

# STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

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

Vol. XV. No. 258 ST. JOSEPH, MO., THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1912 LAST EDITION. TERMS: SINGLE COPY, 3 CENTS PER YEAR, \$4.00.

## CATTLE MARKET HIGHER

GENERALLY A 10c HIGHER DEAL IN BEEF STEERS AND BUSINESS LIVELY.

## TOP \$9.10 ON IOWA BEEVES

Cows and Heifers Steady—Bulls Slow, Steady—Calves Firm at Recent Advance—Slow Tone to Stocker Trade.

There was further improvement in the market for beef cattle today and a light crop of steers was absorbed in a manner suggesting that packers are finding a more ready outlet for well than a short time ago and would well, heavier. Estimates posted this morning called for 1,400 head, locally, and 12,500 at the five markets. A week ago the local point drew a run of 1,436 and the five markets a total of 10,900.

General receipts included another large shipment of twenty cars direct to one of the local packers, leaving less than a thousand head actually on sale. Offerings embraced seven loads of Kansas western steers, and around fifteen cars of natives. Trade was active from start to finish and prices were rated strong to 10c higher by most traders. Nothing as classy as the \$9.55 beaves of Wednesday were offered, the best steers on sale registering at \$8.50@9.10. Six loads of steers that arrived about middle of the forenoon on a late train found buyers lining the alley awaiting a chance to step down a bid. It was plain that more cattle than arrived could have been used up without impairing the good tone of the trade. The market for the Kansas western delegation was active and around 10c higher. A five-car string of the "JJ" cattle sold at \$7.50. These were a little lighter than some brands that brought \$7.55 a week ago today, indicating that the market has recovered the ground lost early this week. Two loads of plain rough 11-month Kansas steers sold this morning at \$6.75 and looked 10c higher than the low point of the week.

The following prices are quotable for the St. Joseph market today: Choice to prime steers, \$9.00@9.60; good to choice, \$8.25@9.00; fair to good steers, \$7.75@8.40; common to fair, \$6.50@7.75; good to fancy yearlings, \$7.25@8.00.

**Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers.**  
No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price  
107 1319.9 10199Kani209.7 50  
19 1459.8 80 3 866.7 26  
49 1659.8 7 19Kani17.7 14  
16 1944.8 40 5 1983.7 40  
38 1994.8 00 42Kani116.6 73  
1 1999.8 00 4 717.6 00  
1 888.8 00 2 1149.5 75  
6 1299.7 65 1 1028.7 75

**COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.**  
The trade in butcher classes today was like on the two previous days, a restricted affair, limited to measure receipts. The trade in good season and sellers were able to make prompt exchange of their holdings, as a rule, at full steady prices. In a few instances, however, salesmen complained of a slower demand for grass cows on the cutter order. Quality was sought for but buyers' quest for choice cows and heifers was not successful in turning up many of that classification.

Bulls were slow sledding and not better than yesterday's late declines. Veal calves were active sale at yesterday's higher range.

The following quotations are current on the local market:  
Choice to prime cows, \$6.00@7.00; good to choice cows, \$5.25@6.00; medium to fair cows, \$4.25@5.25; canners and cutters, \$3.75@4.00; choice to prime heifers, \$7.00@8.25; good to choice heifers, \$6.75@7.00; common to good heifers, \$5.00@6.50; good to choice bulls, \$5.25@6.25; fair to good bulls, \$4.50@5.25; veal calves, \$7.50@8.00; medium and heavy calves, \$5.00@6.00.

**Heifers.**  
No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price  
1 877.6 00 3 847.5 00  
1 749.7 50 3 696.5 50  
8 920.7 40 1 679.5 50  
3 866.7 25 2 825.5 50  
2 680.7 50 2 653.5 25  
2 885.7 50 2 825.5 40  
3mx. 966.6 50 2 549.5 25  
7mx. 777.6 25 4 770.5 15  
1 569.6 25 1 879.5 15  
1 849.6 25 2 549.5 00  
3 713.6 00 2 589.5 00  
1 880.6 00 2 575.4 75  
4 722.5 80 3 626.4 50  
1 899.6 25 2 549.5 00  
2 722.5 65 1 672.4 25

**Cows.**  
No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price  
1 1050.6 40 4 960.4 50  
1 1200.6 00 1 1129.4 50  
1 1090.7 50 2 825.4 50  
1 1170.5 75 2 1135.4 50  
1 1160.5 75 2 990.4 50  
7 976.6 00 3 1030.4 50  
1 1230.5 00 2 1065.4 50  
1 1140.5 50 3 1075.4 50  
2 1185.5 50 1 1030.4 25  
1 1290.5 35 2 1090.4 15  
2 1225.5 25 1 1079.4 00  
14ch. 895.5 25 3 1065.0 00  
1 1180.5 25 1 1150.4 00  
1 1090.5 25 1 1020.4 00  
1 1290.5 25 1 1150.4 00  
1 1110.5 25 2 1085.4 00  
3 1195.5 25 2 940.3 90  
6 1045.5 15 2 1070.3 75  
23 1035.5 15 1 1070.3 75  
1 1120.5 00 2 1019.3 60  
1 1120.5 00 1 970.3 40  
1 940.5 00 15 945.3 40  
1 1160.5 00 2 955.3 40  
1 1010.5 00 2 922.3 35  
2 1093.5 00 3 925.3 25  
23Kani119.4 90 9 920.3 25  
2 1095.4 85 3 905.3 25  
2 1074.4 85 2 922.3 25  
2 1105.4 75 2 970.3 10  
2 830.4 75 1 680.3 00  
2 920.4 75 1 920.3 00  
5 948.4 65 1 760.3 00  
2 809.4 65 1 819.3 00  
2 1045.4 65 1 840.2 75  
1 1020.4 60 1 938.2 75

**WOMAN RELEASES CATTLE**  
Mrs. Addie Bryan of Pasadena Stops Cruelty to Animals on Desert.  
Banning, Cal., July 25.—A report of cruelty to animals was brought in from the desert range east of the city, where a herd of cattle belonging to San Bernardino men is said to have been impounded in a corral for three days with neither food or water. The cows, many of them, were noted by a wealthy resident of Pasadena, Mrs. Addie Ryan, who was visiting her Lost Horse mine in that locality. She demanded the release of the cattle, which request was at first refused by the cowboys, and it was only when Mrs. Ryan threatened to tear down the bars and also prosecute the case that the cattle were taken care of.

**WEATHER FORECAST.**  
For Missouri: Generally fair tonight and Friday; somewhat lower temperature tonight.  
Kansas: Generally fair tonight and Friday; cooler in southeast portion tonight.  
Iowa: Generally fair tonight and Friday; cooler in east portion tonight; warmer Friday.

## HOG PRICES AVIATE

A RATHER LONG DRAWN OUT MARKET AT 10@15c HIGHER RATES.

## BEST OFFERED SCORE \$7.90

Spread of \$7.05@7.80 Takes the Big End of the Crop—General Quality Was Fairly Good.

Hog prices continued to soar today, a fresh advance of 10@15c putting the market on the highest level since the second week in May. Receipts were rather light, although well up with last Thursday and the corresponding day a year ago. Around 6,000 hogs were on sale here compared with arrivals of 6,500 a week ago and 5,997 a year ago. The live markets had 46,500 today in comparison with 40,700 a week ago and 45,000 a year ago. News from the outside this morning was all strongly bullish and sellers started out demanding a substantial premium over prices paid yesterday. Early sales ranged fully 18c with spots 15c higher than yesterday's averages. Soon asking prices became fully 10@15c higher. Buyers showed a disposition to balk at this and trade took on a slower tone. Salesmen, however, held out and were able to close the market up on a 10@15c higher basis. Tops ranged up to \$7.90 as compared with top of \$7.75 yesterday. The general quality was fairly good.

