

STEER TRADE STEADY

Few lots of short-feds offered today sold at unchanged rates.

BEST HERE SELL \$8 TO \$8.10

Cows and Heifers Steady to Firm—Bulls, Calves and Stocker Classes Hold Form—er Levels.

Approximately 500 cattle arrived for the Friday session of trade, including a few loads of medium to fair quality short fed steers and eight or ten loads of butchers' stock.

Increased receipts of beef cattle this week have been absorbed at prices fluctuating very little from the closing level of last week.

The country continues the policy of free marketing of mutton and muttons, and very few lots above ordinary fatness and quality were received on the local market this week.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers.

Cows, Bulls and Mixed.

The trade in cows, heifers and mixed butcher classes continued to show good tone this week, the best grades, especially, finding free outlet at firm rates.

The salary of the postmaster at South St. Joseph has been fixed at \$2,900 a year.

Local Market Will Be Represented at Wool Growers' Convention.

GOING TO CHEYENNE.

Local Market Will Be Represented at Wool Growers' Convention.

Bulls and Steers.

Veal Calves.

HOG MARKET ACTIVE

A STRONG TO BE HIGHER DEAL WITH READY OUTLET ON THIS BASIS.

BEST GRADES TOP AT \$7.40

Bulk Sell in a Range of \$7.20 to \$7.35—Quality Good—Pigs Show Advance of 25¢ to 50 Cents.

Following the firm close to the hog market yesterday demand for live pork showed good breadth today and though receipts were rather liberal for a Friday, sellers were able to land their holdings at somewhat improved prices.

The following shows the estimated receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five principal western markets today and comparisons:

Representative Hog Rates.

Another Change in P. O.

Classification of Stock Yard Station Altered Again.

Word was received at the stock yards yesterday announcing the fact that the South St. Joseph postoffice, located in the Live Stock Exchange, has been changed to a fourth class office to the presidential class, to date from Jan. 1.

The career of the postoffice in the Exchange building has been somewhat checkered.

Other Live Stock Markets.

CHICAGO, Union Stock Yards, Ill., Jan. 3.—The Live Stock World reports:

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 3.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports:

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 3.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports:

EAST ST. LOUIS, National Stock Yards, Ill., Jan. 3.—Special to The

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

***** RECEIPTS *****

Table with columns: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Receipts from Jan. 1 to Date.

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DIP IN SHEEP VALUES

BEST LAMBS OFF 10¢ TO 15¢—EV-ERYTHING ELSE IN LINE—DROPS 15¢ TO 25¢.

TOP LAMBS BACK TO \$8.50

Decline Wipes Out Previous Advances and Puts General Market Steady With Week Ago.

Buyers called an abrupt halt on the upward trend of live mutton values today, when, with a fairly good week-end supply on offer, they demanded and secured a cut in prices.

A material expansion in the marketward movement of sheep and lambs has been noted this week as compared with last, but receipts fell far short as compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

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TRIBES HAD HISTORY

CHICKSAWS AND CHICKASAWS TRACE LINEAGE FOR SEVERAL HUNDRED YEARS.

THEY BOASTED ROYAL FAMILY

When White Men Came They Found Tribes Had Orderly System of Government—Originally Had Six Clans.

Claremore, Ok., Jan. 2.—Perhaps it is not generally known that at least two of the civilized tribes—the Choctaws and Chickasaws—are able to trace their history for several hundred years and that from the earliest times of their history or traditions, their method of government and social life were far different from those of the Cherokees.

The dawn of Choctaw history finds that people strict adherents of monarchy. Their king had all the power of his European prototype.

When the white men first settled near the Choctaws they found that the tribe had a regular royal government. The reign of the royal clan was at the height of its power.

Excelsior Cattle Fattener has proven a great success. The cheapest and best feed that can be fed with corn.

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STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

The St. Joseph Publishing Co., Publishers.

W. E. WARRICK, Editor and Manager.

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Send 20 per cent commission allowed postmasters, who are authorized to take subscriptions.

THE LEVER BILL.

The Lever agricultural extension bill, which was passed by the house of representatives last summer, is now pending in the senate, backed by a favorable report from the senate committee on agriculture and forestry. It seems likely to pass at an early date. The bill provides for federal aid for agricultural extension in all its forms in the different states, and especially for demonstration work.

The first appropriation provided for in the bill is \$10,000 annually to each state, without any qualifications. This calls for \$450,000 from the federal treasury each year. In addition to this amount the bill provides for the gradual increase of the appropriations until the additional sum (over and above the \$10,000) shall have reached \$2,000,000 a year. This additional \$2,000,000 is to be apportioned among the several states in the proportion their respective rural population bears to the total rural population of the United States.

On the basis of the last census Nebraska under this arrangement would receive \$13,700 per year in addition to the straight \$10,000 appropriation. But to receive its share of the \$2,000,000 each state must put up a dollar against every one coming to it under the plan of apportionment. Thus to enable Nebraska to get the full \$13,700 that would fall to this state after the national appropriation had reached its full size, the legislature would have to appropriate for extension work a sum equal to that amount annually, or twice that for two years.—Nebraska Farmer.

SLAVERY IN ANOTHER FORM.

A prison contractor referring to his contract with a state for the manufacture of his goods by prison labor, remarked: "This beats having slaves all hollow."

What is known as "The Prison Trust" is a union of several corporations with principal offices in Chicago, doing business under the name, "The Reliance-Sterling Manufacturing Company." It has contracts for manufacture in about fourteen prisons in the east and middle west. A sample contract is that with the state of South Dakota for the manufacture of shirts in the penitentiary at Sioux Falls. This is one of the most favorable to the company. Few people realize what the state does for the pittance it receives for the labor of the convicts.

First a manufacturing plant, complete in every detail, was built by the state within the prison walls. The state put in the machinery at its own expense. It furnishes heat, light, water, power and the labor of the convicts.

For all this the state receives 34 cents per dozen for the shirts made in its own factory by its own labor. The company furnishes the material and a factory foreman or overseer.

