a number of instances that has been taking everything as fast as it has been coming so the week comes to a close with very few cattle to be carried over into next week. Of course at this time of year the best demand is for the good kinds of steers weighing around 550 to 1000 pounds and these show the most strength for getting together on a steady basis of feeders nor the stock calves that have been coming. Ordinarily the final weeks of the year find the market for cattle to go back to the country in sluggish condition but this is not the case at this time and the indications are that the Christmas week and final week of the year will find a good outlet for all of the stock cattle that may come.

Good to choice feeding steers are quotable at \$4.75 to \$5.50; medium to good grades \$4.25 to \$4.75; good to fancy stock steers \$4.50 to \$5.25, and common \$3.75 to \$4.50. For fat heifers \$3.75 to \$4.25 for fat strictly good kinds, stock cows \$3.00 to \$3.50, and stock calves \$4.25 to \$5.50.

HOGS.

Market of Short Duration With Prices Holding Steady.

The hog market was of short duration this morning. The supply was small and all hands wanting to get through as early as good business would permit. There was a demand sufficient to consume the supply and buyers and sellers were not long in getting together on a steady basis of prices compared with the general market of yesterday. On this basis the supply was soon consumed and the hogs were all gone to the scales before the noon hour. On a basis of steady prices for today the market for the week closes 15 to 20 cents higher than the closing market of last week. The week has brought out less hogs than the packers had been looking for and this has been the rule all during the month of December and this has been developing a bullish sentiment in the trade. The outlook for the market of the Christmas week is considered as being strong and prices are expected to hold at the level point for the week, 24,300, against 31,778 last week, 24,629 a month ago, 29,846 a year ago, 21,905 two years ago, 24,459 three years ago and 28,048 four years ago.

The aggregate total at the five markets for the week is 289,500 against 237,600 last week, 248,600 a month ago, 285,200 a year ago, 239,900 two years ago, 249,000 three years ago and 227,700 four years ago.

Prices ranged from \$7.00 to \$7.77, with the bulk selling at \$7.00 to \$7.75. The bulk yesterday sold at \$7.00 to \$7.75, a week ago at \$7.50 to \$7.50, a month ago at \$6.90 to \$7.50, a year ago at \$6.90 to \$7.20, two years ago at \$5.30 to \$5.70, three years ago at \$4.45 to \$4.50, four years ago at \$6.27 to \$6.35.

Heavy and Mixed—200 lbs. and upward.

No.	Av. Sht.	No.	Av. Sht.	Price
76	216	77	218	7.23
78	217	79	219	7.20
80	220	81	221	7.18
82	222	83	223	7.16
84	224	85	225	7.14
86	226	87	227	7.12
88	228	89	229	7.10
90	230	91	231	7.08
92	232	93	233	7.06
94	234	95	235	7.04
96	236	97	237	7.02
98	238	99	239	7.00

Light and Mixed—100 lbs. and under.

No.	Av. Sht.	No.	Av. Sht.	Price
76	195	77	196	7.00
78	197	79	198	6.98
80	199	81	200	6.96
82	201	83	202	6.94
84	203	85	204	6.92
86	205	87	206	6.90
88	207	89	208	6.88
90	209	91	210	6.86
92	211	93	212	6.84
94	213	95	214	6.82
96	215	97	216	6.80
98	217	99	218	6.78

Range of Prices.

This Week	Last Week
Monday	\$7.50 to \$7.65
Tuesday	\$7.50 to \$7.65
Wednesday	\$7.50 to \$7.65
Thursday	\$7.50 to \$7.65
Friday	\$7.50 to \$7.65
Saturday	\$7.50 to \$7.65

Nothing On Sale Today, Market Sharply Lower For Week.

Nothing in the way of fresh supplies arrived at the sheep house this morning and as everything was cleaned up yesterday, trade was at a standstill.

For the week the total of sheep and lambs for this point will show an increase of about 3000 over last week and are nearly double the figures for the same time last year. At the five markets there is a total of 183,000, a decrease of 57,000 compared with last week but 37,000 more than for the same time last year. During early part of the week there was an active demand for all classes of live mutton and prices were advanced sharply, but the activity of the trade was short lived and in a few days saw a complete change in the market that has resulted in a decline of 25 to 40 cents from high point of the week for lambs and 15 to 20 cents on sheep. The market is closing in slow tone at these declines with prime lambs, such as sold up to \$6.40, quotable at \$6.00 and all other lambs prices are correspondingly lower. The decline here has been in line with the market conditions at other points.

Native lambs, good to prime, \$6.00

OPEN MARKET DEC. 26

The St. Joseph market will be open for business as usual on Monday, December 26. Christmas comes on Sunday this year and ordinarily the following Monday would be observed as a holiday. Since Monday is such an important day to the trade, however, and a holiday on that day would seriously inconvenience shippers at this season of the year, it has been determined to have the market open for business as usual on that day.

OTHER LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO, Union Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 24.—The Live Stock World reports.

Cattle—Receipts, 300. Market steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,000. Market strong. Top \$7.95, bulk \$7.75 to \$7.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 1500. Market steady.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 24.—Special to The Journal: The Drivers Journal-Stockman reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 200. Market steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 2100. Market 5¢ higher. Top \$7.85, bulk \$7.60 to \$7.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 100. Market steady.

EAST ST. LOUIS, National Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 24.—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 500. Market steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 4000. Market steady. Top \$7.95, bulk \$7.80 to \$7.90.

Sheep—Receipts, none.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The following Chicago board of trade quotations are furnished by T. P. Gordon, 1004-1008 New Corby-Forsce Building, St. Joseph, Mo.

Options	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT—				
Dec.	92	92 1/2	92	92 1/2
May	96 1/2	96 3/4	96 1/2	96 3/4
CORN—				
Dec.	48 1/2	47 1/2	46	46 1/2
May	48	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
OATS—				
Dec.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
May	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
PORK—				
Jan.	20.00	20.02	19.95	19.95
May	18.70	18.97	18.70	18.95
LARD—				
Jan.	10.75	10.85	10.75	10.80
May	10.30	10.42	10.30	10.35
HIBS—				
Jan.	10.57	10.60	10.45	10.45
May	9.92	10.00	9.90	9.95

ST. JOSEPH HAY MARKET.

Local Quotations Corrected to Date by Local Dealers.

The following quotations are furnished by the St. Joseph Hay Receivers and Shippers association for the benefit of Stock Yards Daily Journal readers:

Timothy—Choice, \$14 to \$15; No. 1, \$13 to \$13.50; No. 2, \$10.50 to \$12; No. 3, \$6.50 to \$9.50.

Clover mixed—Choice, \$11.50 to \$12; No. 1, \$10.50 to \$11; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$10; No. 3, \$5.50 to \$8.50.

Clover—Choice, \$10 to \$11; No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9.50; No. 2, \$7 to \$8.

