

DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 124 Car, 3299 Cattle; 207 Cars, 14651 Hogs; 12 Cars, 2453 Sheep.

STEER PRICES POINT LOWER

Few Early Sales of Right Kind Steady, But Bulk Sold a Dime Lower.

PROPORTION OF STEERS BIG

Trade in the Stock Irregular—Good Fat Heifers Steady—Veals and Stockers Were Steady—Hog Supply Largest in Two Years, Prices Steady to Strong—Sheep Active and Steady.

Receipts from January 1, 1911. The following table shows the receipts from January 1, 1911, and receipts for the corresponding time in 1910:

Table with columns for 1911, 1910, Dec, Inc. Rows include Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses, Live Stock in Sight, Receipts by Cars, CATTLE, Market Opened Slow and Prices Trend Downward.

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

There was a fair sprinkling of heifers and mixed lots in the day's receipts. Cows, however, were comparatively scarce. Trade was rather irregular in the main; there was not much change in prices compared with the previous day.

Table of prices for Cows, Heifers, and Mixed lots. Columns include quantity, price, and grade.

Table of prices for Bulls and Steers. Columns include quantity, price, and grade.

Table of prices for Veal Calves. Columns include quantity, price, and grade.

Table of prices for Stockers and Feeders. Columns include quantity, price, and grade.

Table of prices for Yearlings and Calves. Columns include quantity, price, and grade.

Table of prices for Feeding Cows and Stock Heifers. Columns include quantity, price, and grade.

Table of prices for Feeding Bulls and Steags. Columns include quantity, price, and grade.

ed liberal run getting in. The early estimate called for 12,000 head but later this was raised to 13,500 and it is not improbable that the official count will over-run the latter estimate. It was the heaviest day's business in hogs at these yards since early in February two years ago, and the run was well handled on a steady to strong basis of prices compared with yesterday. Increased supplies were met by a broader demand and trade was more active than on the previous day. The aggregate total at five leading western markets was only a few thousand head in excess of the number on sale at these points a week ago and the general trade was in good condition. Buyers got into action early and hogs were soon moving seaward in good volume at fair steady prices compared with yesterday, with here and there slight strength being in evidence. Trade continued active on this basis and big end of the generous crop cleared before the noon hour. Quality on an average, was of the same general character as on former days of the week, hogs continuing to run very good for this period of the year. Spread in prices is correspondingly narrow.

Note—In yesterday's report of sales of "out" hogs, odds and ends, sales were reported largely at \$5.50. This was a mistake, compared with yesterday at this figure should have read \$4.40. Prices ranged from \$5.75@6.95, with the bulk selling at \$5.50@6.50. The bulk yesterday sold at \$5.50@6.50, a week ago at \$5.75@6.50, a month ago at \$5.75@6.50, a year ago at \$9.25@9.35, two years ago at \$7.20@7.45, three years ago at \$5.25@5.50, and four years ago at \$6.00@6.15.

Table of prices for Hogs. Columns include quantity, price, and grade.

Table of prices for Cattle. Columns include quantity, price, and grade.

Table of prices for Sheep. Columns include quantity, price, and grade.

Table of prices for Pigs and Light-199 lbs. and Under. Columns include quantity, price, and grade.

Table of prices for Odds, Ends and Wagon Hogs. Columns include quantity, price, and grade.

Table of prices for Packers' Hog Purchases. Columns include quantity, price, and grade.

form. Packers bid sharply lower for these kinds but sellers realized that they had the whip hand, held out for steady prices and finally cashed the four loads at \$3.85, the same as yesterday.

CHICAGO. CHICAGO, June 1.—The Live Stock World reports: Cattle—Receipts, 6000. Market steady to weak, cows and heifers 19@25 lower, feeders weak, 4@5 1/2.

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 1.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers' Telegram reports: 3000. Market steady to weak, top 35, cows and heifers unchanged, stockers dull, calves steady.

SOUTH OMAHA. SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., June 1.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers' Telegram reports: 4000. Market steady.

EAST ST. LOUIS. EAST ST. LOUIS, National Stock Yards, Ill., June 1.—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports: 3500, half stocker-corn. Market strong to 10c higher.

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET Today's cash values. Receipts wheat, 6 cars; corn, 23 cars; oats, 0 cars.

Table of grain prices including Wheat, Corn, Oats, and Rye.

ST. JOSEPH HAY MARKET. The following quotations are furnished by T. P. Gordon, 1005-1008 New Corby-Forsce Building, St. Joseph, Mo.

FEED LOTS EMPTY

Cattle Are Well Shipped Out From Hastings, Neb., District, Says a Shipper.

HOG SUPPLY BUILDING UP

Year Ago Did Not Seem Possible That Farms Could Make Such An Increase.

HOGS ARE NOT LOSING MONEY

Nebraska Calls Attention to Fact That Only a Few Years Ago Farmers Were Making \$4.00 Hogs on 40 Cent Corn—One Feeder Brings in Special Train and Goes Home Well Satisfied With St. Joseph Market.

"There are no cattle to speak of left on feed in my locality," remarked A. P. Murray, of the firm of North & Murray, regular shippers from Hastings, Neb., who was at the yards Tuesday looking after the sale of two cars of stock.

San Antonio, Texas, June 1.—Honey by the ton, honey by the car load, honey by the train load, seem to be honey enough to satisfy the sweet tooth of the nation. But no odds how great the amount is, it is shipped from the "Honey Belt" of Texas by tons, car loads, and train loads.

Wm. Oswald, a prominent farmer and feeder of Lincoln, Mo., had one car of cattle on today's market.

Wm. Bruchman, a regular shipper of Fifth, Neb., contributed a mixed car of stock to the receipts today.

Change of management at Transit House. Try our meals. Sol Wolf of Severance, Kan., was here today with a consignment of mixed stock.

There is a profit in feeding Excella Feeds. Esner & Thurman of Davenport, Neb., were represented here today with a consignment of hogs.

Allen writes of ensilage. I fed 253 head of beefers, 100 head of hogs; Shay & B. car of cattle; J. Bepley, a car of hogs; R. Campbell, a car of hogs, and J. P. Keenan, a car of cattle.

ONE OF A VERY FEW.

Thayer County Feeder Made Money Feeding Cattle This Season.