Since the state must board and house these laborers, it is possible that a profit may be figured out from their labor, but the greater profit that might be obtained by using the laborers to build good highways, shows that there is an actual economic loss in the shirt making enterprise.

Besides this there is the feature of unfair competition with free factory labor. The South Dakota legislature meets next week, and will be called upon to consider a bill for abolishing the prison contract labor system in that state.—Sioux City Tribune.

SILO ON BEEF FARM.

The length of time and method of feeding used depends upon the size and condition of the cattle and the purpose of the feeder. Some men have followed dry lot feeding, which was done during the fall, winter or spring months. Other men roughed their cattle through the winter



Daddy's Bedtime Story

How May Saved Her Dolly From the Fire

VEVELYN'S beautiful new doll Sophia was very dear to her. Sometimes Jack had a great deal of fun teasing her about it, but even he had to admit that the doll was a very beautiful one.

"Love Sophia as much as you like," daddy said, "but I hope you will never try to do so much for her as little May did for her dolly."

"May was a very small girl, and she had a very pretty dolly, which she carried about wherever she went. She called her dolly Carlotta.

"One day Carlotta's six-year-old mother went out for a walk near her home. As usual the dolly was clasped in her arms.

"In a vacant lot near May's home some boys were having a jolly time. They were playing Indians and had built a fire in the lot. Around this they danced and whooped, having what they called a war dance.

"May stopped to watch them. At first the boys did not notice the little girl, but presently one of the little fellows turned and saw her standing there with the doll in her arms.

"They were not bad boys, just lively youngsters who did not stop to think. They thought it fun to tease others.

"The little chap who had first noticed May turned and whispered something to the other boys. Then he darted toward her, snatched the doll from her arms and threw it into the blazing fire.

"May shrieked when she saw her dolly go into the flames. The little boys fell back. They were ashamed when they saw how distressed the little girl was. Before they could stop her she was reaching into the fire to save her dolly.

"In a minute her clothes caught fire. Some men who were passing luckily heard her cries, for the naughty boys ran away as fast as they could when they saw the trouble they had made.

"One of the men dragged May out of the fire. Her face was burned and her clothing was blazing, but she held the burned body of Carlotta fondly in her arms. A big policeman rode up, and very tenderly the men lifted the little girl into the hospital ambulance, which some one had hurriedly called.

"Little May was taken to the hospital, still holding on to Carlotta. There May's burns were dressed and her face wrapped in many bandages, and she was happy because the hospital people said they would cure Carlotta too. They were all very sorry for the little girl.

"The kind nurses took the blackened and battered doll away from May, so that a new doll just exactly like her could be bought for the brave little mother. They think little May won't know the difference. Let us hope she won't.

"And let us also hope that those foolish naughty little boys have learned not to tease little girls any more."

months in the stalk fields and finished them on corn and grass during the summer and fall months. Where the cattle have been well bought and judiciously handled, very satisfactory results have been obtained from both methods of feeding.

Until very recent years but little or no attention was given to the amount of corn fed to the cattle. The hog has always been a part of the cattle feeding business. He was used to utilize what the steer wasted. With plenty of thrifty, light-weight hogs to follow the cattle, but little corn was wasted except in real wet weather and in muddy feed lots.

Such methods of feeding were wasteful of the corn stalks. These were seldom utilized. They were either burned or plowed under. With the introduction of the silo came a method for the more general utilization of the entire corn plant. Even at the present time over half of the corn stalks are really allowed to go to waste. With the use of more silos this waste will be gradually lessened.

The most difficult problem which now confronts the cattle feeder is the source of his supply of feeders. In former years the ranges produced an abundance of feeder cattle. This supply has fallen off very rapidly in recent years. This means that the "cattle feeder," as we knew him in the past, must in a measure give way to the "beef producer."—Prof. W. J. Kennedy.

\$400 A YEAR FOR HIS DOGS

Will of Belgian Provides Also for His Horse; \$125,000 for Research.

New York, Jan. 3.—Four hundred dollars a year for "the maintenance and comfort of two faithful St. Bernard dogs," \$2,000 to the burgomaster of Brussels, Belgium, for the relief of the poor and \$125,000 to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich for an endowment "to carry out scientific researches and investigations into the natural biological losses of individual and social ethics" are among the bequests made by Albert Samson of Brussels. The appraisal of the New York portion of the estate was transmitted to the surrogate's court.

Mr. Samson died on September 5, 1908, in Brussels. In his will he names Professor Waldeyer, privy medical councillor in Berlin, as executor. The value of the entire estate is not given in the appraisal filed in New York, and the New York estate is only \$8,157, being railroad stock.

The sum for the maintenance of the dogs is left to Miss Ida Wolschall, a housekeeper in Mr. Samson's service for twenty-five years. Miss Wolschall receives a life annuity of \$750 and \$3,000 is left to other servants. The will also provides that a chestnut mare, Cathleen, be put out to feed and kept in comfort until death.

The \$125,000 endowment is to be known as the "Albert Samson endowment" and its administration is to be directed by a board of seven members, chosen from the academy at Munich. Its objects and purposes, as defined in the will, are to be achieved "by researches into the history of ethics, investigations in anatomy, evolution and psychology and work in experimental psychology." The ministry for religious, educational and medical affairs has supreme supervision over the fund.

DUKE BREEDING POLO PONIES

Trying to Revive One-Time Popular Irish Industry.

Dublin, Ireland, Jan. 3.—The Duke of Manchester, the son-in-law of Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati, is developing a new scheme by which he hopes substantially to supplement his income, and at the same time revive what was at one time a popular industry in Ireland.

He sees vast possibilities in the breeding of Connemara ponies, a species that for some time has been threatened with extinction. For years

this industry flourished around Kelemore, where the Duke's famous mansion is situated, but the tendency to abolish the small tenant farms, or put the land out of cultivation reduced it to a state of decay.