Prairie—Choice, \$11.50 to \$12; No. 1, \$10 to \$11; No. 2, \$8 to \$9.50; No. 3, \$5.50 to \$7.50.

Alfalfa—Choice, \$15.50 to \$16; No. 1, \$14 to \$15; No. 2, \$11 to \$13; No. 3, \$8.50 to \$9.50.

Packing hay—\$4 to \$5.

Straw—\$5 to \$5.50.

FARMERS' CONGRESS.

The Farmers' and Housekeepers' Week at Fort Collins.

Fort Collins, Col.—The Colorado Agricultural College will again keep open house, at Fort Collins, for one week beginning January 9th, and closing January 14th. Even a glance at the program shows that there will be a number of good things for those who attend this yearly getting together of Colorado farm men and women. The list of attractions to be crowded into the six days is a long one, and only the main features are mentioned here.

Programs may be obtained by addressing C. H. Hinman, Superintendent, Agricultural Extension, Fort Collins, Colo.

Of special interest this year will be the housekeepers' program, as this is the first to be given in the new building just completed. The facilities for this work are, therefore, much better than ever before and a strong program has been prepared. Wednesday evening will be Mrs. Nellie Kedzie Jones, of Minneapolis. Miss Rausch considers her the best lecturer on topics related to home making in the United States. She will be here two days and an opportunity will be given for the women to get acquainted with her. The housekeepers' program cannot fail to be of interest to every woman. It is hoped that the attendance of women from country homes will be especially large.

This is the second annual meeting of the Colorado Farmers' Congress. This organization being composed of representatives from each live stock, horticultural, and agricultural organization, including the Grange, Farmers' Union, and each county, is the most representative agricultural body in the state, and is destined to become the most important. Co-operation is the keynote of modern industry, and when the agricultural interests of a state co-operate, progress is assured. It is through the Colorado Farmers' Congress that the agricultural interests of the state can most

INSECTICIDE LAW

New Regulation Against Adulteration Takes Effect First of Next Month.

any will receive a serial number; this number is to appear on every package of goods sold under that guaranty, together with the words "Guaranteed by (name of guarantor) under the Insecticide Act of 1910." If a general guaranty is not filed an individual guaranty may be attached to each bill of lading.

The law and the regulations apply also to imported goods. Imported lead arsenate or Paris green being treated as being intended for use as an insecticide unless the contrary is shown. The treasury department and the department of agriculture will co-operate in taking samples of imported goods. If upon examination and after hearing it appears that contamination may not lawfully be assigned the secretary of agriculture will report the findings to the secretary of the treasury, and the goods will be refused admission.

Regulation 12 provides that "all matter required by the act to be stated on the label of an article must be plainly and correctly stated on the label of the principal label in type sufficiently clear and in position sufficiently prominent to attract the immediate attention of the purchaser." This regulation, however, will not be strictly enforced until July 1, 1911. In the meantime, such required statements may be made by means of a "sticker" or "plaster" or "supplemental label."

Champion Feed for results.

MAKING BEEF CHEAPLY.

Some Side Lights Thrown on Feeding Problem of the Day by H. R. Smith.

Lincoln, Neb.—H. R. Smith of the Nebraska experiment station has issued a bulletin which includes the results of several experiments in cattle feeding. Part I deals with foodstuffs as affecting economy of production, while Part II concerns the individual gaining capacity of animals representing different types.

In two experiments a comparison was made of wheat bran, linseed meal and cottonseed meal as protein supplements, the greater part of each ration being corn and prairie hay in one experiment and corn and alfalfa in the other. It was found that the linseed and cottonseed meal were very nearly equal in feeding value—a slight difference in favor of linseed meal—add that bran is worth about half as much per ton as alfalfa. The profits were largest where alfalfa hay was used as a part of the ration to furnish the desired amount of protein. In both tests alfalfa proved to be worth \$12 per ton in comparison with linseed meal at \$20 per ton.

In a third experiment, in which the protein, cold-pressed cottonseed meal, was substituted for cottonseed meal, the results were favorable for the cottonseed cake—more so than either linseed meal or bran—though the profits were highest with alfalfa—\$8.87 with cottonseed cake and \$5.16 with alfalfa. The quality of the meat produced on the several rations was in favor of the alfalfa as compared with the commercial protein foods.

In this bulletin are also included the results of these experiments to determine the most profitable proportion of corn to alfalfa. It would seem from the data secured that, when corn is worth from 35 cents to 50 cents per bushel and alfalfa not to exceed \$7 per ton in the stack or mow, considerably less than a full feed of corn—probably 14 to 18 pounds per day for a two-year-old steer—is more profitable than a full feed, which would be about 22 pounds per day. If corn is worth from 50 to 60 cents per bushel and alfalfa \$7 per ton, approximately, half a feed of corn—10 to 12 pounds—will produce more profitable gains if a good quality of alfalfa is fed in liberal quantity, in fact all that will be consumed. This presupposes a fair quality of steers and a few weeks' extra time to give the desired finish.

In the last two experiments individual records were kept in groups of six steers each. This was for the purpose of making a study of animal conformation and quality as affecting gains. Complete measurements were taken on each of the steers used in both experiments, fifty-four head in all. In each group of six steers were different types—some lowest and smooth, possessing quality, while others were more rangy in build and rough in appearance. The results of both experiments would indicate that the more rangy and rougher types make practically as large gains per day as the more compact, smoother cattle, but it was found that these lower set, more compact types took on flesh more rapidly, were fatter and sold for a higher price per pound at the close of the experiment.

It was found in these experiments that the depth of body and size of the middle girth is an important factor in making daily gains. A difference in gains of not less than six-tenths of a pound per day was found in all groups, the steers of a given group being fed in the same manner. With hardly an exception it was found that the best and most economical gainers were large and roomy in the region of the paunch. The greater number of the best gainers were also larger in heart girth, although there were a number of exceptions to this. The bulletin is fully illustrated to show the conformation of each steer as to depth, length, width, etc. That there is a great variation in the capacity of cattle to make gains in the feed lot is made evident in these experiments. It is hoped that by following up this work some conclusions may be drawn as to the relations of external conformation or "branded" within the meaning of the Insecticide Act of 1910. This places the responsibility upon the guarantor. The wholesaler or manufacturer may file with the secretary of agriculture a general guaranty covering every package of a particular kind of article. The guar-

NO INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS

Adulterated Insecticides or Fungicides Will Be Barred From Shipment.

Washington, Dec. 24.—The Insecticide Act of 1910 will become effective on the first of January. Joint regulations for its enforcement have just been issued by the secretaries of the treasury, of agriculture, and of commerce and labor. The act forbids the manufacture or sale in federal territory of adulterated or misbranded insecticides and fungicides, especially mentioning Paris green and lead arsenate. It also forbids interstate shipment of such articles, and this is its most important feature.