Prices ranged from \$7.40@7.90, with the bulk selling at \$7.62@7.80. The bulk yesterday sold at \$7.50@7.70 a week ago at \$7.20@7.50, a year ago at \$6.85@6.85, two years ago at \$6.30@6.55, three years ago at \$7.30@7.50, and four years ago at \$6.50@6.60.

**Representative Hog Sales.**  
No. Av. Price No. Av. Price  
75 193.7 91 72 223.40 75  
54 198.7 87 60 264. 75  
52 193.7 85 63 265. 75  
74 212.7 85 56 221. 75  
9 215. 80 75 278. 75  
74 200.7 85 81 237.10 75  
31 192.100 78 81 237.10 75  
40 238.7 80 74 229.30 70  
88 211. 75 75 237.50 75  
22 176.7 80 67 211.10 70  
82 207.7 80 61 212.40 70  
76 190.7 80 62 215. 75  
65 208.60 75 61 278. 75  
91 195.40 70 82 245. 70  
56 257.10 75 70 282. 70  
78 210. 75 75 237.50 75  
49 176.7 80 69 231. 70  
37 185.7 75 64 239.10 70  
89 215.7 75 74 232.40 70  
65 208.60 75 61 278. 75  
81 200.7 75 72 232. 70  
77 229.40 75 126 280.10 70  
59 207.80 75 66 285.10 70  
78 210. 75 75 237.50 75  
64 224.80 75 70 22. 75  
69 239.80 75 82 245.20 75  
68 226. 75 61 319. 75  
65 208.60 75 61 278. 75  
46 204.80 75 65 319. 75  
47 204.30 75 70 22. 75  
72 209.7 75 67 278. 75  
65 237. 75 75 237.50 75  
64 243.7 75 71 248. 75  
54 217.7 75 65 283. 75  
64 226.7 75 71 249. 75  
67 240. 75 69 239. 75  
63 266.7 75 66 248.20 70  
70 254.40 75 83 144. 70  
68 195.40 75 78 232. 75  
62 254. 75 75 237.50 75  
75 260.80 75 10 210.10 70  
68 261.80 75 73 238. 70

**Stockers and Feeders.**  
No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price  
732 3.25 1 720.4 50  
795 3.00 1 728.4 50

**Yearlings and Calves.**  
No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price  
3 289.5 00 3 433.4 50  
7 304.5 00 2 439.4 40  
1 660.4 75 3 400.4 25  
3 413.4 50 1 440.4 00

**Feeding Cows and Stock Heifers.**  
No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price  
7 70.4 50 6 772.4 15  
2 785.4 40 2 780.4 00  
1 430.4 40 5 915.4 00  
2 540.4 35 2 944.25 25  
5 540.4 35 2 944.25 25

**Packers' Cattle Purchases.**  
Morris & Co. 800  
Swift & Co. 500  
Hammond Packing Co. 190  
Total 1,490

## WHEAT PRICE DON'T SUIT

Kansas Growers to Store Crop and Wait for Rise.

Hutchinson, Kan., July 25.—Scores of big elevators; hundreds of granaries; thousands of big grain tanks are being erected on farms in the Kansas wheat belt. The prevailing market price of 81 cents a bushel is responsible. Many of the Kansas farmers are able to hold their wheat for better prices and are determined to do it. "Not a bushel of my wheat will leave the place for less than a dollar," declared one farmer. And another declared his wheat belt the same sentiment is expressed. Many carloads of the new wheat are going to market, for there are many farmers who find it necessary to turn their crop as soon as possible. But there will be millions of bushels of this year's crop put into bins and granaries on the farms and held for a dollar a bushel.

A poor wheat crop in the northern states, and a wheat failure in the east cause Kansas growers to believe that their wheat will be sold for more than before spring which will give them as good or better a price than there was this spring, when the local market price in Hutchinson was considerably above the dollar figure.

M. Leiss, one of the prominent wheat growers of Rose Valley township, Stafford county, has just finished threshing 1,500 bushels of fine wheat. "Every bushel will go into the bin until the price hits the dollar mark," said Mr. Leiss.

Local grain men say there is a lot of the new wheat moving, however, even at the present low price of 81 cents. The elevators at the one station of Mount Hope for instance, have up to Saturday night shipped out forty-six cars of wheat grown in that locality. A report from Mount Hope says: "While a big per cent of the wheat close to town has been threshed, there still remains lots of it unthreshed. The crop of wheat and the machine will undoubtedly be running well up into August."

## KANSAS CITY, MO., July 25.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports: Cattle—Receipts, 3,500. Market steady to 10c higher, top \$8.30, cows and heifers steady, stockers dull, calves steady to strong. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000. Market 10@15c higher. Top \$7.95, bulk \$7.90@7.90. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000. Market steady, lambs \$8.90.

**SOUTH OMAHA.**  
SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., July 25.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Journal—Stockman reports: Cattle—Receipts, 1,500. Market 10c higher, top \$8.55. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000. Market 10@15c higher. Top \$7.65, bulk \$7.35@7.55. Sheep—Receipts, 2,900. Market steady.

**EAST ST. LOUIS.**  
EAST ST. LOUIS, National Stock Yards, Ill., July 25.—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports: Cattle—Receipts, 4,000, half southern. Market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000. Market 10c higher. Top \$7.30, bulk \$7.10@7.25. Sheep—Receipts, 800. Market steady, lambs \$7.00.

## LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

Today's Receipts.

## TRADE REASONABLY ACTIVE

Supplies Number Around 1,000 Head—Demand Broad and Early Clearance Made—Native Lambs Sold at \$7.15.

Range flockmasters responded with alacrity to commission men's advice to "hold shipments" until the market had recovered its equilibrium after being knocked off its balance during the early days of the week with a liberal run of Oregon, New Mexico and Idaho rangers. The result is that supplies of the past two days have contracted to slim proportions both locally and at the principal mid-western market centers. At this point today estimates called for 1,900, a total that embraced two cars of range wethers and four decks of mixed natives. Irregularity in the selling basis with two kinds of a market at one and the same time was the chief characteristic of today's trade. Lamb values responded readily to a combination of bullish circumstances and initial sales confined to natives were quoted 15@25c higher compared with yesterday. Best lambs sold up to \$7.15, with bulk of the day's crop changing hands at \$6.75@7.00. Sheep with the exception of ewes suffered further depreciation, selling of wethers at \$4.00 against \$4.20 and \$4.25 yesterday indicating a flat quarter decline on this class of offerings. Trade as a whole was fairly active and everything offered was out of first hands at the noon hour.

Good to choice western lambs are quotable at \$7.00@7.25; fair to good western lambs, \$6.75@7.00; western yearlings, \$4.75@5.00; western wethers, \$4.00@4.50; western ewes, \$3.75@4.00; good to choice native lambs, \$5.50@7.00; fair to good, \$5.50@7.00; native ewes, \$3.90@4.15; native wethers, \$4.00@4.50.