It is his pole possibilities that chiefly prompts the Duke to try the experiment of revival. Experts in horse breeding assure him there is a valuable and lucrative market waiting for the Connemara pony, and that it only requires the exercise of a little energy and enterprise to make him peculiarly adapted for that sport.

WANT FARM FOR BIRDS.

Tract Sought on Which to Breed Quail, Chickens and Deer.

Hutchinson, Kan., Jan. 3.—The state of Kansas is in the market for a farm, about five miles square, on which to raise game.

L. L. Dyche, state game warden, has been traveling around this part of the state recently seeking a location, but has not found any particularly suitable which can be purchased at a reasonable price. He says he does not care about a good quality of land and that any kind of rough ground will do.

Many letters have been received offering small tracts, but the requirements for a game farm are a large tract which can be enclosed and protected from hunters.

If the large tract can be found such portions of it as will raise out and wheat will be cultivated once and the crop left on the ground to seed again and eventually to degenerate into wild oats and wheat.

Warden Dyche says all efforts to increase the supply of quail by placing them on small farms have failed, and he thinks the only way to keep the quail from becoming extinct is to establish a large preserve where the birds will not be molested and will have timber for shelter and wild grain for food.

It is expected that birds from the reservation will scatter out over the state and thus the supply will be kept up.

While the plan contemplates the raising of quail principally, the farm, if a site can be found, will also be stocked with other game birds and deer.

CITY MAN QUITS FARM.

Gives Up Farming After Series of Accidents.

Anderson, Ind., Jan. 3.—Henry Mitchell, who quit Anderson five years ago for the joys of life on a farm, has returned to taste of the pleasures of city life. Anderson's story of his fifth year on the farm is a remarkable tale of hard luck.

When he traded his city home for rolling acres, he says, he took the word of the farmer that the land was unencumbered. Last spring he got notice that mortgage notes for \$2200 were past due. There was no defense, and he had no money, so he gave up the farm, but the owner of the farm gave him one year's free rent. Then next week a harrow fell on Mitchell and he was confined to bed for six months. The week after he returned to work he suffered a broken arm in a fall.

That settled it, and he is back in town looking for quiet life.

STUDENTS EARN \$26,644.

Pupils of Brooklyn High School Are Hard Workers.

New York, Jan. 3.—How pupils of the Eastern District High School, in Brooklyn, sons and daughters of foreign-born, parents in the majority of cases, are working in the hours not devoted to recitations and study to earn money to obtain an education, is told in a pamphlet just issued by Charles S. Hartwell, head of the English department of the school.

Statistics based on reports turned in by the students for the seven months from February to September of this year show they earned \$22,254.84. The boys of the school earned \$15,354.75 and the girls \$6,899.09. Of this amount 194 pupils earned \$1,492.98 during the school term from February to June and 341 pupils earned \$17,232.59 during the summer vacation.

"The pupils, which are under-estimated, have standard disqualifications of a weak constitution, should be fattened and go to market with the cocklebirds."

THE WHY OF HIGH MEAT

EDWARD MORRIS SHOWS THAT PRODUCTION IS BELOW CONSUMPTION.

ECONOMIC REVOLUTION ON A Number of Causes for Deficiency in Supply—Break-Up of Big Ranches an Important Factor.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 3.—The Live Stock World publishes the following comment, written by Edward Morris, president of Morris & Company, relative to the meat and live stock situation:

Those who have closely followed the live stock market appreciate that the live stock industry is gradually undergoing an economic evolution which eventually must narrow materially the present great difference in the ratio of production to increased population. In the last few years the live stock industry has suffered some severe setbacks with the result that the demand has kept far ahead of the supply, as a result some record prices have been paid at the Chicago stock yards for stock in the year just closed.

Official records show clearly that the live stock receipts have fallen off materially. Census reports show our population has greatly increased. As such figures may easily be obtained and analyzed, they will be eliminated from this statement.

There has been considerable discussion on every hand concerning high prices demanded for meats of all kinds. At first, perhaps, the discussion was biased and based upon effects rather than causes. After the heat of the first discussions had been again supplanted by reason, there arose from this maelstrom of oratory and printer's ink a better and more thorough understanding among the farmers, the packers and the consumers. It was generally conceded that there was some cause for existing conditions. All concerned joined hands and undertook to make an analysis unprejudiced by impassioned partisans to determine the fundamental and underlying causes for existing prices.

In a short time the atmosphere began to clear. It was generally conceded. Apparent causes were so plain when all were marshaled that even skeptics were forced to view the situation in a different light. A number of causes were found. The first important cause noted was the division of big cattle ranches of the west and southwest into small farms.

It was agreed at the outset that few if any persons of even less than ordinary intelligence were unaware of the work done by our government in dividing the vast farms of the west, eastern and southwestern ranches, whence came most of the live stock supply.

The farmer who owned 80 or 150 and more acres of land had given most of his attention to grain and dairying. The suddenness of the change to the new order revealed to him the unutilized possibilities of raising live stock at big profits on his farm. At first he was skeptical, and only slightly increased his herds. As he progressed, however, he realized that it did not take an acre of land for a steer. Instead, he learned that by intelligent study of methods of production he could make more money out of his grain by feeding it to his stock. Now herds of 80 and 150 acre farms have good sized herds, and farmers' sons and daughters in college are studying the methods of modern herds, attuned to the wisdom of keeping plenty of stock on hand and marketing grain on the hoof.

It is the writer's belief that the case of the state of Oklahoma, destined to be one of the nation's wealthiest. What is true of Oklahoma in the crop and live stock situation is true of many other states. Oklahoma staked her future on corn. These farms were stocked with well bred live stock, and the answer came to them in numbers. It appeared Oklahoma would have an overflowing measure of prosperity. The rain failed to come in time and crops failed.

There being no feed on the farms, farmers feared their stock would die of starvation. Many put their stock on short rations, and later shipped it to an overcrowded and low market.