A. H. Johnson, of Thayer county, Neb., is numbered among the comparatively few feeders that made any money in the cattle feeding game this season. Mr. Johnson was on the market last yesterday with a load of cattle and a mixed load of hogs.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

G. A. Ricketts, who feeds at Benning in two cars of mutton for today's market. W. H. Thompson of Amity, Mo., marketed a car of mutton here today.

W. F. Harper of Frankfort, Kan., a big feeder and shipper, had a car of cattle on today's market.

J. A. Stafford, who operates around Adams, Neb., sent in a car of hogs for today's market.

D. F. Bryson, a regular patron of this market, came in today with a car of hogs from Adams, Neb.

Following are the shippers here today from Hardy: G. M. Powell, three cars of cattle; G. W. Watkins, two cars of cattle, and D. A. Page, a car of hogs.

Starkie Brown, successful feeders and shippers of Lester, Mo., sent in five cars of hogs for today's market.

Ben Aldritt, a regular shipper of Friend, Neb., had one car of hogs on today's market.

Wm. Oswald, a prominent farmer and feeder of Lincoln, Mo., had one car of cattle on today's market.

LONG ON HONEY.

Train Loads Are Shipped Out of Texas 'Honey Belt.'

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Missouri Shipper Markets One Stag at Net Price of \$16.25.

Quite a little stir was caused among the fraternity who operate in the hog division last Tuesday, when Porter and Plumber of Perrin, Mo., marketed one stag weighing 865 lbs., the largest hog seen at this market for many a day.

Missouri Shipper Markets One Stag at Net Price of \$16.25.

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

City Office—Rooms 2 and 3, Rock Island building, corner Sixth and East-ninth streets.

The St. Joseph Journal Publishing Co., Publishers.

W. E. WARRICK, Editor and Manager. Largest Outside Circulation of Any Paper Published in Buchanan County, Mo.

Entered at the Postoffice in St. Joseph, Mo., as Second-Class Matter, September 3, 1897.

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Usual 10 per cent commission allowed postmasters, who are authorized to take subscriptions.

WAR STOPPED MEXICAN CATTLE.

Breeder's Gazette: Cattle speculators who went down into northern Mexico last fall, and ran a lot of scrubby cattle to Fort Worth, Kansas City and St. Joseph, where they realized \$4.30 for 700 to 750-pound steers, \$4.25 for stags and \$4.10 for little 600-pound cows, made money.

WORKS SAME HERE.

Live Stock World: Whenever the retailer of meats is accused of rapacity, he fairly churlishly rebuffs the charge with indignation.

Every day Chicago papers publish a statement of current cost of beef cuts in South Water street. No retailer has ever been known to question the accuracy of these quotations.

POSTAL DEFICIT GONE.

A new departure is witnessed in the United States postoffice service. It has yielded a profit in the last year and instead of being forced to appropriate some of the \$2,000,000 which congress voted as an emergency fund to make up an expected deficit the postmaster general is turning that much over to the treasury, says a Chicago exchange.



Daddy's Bedtime Story—Daddy Found Good Friend In P. T. Barnum.

"CIRCUS is coming," said daddy. "Murrah!" cried Jack and Evelyn. "Going to take us, daddy?" "Now, isn't that a silly question?" asked daddy.

"So at 2 o'clock Billy—that was my chum—and I went up to the entrance of the big tent, and there was that mean old property man. 'G'wan! Git outer here,' he said, 'or I'll whale you with this cane!'

Two white men were seen between this city and Brownsville. Switzer calls attention to the fact that land which he could have bought within one mile of Alamo Plaza sixty years ago for twenty-five cents per acre is now selling for several hundred dollars a front foot.

LARD STOCKS MELT. Anderson Provision Letter: "The expanding volume of the trade for lard and cured meats of all descriptions from all quarters, was the one overpowering influence in hogs and product last week, and it was emphasized by the extreme weather.

HE IS AN OLD TIMER. Walked Into San Antonio Sixty Years Ago. Notes Changes. San Antonio, Texas, May 31.—In 1850 George Switzer, then twenty years old, walked into San Antonio, having followed the trails of travel in those days from Monterey, Mexico, where he had remained when General Taylor's army evacuated that city.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE. Silver leopards that have not been used for some time get rusty and so give a peculiar flavor. This can be prevented by putting a lump of sugar into the pot before putting away.

NEW MEXICO AGRICULTURE

Preliminary Statement of Farm Data Issued by Census Bureau.

Washington, D. C., June 1.—Census director Durand issued today the first official statement from the Census Bureau relative to the agricultural statistics of the Territory of New Mexico, collected at the Thirtieth Decennial United States Census, April 15, 1910.

It is based on a preliminary comparative summary submitted to the Director by Dr. Le Grand Powers, chief statistician of the Division of Agriculture in the Bureau of the Census. This summary shows, for both the census of 1910 and that of 1900, the reported total valuations of farm land, buildings and implements and machinery; total acreage; improved acreage; average acres per farm; average value per acre of farm land and buildings; average value per acre of farm land alone, and the aggregate expenditure for labor and fertilizers.

Attention is called to the fact that the figures are subject to revision later, as the number of farms whose returns are incomplete will be included in the final tables. These additions will not, in all probability, modify any of the amounts or rates contained in the present statement.

CHIPPEN CREEK APRIL OUTPUT. Chippen Creek, Colo.—The mill and smelter representatives have given out the tonnage shipped to their respective plants during April: The tonnage is the heaviest of the year, shipments aggregating 77,826 tons of a gross bullion value of \$1,533,780.

THE RATES OF INCREASE AND DECREASE. It is pointed out in the statement today that the principal increase in New Mexico in 1910, as against 1900, among the items for which percentages are given in the first section of the summary, are: In the total acreage, 248 per cent; in the total value of farm land and buildings, 433 per cent; in the total improved farm acreage, 348 per cent; in the total value of farm buildings alone, 263 per cent; in the total value of all farm implements and machinery, 256 per cent; in the whole number of farms, 155 per cent; in the average value per acre of farm land alone, 153 per cent; in the average value per acre of farm land and buildings, 144 per cent; and in the total expenditures for labor, 85 per cent.

Two white men were seen between this city and Brownsville. Switzer calls attention to the fact that land which he could have bought within one mile of Alamo Plaza sixty years ago for twenty-five cents per acre is now selling for several hundred dollars a front foot.