**Receipts by Cars.**  
The following shows the number of cars of stock handled today by railroads and centered at the local yards today:  
C. & O. west 39  
C. & O. east 86  
C. R. I. P. 17  
Great Western 6  
Missouri Pacific 6  
Northwestern 19  
A. T. & S. F. 8  
Total 164

**FORT WORTH.**  
Special to The Journal: The Daily Live Stock Reporter reports: Cattle—Receipts, 2,000. Market strong, top \$7.70. Hogs—Receipts, 1,800, including 1200 direct. Market dime higher. Top \$8.15, bulk \$7.60@8.10. Sheep—Receipts, 400. Market steady.

**SIOUX CITY.**  
SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 25.—Special to The Journal: The Live Stock Reporter reports: Cattle—Receipts, 200. Fats 10c higher, stockers steady. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000. Market 5c mostly 10c higher. Top \$7.70, bulk \$7.30@7.60. Sheep—Receipts, 200. Market steady.

**ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET.**  
Today's cash receipts: Wheat, 16 cars; corn, 7 cars; oats, 2 cars.

**Wheat.**  
No. 2 red 95 1/2 @ 97  
No. 3 red 94 @ 94 1/2  
No. 2 hard 88 1/2 @ 92  
No. 3 hard 87 1/2 @ 90 1/2

**Corn.**  
No. 2 white 82  
No. 3 white 81 @ 84 1/2  
No. 2 mixed 75 1/2  
No. 3 mixed 74 1/2  
No. 2 yellow 74 1/2 @ 76  
No. 3 yellow 73

**Oats.**  
No. 2 white 42 @ 44  
No. 2 oats 41 @ 42  
No. 3 oats 37 @ 39  
Shorts 19 @ 21  
Bran 96 @ 98  
Corn chops 41 @ 43

The above cash quotations are based on actual sales each day and are furnished by T. P. Gordon, 1005-1008 New Corby-Forsse Building, St. Joseph, Mo.

**GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.**  
The following Chicago board of trade quotations are furnished by T. P. Gordon, 1005-1008 New Corby-Forsse Building, St. Joseph, Mo.

**WHEAT—**  
Options Open High Low Close Yesterday's Close  
July 98 1/2 98 1/2 97 1/2 97 1/2  
Sept. 93 1/2 93 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2

**CORN—**  
July 71 1/2 71 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2  
Sept. 65 1/2 65 1/2 64 1/2 64 1/2

**OATS—**  
July 49 1/2 49 1/2 48 1/2 48 1/2  
Sept. 38 1/2 38 1/2 37 1/2 37 1/2

**PORK—**  
July 17 1/2 17 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2  
Sept. 17 1/2 17 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2

**LARD—**  
July 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2  
Sept. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

**RIBS—**  
July 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2  
Sept. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

**CONCENTRATED STOCK FOODS.**  
Quotations on Cottonseed, Linseed and Alfalfa Products.  
Ko-Pre-Ko-Kake—Ton lots, \$28.50.  
Cottonseed meal—Carlots, per ton, \$31.40; ton lots, \$32.50.  
Alfalfa meal—Per ton, choice, \$18@18.50; No. 1, \$16.50@17.50; No. 2, \$14.50@16; standard, \$12.50@14.  
Linseed meal—Carlots, per ton, \$33.00; ton lots, \$35.00; 100 lb. lots, \$35.00; less quantities, \$1.90 per 100 lbs.

## NEW GRASSHOPPER TRAP

Newman, Cal., July 25.—An energetic young man who believed that vacuum carpet cleaners could be sold in the country as well as in the city, is responsible for the death of millions of grasshoppers in this city, and many alfalfa ranches whose parlor floors boast no carpets become his culprits. Noticing the desperate expedients resorted to by the farmers to rid the gardens of grasshoppers, he mounted a cleaner on a light sled and pushed it before him over the alfalfa. The insects were drawn by the suction to the machine. When the holder was full he killed them. The farmers are drying the grasshoppers and sucking them for chicken feed.

## SHEEP TRADE UNEVEN

LAMBS SOLD 15@25c HIGHER, WHILE SHEEP STEADY 25c DECLINE.

## TRADE REASONABLY ACTIVE

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## LIGHT HAUL OFF BRANCH LINE

Cumberland Train Brings in But 14 Cars of Stock Today.  
Farmers' activity in the harvest fields and hay fields of southern Iowa has reflected in reduced shipments over the Cumberland branch line. The regular weekly train over that stretch of track reached the yards today with but 14 cars of stock, one of the lightest hauls since corn planting time. Shipments were made by the following individuals and firms: Dues & Sons, W. H. Houshery, W. H. Stone, J. Tribbitt, Wm. Mullen, M. C. Sanders, Riggs Bros., J. E. Chaney and Sicks & Parrish.

## SHOES TO COST MORE.

Chicago Dealers Say Use of Autos Will Be the Reason.  
Chicago, July 25.—Shoes of all grades are to be raised in price and according to Chicago dealers the automobile is to blame for the increase. The advance will be about 20 per cent, it is said. "Since January 1, 1908," says one dealer, "the price of leather has increased 72 per cent. The price of shoes has been raised from time to time to keep pace with the increased cost of production, but now another good substantial boost must be made in the price, and we have notified our patrons. The principal cause for the increase is the popularity of the automobile. It is not generally known how many sides of leather are used daily in the manufacture of the automobile, but it is something enormous."

## INDIAN W

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

The St. Joseph Journal Publishing Co., Publishers.

W. E. WARRICK, Editor and Manager.

Largest Outside Circulation of Any Paper Published in Buchanan County, Mo.

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If you do not receive your paper regularly, notify this office or your commission firm, at once, as the matter may be regulated without delay.

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

Send 25 per cent commission allowed postmasters, who are authorized to take subscriptions.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Congress. Having at all times tried to give the people of the Fourth District my best service, I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-nomination, subject to the decision of the Democratic primaries, Aug. 5, 1912.

CHARLES F. BOOHER.

For Circuit Judge. I hereby announce my candidacy for the nomination on the Democratic ticket, for the office of Judge of Division No. 2 of the Circuit Court of Buchanan County, Missouri, subject to the decision of the voters at primary, to be held August 6, 1912.

Orestes Mitchell.

RETURNED FARMERS.

Notwithstanding a farmer's right to "retire" to town if he sees fit, we believe retired farmers should stay on the farm; it's their birthright.

When a farmer reaches "three score and ten," he should no longer be the head push on the farm, but should leave it to his son or sons, and himself retire and enjoy old age, which he is entitled to.

There are many farmers retiring from active life on the farm today and moving into the cities to enjoy the task of killing time. When you go into a town and drop into a restaurant or store and see some retired farmers sitting on chairs or boxes, all cramped up, just watching other people doing business, it seems they have lost all interest in that game of "real" life, and all they care for seems to be to play in the role of petty gossipers.

It's a shame. Are they enjoying the fruits of their labor? Certainly not. They are not living—only existing.

The wise man who retires from active life on the farm fixes up his farm home with all the real comforts of life and stays where he can enjoy the fruits of his labor. Of course, "circumstances alter cases," but men like Andrew Crawford, for instance, of Lane Tree, Iowa, who tried both ways, can tell you all about it. A really well-fixed farmer can have all that any man in town can have and a lot that the city-dweller never knows.

CHEESE—A NEGLECTED FOOD.

One of the most common articles of diet is cheese, and yet its value is little appreciated by the general public. One cannot say, in fairness, that cheese has not won favor in this country; for an article that is found in some quantity or other in almost every American home and the yearly output of which is considerably over 500,000,000 pounds in the United States, cannot be regarded as entirely unimportant. Despite these enormous figures, there is a prevalent current belief that cheese is prone to produce physiologic disturbances and that, as the expression goes, it is "hard to digest."