After farmers paid the interest on notes or premiums for an extension of credit they took stock and sought for a market. The answer came to them in the year just closed, when they saw the high prices paid for cattle fed by farmers who had realized the value of carrying over feed from year to year, using silos to great advantage. Instead of rushing it off to market immediately after harvest, these conditions cost railroads, packers, bankers, farmers and the public millions of dollars.

Agriculture being the basis of the prosperity of the nation, it is essential that profitable crops be raised each and every year. Live stock is necessary to maintain a balance on the farm; to return elements absorbed by growing crops, necessary to produce soil. Grain marketed on the hoof is the profitable method of disposing of it. The farmer must learn that it is wiser to carry over grain from year to year for feed, and to keep stock coming along, silos are essential to live stock farms as to dairying farms.

Investigation showed that farmers in many cases failed to make the close study necessary to determine what crops would profitably grow. Each of these problems is a big one and each must be solved. The farmer is not left to work out his own solution. Government agents constantly traveling through the country are pointing the way to more profitable crops and live stock. In Oklahoma these problems are being worked out on a grand scale.

SHE FINALLY FOUND OUT.

One hostess who lacked tact at dinner placed a learned and somewhat haughty professor beside a debutante. The girl found the professor very unresponsive, but finally she noticed a dish of fruit, and in desperation asked if he liked bananas.

After being asked several times to repeat the question her voice being raised each time, attracting the attention of the whole table, she was horrified to learn that the professor hated her with a disapproving look, and remarked very distinctly: "My dear young woman, I had hoped that I had misheard your question, but since you persist, I must say that I prefer the old-fashioned night-shirt."

IN WOMAN'S REALM

RECIPES WORTH TESTING.

Roast Smoked Shoulder of Pork.—Soak six hours or more in warm water. Drain, cover with cold water, bring to the boiling point and boil ten minutes; then simmer two hours or cook half the fireless cooker six hours. Take from the fire, remove the skin and spread over it the following mixture: Four tablespoons of brown sugar, one tablespoon of made mustard, one tablespoon of flour and one tablespoon of vinegar; blend together. Bake one hour.

Rye Muffins.—One cup rye meal, one-half cup corn meal, one-half cup flour, three-fourths teaspoon soda, one cup sour milk, one-fourth cup of molasses, one teaspoon salt, one tablespoon shortening and one egg. Sift together the dry ingredients. Beat the egg light and add the milk and melted fat; pour into the dry mixture and beat well. Turn into greased muffin tins and bake one-half hour.

Oatmeal Muffins With Raisins.—One cup cooked oatmeal, one and one-quarter cups of flour, two tablespoons sugar, four teaspoons baking powder, half teaspoon salt, half cup of milk, two tablespoons butter, half cup seeded raisins cut in halves. Heat the milk and stir into it the oatmeal and butter. Mix and sift one and a half cups of flour, sugar, salt and baking powder and add to oatmeal. Mix the remainder of the flour with the raisins; stir into the other mixture; add the eggs, beaten light. Bake in well-greased muffin tins.

Cream of Watercress Soup.—One cup of stock made from lamb bones, one bunch of watercress, three tablespoons of butter, two tablespoons of flour, one cup of milk, one cup of water, half teaspoon of salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper. After washing the watercress, cut it fine and cook five minutes in two tablespoons of butter; add the water and simmer ten minutes. Add the stock and when hot add the remainder of the butter blended with the flour; cook five minutes. Heat the milk and add it with the salt and pepper just before serving.

Roast Beef Shoulder of Lamb.—Order from your butcher, a shoulder of lamb and ask him to bone it and send the bones with the meat. Wipe the meat with a cloth dipped in water to which has been added a tablespoon of vinegar. Make a stuffing the same as for poultry, spread it on the meat and stuff it into the cavity left by the bone. Sew up and tie with a strong twine. Dredge with salt, pepper and flour. Bake in a covered baking pan; have the oven hot when the meat is put in, and when the meat has been in fifteen minutes reduce the heat, and from that time allow fifteen minutes for each pound of meat. If cooked in the fireless cooker, use both hot stones and cook two and a half to three hours.

Brown Gravy.—When the meat is done, pour off all but two tablespoons of the fat in the baking pan; add to the fat left in the pan three tablespoons of flour and brown; add two cups of boiling water, season with salt and pepper and cook five minutes, stirring constantly.

To Make Stock.—Put the bones on to cook in three cups of cold water, bring slowly to the boiling point and boil for two hours. The simmer two hours; add one teaspoon salt, six pepper corns and one onion cut in small pieces; cook one hour longer. Strain, and when cold remove the fat. This furnishes the stock for Sunday's and Monday's soups.

Mint Jelly.—Cut in small pieces and crush one or two sprigs of mint, soak in half cup of lemon juice one-half hour or longer, strain and proceed as for lemon jelly.

MRS. MILLER THANKS DOCTORS

St. Joseph Lady Cured of Long Standing Disease.

United Doctors Quickly Make Her a Well Woman.

Every day some one has cause to be thankful that they found the United Doctors in time to be cured. These cured patients are nearby people, your neighbors and friends. You can believe what they tell you about the marvelous work being accomplished by the United Doctors in the cure of chronic diseases. Many of these are glad to relate how they obtained their relief and cure. Their only object in doing so is to help others to find the relief that they found. Their only recompense is the fact that they are helping other sufferers.

Mrs. M. Miller has lived in St. Joseph a number of years and is known to a wide circle of acquaintances. No amount of money could get from Mrs. Miller the statements she makes in the following letter. Only gratitude could induce this redoubtable and educated lady to tell about her own case: St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 24, 1912.

For eighteen months previous to consulting the United Doctors I was badly run down in health. My nerves were shattered, I could not sleep at night, and developed a bad cough. All this is changed now. I feel better than I have in years. The United Doctors commenced helping me from the start and I grew rapidly better under their care and three months' treatment has entirely cured me. I cannot soon forget what the United Doctors have done for me and only wish to spread the news among those it is likely to help and find doctors who really cure chronic diseases. That is my object in writing this letter on the day before Christmas. I wish everybody was going to append Christmas to the health that I will.