Under the regulations, samples of insecticides and fungicides are to be collected by purchase by agents of the United States department of agriculture, and analyzed or examined by such chemist or examiner as the secretary of agriculture may designate. If a sample then appears to be adulterated or misbranded, a private hearing before the secretary or his representative will be given to the party from whom the sample was obtained and to others interested, who may appear personally or by attorney and may submit oral or written evidence. If it still appears that the act has been violated, the proper United States attorney will be informed of the facts. Provision is made for state officials to co-operate in reporting violations to the secretary of agriculture. The latter will ordinarily make his requests of prosecutions to the attorney general, but in special cases directly to the proper United States attorney. After judgment has been rendered by a court the judgment will be published by the secretary of agriculture, within 30 days.

Paris green is considered adulterated if it does not contain at least 50 per cent of arsenic oxide; on the other hand it must not contain arsenic in water-soluble forms equivalent to more than 1 1/2 per cent of arsenic oxide; and no substance may be mixed with it so as to lower its strength. Lead arsenate is counted adulterated if it contains more than 50 per cent of water, or if its total arsenic is equivalent to less than 12 1/2 per cent of arsenic oxide, or if it contains arsenic in water-soluble forms equivalent to more than 75 per cent of arsenic oxide, or if any substance is mixed with it so as to lower its strength. If lead arsenate contains more than 50 per cent of water it must be labeled "lead arsenate and water," and the extra percentage of water must be plainly stated. Any other insecticide or fungicide is considered adulterated if its strength or purity fall below the standard under which it is sold, or if any substance has been wholly or partially substituted for it, or if any valuable ingredients has been partially removed, or if it is intended to be used on vegetation and is injurious to vegetation. If the designation of an article imports the presence in it of a certain substance, that substance must be present in the customary amount.

Any insecticide or fungicide is misbranded if the label bears any statement, design, or device that is false or misleading in any particular, either as to the character of the article or as to the place of manufacture. And the term "label" is defined so as to include any circular, etc., that are packed with the article or referred to either on the label or on the circulars accompanying the article. If the contents are stated in terms of weight or measure, they must be correctly stated. If an insecticide or fungicide (other than Paris green or lead arsenate) contains arsenic in any form, the total amount of arsenic and the amount of water-soluble arsenic must each be stated on the label. The amount of inert substances (often called "filler") must also be stated.

If the name of the manufacturer is given on the label, it must be the actual manufacturer; if the name given is not that of the actual manufacturer, the phrase "packed for," "distributed by," or some equivalent phrase, must be used with the name.

The dealer may relieve himself of responsibility by securing from the wholesaler or from the manufacturer a guaranty that the article is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Insecticide Act of 1910. This places the responsibility upon the guarantor. The wholesaler or manufacturer may file with the secretary of agriculture a general guaranty covering every package of a particular kind of article. The guar-

WAS WELL PLEASED.

Young Farmer and Feeder Had Big String of Steers Here.

Among the well pleased sellers of cattle who were on the Friday market was E. H. Chick of Clarksville, Mo. Mr. Chick is one of the younger generation of farmers and feeders and had on the market a string of 80 head of steers, 1305 lbs. average, that sold at \$5.90 per cwt.

Best meals, best rooms, Transit House.

Change of management at Transit House. Try our meals.

WESTERN PACKING.

Special reports to the Cincinnati Price Current show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year:

Nov. 1 to Dec. 21—1910 1909

Chicago 860,000 890,000

Kansas City 250,000 430,000

St. Omaha 195,000 190,000

St. Louis 310,000 230,000

St. Joseph 185,000 250,000

Indianapolis 202,000 252,000

Milwaukee 105,000 72,000

Cudahy 60,000 72,000

Cincinnati 92,000 97,000

Stampan, Ia. 70,000 77,000

Cedar Rapids 8,990 78,000

Sioux City, Ia. 107,000 89,000

St. Paul, Minn. 140,000 110,000

Cleveland, O. 116,000 110,000

Louisville, Ky. 21,000 31,000

Wichita, Kan. 63,500 168,000

Detroit, Mich. 70,000 78,000

Nebraska City 12,000 39,000

Above and all 3,588,000 4,920,000

For the wk. 509,000 505,000

Preceding wk. 545,000 465,000

TOTAL LIVE STOCK MOVEMENT.

The following table indicates the rounded off receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at five leading markets for the week ended today, together with aggregate totals and comparisons:

Cattle Hogs Sheep

Chicago 50,300 142,000 94,500

Kansas City 28,000 38,500 24,700

Omaha 15,800 26,000 18,500

St. Joseph 10,700 24,200 15,000

St. Louis 15,900 47,000 15,000

Total this wk. 120,700 389,500 168,100

Total last wk. 183,800 337,600 223,300

Total mo. 131,000 248,600 213,300

Total yr. 113,200 285,200 126,450

Two yrs ago 96,700 239,900 92,600

DANGER OF IRRIGATION.

When man interferes with nature he often finds that he has upset the balance and brought new troubles into his life, says The Pathfinder. Irrigation, unless done with great intelligence, will ruin land, by bringing up salts from down deep in the soil and making the land alkaline. Now a new danger on the same score has turned up in Egypt. The huge dams on the Nile and other splendid irrigation works constructed by the government there, under British authority, are having an effect no one dreamed of. The "water table" or normal level of water in the soil, has been raised so that many lands which were formerly dry are now water-soaked or flooded. The result is that the water, coming up through the soil, brings with it injurious salts, thus destroying its fertility. Already great tracts of the best cotton lands in Egypt, on which the "water table" or normal level of water in the soil, has been raised so that many lands which were formerly dry are now water-soaked or flooded. The result is that the water, coming up through the soil, brings with it injurious salts, thus destroying its fertility. Already great tracts of the best cotton lands in Egypt, on which the "water table" or normal level of water in the soil, has been raised so that many lands which were formerly dry are now water-soaked or flooded. The result is that the water, coming up through the soil, brings with it injurious salts, thus destroying its fertility. Already great tracts of the best cotton lands in Egypt, on which the "water table" or normal level of water in the soil, has been raised so that many lands which were formerly dry are now water-soaked or flooded. The result is that the water, coming up through the soil, brings with it injurious salts, thus destroying its fertility. Already great tracts of the best cotton lands in Egypt, on which the "water table" or normal level of water in the soil, has been raised so that many lands which were formerly dry are now water-soaked or flooded. The result is that the water, coming up through the soil, brings with it injurious salts, thus destroying its fertility. Already great tracts of the best cotton lands in Egypt, on which the "water table" or normal level of water in the soil,

THE MAN BEHIND

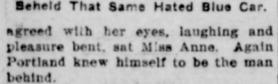
By JENNIE O. LOIZEAUX

Free of the office for the whole afternoon, James Portland, after a hasty lunch, swung down the street, rejoicing in the fall splendor of the day and the thought that if he could find Anne he would take her for a walk in the woods. He had been unable to get her on the telephone, but as the phone system was out of order, he concluded to go out and see her.