IN WOMAN'S REALM. STRAWBERRIES. Strawberry Kiss—Whites of three eggs beaten stiff, add one cup of granulated sugar, one cup of vanilla, one teaspoonful vinegar, pinch of salt, continue to beat for a few minutes.

Swift's Digester Tankage. Start the pigs with a little Tankage, gradually increasing to one-half pound a day for each pig. Feed the Tankage with Cornmeal, wet or dry, and your pigs will gain one-third more than neighbor's pigs on corn and grass.

Color of Farmers. Of the whole number of 35,032 of farms reported in 1910 there were 33,180, or 95 per cent, operated by white farmers, and 1,852, or 5 per cent, by negro and other non-white farmers.

Farm Ownership. The total number of farms operated in 1910 by owners, part owners, and owners and tenants, comprising the "all owners" class, was 32,763, as compared with 19,574 in 1900, an increase of 67.5 per cent.

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concerning the "owned farm homes" At that time 11,223, or 98 per cent, were reported free from debt, while 245, or 2 per cent, were mortgaged. There were 563 in 1900 for which no mortgage report was secured, these being included in the farms free from debt.

Average Group Proportions. Of the whole number of farms, those of 15 acres and under formed 18 per cent in 1910 and 21 per cent in 1900; those of 20-29 acres, 8 per cent in 1910 and 18 per cent in 1900; those of 30-39 acres 5 per cent in 1910 and 8 per cent in 1900; those of 40-49 acres, 4 per cent in 1910 and 7 per cent in 1900; those of 50-99 acres, 1.9 per cent in 1910 and 2.2 per cent in 1900; those of 100-149 acres, 1.5 per cent in 1910 and 2.2 per cent in 1900; those of 150-499 acres, 2.1 per cent in 1910 and 6 per cent in 1900; those of 500-999 acres, 2 per cent in both 1910 and 1900; and those of 1,000 acres and over, 2 per cent in 1910 and 3 per cent in 1900.

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 GET THIS BIG BOOK FREE
 Let me quote you prices on a Galloway Spreader to suit the size of your farm. I've got the one for you. I'll put it all up to you, and if you say it's not what you want, I'll take it back and you don't lose one dollar by the deal. See it work, then you know what it is. Here's what you will find out:
 It's the simplest and handiest—two horses can handle it—spreads any kind of stuff—no breakage hills—long life—satisfactions all the way—it's a money-maker every day—it pays you big profit on every crop you use it. Now prove this out. Find out that you can make this thing. I know something about the greater business you ought to know; let me tell you. Write me and don't trust it all till tomorrow. —WM. GALLOWAY
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TERRIBLE DEATH OF WHALER

News of His Drowning While Making a Strike Shows Industry is Not Dead.

The whaling industry upon which the prosperity of a few New England ports was once founded is supposed to have passed away. No more does the odor of whale oil give peculiar flavor to an entire township. No longer are pompous mansions pointed out as "whale fortunes." The day is gone when sailors in from three-year voyages spent their shares in a week or two and blithely signed on again for other such terms of danger and toil.
 Yet whalers are still pursued and the pursuit is not all by steamers with outfits of harpoon guns, patent trying-out vats and safety devices for the boat crews. Word has come in a roundabout way to Provincetown, which is on the tip of Cape Cod, that the mate of a whaler, hailing from that port, had been drowned while making a strike. He had "fired the iron," had seen "her sink to the hitches," and then had been drawn overboard in a twist of the line. In the excitement of the cast he had made a fatal step into the coil, been caught and in the twinkling of an eye, whipped from the boat. He was never seen again.
 It is a frightful way to die, yet we know from the stories they told and the observations they made that the oldtime whalers beheld merit and honor in such a way to death. They said they preferred to die like men in the moment of triumph and high tension than slowly and weakly upon a bed ashore and, since we remember them to have been men, every inch of them, their preference commands respect.

NO PLACE FOR HIS BUSINESS

Life Insurance Solicitor Was Invited Into a Machine Shop to Do His Talking.
 "The toughest experience I ever had in my life," said a life insurance solicitor, "was with an iron manufacturer in Troy. I knew he was wealthy and carried no insurance, so I resolved to tackle him. Upon entering his office and explaining my business, I was surprised at his friendly, even cordial greeting.
 "Life insurance," he said. "Well, now, that is a subject that interests me. Come with me to the shop. I've got to go there and you can tell me all about your company." Then he took up his hat and I followed him, until at last he swung open a door. It was the machine shop, and the din was terrific. Hundreds of hammers were all beating iron at once, and I was nearly deafened. Looking at my man I saw his lips move, and leaning forward, I just managed to hear him shout, "Now, tell me all about it." He smiled as he said this, and I saw the trick that had been played on me. It was impossible to say a word, so I marched right out of the shop and never went back."

LOYALTY OF AFRICAN NATIVE

He Had Been One of Livingston's Boys and Preferred to Die by His Lord.
 While journeying through central Africa once, after several days of severe marching, the men of Alfred J. Swann's caravan failed to reach camp. He returned to them with water and assistance, and finding the carts with only half their crew, he asked where the heavy load was, and they replied, "Miles behind." It was on this journey that he witnessed a remarkable instance of the endurance and loyalty of a black man.
 Fearing the men would be starved, writes Mr. Swann in "Fighting the Slave-Hunters in Central Africa," we pressed on toward them, and finally discovered the load drawn up under a bush. Searching round for traces of the crew, I heard a voice faintly call out:
 "I am alive, but give me water!"
 On looking into the bush, we discovered the leader, sheltered from the sun, and after giving him water, I asked:
 "Where are the others?"
 "Gone on to camp," he replied, "for food and water."
 "Why did you not go?"
 "No, master, I could not leave the boat section. My name is Mahabubu. I was one of Livingston's boys. I should have died by the load. I cut off the hide lashings and ate them, and the roots I dug up and sucked for moisture."
 Let no man question, concludes Mr. Swann, the ability of black men to perform loyal service after evidence of such heroic conduct.—Youth's Companion.
 To Save Time.
 He simply couldn't help it. He was born lazy. As a rule, if not sleepy, he could get through a shave in about 35 minutes. But today, after only 14 hours' sleep, he appeared even more sluggish than ever. As he applied the lather to his customer's beard, his brush lingered haltingly, as though loath to leave the stubby chin to which it was being applied. The customer was a patient man, and stood this for a considerable while. But at last his patience began to ooze, and he interrupted a 40 winks' interval with a cough.
 "Sure, lad," he suggested. "Aa've an idea. Hand your hand, keep the brush still, an' Aa'll wag ma head for ye!"
 A Good Christian.
 One of those young women who take the world and themselves so seriously that they lapse, at times, into a comatose mental state was in a department store making a small purchase and, as the saleswoman was writing out a slip, proffered a dollar bill.
 "What denomination?" inquired the saleswoman, without glancing up.
 "Episcopalian," admitted the young woman on the other side of the counter, suddenly brought back to the department store from her mental wandering in other lands.
 Among the Cannibals.
 "In my most successful novel," said Upton Sinclair, at a vegetarian banquet in New York, "I aimed at the public's heart and hit it, with my beef talk, in the stomach."
 "I was rather like the Bangala missionary, who said:
 "I failed, alas, to bring tears to those cannibals' eyes, but at least I made their mouths water."
 The Ignorance of Casey.
 Casey—Phwat kind av a horse is a cob?
 Mulligan—It's wan that's been raised introlly on corn, ye ignoramus.