MRS. MAGGIE MILLER.

The United Doctors who have their St. Joseph offices located at 729 Felix street, second floor, are specialists in diseases of the stomach, kidneys, liver, blood and nerves, rheumatism, indigestion, gallstones, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis, neuralgia, nervousness, weakness, loss of strength, gleet, epilepsy, skin diseases, diseases of women, and diseases of men.

The specialists charge nothing for thorough examinations, accept no inducements for cure, and are the most reasonable in price of any specialists in the country.—Adv.

CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Reliable Professional Men and Business Institutions Who Want the Trade of Readers of The Stock Yards Daily Journal.

PRINTING. Combe Printing Company, St. Joseph, Mo.

RESTAURANTS. Freeman's Cafe, 11th and Edmond, Open All Night. After Theater Parties Served in Carte. Tables Reserved for Ladies.

INSURANCE. LAURENCE O. WEAKLEY, Insurance, 312 Corby-Force Building, Both Phones Main 758, St. Joseph, Mo.

Advertise in The Journal and get results. Prices will be gladly given on application.

Blair Horse and Mule Co. Stock Yards St. Joseph, Mo. At Our Special Auction Friday, January 10. We will sell without reservation 500 HEAD OF HORSES 500 Consisting of Heavy Draft Horses and Mares, Farm Chunks and Wagon Horses and nice Southern Mares. 500 HEAD OF MULES 500 Consisting of heavy Farm Mules and nice Cotton Mules. If you are wanting anything in the way of horses and mules for spring and summer work, farmers will find an excellent assortment from which to choose and will also find they can purchase to good effect, advantage here than at any other market. We especially desire the farmers' trade and if you attend the sale do not be afraid to bring along your neighbor. We will hold regular weekly auction sales every Friday, at which will be a choice assortment of both horses and mules.

10,000 Feeder Cattle On Exhibition and at Public Sale NATIONAL WESTERN STOCK SHOW UNION STOCK YARDS DENVER, COLO. January 20-25, 1913. The big western event of the year. The National Western Stock Show is recognized as one of the great stock shows of the country. The carload exhibition of choice feeder cattle is the greatest in the world. Under the lessons taught in this great annual show, western range cattle breeders have developed the highest class of commercial beef cattle to be found in the world. They are the best bred, healthiest and most profitable class of feeders to be found anywhere. Cattle entered in the competition will be sold at public auction commencing Wednesday, January 22. STOCK SHOW HORSE SHOW POULTRY SHOW AGRICULTURAL SHOW INDUSTRIAL SHOW REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

PROTECT YOUR CATTLE FROM BLACKLEG. Take No Chances. Blacklegoids are Simplest, Safest and Surest Preventive. PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY. DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY. DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A.

Imported Stallions—Percheron, Shire, Belgian. Each year we show our new importation the same month they land. Each year they win more than all other exhibitors combined. At the American Royal this year we won 2nd on 4-year-old Percheron; 1st, 2nd and 4th on 3-year-old; 1st and 2nd on 2-year-old; and 1st and Champ on group of five stallions. All are for sale. Our guarantee and insurance are the best. Our horses are the best. PERCHERON IMPORTING CO. CHAS. R. KIRK SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Lightning Pileless Scales New Pattern. Solid Channel Steel Frame. Channels are seven inches which is the height of platform from ground. Lever, pressure gun in shape giving greater strength. Bearings are provided. This scale will last a lifetime with ordinary care. Equipped with compound beam frame. Pulpit absolutely complete except platform platform. Guaranteed accurate and tested in more than 100,000 applications. Write for price and description before buying. KANSAS CITY NAT PRESS CO. 208 Hill St. Kansas City, Mo.

ST. JOSEPH HAY MARKET.
Local Quotations Corrected to Date by Local Dealers.

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

Timothy—Choice, \$13@13.50; No. 1, \$11.50@12.50; No. 2, \$8.50@11; No. 3, \$5.50@8.
Clover mixed—Choice, \$12.50@13; No. 1, \$11@12; No. 2, \$8.50@10.50; No. 3, \$5.50@8.
Clover—Choice, \$12.50@13; No. 1, \$11.50@12; No. 2, \$8.50@11; No. 3, \$5.50@8.
Prairie—Choice, \$12@12.50; No. 1, \$10.50@11.50; No. 2, \$8.50@10; No. 3, \$5.50@8.
Alfalfa—Choice, \$16@17; No. 1, \$14.50@15.50; No. 2, \$11.50@13.50; No. 3, \$8@10.50.
Straw—\$5.50@6.
Packing—\$3@5.50.

ST. JOSEPH HAY AND FEED.
Who you want to buy or sell Hay write or call
J. L. Frederick Grain & Hay Co.
Phone 1011-12 Corby-Forsan Bldg. St. Joseph, Mo.
Warehouse, 7th and Olive Sts.
We make shipments of straight and mixed alfalfa and shippers' association for the benefit of Stock Yards Daily Journal readers and advertisements following are reliable Kansas City hay and grain merchants who solicit your consignments or orders:

KANSAS CITY HAY AND GRAIN.

The following quotations are furnished daily by the Kansas City Receivers and Shippers Association for the benefit of Stock Yards Daily Journal readers and advertisements following are reliable Kansas City hay and grain merchants who solicit your consignments or orders:

Timothy—Choice, \$13@13.50; No. 1, \$11.50@12.50; No. 2, \$8.50@11; No. 3, \$5.50@8.
Clover mixed—Choice, \$12.50@13; No. 1, \$11@12; No. 2, \$8.50@10.50; No. 3, \$5.50@8.
Clover—Choice, \$12.50@13; No. 1, \$11.50@12; No. 2, \$8.50@11; No. 3, \$5.50@8.
Prairie—Choice, \$12@12.50; No. 1, \$10.50@11.50; No. 2, \$8.50@10; No. 3, \$5.50@8.
Alfalfa—Choice, \$16@17; No. 1, \$14.50@15.50; No. 2, \$11.50@13.50; No. 3, \$8@10.50.
Straw—\$5.50@6.
Packing—\$3@5.50.