It was not so far a jaunt to the funny old tree-beset place which she and her father loved and would not for the world have modernized, and as the young man strode thitherward he approved their taste. He approved, in fact, of everything, about or connected with Anne—her father, who liked him, her conservative bulldog who was impartial, old Macy, the cook, who detested him because he was a suitor for Anne's pretty brown hand—and, very especially, Anne herself, who was airy and firmly friendly, but whose real heart's opinion of him was evidently not to be come by easily.

There was, however, an item in the surroundings of Anne which he very thoroughly hated. This was Mr. John Mackintosh, who was apparently in the lead of the girl's not brief procession of lovers.

As James Portland neared the house, he saw that which made him stop suddenly and swear beneath his breath. Out of the driveway came Mackintosh with his blue car, and beside him, trim in the blue suit that



Beheld That Same Hated Blue Car.

agreed with her eyes, laughing and pleasure bent, sat Miss Anne. Again Portland knew himself to be the man behind.

He walked bitterly on past the house, not caring now what became of his precious afternoon. It had been going like this all summer. He had always been too late; try as he would, she was either not there to be asked to go with him, or already promised to some one else—usually Mackintosh. It would have been funny had it not been so tragic—and at twenty-three tragedy is—tragedy.

But now things had come to the point where he had to do something. He wondered if he was a conceited donkey to feel down in his heart that something in her answered to his appeal? Though frank and free and laughing—it was as if she held him off, she seldom let a silence fall between them; once she had blushed like any rose when suddenly her glance met his adoring gaze in a moment when he had been off guard. He was not a man to wear his heart on his sleeve.

Then, as he walked alone into the autumn splendor of the woods, he began to wonder whether he had made such a devoted fool of himself that he had no chance with her? His sister had told him that no girl wanted what she could trample under foot. He had tried not to be servile, obedient, worshipping—the hardest task in the world! What should he do? Was the fact that they had been playmates from childhood against him? Was she too used to him? He felt that the old, sweet friendship had been rather lessened and nothing given him in its place.

To increase the trouble of his loneliness, the wooded paths were not for him alone; men and maids in twos met or passed him, gay, lifting glances to each other, scarcely seeing him. He was even shamed at being alone.

of the house he would build for Anne—supposing she would let him. Then perhaps he slept. He must have fought the thought bees were murmuring about him, and then he woke gradually and knew it was a human voice—a girl's.

He opened his eyes, but did not move. But the stranger lovers had not seen him. How could they, considering that they were leaning on each other, searching each other's faces? The man was saying: "And the three years we've wasted when we might have been happy like this!"

The girl broke in, her voice tense with feeling: "Your own fault! Could I ask you to marry me? Could I tell you—I cared—when you didn't ask me? Men are such—gee!"

Then they passed on, and James Portland sat up straight and considered himself in a new light! He was worse than a goose—he was a fool, a blithering idiot of an imbecile! Here he had been shadowing Anne like a ghost—and as silent! Come to think of it, he had not for ages said he loved her. She had then thought herself too young—had he ever asked her straight out to marry him? No he had not!

On this thought, he rose and brushed the yellow leaves from his hair and clothes, and the cobwebs from his mind. He struck back toward the paths. She was out with Mackintosh—all right, he, James Portland, would go and camp on her porch and then claim her on sight. His courage rose so high that he considered taking, rather than asking for, the girl! He would at least put things to the test and get out of his misery.

He struck along the winding path, eager and alert, until he reached the highway through the woods, a hard smooth, fine road for Mackintosh's machine, for instance. And as he walked down it, back toward town, he suddenly turned a corner and he beheld that same hated blue car. But it was standing still, and in it sat a girl—alone, evidently. Probably Mackintosh was on his back under the thing—he hoped ardently for that slight. Then he quickened his gait that he might be the sooner be sympathetic and helpful. Anne's back was toward him and she sat leaning listlessly against the side of the seat not hearing him until he came around the car, and close enough to touch her, had he dared.

"Oh!" she said, and started. "Where's Mackintosh?" he demanded, peering beneath the machine. "Gone to telephone for help—things beyond tinkering. I stayed here," she finished a little lamely, and flushed, for there was a new something in the gaze of the man who looked straight into her eyes. Was it intention, mastery? It was certainly something that would not be denied.

The girl made haste to laugh away the thing that began to grip her. "Amuse me, Jimmy," she said suddenly. "Have you any marbles or a jack knife? We used to play mumblety peg—remember?"

But he would not be manipulated into distance, mental or actual. He held up a hand to help her. "Get out a minute, Anne. I'm going to say something that I won't have you answer in—his machine. Come!"

She laughed again, but began slowly to obey him as he held her by one hand to steady her. "When she stood steadfast beside him around the crimson and brown oak by the roadside, he was still holding to that hand. She pulled. "When you're quite through with it, Jimmy, I'd really like to push in some hairpins. It's my hand, you know—and besides somebody might."

"Let them come! It's—my hand, Anne! I take it—I want it—I ask for it, Anne. Please, dear—please, Anne, I've loved you long enough."

"Of course—if you feel that way you might—stop it," she murmured but his voice was stern. "I mean I've loved you long enough in silence! I'm not dumb, Anne, you know, and I wouldn't mind asking you from the house tops. Do you love me or not?"

"She seemed to consider. "Come, Anne, yes—or no—will answer my question?" But Anne was yet a woman—she knew the way around. This was what she said: "Why—didn't you ask me before?—and then he began to kiss her forehead, being blind, they could not see Mackintosh as he approached, not the young Scotsman's eyes began to bulge. And as his heavy shoe struck a stone, they jumped like guilty things and turned just in time to come face to face with him. Anne clung to Portland's arm, as if danger threatened her while the while, hardly knowing what he said, the lover remarked lamely: "We're engaged, we—"

POWER OF WORD OVER MAN

Calling Life-Preserver a "Belt" Caused the Loss of Many Lives in Bourgoigne Disaster.

A vivid illustration of the power of mere words over human beings was once brought to the attention of French people by Francisque Sarcey. After the wreck of the Bourgoigne many passengers were found floating drowned with life preservers on. These life preservers were fastened upon the bodies but round the middle instead of under the arms, and the greater weight of the upper part of the body had tipped the head under water and the person of course was inevitably drowned.

Now it appears that the greater number of the persons so drowned were French. The French term for life preservers is ceinture de sauvetage, or "life saving belt." This word ceinture suggests to the mind, in its moments of disorder and unreadiness, such as a great catastrophe brings, the idea of putting on a belt, and, as a belt is put round the waist and nowhere else, the frightened person instinctively adjusts the life preserver close about the hips.