ERSKINE ON SCARLET LETTER

Mawthorne's Masterpiece Great in Its Universal Theme, Elevated Tone and Simple Treatment.

The greatness of the story lies in its universal theme, its elevated tone, and the extreme simplicity of its treatment. The theme is the effect of sin upon the soul that commits it—especially of secret sin, since Dimmesdale's experience makes the tale. All the characters are noble, as in a Greek story—strongly developed in themselves, and holding high position in the community, so that their experiences are large and important, as many critics have remarked, like the heroic adventure of Attie tragedy. This resemblance of tone is increased by the sense of destiny and retribution in the romance, dark and inextinguishable as ever the will of the gods was imagined by ancient poets.
 It is a kind of impertinence to speak of the technical greatness of such a masterpiece as "The Scarlet Letter." Yet the reader would be indeed thankful who failed to note how much of his pleasure is in the solemn, musical cadence with which the story moves. The lofty manner extended even to the dialogues, so that the varied characters speak alike in a somber eloquence permissible in romance.—Erskine: "Leading American Novelists."

WALKING BAREFOOT ON THE SANDS OF THE SEASHORE ADVISED BY MEDICAL SPECIALIST.

Walking barefoot on the sands of the sea is the latest cure for nerves, so a well-known medical specialist insists.
 "The good qualities of sea sand, which in many ways, is as health-giving as ozone, have been universally overlooked by holiday makers," he said.
 "One of the most soothing and beneficial cures a tired business man can obtain is that of walking barefooted on the sand by the seashore."
 "The nerves on the sole and ball of the foot are slightly irritated by the small grains of sand, and, so stimulated, setting up an increased circulation of blood throughout the body."
 "Mentally this exercise has a most invigorating effect. The nerves of the feet telegraph to the brain, as it were, how comfortable and refreshed they feel, and the brain responds by feeling comfortable and refreshed too."
 "If you do not want to walk barefooted wear shoes—not boots—so that the sand may get in over the tops and at your feet."
 "Then there is the soothing monotony of the sands. The long, flat stretches of yellow sand have a soporific effect on the mind—they induce a feeling of rest and detachment from the worries of the world."
 "Some enterprising man also should open hot sea-sand baths at some resort, just as there are mud or earth baths at certain German spas. These baths are very beneficial in cases of rheumatism and neuritis."

GOT THE MEAT HE DEMANDED

Grumpy Man Wanted Restaurant Window Sample and the Paint on it Blistered.
 Stepping into a small restaurant, a grumpy old man demanded of the waiter a certain piece of meat he had in the show window.
 "But," said the waiter, "we—"
 "No buts," replied the old man. "You bring me what I ask for, or I won't get anything here at all."
 Rather than lose a customer the waiter did as he was told, and, getting the piece of meat, took it back to be cooked.
 After a long wait the meat was brought to the customer, who, instead of thanking the waiter, said: "Look here, you man, what is the matter with this meat?"
 "Nothing is the matter with it, sir except that the paint on it has formed a few blisters from the heat."
 "Why, what do you mean by that?" asked the old man.
 "Simply this," replied the waiter. "Those pieces of meat you saw in the window were not made to eat. They were made for advertising purposes, but you insisted, sir, upon having one of 'em."
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 A. Foxen Ferguson of Oxford university, speaking of the old-time ballads, said that as most of the public executions took place in some park or market-place, where everybody could be present, the onlookers oftentimes amused themselves by singing ballads giving the entire history of the victim, and this is the reason why so many of the old songs are concerned with the hangman and the gallows tree.
 Particularly interesting also was his description of the origin of the expression "quicker than you can say Jack Robinson," heard so often in both England and America. It came, he said, from an old ballad about a sailor named Jack Robinson, who returned to Portsmouth, England, to find his old sweetheart married to another. The poor sailor vowed that he would roam the seas forever, which he set out to do almost before his friends realized what he was doing. They called after him, but he had gone.—Boston Transcript.

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"Well," said Gifford Berrington, cheerfully, "I've got the plans for my new house on the lake shore all finished."
 "Finished to suit you?"
 "None. But the architect is satisfied, and that's the best I can expect."
 "Ha, ha! How about Mrs. Berrington?"
 "It's all right with her, too. In fact, she got that fixed before we started. You see, she laid out the cupboards and wardrobes, and all the architect had to do was to build a house around them."
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 "I am glad to see, anyhow, that you sympathize with the under dog in this barbarous fight."
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 "This seems to be quite a progressive town," said the stranger.
 "Oh, yes," the native proudly replied, "the big cities ain't got nothing on us. We've just finished a hotel that has a mezzanine floor."
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 "Experience is the best teacher."
 "Well, she ought to be; her teaching comes mighty high."

HOW HINDUS OBTAIN FIRE.

Fire is obtained for the important Hindu ceremony of Yanga by a curious method, says a writer in the Strand, matches not being considered holy. The priest holding the two ends of a piece of cord coiled round a vertical rod, the lower end of which fits into a groove cut out in the block of wood in which the rod rests, by a churning motion causes it to rotate very rapidly. It being meanwhile kept in position by the second priest by means of a horizontal handle with a hole in which the rod turns. The friction between the rod and the lower block of wood after a short time sets fire to the latter. This fire, by timely nourishment, is developed into a glorious flame. The instrument is considered very sacred by the orthodox Hindus. They, of course, kept grumbling all the while.
 Three Great Danish Clans.
 The Danish government recently found it necessary to grant heads of families the privilege of changing their names if they feel so disposed without incurring any legal costs. This is a necessary piece of legislation, for the population of Denmark is divided into three great clans—the Hansens, the Petersens and the Soerensens. In one town of 25,000 inhabitants over four-fifths bore one or the other of these names. Many of these have taken advantage of the new law and assumed more distinctive names.