KANSAS CITY HAY AND FEED.
THE BEST WAY
To Dispose of Your
ALFALFA HAY
is to Write
PRODUCERS HAY CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

HAY Clark Wyrick & Co.
Live Stock Exchange Bldg. Room 750
KANSAS CITY, MO.

When shipping to Kansas City give us trial. Liberal returns and quick returns.
We solicit correspondence. Established 1888

Hay Wanted!
Will purchase on your track or handle on commission.
Write us what you have.

NORTH BROTHERS
748-67 Live Stock Ex., Kansas City, Mo.

SHARROCK WHISKY, DISTILLED FOR MEDICAL USE
10 YEARS OLD ABSOLUTELY PURE
M. J. SHERIDAN, PROPRIETOR.
St. Joseph, Mo.
Importers and Dealers in WINES and LIQUORS
Established 1874.

Per Gallon
Sharrocks Whisky, Jugs or bottles, \$4.00
Tennessee Whisky, Jugs or bottles, \$4.00
McBreder Whisky, Jugs or bottles, \$3.50
Maryland Whisky, Jugs or bottles, \$3.50
Tennessee White Corn Whisky, \$3.00
Old Anderson Whisky, \$3.00
Kentucky Bourbon Whisky, \$3.00
Holland Gin, Jugs or bottles, \$3.00 to \$4.00
Sherry Wine, \$1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00 and 4.00
Angelic Wine, \$1.25, 1.50, 2.00 and 3.00
THIS IS AN OLD RESPONSIBLE HOUSE
Mail orders filled promptly. Sent with order. We carry everything in the Wine and Liquor order. Price list mailed on application. Address: M. J. SHERIDAN, 600 South Sixth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

WANTED TO BUY
Horses, Mares and Mules
from 4 to 6 years old. Stock must be fat and broken to work. Highest cash price paid. We carry a nice line of young mules for farmers.
JOHN HANN
Bar 102 South 9th St., Northwest Corner
Pase Park, St. Joseph, Mo.

VARICOCELE CURED IN 5 DAYS
Without Knife, Pain or Danger
DURING 27 years in Kansas City, I have cured thousands of cases of Varicocele. With my special method failure is impossible. The swollen veins, pain, nervousness and other symptoms quickly disappear. Write for full particulars. **DR. WHITTIER**, 11th and Broadway, St. Joseph, Mo. **Pay When Cured**

PUBLICITY PAID
Try an Advertisement in THE JOURNAL

MODEL INSTITUTION
Mix-Up in Asylum for Insane When Governor and Mayor Meet.

By GEORGE MUNSON.
The State Insane asylum at Pottsville was a model institution. It represented the last word that had been uttered upon the subject of the mentally deranged. Although the rooms for violent patients were barred and secured by double doors, they were splendidly furnished, while for those who were harmless there was little or no restriction inside the spacious grounds. In fact, when it celebrated its fifth anniversary by a garden party, the governor, the mayor and a score of distinguished guests, their wives and their friends, walked freely within the walls, investigating, talking with keepers and inmates, penetrating into every nook and cranny. There was no skeleton in the Pottsville asylum, nor any blemish to be concealed.

Thus it happened that two men met in one of the spacious corridors, and, made friendly by the festive occasion and the dinner, at which visitors, guards and patients had sat down together, entered into conversation.

"This is a beautiful place," said the elder, a dignified gentleman wearing a frock coat and carrying a silk hat in his hand. "Though I am mainly responsible for its having been created, I confess that I am astonished at the perfection of all the details."

The other shot a keen glance at him. "You were responsible, sir?" he asked.

"Yes," said the other. "I am Governor Pike, you know."

"I'm very pleased to make your acquaintance, governor," said the other, grasping the speaker's hand warmly. "I was late for the dinner or I should have met you before. I am the mayor of Pottsville—Arthur Jenkinson Grubbe."

The first man retreated a step. "Indeed, Mr. Mayor? I am delighted to meet you, even here," he said, with a forced smile. "Shall we go outside?"

"I'd prefer to show you something of our arrangements first, governor," the



Stared at the Other in Amazement.

other responded. "Won't you walk ahead of me? I know this institution pretty well, seeing that I laid the foundation stone during my first term of office."

The governor complied, somewhat grudgingly.

"I suppose you have some interesting cases here," he said, with a display of interest. "Many of them doubtless think that they are sane."

"Most of them do," answered the other. "And some of them imagine that they are celebrities confined for political reasons. For instance, out on the lawn at this moment there is a man engaged in telling his friends and acquaintances that he is Mayor Arthur Jenkinson Grubbe."

"But he isn't," stammered the governor. "You are the mayor and nobody else can claim the title. By the way, aren't you related to King George of England?"

Arthur Jenkinson Grubbe stood still and stared at the other in amazement.

"How did you know that?" he whispered huskily. "Yes, I'm his half-brother. And to be frank with you," he continued, "I am also a half-brother of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria. In fact we used to play together on the board walk at Atlantic City when we were children. Won't you walk this way?"

"You amaze me!" responded Governor Pike.

"And you—you look as though you were of kingly blood," the mayor continued, with a searching glance.

"Yes, yes," said Governor Pike hastily. "That is, queenly. I am a sister by marriage of the princess of Montenegro."

"Why, that's extraordinary," said the mayor. "Do you know, there is a lady in one of these apartments who claims to be the princess of Montenegro herself!"

"My sister," cried the governor. "You amaze me!"

"But to be frank with you, governor, I am afraid a dreadful error has been made. I hardly care to mention it, but we have never believed her statement. How terrible if we have incarcerated a sane lady by mistake! A dreadful wrong may have been done. You must remedy it."

"I wish I could," the governor

sighed, looking backward. "I think," he stammered, "that my uncle-in-law, the duke of Saratoga, who is outside, can help in this. He knows all the Montenegro family very well. Let me go back for him."