The result is that as soon as the person so provided falls into the water, his body tips over, with the heavier part downward, and the head is plunged beneath the surface. The word "belt," therefore, was the cause of the loss of many lives in the Bourgoigne disaster. Sarcey accordingly proposed to counteract the fatal effect of the article, and calling it a brassiere, which is a kind of waist, and, by bringing the word bras or arm to mind, to teach people to put a life preserver on just underneath the arms.

FRICITION MATCHES MODERN

Inventor of First Practical Ones Was American Whose Idea Was Patented by Another.

Fricition matches are a comparatively modern invention. They were first made by John Walker in England, in 1827, but were rather crude affairs. He improved them somewhat in 1833 by using phosphorus. The first really practical fricition match was made in the United States in 1836 by L. C. Allen of Springfield, Mass. Before this time a clumsy form of match was imported from France, which had to be dipped into a bottle of sulphuric acid before it could be lighted.

This took a great deal of time and trouble, and Allen, seeing the necessity for fricition matches, set about to make them, and succeeded. He neglected to patent them, however, and on finally applying for letters patent found that a man named Alonzo Phillips, who was a peddler, had discovered through a third person the secret of making the matches and had already obtained a patent. Thus Allen, though the real inventor, was forced to become a mere manufacturer under another man's patent.

Novel Insurance.

The good people of Frankfort seem to have gone one better than the recent innovation at Lloyd's to insure against bad weather during holidays. The Frankforters have started a company to insure the lives of dogs. Whether the policies are for endowment or annuities or for death only we do not know, nor is the name of the company given, but a Paris contemporary suggests that it will probably be the "Hundenlebenversicherungs-gesellschaft," or something approaching it. The idea of insuring children's lives is not pleasant, but the prospect of making money out of the death of the friend of man is more repellent. Such an idea was in the notion stage when Lamartine declared, "The more I see of men the more I love dogs." If it had been, the aphorism would probably have been more scathing.

No Smoking Trend.

Uncle Joe Cannon is proud of the fact that he smokes pretty much all the time in about any place he happens to frequent, but one day he met his match. He had had lunch in a restaurant in Washington conducted principally for women. After finishing his lunch, he put a cigar between his teeth and struck a match. Before he could light the cigar, a red-haired waitress ran up and snatched the weed out of his mouth. He protested vigorously.

He Knew the Rate.

John M. Love, secretary of the United Association of Gas Fitters' Helpers, said the other day in his Chicago office: "A union, by keeping its finger on the labor market's pulse, can tell that market's condition and act accordingly. In fact, a union has the expert knowledge of the old man who went to a dentist's to have a tooth drawn. 'It's a double tooth,' said the dentist, 'and it will cost you 50 cents. But, with gas, it will be \$1 extra.' 'A dollar extra?' said the patient. 'My goodness! Will I have to take \$1.60 feet?'

Rare Bargains in Farm Lands

HOLT COUNTY FARM—100 ACRES. 100 acres of fine land, well improved, well located, only 1 1/2 miles to town. The house is a No. 1 good two story, with one of the best farms in the county on same, blue grass lawn in front of house, telephone in house. An attractive home farm. Loan of \$5000 for 25 years now on this farm. Price \$100 per acre. Will consider merchandise or clear rental property for equity.

480 acres of Holt County, Mo., valley land, 140 acres in cultivation and the balance in timber. A part of the timber very fine for saw timber. This portion of the cultivated land and which would make at least 250 acres to 300 acres in one tract. The soil is among the best to be had in Northwestern Missouri. This farm is fenced and part cross-fenced. The improvements are not very good, but the house, with little repair could be made good. This is only 1 1/2 miles to good railroad town, in northwestern part of Holt County, Mo.

One quarter of this has a \$3,000 loan at 6 per cent. The other 320 acres is clear. If this farm was properly cared for, would be much more valuable. Price \$50 per acre. Will consider exchange for ranch, prefer Western Nebraska.

In addition to the above, I have 100 acres of fine land adjoining the above described 650 acres. These could be dealt together, making one tract of 550 acres. All of this tract is good land, now in cultivation. Price \$50 per acre. Well worth the money. Incumbrance \$2400.

95 ACRES FREMONT COUNTY, IOWA. A good, well improved farm of 95 acres, 2 1/2 miles from a market and railroad town. Good six acre orchard, three acres of timber, ten acres meadow, balance corn and small grain.

New one and a half story house, five rooms nicely painted and nearly new. Good barn, 24x20, corn crib, feeders and outbuildings. Good water. No wet land or gumbo. High sandy bottom land, no waste land, always raised a good crop. Incumbrance \$5,000. Price \$25 per acre. Cash. No trade considered.

100 ACRES FREMONT COUNTY, IOWA. One of the best farms on the Missouri bottom, rich sandy loam, no gumbo or wet land. Located about 2 1/2 miles from railroad and market town, close to school. Four acres orchard, ten acres tame grass, balance corn and small grain. Shows a good crop. Improvements—One and a half story frame dwelling, five rooms, nearly new. Barn 24x20, corn crib, feeders and other outbuildings. Good water. Will carry back \$5,000 of purchase price against the land. Price \$85 per acre. Cash. No trade considered.

300 acres smooth as a billiard table, deep rich, chocolate loam soil prairie land, all in cultivation. Three small sets of improvements, well fenced. Four miles from Adding-ton, Jefferson County, Oklahoma, on the north line of the Rock Island. Fifty miles south of Chickasha, one of the finest cities in the State of Oklahoma. In the gas and oil belt, in the midst of large segregated tracts of Indian prairie lands, this good farm is well located.

In order to settle up my affairs, I will sell this splendid tract of land at \$20 per acre. Might consider valuable exchange worth the money.

OKLAHOMA LANDS. 120 acres. Close to Idabel, county seat of McClain Co., in a good agricultural district, bought of the government, improved and in cultivation, good water, good roads and located where land values are rapidly advancing. Price \$25 per acre. Will exchange clear.

EIGHTY ACRES NEAR MARLINE, CHARITON COUNTY, MO. A small improved farm of 80 acres, 7 miles from Marline and 3 miles from Weir. 45 in cultivation, balance in timber pasture. Incumbrance \$1,000, due in 1910. Price \$40 per acre. Equity for merchandise.

40 acres Atchison Co., Mo.; all good corn land, good fair improvements, no waste land, a good level farm. Price \$25 per acre. Will carry 1/2 to 6 per cent for three or five years.

33 acres Atchison Co., Mo.; well improved and well located, a good farm and home; 2 miles from railroad town; extra good attractive place. Price \$100 per acre; 1/2 cash, balance 3 years at 6 per cent.

220 acres Atchison Co., Mo.; extra good alfalfa land. Well located, only two miles from railroad town, in the best corn country in Iowa. No buildings, but can be rented without. Rental, two-thirds corn on part, 1/3 part.