FUTILITY.

Teacher—Tommy, what is the meaning of the word futility?
 Tommy—I don't know just exactly, but an example of it would be trying to tickle a turtle's back with a chicken feather.

WALKING BAREFOOT ON THE SANDS OF THE SEASHORE ADVISED BY MEDICAL SPECIALIST.

Walking barefoot on the sands of the sea is the latest cure for nerves, so a well-known medical specialist insists.

The good qualities of sea sand, which in many ways, is as health-giving as ozone, have been universally overlooked by holiday makers, he said.
 One of the most soothing and beneficial cures a tired business man can obtain is that of walking barefooted on the sand by the seashore.
 The nerves on the sole and ball of the foot are slightly irritated by the small grains of sand, and, so stimulated, setting up an increased circulation of blood throughout the body.
 Mentally this exercise has a most invigorating effect. The nerves of the feet telegraph to the brain, as it were, how comfortable and refreshed they feel, and the brain responds by feeling comfortable and refreshed too.
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Proper Feed for Young Horses
Diversified Diet the Rule

By E. A. Trowbridge, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

After weaning, plenty of good grain and hay should be fed to foals. The food should be of such a character as to produce the greatest growth of bone and muscle and to keep the weanlings in a thrifty condition. Oats, bran and corn, one-third each, by weight, has been found to be a very successful ration for growing horses. As a roughage to be fed with this grain, alfalfa or clover with a limited quantity of oat straw or corn stover, gives good results. Timothy and clover, about

is the cause of poor condition and stunted growth in many cases. Exercise during the winter is a necessity. To pasture through the summer is not only a cheap but highly efficient method of developing young horses. During the early part of the season while the grass is good, no grain will be necessary. But when the dry and sparse pastures of August and September come on, horses should have grain. Oats and corn, one-half each, on bluegrass or clover and timothy



BIG AND GROWTHY. COLLEGE FARM PERCHERON FILLIES.
one-half each will be found a very successful adjunct to the above-mentioned grain ration. An error commonly made is that of feeding corn fodder and timothy hay with nothing else. This ration does not supply the proper amount of protein for growing horses. It does not keep the digestive apparatus in good working order, and

pasture, keeps up their health and thrift. At this season of the year, a shed in which the horses may seek protection from the sun and flies is a material advantage. In fact, both in winter and summer growing horses should have plenty of good food, water and exercise, to produce the maximum development.

FACTORS IN OATS YIELD

By T. H. Demaree, Acting Agronomist, Experiment Station, University of Missouri.

Farmers so often neglect the important factors in growing oats that the crop is unprofitable in this state. The importance of the oat crop is sufficient to warrant its production. Attention to proper methods will help to increase the yields and make the crop pay a profit where now it pays only for the raising.

First, it is important to use the best varieties for Missouri conditions. Variety tests at the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri showed that the white oats which have held up best over several years are the Siberian, Silvermine, Wide Awake and Great Dakota. The best black oats have been Jeanette, Martinsburg, Nichols Black Comet and Victor. The Kherson is the only yellow oat which has been tested, and it gives good average yields. The kernels of this oat seem very small when compared with other varieties, so do not strike the farmer very favorably. However, the Kherson is one of our earliest maturing and most dependable varieties of oats. It makes a good average yield under almost all circumstances.

The Red Rust Proof, although not showing quite so high a yield as other varieties, is perhaps the best variety of oats to grow in this state, on account of its rust-resisting power. This was strikingly shown in 1905, when the yields of other varieties were not worth taking, and the Red Rust Proof averaged 27 bushels to the acre. There are some disadvantages, chief among which is the fact that this oat gets rusty in the shock easily on account of the long beards. It also becomes dusty and bin-burned when stored. As far as yield is concerned, it is the most dependable variety we have, and the least likely to run out.

Next in importance after selecting the proper variety is the timing of the seed to prevent "running out." This should be done thoroughly. Running out is shown in several ways. The kernels become lighter in weight, but often retain the same plump appearance. By pinching it will be seen that there is very little grain inside. Sometimes both the grain and hull are reduced in size. Change in color is another sign of running out. While oats assume a gray color instead of the glistening white of the northern varieties. Black oats become a reddish brown instead of the coal black of the northern grown.

Thorough fanning will do much toward preventing any of the varieties from running out. At the Ontario Station an experiment was conducted to determine the relative production from heavy and light seed. For the first three years of the experiment the difference was 12.4 bushels in favor of the heavy seed, and the last three years the difference was 22.4 bushels in favor of the heavy seed. Furthermore, the difference in weight per bushel increased from 2.2 pounds the first three years to 9.5 pounds the last three years of the experiment. Heavy seed can be obtained from the same-grown varieties by heavy fanning, saving only the large plump grains for seed. Most farmers put it off till spring, then simply go to the

bin and shovel out the oats as they come, good and bad alike. It pays to import northern grown seed in those communities where the native seed runs out rapidly, although just how often this is necessary has not been determined. In some places it needs to be done every other year. The preparation of the ground has much to do with the yield of oats. In most cases it is not practical to plow the land, although at some places this has been found profitable. Oats usually follow corn, and that being the case, a double disking of the ground should be sufficient, especially if the seed is then put in with a disk drill instead of broadcasting and harrowing it in. The general practice is to broadcast with an endgate seeder on top of unprepared land, then disk or cultivate with a corn cultivator and smooth down with a spike tooth harrow. This is not as good practice as drilling, according to recent results at various stations.

Increases in yield of from 3 to 5 bushels per acre have been made by drilling instead of broadcasting. These increases are due, probably, to better germination and stronger plants, which were produced by putting the seed down to fine moist earth and a place where the root system could become more thoroughly developed.

The earlier oats can be seeded, the better, because the plant makes its best growth and stools best during cool, moist weather. For this reason, early seeding and the use of early maturing varieties is recommended. Rust is one of the worst enemies of oats in this state. The only known means of checking it is by the use of a rust-resisting variety like the Texas Red Rust Proof.