The nutrition experts of the United States department of agriculture have been investigating the case of the American public versus cheese. The facts and findings are essentially as follows: Cheese of various types, eaten raw or carefully cooked, compares favorably with other foods in thoroughness of digestion is healthy man. It does not cause constipation or induce other physiologic upsets, even when eaten in abundance.

Cheese is more than readily digestible; it is highly nutritious, comparing in this respect with other combinations like meat, fish and eggs; and above this, cheese is as economical food, competing easily with the foregoing from the standpoint of cost and nutritive efficiency. If the causes for the familiar indifference to cheese as a more central feature of the diet are sought, they probably lie in part, according to The Journal of the American Medical Association, in the continued popularity of the more expensive meat in this country and in the fact that our housekeepers lack the culinary experience which would

Daddy's Bedtime Story

How Flossie Made Sure of Being Remembered



Flossie Stirred the Fudge.

THE bedtime story hour found Jack and Evelyn so tired that daddy said he knew it would not take much of a story to put them to sleep, so he would tell them about Flossie and her friend.

"The friend was named May," daddy began. "May was going into the country for a month, so that Flossie would have to play alone the four long weeks until she came back.

"If you had asked Flossie she would have told you she was very glad that May could go. The doctor had said she must have a change of air, for May had not been very well for some time. So her mother was going to take her to the seashore, where she could dip in the salt ocean every morning and dig in the sand all day if she liked.

"Oh, dear, I'm sure May will forget all about me when she goes to the seashore," Flossie wailed.

"No, she won't," Flossie's mamma said comfortingly. "May is a very faithful little friend."

"See here," announced Flossie's mamma; "we just won't let May forget us." Then she whispered something into her daughter's ear. The little girl laughed.

"Come along and we'll begin right away," said Flossie's mamma, and they went out into the kitchen together.

"There Flossie's mamma got out some sugar and chocolate and milk and molasses. She put some of each of these into a saucepan—a cupful of the sugar, a cupful of the grated chocolate, a quarter of a cupful of molasses and half a cupful of milk. The saucepan was put on the stove to boil, and Flossie stirred it with a spoon. They tried it by dropping a little of it into water at the end of a spoon, and when it hardened Flossie's mamma said it was done.

"Then the saucepan was taken off the fire, and a teaspoonful of vanilla was poured in with the other things, and Flossie stirred them together for about a minute. Then they poured the goodies into some buttered pans and when the candy got a little cool marked it into nice squares.

"When the candy was hard each square was wrapped in a neat piece of oiled paper, and on the outside of this another paper was wrapped.

"When May started for the seashore Flossie handed her a box.

"It's so you won't forget me, May," Flossie said, and she smiled when she thought of the joke in the box.

"Inside that box were thirty-one pieces of chocolate fudge, each wrapped in a paper on which Flossie had written the day on which it was to be eaten. Besides the date, there was a funny little message from Flossie, and, knowing how fond her little friend was of fudge, she felt quite sure that each day as May ate the candy she would be pleasantly remembered."

bring cheese into a more prominent role on the bill of fare.

SILAGE MAKES GOOD STEERS. The work of the different experiment stations in demonstrating the value of corn silage in steer feeding offers convincing evidence of the value of this feed when used as part of a ration for fattening cattle. A summary of the results obtained at some of the different stations is of especial interest just now.

At the Illinois station a bunch of 59 eight-month-old Herefords was divided into two lots of 25 each. Lot 1 was fed on a ration of 26.1 pounds silage, 4.5 pounds mixed hay, and 2 pounds of oats daily. Lot 2 was fed 13.2 pounds of shock corn, 4 pounds of mixed hay and 2 pounds of oats. The corn silage and the corn fodder were from the same field. Ten shoats averaging 65 pounds each were placed with each lot. The feeding period covered 58 days. The silage-fed steers gained 569 pounds more than those fed shock corn. Lot 1 used the forage from 2.7 acres of corn, while lot 2 required the forage from 5.3 acres.

The silage-fed steers made an average daily gain of 1.7 pounds, while the fodder-fed steers gained 1.4 pounds.

The Indiana station conducted an experiment in which corn silage and clover hay were combined as roughage for fattening steers. Three lots of 10 Angus steers, two years old, were fed for 180 days. Lot 1 received an average ration of 3.5 pounds clover hay, 1.4 pounds shelled corn, and 3 pounds of cottonseed meal. Lot 2 received 15.3 pounds corn silage, 5 pounds clover hay, 16.7 pounds shelled corn, and 3 pounds cottonseed meal. Lot 3 received 25.5 pounds corn silage, 15.8 pounds shelled corn, and 3 pounds cottonseed meal. Lot 3, receiving corn silage as the sole roughage, made an average daily gain of 2.6 pounds, with lots 2 and 1 making each 2.3 pounds. Lot 3, with silage as the roughage, cost \$9.39 for 100 pounds gain, and lot 2, with silage and clover as the roughages, cost \$10.92 for 100 pounds gain. Lot 1, with clover as the roughage, cost \$11.44 for 100 pounds gain. Lot 3 required 727 pounds concentrates per 100 pounds gain; lot 2 848 pounds, and lot 1, 935 pounds. The result of the test shows corn silage when fed as roughage is more conducive to rapid and economical gains with fattening steers than clover, or clover and silage combined.

IRELAND NEEDS FARM HELP. Annual Migration to England and Scotland Shows Great Decrease. Dublin, Ireland, July 25.—Nothing demonstrates the upward tendency of Irish conditions better than the report on migratory labor, just published. It proves that every year more workers stay at home, finding labor on Irish soil, instead of going to England or Scotland.

Both sides of the water welcome this development, for the result is that English and Scotch harvest-workers are able to obtain higher pay because of the lessened competition.

Last year there was a 20 per cent drop in this migration, though the year before that had a decrease of 50 per cent. This year the downward tendency will be maintained, for the Irish agricultural worker has never had such a personal interest in his home holding in living memory as today.

Besides men going for the hay time and harvest across the water, 60,000 Irish women to the number of 600 last year

MAN CANNOT LIE ABOUT FISH

Nothing One Can Say on the Subject Is Too Weird to Be Duplicated In Actual Experience.

Everything is possible where fishing is concerned. This talk about fishermen outraging the truth or departing from veracity is bosh, tommyrot and nonsense. A man may think he can manufacture a lie about fish, but it is a mistake. Nothing you can say on the subject is too weird to be duplicated by actual experience. There are fish which weigh 3,000 pounds, and there are other fish who speak French and eat with an oyster fork.

Philip C. Kennedy, the engineer, who knows all there is to know about fish, heard a man ridiculing a story that bass could be caught in the muddy water of the Potomac river by a man striking an oar on the surface of the stream and watching the fish leap merrily into the boat. Then the engineer told this:

"In the hot and shimmering summer of 1897 I was with a corps of engineers making surveys of the Shenandoah river which unites with the Potomac at Harper's Ferry. One party lived in a cabin on a large flat-bottomed boat, and the shadow cast by this boat attracted fish in large quantities. The bass, particularly, were so filled with curiosity that in jumping up into the air for the purpose of investigation they fell over the sides of the boat, and we picked them up at will."

All of which indicates the time wasted by gentlemen who have carefully figured out that they have to use a hook and line. As a means of sport shadow fishing has shadow boxing backed off the boards.—Popular Magazine.