Small acreage of timber which will make a good corn land when cleared. Incumbrance \$6,000 3 years at 6 per cent. Price \$80 per acre. Will consider merchandise or clear rental property for equity.

FIRST BALLOONS MARVELS

They Turned Attention From the Idea of Flying Across the English Channel.

Experimental physics was then (1785) quite the mode, and all classes were hurried along by the prevailing taste. The Duc d'Orleans forgot his amours and his stud, his fashions and his schemes of reform, to dabble in it. The Marquis d'Arlandes stole a few hours from court to pursue a series of experiments which cost him his life.

The brothers Montgolfier, whose business it was to make paper, had found time in the press of business to devote to physics, had thought much on the ascent of vapors and the formation of clouds, and soon delighted the little town of Annonay with the spectacle of the first balloon. But a party of amateurs in Paris, not to be outdone by Montgolfier, constructed an oil-silk bag, filled it with inflammable air of one-tenth the weight of atmospheric air, and, in the midst of a great storm, launched it from the Champ de Mars. It speedily rose above the clouds and came down four miles beyond the city. The marvelous art, it was said, of making bodies traverse through space, was now discovered. Dreams of wings with which men were to fly from Calais to Dover gave way to dreams of balloons in which men were to navigate the globe. The Golden Age was believed to be close at hand.—McMaster's History of the People of the United States.

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Sharon Springs, Wallace County, Kansas.

Wheat, Corn and Alfalfa Lands in Wallace County, Kansas, on Main Line of Union Pacific Railroad, with Shops in Sharon Springs, and The Gulf & Northwestern Railroad to be built within the next 18 months. Good crops this year and price sure to advance in the next. So get busy, and look out early over you and you will become interested at once. Correspondence solicited.

No. 4. 150 acre farm located 7 miles of Sharon Springs, Kansas, all fenced, good soil, 60 acres under cultivation, fenced, has house, barn, windmill, etc. Price, \$1,000. Cash.

No. 5. 640 acres located 10 miles of Sharon Springs, Kansas. This is a nice smooth tract of corn or wheat land, good soil, good water, can all be farmed. Price, \$10.50 per acre, cash.

No. 6. 160 acre farm improved, fenced has house, barn, windmill, 60 acres under cultivation, good soil, plenty water, all smooth and level, 10 miles from railroad. 14 miles of Sharon Springs. Price \$13 per acre. The best cash terms balance.

No. 7. 160 acre farm located 9 miles from Sharon Springs, Kansas. Raw, unimproved, good soil, level and smooth, 70 feet to water. Price \$11 per acre. Half cash. Terms balance.

No. 8. 320 acres located 11 miles of Sharon Springs, Kansas, nice smooth tract, raw land, can all be farmed, good soil, 90 to 100 feet to water. Price \$13 per acre.

No. 9. 320 acres located 9 miles of Sharon Springs, Kansas, nice smooth tract, raw unimproved land, can all be farmed, good soil, 90 to 100 feet to water. Price \$13 per acre.

No. 10. 640 acres located 3 miles of Sharon Springs, Kansas, raw unimproved land, about one-half can be farmed, rest soil being, nicely located for dairy farms. This can be bought for \$5 per acre. \$1000 down and terms for balance.

No. 11. 280 acres located 10 miles of Sharon Springs, Kansas, improved farm all under fence and cross fenced, small house and barn, well watered, 70 feet to water, 90 acres under cultivation, all smooth and level. Price \$12 per acre.

No. 12. 160 acres located 8 miles of Weskan, Kansas, improved, has small box house, well equipped, 120 acres alfalfa have been plowed, one-half level and well watered. Price \$10.50 per acre, cash.

No. 13. 640 acres located 13 miles of Sharon Springs, Kansas, good soil, small creek through east side of farm, but all can be farmed. The low land will grow alfalfa, no improvements, raw land. Price \$11 per acre, one-third cash, balance at 9 per cent.

No. 14. 160 acres located 7 miles of Wallace, Kansas, raw unimproved, good soil, all smooth, water 90 feet. Price \$10 per acre cash.

No. 15. 160 acres located 7 miles of Wallace, Kansas, raw unimproved, good soil, all smooth, water 90 feet. Price \$10 per acre cash.

For Information and Further Particulars Address W. J. SCOTT, Sharon Springs, Kan.

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422 acres, 250 in cult., 300 under fence, on St. Francois river, best bottom corn and wheat land; 120 first bottom; never lost a crop on account of high water; 130 second bottom, and 50 acres fine corn, alfalfa, clover and timothy. 4-room house, all goes with place; good barn and other outbuildings, 2 good cisterns, a 2-acre orchard, average crop 40 to 50 bu. clover and timothy. This is an ideal stock and dairy farm, good locality, school and church close. Price \$25.00 per acre.

470 acres, all fenced, 12 miles east of Piedmont, 2 miles from inland town and post office; 2-story, frame, 8-room house, 18x20 and "L" 28x16 and porches, good repair, spring and well at house; barn 50x50 and granaries; 400 a. in cultivation, 170 a. timber blazed so there is good AT pasture; 200 a. alfalfa; 100 a. clover and timothy; 100 a. best stock and grain farm in the county. Lots of stock and farming implements on place. Will sell reasonable. This is a bargain at \$20 per a. Write for list and further description. Address, Box 128, HAMBURG, IOWA.

NOTICE. This is fine location and fine land, nothing richer in soil more productive or desirable than this land. Incumbrance \$2,000. Price \$90 per acre. Good stock merchandise, well located, will be accepted in exchange.

200 Acres Land Atchison County, Mo., all good corn land, 100 acres alfalfa, 100 acres corn and alfalfa. Has several sets of moderate improvements and practically all in cultivation. Is in the best corn country of 3000 people and land in the neighborhood worth \$50 to \$100 per acre.

This farm carries a loan of \$30,000 at 5 per cent running five years. Will take good income property or western land as part payment, cash \$100 per acre.

150 Acres. Good farm five miles from a good town, with fair improvements, good high sandy, second bottom land, never subject to overflow or wet. All good corn or alfalfa land and all in cultivation. This is a nice farm which will pay a good income as a rental proposition. Will carry loan of \$4,000 at 5 per cent running five years. Will take good stock merchandise as part payment. Price \$25 per acre. Address, Box 128, Hamburg, Iowa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. For clear land or income property, lumber plant in Arkansas, well located, in heavily timbered portion of the state, where there is an abundance of pine and oak, planer, 3 saw mills, lumber yard and sheds, store building and valuable timber lands. No encumbrances. Will consider Kansas, Missouri or Nebraska land or good income property if clear. Price \$15,000. Address Box 128, Hamburg, Ia.