"No, no," protested the mayor, taking the governor by the arm. "She is in here reading at this moment. I know she will recognize you. We will just see her for a moment. A very interesting character, my dear sir, and a most accomplished creature. Here we are."

The outer door of the room at which they stopped, slightly ajar, disclosed an inner door within, which stood wide open, and a heavily barred window looking out upon the lawn. The two men passed through the outer door and stopped. They looked at each other menacingly. Suddenly the mayor gave the governor a violent push which sent him staggering upon the floor, slammed the inner door, and pulled at the handle of the outer one.

It was locked. It had closed behind them.

Even as the mayor realized this the inner door opened and the governor, white with rage, sprang upon his assailant, at the same time shrieking at the top of his voice. They fought all over the room.

"Help! Help!" yelled the governor, and the mayor re-echoed his shouts. They heard answering cries from the lawn beneath. Then steps came quickly along the corridor, and the door flew open again, disclosing two disheveled and panting antagonists seated upon the floor with puffed eyes and scarred faces. Two doctors came running in.

"Governor Pike!" shouted one, hurrying toward him. "My dear governor, what has occurred? Who is this man?" he continued, turning upon his confere angry. "How did he get here? I told you to keep the violent patients in the padded cells all day."

"But—but this is the mayor, Mr. Arthur Jenkinson Grubbe," shouted the other. "This is a hideous mistake, sir."

"But why did he assault the governor, then? How did he get him here?"

"He told me he was the sister of the princess of Montenegro," said the mayor sullenly, as he began dusting his clothes.

"You told me you were a half-brother of King George."

"To humor you, sir; to humor you. I thought you were in the primary stage of acute mania."

"Ah, well," said the governor, stretching out his hand, which the other took reluctantly. "I believe in open primaries now. Don't let that door close, doctor."

(Copyright, 1912, by W. G. Chapman.)

WILL READILY ABSORB ODORS
Eggs Can Be Influenced to a Remarkable Degree by Nature of Their Surroundings.

No other article of food is more susceptible to the influence of its surroundings than eggs.

New-laid eggs do not always have the same flavor. The food and environment of the fowl are reflected in the taste of the eggs. Hens fed upon onions for a few days will yield the onion taste in their eggs within a week. Eggs that are laid in foul-smelling stables will have the odor of the nest. Eggs that are laid in the country store in the same room with groceries will be injured in flavor in a short time. Eggs that the kept too near the kitchen stove or in damp cellars are injured. Eggs that have been rained upon or have been wet from any source it will become musty in a few hours.

Eggs even taste of the box board in which they are crated for shipment. Some epicures find the eggs with a tinted shell to be of finer flavor than the eggs with a white shell. A whole roomful of eggs packed and in storage have been known to take the flavor of lemons stored in the same building but separated from the eggs by a brick wall.

The taste of an egg is also influenced by the seasons. Spring eggs, when the fowls are at their best, have a better character and finer flavor than the eggs of the hot summer weather, when the food of the fowls is more varied and the summer heat has lessened their vitality.

Eggs that are stored at the right temperature in a well-ventilated room will give off a large part of the odors they have absorbed.

Eggs more than a week old are not strictly fresh, but if they are produced right and go quickly into the right kind of storage they will retain their original character, with the exception of a taste of the straw board surrounding them, for several months, and will be as sweet and wholesome for most domestic uses for ten months. That is as long as is necessary, for by that time the crop of new-laid eggs will be at hand.

Unique Signs in France.
Frederic C. Penfield was walking along a New Jersey road while his chauffeur fixed a broken tire. He noticed a danger sign at the roadside.

"In France," he said, "at the entrance to their towns they have signs which are characteristically French, and seem to me delightful in spirit. Over the road, as you enter the town limits, is an arch on which is printed the name of the town, the number of the road—for all the roads are numbered in France—and the name of the department in which the town lies. Then below those, in larger letters, "Attention aux enfants" (Be careful about the children). And then as you leave the town, you see the back side of a similar sign, which says: "Merci" (Thanks).

TAKING UP PUBLIC LAND.
Still Over 500,000 Acres of Government Land Left in Arkansas.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 2.—A report from the General Land Office at Washington shows \$18,210 acres of government land in this state awaiting settlers.

The land is open to purchase and is rapidly being taken up, the returns for the year ending June 30 showing 4559 entries during the preceding year.

Of the three land offices, the one in Little Rock handled 1408 entries; Harrison, 2935, and Camden, 916. Of the lands still open for settlers to claim, 426,210 acres have been surveyed and some of it is very good.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, Fred Dennett, will make an effort this winter to induce settlers to take this land and the state will see that the chance to get a cheap farm is advertised. For some reason settlers have passed Arkansas by and taken up claims in Oklahoma, which now has but 23,625 acres left, and much of that is undesirable.

In addition to this land the government owns 2,225,890 acres of timber land in Arkansas which is not open to entry.

NEW RAILROAD TO ILLINOIS.
A new railroad company has been organized by a group of strong Burlington business shippers in combination with outside capital to build a road from Burlington to Beardstown, Ill., where connections will be made with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. The road is to be called the Burlington Belt Line.

WHAT DID HE MEAN?
"Well," said the doctor cheerfully, "how do you feel this morning? Any aches or pains?"

"Yes," answered the patient, "it hurts me to breathe; but the only trouble now seems to be with my breath."

"Oh," said the physician, still more cheerfully, "I'll give you something that will soon stop that."

Classified
Real Estate Advertising
1 cent per word first insertion; 1/2 cent per word each subsequent insertion. Cash, money order or check must accompany the order. Write for sample copies of THE STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

KANSAS
FOR SALE
320 acres two miles from Effingham, Atchison Co., Kans. All choice land; 40 acres in corn, balance in fall wheat and tame grass; 200 acres fenced hog light; improvements exceptionally good.

Corn near Effingham this year yielded up to 100 bushels per acre, and wheat and oats up to 50 and 100 bushels per acre respectively. For price and terms address owner, John E. Sullivan, Effingham, Kans.