MUSIC OF THE ABORIGINES

Norwegian Explorers Secure Some New Phonographic Records in Northern Canada.

The explorers, Christian Leden and Harald Thaulow, have just returned to Christiania from an expedition to Northern Canada which was undertaken with the object of collecting phonographic records of the folk-songs of the various Indian tribes and comparing them with those obtained in earlier expeditions to the Esquimaux, with the view of establishing how far was their common origin.

The largest tribe visited was the Cree, which numbers over 20,000. Their chief, Montongik, was at first hostile, but, after a few presents of tobacco and glass beads and after having been told that the explorers had been sent by the king of Norway to make his tribe famous, he became more amenable to the wishes of the explorers.

They brought back with them a most interesting collection of films and records of Indian life and music. Leden will go in the fall to Greenland for further investigation in the spring of 1913 and a long final exploration of Northwest Canada which will extend for three years. He will visit tribes that have never been in contact with the whites, he says.

TYPHOID LURKS IN WELLS

Geological Survey Issues Report on "Underground Waters for Farm Use."

Washington, D. C., July 25.—The rural sections, long considered ideal so far as the health of their inhabitants, have been dealt a blow by physician investigators who maintain that two-thirds of the cases of typhoid fever in the rural sections originate in insanitary conditions in the country and to polluted water supplies.

Farms, which are generally remote from towns, cities or other areas of congested population, would seem to be almost ideally situated for obtaining pure and wholesome water, but in reality pure water is secured by being transmitted solely through drink or food taken into the stomach, and is especially liable to be communicated by polluted waters obtained from shallow wells near spots where the discharge of typhoid patients have been thrown upon the ground and subsequently carried to the wells, and it is doubtless principally this fact that accounts for the disease being so common in farming regions.

On a great many farms the well is located at a point that may be convenient to the dwelling, without any regard for the possibility of the pollution of the well water through seepage from barn or cesspool or through the circulation of water underground. Information relating to the underground movement of water, particularly valuable, and on this account the United States Geological Survey is distributing a report on the subject—"Water Supply Paper 255—Underground Waters for Farm Use," by Myron L. Fuller. The demand for this publication has necessitated a third reprint. A copy of the report may be obtained by addressing the Director of the Survey at Washington, D. C.

WORMS BLOCK A TRAIN.

George Pests, Going From Crop to Crop, Cross Railroad Track.

Savannah, Ga., July 24.—A passenger train on the Brinson Railroad was stalled for more than an hour by an army of small worms. The worms, crawling upon the crops, were crossing the tracks in compact body going one field to the next when the train ran into them.

Their crushed bodies gazed the wheels and the rails to such an extent that the train was unable to advance until the train crew with shovels had cleared the right-of-way.

George R. Brinson, president of the railroad, is authority for the statement that not less than eight trains on that road have been held up by the worms since their first appearance in this section. It is stated the Central of Georgia Railroad has also had trouble of the same kind.

WORMS BLOCK A TRAIN.

Separate the Sexes. The question was asked in Wall street the other day whether men and women clerks are to be separated from one another. The reason was that in the new offices of the Rock Island in the new Bankers' Trust company building such is the case. The women clerks, the librarians and the stenographers are on one floor and the officials, the lawyers and accountants are on another floor. No special reason for the arrangement has been given, and now many women are wondering whether the same system is to be followed throughout the financial district. It is whispered, however, that the women do better work if they are left entirely alone.—New York Press

STORIES OF KANSAS WHEAT

Thresh Fair Crops From Fields Thought Ruined Last Spring.

Hutchinson, Kan., July 25.—Here's the kind of story that you hear very frequently now.

R. F. Stephens has a farm up in McPherson county, in the Canton neighborhood. Crop conditions were not very good in that section this spring, and Stephens came to the conclusion that his wheat wouldn't make anything.

Just as he was about to plow up the wheat and put the ground in corn, he was taken sick. He was unable to attend to it and the ground stood neglected. Last week Mr. Stephens harvested and threshed that wheat. It averaged a yield of fifteen bushels per acre.

Following are some additional wheat yield reports, as heard in Hutchinson grain circles.

Joe McCormick, of Mount Hope, threshed fifty-seven acres averaging thirty-seven bushels per acre.

Charles Van Boer, of near Frederick, averaged twenty-six bushels and George Litchfield, in the same neighborhood, averaged twenty-two bushels.

Dave Neufeld, of near Iman, threshed a twenty-two acre field that averaged twenty-five bushels. His general average for his whole farm was twenty bushels.

Eli Shaw, of the Canton neighborhood, cut forty acres which averaged twenty-five bushels per acre. His general average will be twenty-five bushels, he reports.

H. L. Sleg, of near Greensburg, reports a yield of 3,999 bushels from 100 acres of thirty bushels per acre. His general average will be twenty-five bushels, he reports.

Ed Porter, of northern Rice county, reports a yield of thirty bushels per acre.

Henry Janssen, of near Genesee, threshed a field last week that averaged a yield of thirty-eight bushels.

Wm. Winter, of near Chase, threshed forty acres that made twenty bushels to the acre and tested sixty-one pounds.

George Carder, of Rice county, reports: "The wheat along this route is averaging almost twenty bushels to the acre."

Sw. Grove and J. D. Grove, of near Chase, threshed three fields last week. One averaged eighteen bushels; a second, twenty bushels, and the third made an average of twenty-five bushels. All was of good quality testing sixty-three pounds.

F. Vink, a prominent German wheat grower of Fowler, has 500 acres of wheat which will make a general average of close to 20 bushels per acre. "We have twenty-one trucks up and have just commenced," reported Mr. Vink.

CITIZENS LAW ABIDING.

Deuel County, So. Dakota, to Do Without a Public Prosecutor.

Sioux Falls, S. D., July 24.—The people of Deuel county are so law abiding that it is said there is no work for a state's attorney or county prosecutor to do, and accordingly the board of county commissioners has decided to dispose with such an officer, for a time at least. The term of the regularly elected state's attorney expired on July 1, and the board has decided not to appoint a successor to him, leaving the office vacant. Deuel will be the only county in the state which has no state's attorney. It is presumed the vacancy can exist for only six months, as it will be incumbent upon the voters at the November election to elect a state's attorney, who will assume the duties of the office January 1, next.

It is said that the first temperance society started in Germany in the year 1517.

The expenses of the navy of the world last year approached \$75,000,000,000.

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**Downstairs**

By Philip Keane

(Copyright, 1912, by Associated Literary Press.)

Kendal held himself tense. From somewhere in the great empty house there had come the sound of a foot-step.

His hand went out instinctively toward the loaf of bread and the bit of cheese which constituted his breakfast. At all events he must hide these.

Again there was silence, and with a sigh of relief he returned to his meal only to throw his head up again, listening.

This time the sound was unmistakable. There was some one in the house.

Gathering up his provisions, he stored them in the fireplace, crumpling a newspaper carelessly in front of them, that they might be screened from view.

Then he crept to the top of the stairs. He was on the third floor. He seemed to look down through a haze of dusty pale green light to the entrance hall. A woman stood there. She had a key in her hand, and even from that distance he could see that she was pale and nervous.

"Bring the little trunk in here," he heard her say, suddenly and clearly, to some one outside; "you can leave it in the hall."

She opened a small pocketbook and took out a coin. He saw a big hand reach out to grasp it; then the door closed, and the girl sat down on the little trunk and drew a long breath of relief.

Kendal stood, irresolute. He turned back into his own barren room, "I don't care," he murmured.