KANSAS. For sale or exchange--for cattle or broad market, 1 quarter section good land in Yuma County, Colorado. For particulars address John H. Hill, Wayne, Kansas.

OUT THERE IN KANSAS. 200,000 acres of the finest ranch and farm land to be found in North-west Kansas and Eastern Colorado; best water, soil and climate in the United States. Tracts of from 1000 to 20,000 acres, ranging in price from \$8 to \$25 an acre. Write for price list and illustrations to G. L. Culvert, Goodland, Kansas.

SECTION BARGAIN. 640 acres, Greenwood Co., nice level farm, highly improved, improvements cost over \$8000, close to school and church, 7 1/2 mi. good town. In fine farming and stock country. An estate, and offered for this month at a great bargain. Price \$40 an acre. \$17000 cash, balance long time at 5 per cent. Nider & Henrichs, Fairbury, Neb.

NEBRASKA. Two miles from Endicott, Neb., 140 acres in cultivation of which 35 acres are choice alfalfa, balance choice prairie pasture, all well fenced and cross fenced; 7 room house, barn 48x55, good well and mill. Price \$25,000; will accept \$0 or 140 acres of good S. E. Neb. land on the above. We have other bargains. Send for list. Nider & Henrichs, Fairbury, Neb.

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CITY OF CONCRETE

Kingston, Capital of Jamaica, Is Completely Restored.

Buildings Are as Nearly Fireproof as It is Possible to Make Them—New City Is Immense Improvement.

Kingston, Jamaica.—Kingston, the city which was wrecked by earthquake and ruined more completely by fire in January, 1907, again takes its place as the largest city in the West Indies outside of Havana.

Almost without exception the new store buildings are of reinforced concrete and are as nearly fireproof as local conditions have made it possible.

Public gardens and open spaces adorn the principal section of the city, the sites of these having been acquired by government at considerable cost.

The government buildings and the splendid structures of the Bank of Nova Scotia have served to alter entirely the appearance of King street from the sea northward.

GUINEA HENS ARE ANNOYING

Neighbors Simply Will Not Endure Longer Screaming of Fowls—Vary Tune Nightly.

South Norwalk, Conn.—Two hundred calliope lunged guinea hens owned by Miss Sarah L. Davenport of Wilton are now giving nocturnal concerts to the great annoyance of Miss Davenport's neighbors.

Affairs have come to a pass now where Miss Davenport's neighbors will extend the freedom of the city to the fogs if she will only consent to chase the guinea hens.

In desperation, residents of Wilton, a short distance from here, have asked H. D. Ogden of New York to dig up a law which will force Miss Davenport to gag her pets between sunrise and sunset.

Soon afterward Miss Davenport established a vocal conservatory for ambitious guinea hens and at the present time she has 200 promising performers, mostly sopranos, under her care.

An old law has been resurrected which makes it a misdemeanor to harbor any beast or bird that cries, whines, cackles or barks during sleeping hours, and the chances are that the guinea hens will be asked to show cause in a few days.

Miss Davenport is one of the most interesting women in this part of the state. Of a distinguished family, possessed of great wealth, she tired of travel and settled on a large farm in Wilton about twelve years ago.

Betrayed by Ticking Fly.

Philadelphia.—Until a fly lighted on his face, Michael Halbert, 30 years old, seemed to be unconscious at Cooper hospital, Camden.

Doctors were about to bring the man to consciousness, when suddenly he brushed a fly from his nose, the tickling sensation having apparently annoyed him. He was returned to jail without further ado.

HOBBLE SKIRT AIDS MORALS

High Heels and Peach Basket Hats Proper for Christian Women Says Boston Divline.

Boston.—Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, one of Boston's foremost divines, champions the cause of the hobble skirt and other ultra-fashionings of the fair sex, and advises the American youth in search of a helpmate for life to select a girl who is a close follower of the fashions.

"There is no more potent influence for good in the modern community," said Doctor Johnson, "than familiarizing fashions. Not only are the ever changing fashions of women one of the chief delights of civilized communities, but it is a safe statement to make that we have no more conclusive key to a woman's mental and moral development than the clothes she wears."

"Much has been said of the high cost of living. The immense sums spent annually in this country on apparently useless articles of women's personal decoration are cited as arguments of American extravagance when, as a matter of fact, this item is one of our smallest national extravagances."

"No woman, however free she may consider herself from the lure of the latest thing in clothes, shoes, hats and gloves can afford to be otherwise than well dressed; and to begin at the beginning, every argument to the contrary is a fallacy."

"The man or woman who dresses the best, whose personal habits are the most irreproachable, is the man or woman whose mental and moral development is the highest advanced. The hobble skirt, the peach basket hat, high heeled shoes and all the thousand and one fables of the feminine sex are entertaining and products of good. A girl who does not care about dress and the latest fashions is not a normal girl."

"The young man who contemplates marriage may fight shy of the girl of fashion, but he makes a mistake. He may be a gamer at first financially, but in the end he pays a terrible price for his shortsightedness. The girl who is lax about personal appearance is lax mentally and morally."

"She is not made of the stuff that turns out self respecting children. She is either a visionary and, as such, an unreliable element in the community, or she is downright lax and shiftless."

"In either case she is not a safe proposition for the ordinary young man."

LOSES TROUSERS FROM TRAIN

Lloyd-George, Chancellor of Exchequer, Travels into London in Abbreviated Attire.

London.—There is a wicked story going the rounds about an adventure of David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, the other day. He was coming to London from a little station in South Wales and sat on the platform ten minutes waiting for his train. He then took a reserved compartment, but soon found himself alive with ants, in whose nest he had been sitting.

He first shook his coat out of a window and then, becoming desperate, removed his nether garments and shook them the same way. Along came an express on the adjoining track and the garment was whisked out of his hands. The appalled cab-facter drew all the blinds and when the train reached the next station shouted for the station master and begged him to supply him with trousers at any cost.

The garments couldn't be produced on short notice, but the official telegraphed ahead and when London was reached a discreet official handed a pair of corduroys through the window to the minister, who soon emerged in these plebeian togs and jumped into a cab.

PARROT MISTAKEN FOR MAN

Interrupts Young Woman's Bath and Then Hurran Pat Rushes In, Causing Consternation.

Philadelphia.—Pat is a parrot owned by Mr. and Mrs. William Harrington. The other afternoon, noticing that the door of his cage was unfastened, Pat made for the window and perched on the sill of an adjoining bathroom window.

Inside there was much splashing and feminine laughter. Nora, the maid, was giving her young mistress a bath. Not finding the soap in its place, she called to her husband, whose name happened to be Pat:

"Fetch the soap, Pat, and be quick about it."

The parrot, hearing his name, shrieked: "Who wants Pat?" Hearing the sound from the outside, both women screamed and swooned, thinking some one was endeavoring to enter by the fire escape. The man Pat, hearing the commotion, dashed into the bathroom and made matters worse, especially for the young woman, by breaking into the room.