Next to rust, stands the oat smut as an enemy to the crop. This is almost too well known to need description. In some cases the smut starts to work so early that the head never appears at all, and the disease is not detected.

This trouble can be controlled quite easily, and the loss reduced to a very small per cent. The method of control is by the use of the formalin treatment. Mix one pound of commercial formalin, 40 per cent strength, with forty or fifty gallons of water. After the seed oats have been thoroughly fanned, spread them out on a clean floor and sprinkle them with the solution until damp enough to pack in the hand. Turn them with a shovel until they are all dampened. Then shovel them into a pile and cover with some old sacks or carpets for two or three hours. The oats should then be scattered and turned from time to time until dry. As soon as dry, the oats are ready for seeding at once, or may be left for weeks before they are used.

This solution is very poisonous in considerable quantities, but as recommended is very weak. It will not injure the hands and is perfectly safe to handle.

General recognition of these factors influencing the yield of oats will aid in placing the production of oats in this state on a paying basis. Some men this year drove out to the fence corner to get a rusty cultivator and fix it up before starting into the corn plowing. The corn, some of it, was ready and waiting. The cultivator should have been under cover and fixed up before spring.

HENRY JAMES ASKS A DRINK

How the Noted Novelist Might Have Given Expression to Desire to Quench Thirst.

I would like—like with a degree of longing so entirely out of all proportion to the length of time, expressed in hours, by 7 o'clock, since I last refreshed myself, or at least my palate, with at least temporarily satisfying viands which you, here in this place, by grace of the king's favor, are permitted to dispense—and dispensing, grow fat upon the just and unchallenged profits of your ancient and honorable occupation—that I may lay myself open to the light-tongued and unjust charge of inebrity—that is habitual inebrity, which knows not the true values of time and place, and inappropriate circumstance (and which brazen accusation I can, I assure you, disprove); like, rather, with the natural thirst—unaided by the strong persuasion of long-herbed habits—of physical exercise in the open air, on this sun-kissed morning (albeit a trifle overburdened in the matter of temperature), a glass—and not necessarily a glass commensurate with my physical bulk (for which I am not wholly responsible, although I do not wish to be misunderstood in the matter of filial devotion), but a glass which is neither too large nor too small economically to satisfy the modest clamor of a palate parched with the unavoidable heat and dust of a summer-beleagued roadside—no rain having fallen for several stifling days in succession, as near as I can remember (and I do not pretend to keep unerring account of these trifling things—nor offer any excuses for my failure to do so)—a small glass of sherry.—New York Mail.

WEBSTER AND THE MAGICIAN

Secretary of State's Clever Retort to the Joking Remark of Signor Blitz.

During the presidency of Mr. Tyler I had occasion to call on Daniel Webster, then secretary of state.

Gleaming at my card, he turned and readily extended his hand with "Welcome, signor! No hocus poems among my papers," covering them with his arms.

After explaining to him my object I received the required information. We laughed and chatted a few minutes, and I was about to retire when I mentioned that I was an applicant for office and hoped I could rely upon his influence in the matter.

"You, a magician, an office seeker, signor?"

"There is only one, sir, I aspire to; all others I should refuse without regard to their emoluments."

"Well, what one is that?" questioned the great statesman, in his deep and powerful voice.

"Counting the treasury notes, Mr. Webster."

"The treasury notes, signor?"

"Yes, sir. You might give me 100,000 to count and watch me closely, but you would find only 75,000 when I returned them."

"Signor," he exclaimed, with lively animation, "there is no chance for you; there are better magicians here than you. For there would not be 75,000 left after their counting!"

"Life and Adventures of Signor Blitz."

He Who Laughs.

It is a very dangerous thing for a literary man to indulge his love for the ridiculous. People laugh with him just as long as he amuses them; but if he attempts to be serious, they must still have their laugh, and so they laugh at him. There is in addition, however, a deeper reason for this than would at first appear. Do you know that you feel a little superior to every man who makes you laugh, whether by making faces or verses? Are you aware that you have a pleasant sense of patronizing him when you condescend so far as to let him turn somersaults, literal or literary, for your royal delight? Now, if a man can only be allowed to stand on a dais, or raised platform, and look down on his neighbor, who is exerting his talent for him, oh, it is all right—first-rate performance!—and all the rest of the fine phrases. But if all at once the performer asks the gentleman to come upon the floor, and, stepping upon the platform, begins to talk down at him, ah, that wasn't in the program!—Hol es.

He Will Never Know.

"Johnny," said the teacher to a boy eight years old who had been looking intently at a picture in the school reader for several minutes, "what is it that interests you so?"

"A picture, ma'am," was the reply.

"Let me see. Ah, yes—a picture of a young man from the city about to milk a cow out in the country."

"But it won't move, ma'am."

"No. It is not a moving picture."

"Then, how'm I ever going to know that he sat down and began milking, and the cow hauled off and knocked him 15 feet with one foot and the bottom of the milk pail out with the other?"

'Twas a Girl Mat.

A local ironworker who has been married a couple of years always declared that his first son should be named Mat, after one of his best friends. Learning that the ironworker and his wife had recently been blessed with a charming baby, he greeted the father on the street; "Well," he beamed, "how is little Mat?" "Mat, nothing," answered the father; "it's Matress."—Youngstown Telegram.

Virtuous Indignation.

Parker—See here, Harker, I have just heard that you repeated what I told you in confidence the other day.

Harker—Who said I did?

Parker—Barlow.

Harker—That's just like Barlow. He always blabs everything he hears!

TRAPPING IN THE FAR WEST

Plenty of Fur Animals Are Left in Certain Parts of Southern California.

On the still tenantless plains and in the rugged mountain ranges of little known bits of southern California and the southwest the trapping of fur-bearing animals is still a very live and lucrative industry, says the Los Angeles Times. In regions remote from the railroads there are still many wild animals whose pelts bring good prices and even more for whom substantial bounties are offered by way of encouraging the extermination of harmful species.