He returned repeatedly to the top of the steps, however, and watched the girl drag her trunk into what had once been a parlor. He could hear her light footsteps moving to and fro. Later in the day she went out, and he descended the stairs

stealthily and found that she had set up her household goods in a corner of the big room. She had put a bright crotone cover on the old couch and a crimson cushion in a broken-down easy chair. On a cracked marble-topped table was her housekeeping outfit—a small brass kettle, two blue cups and two blue plates.

There were two solid-silver spoons, also, and Kendal smiled ruefully as he looked at them. "If I were a burglar, instead of a poverty-stricken artist, she might have her troubles about that silver," he said.

He smelled the delicious fragrance of coffee at noon, and sighed for a taste of it as he finished the loaf and the cheese and washed them down with a drink of water.

He made up his mind that he must let the girl know that he was in the house. She might hear him and be frightened. The next time that she went out, he waited for her on the front steps.

She stiffened as he spoke to her. "Please let me pass," she said hurriedly.

"You must let me explain," he insisted, and she stopped. "I am a tenant in the house. At least," he amended, "I simply walked in and took possession. The property belongs to my grandfather's estate—it is in litigation, and remains empty from year to year. I am dreadfully down on my luck—I'm a painter of pictures, and the world doesn't seem to want my work—and so I'm living rent free."

"Why, I am, too," she gasped, "only I haven't the excuse of it being my grandfather's house. But I knew it was empty, and it was that, or charity, and so I took the chances. I am a dressmaker, and I know I can make money if I have a place to work in. I've been sick and lost my place with Madam Julie—I'm going to pay back every penny of rent—please believe that."

"I do," he said, earnestly, "and I'm going to move out and let you have a clear field."

"Oh, I don't want to drive you away—would it be absolutely conscienceless for me to take a boarder? There's an old lady who is going to help me with my work, and she wants a room the worst way, but I don't quite dare—"

"I see," Kendal nodded. "Now, sup-



He Stored Them in the Fireplace.

pose we quit our conscience this way. I'll draw up an agreement in which we shall promise to pay such sum as shall be deemed adequate for the rent of our rooms on demand. Then, when we have made the necessary amount, we can hunt up the agent and square things with him."

"What a perfectly lovely idea," she agreed. "I'll run right over and tell Mrs. Blunt."

Mrs. Blunt was a motherly old soul. She was radiant over the adventure. "It's like being cast up on a desert island," she said. "Why can't we combine our supplies, and I'll cook for the crowd?"

"The thought of coffee is heavenly," said Kendal. He went out and spent his last quarter on fresh rolls and a box of berries.

"There," he said, as he set them down. "Let's eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die!"

"No, we don't," said the girl, whose name was Grace Kempton, "for Mrs. Blunt and I are going to make such gowns! I've staked my reputation on a certain rose-colored taffeta, which a little actress has asked me to design. She knows I'm awfully hard up and she wants to help me out. She knew me when I was with Madam Julie; but of course, if the gown doesn't suit here it will be the last order I shall get from her. So you see how important it all is."

"Let me look at the silk," said Kendal, unexpectedly.

Grace opened the parcel.

"Make it as quaint as possible," Kendal advised. He took out his pencil and on a bit of wrapping paper sketched an outline. "You see, it must be ankle length, with a puffing around the bottom, and she must wear a lilac chiffon scarf around her shoulders and a wide hat with lilac roses."

"How daring!" Grace exclaimed. "But how perfectly beautiful!"

In that moment Kendal came into his own. "If I can't paint pictures, I can design costumes," he decided. By day he made drawings for the big dressmakers, and at night he bent over Grace's little table planning with her the costumes which were to make her famous, and which were to bring automobiles and carriages to the door of the shabby house.

"We're getting a big business," Grace would say, gleefully, and Kendal found his heart beating at the intimacy of the pronoun.

Mrs. Blunt, scenting romance, smiled over her embroidery. She had two peacock's feathers to finish on a dull green satin gown, and she was tired, but she felt refreshed and helped by the sight of the happiness on the two young faces.

"They're just made for each other," she concluded "if they'll only find it out."

And they did find it out, and the day came when they packed their belongings and left Mrs. Blunt in charge of the big house and sailed away to Italy, where Kendal painted pictures to his heart's content, and where Grace wore some of the gowns which she and her lover had designed for others. For the grandfather's estate was settled suddenly, and Kendal's share was big enough to make marriage possible; and who else should he marry but the little lady of his heart?

**PHRASES THAT HAVE LIVED!**

Foolish Sayings Unaccountably Endowed With a Most Remarkable Vitality.

Or was "Who Kissed Henrietta?" only one of many queer street cries that are spoken and heard for a season? Who first shouted: "Ah there!" expectant of the answer: "Say there!"? In London the foolish cry: "How's your poor feet?" was long in fashion. It was first heard, they say, about 1862. When Henry Irving revived "The Dead Heart" in 1890, some one wrote: "When the play was brought out originally, where one of the characters says: 'My heart is dead, dead, dead!' a voice from the gallery nearly broke up the drama with: 'How are your poor feet?' The phrase lived." Now "The Dead Heart" was first produced at the Adelphi, London, in 1859, so the phrase must have been heard before 1862 if this story be true. Precision in such cases is suspicious. When a man tells you he will repay a light loan next Wednesday in front of the Park Street church at 11:30 a. m.—"I may be a few minutes late"—you know full well that you will see his face no more. Others say: "How's your poor feet?" dates from the exhibition of 1851.

Or take the Parisian cry: "Oho Lambert! Astu vu Lambert?" The wise men will tell you that on August 15, 1864, a woman from the country, arriving for the Napoleon festival, lost her husband Lambert at the railway station and went about Paris bawling for him. Is the story credible?

When we were young boys we were soundly thrashed at home for saying apropos of nothing "Widow who?" which was followed by "Under what bridge?" An annotated catalogue of the street phrases of all nations would be entertaining and educative.—Boston Herald.

**The Big Hat in Germany.**

A man has inserted the following advertisement in a Halle newspaper: "Required—House in the neighborhood of Halle, size, rent, situation, length of lease no object provided the door is large enough to admit my wife's new hat. When wearing it she cannot get through the door of my present residence and is therefore obliged to stay with a friend."—Berlin Correspondence London Standard.

**PLAGUE SPREAD BY CAMEL**

**Carcass of Dead Beast Left Exposed Caused Slight Outbreak in Russia.**

The Paris Medical publishes some observations which throw an important light on the cases of plague which occurred in Russia some time ago. As far back as 1907 Dr. Klodnitzky noticed in the Caspian Sea, a slight outbreak of plague. Three women were attacked, and he was able to establish, after inquiry, that they had all three been engaged in handling the carcass of a camel which had died from some unknown cause. Later, in April, 1911, plague appeared in a little place in the district of Kamysch-Samara. Six persons were attacked with plague, and all had eaten of a camel that had died.

At the end of September, in the same year, another camel in the district died, and then an autopsy was made. There were no clear indications of any injuries to account for death, but in the viscera the doctor found a bacillus identical with that of Yersin, the cultures of which reproduced plague in animals which were inoculated. Toward the end of the same month other human beings were attacked, and the outbreak coincided with the death of a camel, and tests with the blood produced a typical plague bacillus. Dr. Klodnitzky has no doubt that the cases of plague in the human beings owed their origin to eating the flesh of plague-stricken camels, and he suggests that the camels in question had been eating herbage which had become infected by camels suffering from the disease.