Honor for Captain Sealby. Ann Arbor, Mich.—Captain Sealby, hero of the disaster to the steamer Republic in 1909, has been elected vice-president of the junior law class of the University of Michigan.

Sealby entered the law department of the university last year, having given up a seafaring life after his ship was wrecked in a collision with the steamer Florida.

GIRLS LACK HOMES

London Has No Respectable Refuge for Women.

Sister Maggie Has Strikingly Discouraging Experience—Ordinary Lodgings Unfit for Honest Poor.

London.—"Sister Maggie," a zealous and original worker connected with the Bloomsbury Social union, is engaged in an effort to provide homes for respectable girls who find themselves in London without money or friends. Sister Maggie claims that young men are amply provided for in this respect, but that the contrary is the case as to girls.

"In order to test the matter for myself," said she, "I disguised myself as a young country girl out of a situation in London and, with only nine pence in my pockets, I walked the streets to find a respectable night's lodging. This is how I fared. After calling in many places where I was refused admittance because I had not a shilling in my pocket I spoke to an old woman selling matches at a street corner, who directed me to a home for young women conducted by a religious body."

"The first question that was put to me there by the matron was, 'Where is your reference?' I had to confess that I had none, so I was told I was not the 'sort' wanted there and was turned out on the street. I spoke to three policemen, but not one of them could help me. No person who kept furnished apartments would let me have a room for the night under the cost of a shilling. Then I went to an ordinary lodging house for women where after some bargaining I was taken in for six pence."

"The house was full of women, young and old, many of whom had come to London as young girls from the country. Now every one was a moral wreck; their conversation was indescribable and finally a quarrel broke out in the room where they were herded together."

"Perhaps because I looked respectable, the landlady blamed me for it, and I was turned out once more. After this I wandered on through street after street, always with an awful dread in my heart and always followed by some man, until at last I was directed to a house in a respectable street. I found at length what I thought was a haven of refuge. Here the landlady welcomed me most kindly. It was the only place I found even the suggestion of human sympathy, but before I was there ten minutes women, yes and many young girls of under sixteen, began to come and go through the open door and, to my horror, I discovered the nature of the place, the only roof to which I as a poor girl had been welcomed."

Sister Maggie holds that rescue work is often hopeless and that the thing to do is to fence off the precinct rather than to try to save the pieces below. She recommends that the churches of all denominations bind themselves together to establish properly governed women's lodging houses or inns. She says the Catholic women of Belgium have accomplished incalculable good in this way.

Her idea is that notice boards at the railway stations and in the principal streets should be put up telling girls where such places are to be found. The police, she thinks, might be of assistance to girls whom they meet wandering in the streets at night. Sister Maggie pronounces absolutely against the common lodging house for women. "It is no place," says she, "to which any respectable woman can be sent."

THESE KINGS GOOD TALKERS

Emperor Francis Joseph Can Speak 12 Languages—Several Other Crowned Linguists.

Vienna.—No monarch of the present time possesses such linguistic attainments as the Emperor Francis Joseph. He speaks twelve languages: German, French, Hungarian, Czech, Polish, Servian, Croatian, Ruthenian, Dalmatian, Roumanian, Italian and Hebrew. He is less at home in English.

Another capable crowned linguist is Kaiser Wilhelm, who talks fluently in five languages besides his own: English, French, Latin, Polish and Russian. The czar of Russia speaks English, German and French, besides being well versed in the various Russian dialects.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has not the gift of languages and has not succeeded in fully mastering French and German, although he gallantly sticks to his studies. Alfonso of Spain prefers Spanish, although he has a good knowledge of English and French. Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria is a versatile ruler, for in addition to Bulgarian he speaks and writes English, French, German and Russian. The late King Edward's pure Parisian French was proverbial.

Boy Grieved for Cat. New York.—Frank Allighetta, ten years old, has had his first square meal in three days. A big Miltree has been his pet for years. Three days ago the cat was taken by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The lad began pining to such an extent that he could not eat. His family was on the verge of summoning a doctor, when the cat turned up. How it escaped the society agents is unknown. The sight of his old companion was a tonic for the boy, who ate with his family for the first time in three days.

Robbed in Police Station.

Cranford, N. J.—The 20 members of the police force of Cranford are looking for a thief who slipped into police headquarters the other night and stole a \$100 gold watch from the pocket of Sergeant Halsted while the sergeant was "smoozing" on duty.

LOST FOR CENTURY

Musty Records Point Way to Famous Gold Mine

With Newly Discovered Directions Shaft Where Millions of Dollars' Worth of Gold Mined May Be Found.

Aritze, Mexico.—The famous Santa Teresa mine, which has a record of having produced ore to the value of more than \$10,000,000 gold during the latter period of Spain's control of Mexico, may again come into prominent notice after being lost for more than 100 years.

The musty records of this mine were found a few months ago in the government archives at Madrid, Spain, by Pablo Resaza, who forwarded a copy of them to Miguel Longorio, a mining engineer employed by one of the companies operating in the Cananea district, this state. The existence of this rich mine has been a matter of common knowledge to many mining men in this part of Mexico, almost from the very time that its location was lost. Scores of attempts have been made to rediscover the property, but these expeditions have all proved fruitless up to this time.

Mr. Longorio has organized a party of mining men, all of whom are Americans except himself, to go in search of the mine. It is said that the copy of the record of the property's production also contains a complete description of its location, and it is thought that it will not be difficult to find it. It is stated that there are four men in the exploring party, and that they have employed guides who are familiar with the country where the mine is supposed to be situated.

It is known that the trading point of the men who are employed in the Santa Teresa was Aritze. The descendants of many of the miners who worked in the property are still living here and the family traditions of the fabulous richness of the ore and the enormous quantity that was produced are being told and retold since it was learned that the chances are good of the property being opened up.

The owner of the Santa Teresa mine was Ignacio Munoz, a man of great wealth who lived at Guaymas. The abandonment of the property was due to the raids of Yaqui and Apache Indians. These redskins massacred many of the miners and the remainder fled to Imuris, first sealing up the entrance to the shaft. Munoz, the owner, died soon after this, the former mine employees were scattered, the raids of the Indians safe again, and when it finally became safe again to enter the region where the famous producer was supposed to be situated no trace of it could be found.

The existence of the records of the ancient mine in the government archives at Madrid is due to the fact that all mines operated in Mexico during Spanish colonial days had to contribute a part of their output to the crown. A careful record was kept of the output of each mine. Its location was a matter of official record with the government. Duplicates of these ancient records are to be found in the archives of many of the old towns and cities in Mexico.

It is said that the output of the Santa Teresa mine was so large that several hundred pack mules were constantly employed carrying the ore to Guaymas, from which point it was shipped by boat to reduction works. The underground system of workings is extensive.

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