The black bear still is fairly numerous in this region, the scream of the mountain lion is heard on the high ridges, where only prospectors ever go. On the flats abide thousands of lynxes, bobcats, wolves and coyotes, whose pelts make handsome rugs. Tombs, stone, the famous and picturesque old mining camp of southern Arizona, is a great trapping center, and not long ago fifty trappers arrived in a bunch from their quarterly roundup to cash their pelts at the county seat. These fifty men brought in a total of the hides of about 3,000 skunks, 700 coyotes, 200 wildcats, and a large number of lynxes, bear and mountain lions. This county pays a bounty of \$1 per skunk, \$2 for a coyote, \$1 apiece for wildcats and \$10 for the hide of a mountain lion, wolf or bear. On this occasion it took the county clerk three days of busy work to settle with the trappers, who were paid a total of \$5,000. This was in only one county.

ROMAN CURES OF TOOTHACHE

Remedies Prescribed Included Head of Mad Dog, Snake's Vertebrae and Cabbage Caterpillar.

If it be true that ancient remedies are always the best, it may be of interest to those afflicted with dental troubles to know how the ancient Romans dealt with such ills. The Quirites recognized two types of treatment, the magical and the medical. The following are some of the prescriptions advised by the magicians:

Take the head of a dog that has died of rabies, mix the ash with oil of cyprus and inject the product into the ear of the affected side.

A water snake's vertebrae will serve to scarily the gum provided that it be obtained from a white skinned snake. Or for the same purpose may be used a lizard's frontal bone obtained when the moon is full, or, if that fail, a chicken bone will do, provided that it be dried in a hole in a wall and thrown away immediately after used.

It is good treatment to inject into an aching ear oil of lemon, in which has been macerated mallow bugs, even should this last give rise to itching.

A worm fed on a particular herb or a cabbage caterpillar can conveniently be placed in a hollow tooth, but it is equally simple so chew an adder's heart.

Prevention being better than cure, a sovereign preventive will be found in the eating of two rats a month.—The Hospital.

Modern Speech.

Students of philology cannot fail to be interested in our modern vernacular, colored as it is by commercialism, art, invention and what not. It was a Bostonese clergyman who lately arose in his pulpit, just before the collection was to be taken, and under the inspiration of indigenous culture remarked: "My brethren and sisters, the accumulation of moneys will now ensue." It was, of course, commercialism that dictated the outbreak on the part of the convert who said in prayer meeting: "Let us sing hymn No. 95, reduced from 100." But the gem of recent contribution to the vernacular is that based upon telephone jargon, which is fast making its way into all circles. According to the Republican of Jewell City, Kan., a local minister at a church meeting held there last week made this announcement: "We will now sing hymn No. one-oh-one."

Seemed Doomed to Disaster.

An incident occurred recently which is unprecedented in the annals of Irish shipping. Five schooners which left Ballinascurra, County Cork, have foundered at the same time. The five vessels left port within a few hours of each other, and shipping men are unable to account for the loss of so many boats at one time. In all 14 lives are involved. There has never been a similar instance in the history of Lloyd's of the disappearance of five vessels sailing on the same day and on short coastal voyages. It is singular that all other boats leaving the neighboring ports arrived at their destination in safety.

Wherever They Have Cleaned the Trees of all Leaves the Trees will die.

John Mowatt, who has a ranch in the north part of the reservation, says they are getting up as far as his place, although not so bad as they are at Washunga and farther south. Mr. Mowatt says he is getting after them with ordinary cut oil where they are bothering the fruit-bearing trees, and so far has been able to protect his orchard.

It is thought that the very dry weather is favorable to their hatching, and that if there should be a good general soaking rain in the near future it would have a tendency to drown many of them.

Wherever they have cleaned the trees of all leaves the trees will die, and many beautiful shade trees in the town of Washunga and in the section thereabout will die as a result of the appetites of this new and numerous pest.

"Truth Is Mighty and Will Prevail"

KEEN AND CLEAN DEDUCTIONS WHY YOU SHOULD BUY YOUR PIANO OF JENKINS

CLEAR, CONCISE and WHOLESOME thought expressed in the statements below. One of the ten ten-dollar gold pieces prize-winning letters:

J. W. Jenkins' Sons Music Co. St. Joseph, Mo., May 10, 1911.

Gentlemen:

Find below my reason why you should not buy from a puzzle contest dealer:

First—Because their schemes are as easy to solve as their puzzles.

Second—Because good pianos are sold, not given away.

Third—Because a good piano, like any other good article, does not require a premium attached to induce purchasers.

Fourth—A dealer who misrepresents a prize, will be more than likely to misrepresent a piano.

Fifth—Because most buyers know nothing about the various makes of pianos, and are in danger of being cheated, if they go to a firm of doubtful integrity.

The five reasons why you should buy from a one-priced no-commission store are:

First—Because, in buying from a one-priced firm, you do not pay \$50.00 more for the same piano than your neighbors do.

Second—Because, you can select the piano you like the best, instead of being talked into buying one that pays a larger commission to the salesman.

Third—Because you have to depend largely on your dealer's word in buying, and should therefore buy from no one but a trustworthy company.

Fourth—Because a reliable dealer takes pride in living up to his word, in all business matters, and would rather lose a sale than misrepresent an instrument.

Fifth—Because, in most cases, a piano is purchased but once in a lifetime; and everyone would like to be sure they could put faith in the word of their dealer, and were securing their money's worth.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) MRS. ELEANOR VAN RHEIN,
1717 Robidoux Street, City.

J. W. Jenkins' Sons Music Co. St. Joseph, Mo., May 17, 1911.

Gentlemen: I received your letter with enclosed \$10 gold piece this morning, and wish to thank you for same.

I am sure if the Jenkins Company always carry out their promises as promptly and faithfully as in this case, they may confidently look forward towards the prosperity which I sincerely wish for them.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) MRS. ELEANOR VAN RHEIN,
1717 Robidoux Street, City.

EVERY ADVANTAGE IS HERE FOR THE CUSTOMER. THE KNOWN BEST PIANO IN AMERICA. THE GUARANTEED LOWEST PRICES QUOTED IN THE UNITED STATES. WHICH EVER QUALITY DESIRED CAN BE SELECTED HERE.

STEINWAY	The best in the world (Vertegrand)	\$550
VOSE	In a class all by itself—without a competitor	\$360
KURTZMANN	A most excellent piano at a medium price	\$325
SCHAEFFER	A splendid piano for a moderate price	\$250
ELBURN	Exceptional value for a low price of	\$210

\$10 Down—FINE PIANOS IN BEST OF CONDITION—\$5, \$7.50 and \$10 Monthly.