**EVER SEE A STOUT POSTMAN?**

In London, for instance, Carriers Walk Over Sixteen Miles Carrying Forty Pounds.

Has it ever struck you why a stout postman is such a rarity? The question is worth attention.

A postman who in a busy London residential district walks from fourteen to sixteen miles a day, starts out in the morning with mails weighing something like eighty pounds. As his letters and packages are distributed, the weight of his bag, of course, grows less, so that the average weight he carries during his trip is forty pounds. A pint of water weighs a pound. A 10-quart pail weighs about twenty pounds, and the average weight the postman carries is equal to two of these. If you want to know why postmen are thin, try a 15-mile walk with a 10-quart pail of water in each hand.

The driver of a brewery wagon, on the other hand, is usually fat. The reason is that he sits on the seat of his dray most of the day, and often consumes large quantities of liquid. Policemen, too, often grow fat through standing about on their beats.

—Answers, London.

**Surely Simple Enough.**

"Jersey Justice" is famed the country over, and one of the latest examples proves that it is indeed sui generis. In a city not a thousand miles from New York the Sunday law with regard to amusements is supposed to be strictly enforced. It was noticed recently, however, that a wealthy and influential brewer who was the principal owner of a house not noted for giving classic entertainments was permitted to present unannounced "sacred concerts," which consisted principally of high kicking and stale jokes. A rival manager, learning of this went to the police commissioner with his tale of woe. That functionary, leaving his chin on his hand, regarded the theatrical man attentively for a moment, and then said: "You see, it's this way. He can give his performance on Sunday and you can't. Now, you understand the law, don't you?" And who could fail to comprehend such a simple explanation?—New York Tribune.

**Patrolman's Brave Act.**

A New York patrolman of the East 126th street station, sent thrills up and down the spines of several hundred persons in Third avenue the other afternoon when he leaped for the head of a runaway horse, missed the bridle, fell sprawling, and then picked himself up in time to get a grab at the end of the flying wagon. Such was the speed at which the outfit was moving that the policeman, to the admiration of onlookers, was hoisted into the wagon. He found it impossible to stop the horse, but calmly sat in the driver's seat and waited until the animal was halted by a string of street cars at 138th street. The horse had run more than three miles.

**Sought by Swallow Will.**

A curious incident occurred recently in a lawyer's office at Castanet, near Toulouse, France. The lawyer was reading the will of a landowner who recently died, in the presence of the relatives of the deceased. The deceased left practically his whole estate to his widow, and this fact so infuriated a cousin, that he suddenly jumped up, snatched the will from the lawyer's hands, tore it into fragments and, crumpling them into his mouth, endeavored to swallow them. He was seized by the throat and finally forced to disgorge the bits of paper, which were afterwards gummed together.

**Literary.**

"Did you get a plain cook as I asked you, my dear?"

"I couldn't have gotten one much plainer, my love."

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Mail this request before you forget it. This advertisement is designed to save you money, and its privileges are available only to our subscribers.

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I am interested in and intend to purchase within a reasonable time, the machines or articles checked below and will be glad to receive information concerning the same:

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..... Cans	..... Lumber
..... Cattle Foods	..... Manure Spreader
..... Cement	..... Mowers
..... Chains	..... Paint
..... Cook Stove	..... Pen Huller
..... Corn Shelter	..... Piano
..... Corn Shredder	..... Power Sprayer
..... Corn Cutter	..... Plows
..... Cream Separator	..... Potato Digger
..... Cultivator	..... Potato Planter
..... Drill	..... Pumps
..... Drain Tile	..... Roofing (metal or comp.)
..... Ensilage Cutter	..... Road Drags
..... Farming Mill	..... Road Grader
..... Fertilizer	..... Scales
..... Gasoline Stove	..... Seeds (state kind and quantity)
..... Gasoline Engine	..... Silo (wood or brick)
..... Gasoline Engine (for binder)	..... Sprayers
..... Grain Bin—Steel	..... Stock Covers
..... Gate (farm)	..... Stallions or Jacks
..... Grain Drill	..... Stock Tonic
..... Grain Binder	..... Stock Foods
..... Harness	..... Tanks
..... Harrow	..... Threshing Machine
..... Hay Forks	..... Thrasher Water Supply Outfit
..... Hay Slings	..... Traction Engine
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HAY Clark Wyrick & Co. Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Room 736, KANSAS CITY, MO. When shipping to Kansas City give us a trial. Liberal advance and quick returns. We solicit correspondence. Established 1888.

CARLISLE COMMISSION CO. 730-740 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO. Buy and sell all kinds of HAY. Wire, write or telephone us any time you need the services of a good hay firm. 23 years experience.

WE WANT HAY Write us what you have. Will inspect and buy on your track or handle on a commission. BRUCE & DYER, 750 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., STOCK YARDS STA., KANSAS CITY, MO.

We Want Timothy AND Clover Mixed Hay WRITE US WHAT YOU HAVE. Southwestern Hay & Grain Co. 701 B Live Stock Ex., Kansas City, Mo.

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HITS HOME CANNERY

EXPERTS THROW NEW LIGHT ON COST OF FOOD PRESERVES.

BEST TO RAISE OWN FRUITS

Report Declares That Only Under Extraordinary Conditions May Housewife Compete With Commercial Packer.

Washington, D. C., July 25.—For the housewife who prides herself on canning vegetables and fruits for the winter season, believing it an evidence of frugality and a standard domestic economy, there is discouraging news in a report just issued by the government experts of the Department of Agriculture, following an investigation into the national canning industry. They say that only under most extraordinary conditions can the housewife compete with the commercial packer and come out financially on the level. Only when her raw materials cost her little or nothing, in their opinion, will it avail her to can delicacies for her family.

In the course of their inquiry they have found that the products usually canned are fruits and berries, and that the home canners rely mostly on recipes obtained from the daily and weekly papers or out of the family cook book. Canning is said to be generally unprofitable when it is necessary to buy fruits or vegetables to be canned from a city market or a grocery store. Sometimes lots of a bushel or half bushel or a crate may be purchased at a reasonable figure, and when this is so the housewife is liable to come out on the right side of the ledger, taking into account the price she would have to pay for the same canned article when purchased at the corner grocery.

Home commercial canning is, however, being encouraged to a large extent, but whether it proves profitable depends largely on local conditions. The outfit needed is small and where crops are plentiful and have to be marketed at a low price or labor cannot otherwise be employed advantageously, a fair profit may be obtained. The small home canner is useful in saving good food which would otherwise go to waste and the department experts believe this phase of the industry should be highly encouraged.

The process of canning dates back to 1785, when Spallanzani, an Italian, discovered the principles which underlie the art. Early in the Nineteenth Century the Dutch canner, Osh successfully and the art was developed in this country. In 1823 a Frenchman invented an improvement to the tin can, and the first patent on this article to be issued on this continent was granted in 1825 to one Thomas Kensell. It was not until 1847 that John Taylor invented the stamped can with extension edges. In the same year a Baltimore man invented the closed process kettle for cooking with superheated water. The Civil War gave a great impetus to canning in this country and many improvements and patented devices have been put on the market since that time, culminating with the present-day highly sanitary "enameled lined" can.

A modern canner is no longer the rough, crude shed that once was thought sufficient for this purpose. It is now considered first of all, that the location must be sanitary, far removed from objectionable manufacturing processes. The yards and drives about the plant must be cleaned daily, and in summer dust should be prevented by sprinkling frequently. There should be good ventilation and plenty of light. A tight, hard floor is considered a necessity. The tables used in the preparation of foods should be plain and of a material that is easily cleaned. Provision should be made for the comfort and cleanliness of the employees. It is even considered desirable in some cases that they should have access to the services of a sanitarian. Special uniforms of white on which dirt can be easily detected, are recommended as a helpful adjunct, and it is necessary that no person affected with a communicable disease of any kind should be employed in the preservation of food.

The first requisite in all canning is that the raw products be delivered in a first-class condition, fresh from the fields or orchard. Grading is done by specially selected forces of employees, and special mechanical contrivances are used in washing. Peas are washed in revolving wire cylinders known as "squirrel cages." Then follows the canning of vegetables, the operation of blanching. The cans are then tested for leaks. They are then placed in large iron retorts, the steam turned on and "processed," which is equivalent to cooking. This completed, the cans are cooled by water, labeled and sent out to the retailer or jobber for distribution.

The history of corn canning is typical of the development of the industry in the United States. Winslow of Maine, a sailor, visited France in the early thirties and obtained some of the French methods then in existence. He began experimenting in 1839. His experiments consisted in cooking the corn on his kitchen stove and putting it away in cans. Failure marked most of his efforts, but in 1842 he built a small boiler to generate steam, and a wooden box in which to put the cans, so that the cooking might be done in a closed steam chamber. It was not until 1855, however, that he had sufficient success with his scheme to apply for a patent, and it was regarded with so much distrust that the letters patent were not granted to him until 1862. Winslow first packed the corn on the cob, but believing the cob absorbed some of the sweetness, he cut the kernels off with a special knife. His apparatus and methods were crude, but he discovered the principles and apparatus which underlie the work which inspired others to develop the art that brought fame to Maine corn as a canned product.

The canning of corn is now a large industry in many states. In a small Illinois community two canneries use the product of 7,500 acres.

WRATH CAME IN VERY HANDY

So Mad After Spat With Sweetheart That He Whipped a Bandit.

Sam Jones was mad clear through. He had just had a quarrel with his sweetheart, and although he had cooled his anger until he left her home he was now boiling over with rage. As usual, Sam had got the worst of the little spat, for in spite of his 6 feet 2 and his great strength his diminutive lady love had wound him around her finger like so much ribbon.

As Sam alighted from the elevated train at his home station his cheeks were still flushed with helpless anger and he was just "spolling" for a fight or almost any kind of a chance to even up matters on some one. His wish was destined to be granted sooner than he knew, for when he descended the elevated steps to the street a figure blocked his path, a revolver was held a few inches below his nose, and a gruff voice commanded, "Come on! Shell out, Jack!"

Without a second's hesitation Sam smashed the would-be robber full in the face with his brawny fist and sent him reeling several paces backward and stunned him so that he dropped his weapon. Both Sam and the thief were so surprised that they merely stared at each other for a few seconds, then the latter remembered that he possessed a good pair of legs and started to run at express speed.

"Here's a good one," Sam laughed grimly as he set out in hot pursuit of his assailant. "This fellow intended to hold me up and now I'm going to hold him up just to balance things a 'rife." Sam was soon forced to give up the chase, however, for he was burdened with a heavy ulster, while the holdup man wore a light sweater.

"Gee," chuckled Sam, "if I hadn't been as hot under the collar as I was, as a result of that little fuss with Alice, I'll bet I'd have shelled out like a little lamb when he presented the invitation. I'll go up there tomorrow night with a big box of chocolates and square things up."

ROMAN ROADS IN ENGLAND

Project of Putting Old Highways in Useful Condition Is Being Revived.

British motorists are showing some interest in a project which is being revived of reopening and putting in usable condition the old Roman roads that led out from London to the surrounding cities and that connected up the outlying places. The ancient highways, built by the Roman generals for military purposes, were well constructed and their routes were exceedingly straight, but they have apparently in many instances been practically abandoned.

Few expert students of the subject are aware of the great network of highways which were driven across England, Wales and Scotland by the Roman generals. The straightness of these roads probably is explained by the fact that the cities and towns they linked up were founded subsequent to the road making. The roads were constructed for military purposes—the subjugation and control of the turbulent Britons—and had no set objective. Camps grew into cities and towns as founded at points of military advantage. These naturally lost their importance in many instances when the conquerors withdrew, and their very sites are forgotten.—Feld.

Eagles Clearing Away Pests.

The wild boars and foxes of Santa Rosa Island, Cal., are being exterminated rapidly and in a novel manner. The American eagle is doing the work. The eagles that have their habitat in the rocky eminences of the island grow to immense size, the smallest mature bird measuring about four feet from tip to tip and the largest being seven feet or more. In sweep with wings extended. They can carry thirty or forty pounds dead weight for miles with apparent ease. The eagle swoops down upon its prey and rises to a height of fifty feet or more with the struggling animal clutched in its talons. If the pig shows too much fight it is dropped, the fall killing the animal. Then the eagle descends and carries off the carcass to the distant aerie. Foxes also are the prey of the eagles.

Fellow Feeling.

An advertising man of Cleveland was going home one night in a street car. It was late and the man who sat next to him began to talk. "What business are you in?" he asked. "The advertising business." "Is that so? I used to be in the advertising business myself. Quit it, though, and went into the rag and old bottle business; got a horse and clean up my sixty every month."

There seemed to be nothing for the advertising man to say, so he said it. "Yes," continued the talkative man, "I was in the advertising business—was a sandwich man for a clothing store for six months! Say, and I learned over, confidentially, 'ain't it hard work when the wind blows?"—Saturday Evening Post.

Dig at Dubleigh.

Dubleigh—Your little dog barked at me but stopped when I looked him in the eye. Do you suppose he noticed my presence or mind. Miss Keen—Possibly. They say animals often see things that human beings cannot.

Some Saddle—Right Price Weight, 35 Pounds 17-Inch Bulge \$32.50 Features of This Saddle—The Weight, 35 lbs.; 17-Inch Swell Bulge; The Price, \$32.50 ORDER NOW—THE PRICE IS RIGHT—DON'T DELAY H. & M. HARNESS SHOP, STOCK YARDS, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

When Ben Franklin Flew His Kite in a thunderstorm and discovered electricity by means of a key on a string, he little dreamed that the evolution of invention would produce such a highly efficient incandescent lamp as the new Edison Mazda. By using the new Edison Mazda Lamp you will obtain twice the amount of light furnished by the ordinary electric lamp while the quality of the light itself is far superior. St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat & Power Co.

MANY ACRES ARE OPEN. Big Tract Still Available for Settlement in Oklahoma. Guthrie, Okla., July 24.—There are still 33,525 acres of government land open to settlement in the twenty-one counties comprising the Guthrie land district, according to figures announced today by the officers of the Government Land Office here. The land is divided among the counties as follows: Beckham county, 8,068 acres; Blaine, 1,574 acres; Caddo, 813 acres; Canadian, 322; Cleveland, 523; Custer, 363; Comanche, 1,095; Dewey, 4,624; Ellis, 4,940; Grant, 29; Greer, 4,214; Harmon, 2,366; Jackson, 2,952; King-

Some Summer Rates \$17.50 \$55.00 \$60.00 Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and return. Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego and return. Special dates of sale, Aug. 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Stopovers allowed on all of these reduced rate tickets. Return limit Oct. 21. For tickets, berths or further information please ask GEORGE BUTTERLY, C. P. A. A. T. & S. F. Ry., 114 So. 5th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

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