These instruments could not be more perfect unless they were just received from the different factories:

A \$450	LUDWIG	By far the handsomest oak case in stock of several hundred instruments, largest size upright grand, would readily pass for new; a magnificent piano in every detail.	\$275
A \$360	BUSH & GERTS	Refinished like new, new strings, a perfect action and a very good piano, the tone fine; easily worth \$100 more than our price of	\$155
A \$400	VOSE	Returned from rent, a beautiful instrument, as perfect as the day it was new; really better for the little use that it has had.	\$300
A \$375	FISCHER	The genuine J. & C. Fischer, largest size upright grand, case refinished, action and tone regulated, in the very best condition. A splendid piano.	\$185
A \$400	KNABE	Dull ebonized art finished, small size, good tone, good action. One of the original Knabe manufacture. (This piano by mistake was advertised May 29 at \$255.)	\$245

If you want a REAL MONEY VALUE—a dollar's worth of piano for every dollar spent you owe it to yourself to investigate the Jenkins' Plan of ONE-PRICE NO-COMMISSION and TREAT EVERYBODY ALIKE AND SEE AND HEAR the above mentioned pianos.

WRITE, IF YOU CAN'T CALL.

J. W. Jenkins' Sons Music Company

St. Joseph, Kansas City and Joplin, Mo.; Independence, Hutchinson and Salina, Kan.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Fort Smith, Ark.

CATERPILLARS IN OKLAHOMA

Pest Doing Great Damage to Trees on Kaw and Osage Reservations.

Pawhuska, Ok., May 31.—The timbered parts of the Osage and Kaw reservations continue to suffer from the work of the caterpillars. At Washunga, in the Kaw Reservation, which town is located among a vast growth of black jack trees, the worms are so thick that the trees are being fairly stripped by the hungry pests and the ground thereabout is completely covered with the creatures. It has become necessary for the residents of that little town to sweep their porches several times daily to keep from mashing the worms under their feet.

This very peculiar pest seems to take more generally to the black jack timber, but does not pass up a nice juicy orchard when it comes in its path.

Up to this time the worms have not destroyed the corn or other crops, but the farmers are greatly worked up for fear they will attack the growing crops when the trees and small shrubbery are finally stripped of leaves. Nothing like it was ever seen in this section before. It is not uncommon to see a few of the caterpillars, but the very large number this year is making the situation very alarming. It is generally thought by the residents of the Kaw country that these pests hatch out in the trees. They have wings and can fly about when they are first hatched out, but they soon lose their wings and it is then that they gather upon a tree and will not leave so long as there is a leaf upon which they can feed. They drop from the tree by a sort of web and move on to the next feast.

John Mowatt, who has a ranch in the north part of the reservation, says they are getting up as far as his place, although not so bad as they are at Washunga and farther south. Mr. Mowatt says he is getting after them with ordinary cut oil where they are bothering the fruit-bearing trees, and so far has been able to protect his orchard.

It is thought that the very dry weather is favorable to their hatching, and that if there should be a good general soaking rain in the near future it would have a tendency to drown many of them.

Wherever they have cleaned the trees of all leaves the trees will die, and many beautiful shade trees in the town of Washunga and in the section thereabout will die as a result of the appetites of this new and numerous pest.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED BY DR. M. L. KULLMAN

1107 Frederick Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.

Guaranteed Cure—Piles, Nervous and Chronic Diseases

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17, 1910.

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that I have had the piles for the past ten years and have tried almost every remedy that I could get up to the first of this year, at which time I commenced to take treatments of Dr. M. L. Kullman and I am glad to state that after a few months' treatment I am as well as I ever was in my life.

W. J. Meek, 1419 Olive.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 2, 1909.

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 14, 1910.

Dr. Kullman:

I have had the piles for something like 15 years and have tried almost every remedy that I could get up to the first of this year, at which time I commenced to take treatments of Dr. M. L. Kullman and I am glad to state that after a few months' treatment I am as well as I ever was in my life.

Barney Leava.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 30, 1907.

To whom it may concern:

After suffering for 45 years with blind and protruding piles I commenced treating with Dr. M. L. Kullman on Oct. 3, 1905, and was pronounced cured Oct. 30, 1905. I have never had an ache or pain in my rectum since. His treatment is mild and easy, as I did not lose a day's work while taking treatment, although my work requires me to be on my feet from 8 1/2 to 9 hours each day.

Thos. H. Ritchie, Jr.
Mailing Clerk, St. Joseph, Mo.
Post Office.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 30, 1907.

To whom it may concern:

After suffering for 45 years with blind and protruding piles I commenced treating with Dr. M. L. Kullman on Oct. 3, 1905, and was pronounced cured Oct. 30, 1905. I have never had an ache or pain in my rectum since. His treatment is mild and easy, as I did not lose a day's work while taking treatment, although my work requires me to be on my feet from 8 1/2 to 9 hours each day.

Thos. H. Ritchie, Jr.
Mailing Clerk, St. Joseph, Mo.
Post Office.

WRITE FOR ADVICE IF INTERESTED.

KULLMAN'S SANITARIUM, 1107 Frederick Ave.

CUERO PORK PACKING.

Cuero, Tex.—The Cuero pork packery has all its machinery here for its slaughter plant and hopes to begin slaughtering hogs in about two weeks. Some of the fertilizer plant equipment is not yet here, but it is hoped that this will not be delayed long, and its nonarrival will not hinder the slaughter plant. From the concrete floors and drains that have been installed for the slaughter plant it appears that neatness and sanitation will be the order of the day. It is also proposed to slaughter cattle there for the Cuero market.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Members of the Rio Hondo Reservoir and Water Users' Association at Roswell have authorized an additional contract with the government reclamation service to secure an additional expenditure of \$60,000 by the government to make effective the Hondo reservoir near that town, and W. C. Reid, former attorney general of New Mexico, has been sent to Washington to close the contract. The Hondo reservoir was completed by the reclamation service two years ago, and was expected to irrigate 10,000 acres.

GALVESTON STREET IMPROVEMENT.

Galveston, Tex.—Nearly one-third of a million dollars was spent during the fiscal year ending February 28, 1911, by the city of Galveston in improvement and routine work, according to the annual report of City Engineer A. T. Dickey, received and filed by the board of city commissioners Thursday evening. The exact total of the annual disbursements—\$31,357,171—is distributed over seven classifications, of which the largest individual item by far is that of grade raising and filling. This work cost \$13,626,064.

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