FOR SALE
160 acres, one mile from Effingham, Atchison Co., Kan. All choice smooth land, with improvements. For quick sale, \$18,000.

Corn near Effingham this year yielded up to 100 bushels per acre, and wheat and oats up to 50 and 100 bushels per acre respectively.

D. D. Sullivan, Effingham, Kans.
960 acres in Marshall Co., Kan., good bottom, second bottom and fine upland, can be divided in three tracts, 5 miles from town, two A No. 1 set of improvements. Price \$67.50 per acre if taken before Dec. 1, 1912. Present owner wants to retire; good terms can be had. Pralle Bros. Realty Co., Remond, Kansas.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Joseph Stock Yards Bank will be held and convened at the office of said bank, located in the Live Stock Exchange Building, on the property of the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company, south of the City of St. Joseph, in the County of Buchanan, State of Missouri, on Monday, January 13th, 1913, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, or until their successors are duly qualified, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before such meeting.

IRVING A. VANT, President.
J. A. GREENFIELD, Jr., Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Joseph Cattle Loan Company will be held and convened at their office, located in the Live Stock Exchange Building, on the property of the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company, south of the City of St. Joseph, in the County of Buchanan, State of Missouri, on Monday, January 13th, 1913, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, or until their successors are duly qualified, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before such meeting.

IRVING A. VANT, President.
J. A. GREENFIELD, Jr., Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The St. Joseph Journal Publishing Company will be held and convened at the office of said company, located in the Live Stock Exchange Building, on the property of the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company, south of the City of St. Joseph, in the County of Buchanan, State of Missouri, on Monday, January 13th, 1913, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, or until their successors are duly qualified, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before such meeting.

JOHN DONOVAN, President.
W. E. WARRICK, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Live Stock Commission Co. will be held at its office, located at 212 Exchange Building, in South St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 5th day of January, 1913, to convene at 9 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Farmers and Stockmen Take Notice
(WE SOLICIT YOUR TRADE.)

When in St. Joseph stop in and see us. We are open all night, and located across the street from the Union depot. Have a nice rest room in our place. We also do a mail order business, and are handy when coming into or leaving the city. We make a specialty of handling nothing but straight double-stamped Kentucky Whisky.

KEEP THIS AD—IT HAS A VALUE—GOOD FOR 50 CENTS

You may return this ad. in part payment on trial order for 2 gallons of KEEBROS or OUR AGENT WHISKY.

Whisky that we ship under a guarantee that it is 6 years, 100 per cent pure straight Kentucky Bourbon. We pay the express.

Keebro's, per gallon\$3.95
Our Agent, per gallon\$3.50

For prompt service we are not excelled. Good service holds business and gets more. Give us a trial and be convinced.

Kegan Bros., Box 81, Sta. A, St. Joseph, Mo.
Opposite Union Depot.
1212 South Sixth Street.

Cheap Corn and High Hogs

now offer an unusual chance for Big Profits in the hog business. Full rations of corn with one-half pound per day of

Swift's Digester Tankage
(60 per cent Protein)

will produce maximum gains and the grade of hogs that will top the market. Makes Big Gains, Strong Bone, Firm Flesh and the Best Finish.

For prices and a free sample, write
Swift & Company, Chicago
Kansas City Omaha St. Louis
St. Joseph St. Paul Fort Worth
Harrison Station, Newark, N. J.

Comforting to the Eyes

EVENING is the most enjoyable time for reading. The quiet world allows you to see more clearly the scenes, and to feel more deeply the emotions, portrayed by the author's words.

It is very essential, however, to have a good light, otherwise the strained eyes tire the senses and rob the evening reading of its keenest pleasure.

Electric light, which can be readily obtained in any intensity suitable for the eyes of either young or old, affords the best reading light, and Edison Mazda Lamps furnish an abundance of it at minimum cost.

Substitute Mazda Lamps for the old carbon lamps in your lamp sockets and note the difference in the amount and quality of the light.

St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat & Power Co.
424 426 Edmond Street

Mistletoe
—SOLD BY—
The Hammond Packing Co.
St. Joseph, Mo.

"WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS"

MORE FOR YOUR MONEY
Than you can get at home.
The "Dutton Way" Makes It Possible.
Absolutely Painless Extraction of Teeth and Nerves.

DUTTON BROS., DENTISTS
412 Fifth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.
Retail Merchants' Ass'n Rebates on patients' railroad fares.

FEEDERS TAKE NOTICE
Mill prices on Oil Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Bran, Shorts and Tankage. Carloads and less.

J. H. Conrad, Omaha, Neb.

Advertise it in The Journal

St. Joseph Stock Yards Co.
St. Joseph, Mo.

We Are in the Market Every day for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

WE are especially bidding for Range Cattle and Sheep, both for slaughter and feeding. Located on fourteen railroads, and in the center of the best corn and live stock district in the United States, we are prepared to furnish a good market for all kinds of live stock.

Our packers furnish a daily market for all kinds of cattle, ranging from Cannons to Export Cattle. Look up your R. R. connections, you will find them in our favor.

MORRIS & COMPANY
CHICAGO ST. JOSEPH KANSAS CITY ST. LOUIS

....A FEW SPECIALTIES....
Supreme Hams
Supreme Bacon
Supreme Lard
Supreme Sausage
Supreme Dried Beef
and
Supreme Canned Meats

H. FURBECK & CO., Successors to Furbeck & Hurt
MANUFACTURERS OF ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA PRODUCTS
STEAM PIPE High and low pressure Steam and Water Packings, Daniels' P. ASBESTOS
E. P. Rod and Elomite Shoes, Packings, Mineral Wool Hair Felt
Waste, all kinds Building Paper, Keystone Hair Insulator for ROOFING
SOUND, Heat and Cold; Hose, Belting, side, out and wire lacing, ROOFING
ing, the proof, cold water paints; kearsarge boiler gaskets.
220-22 South Eighth St. Meeker Building Phone Main, 700
Visit our display at Merchants' Exhibit Building at the Stock Yards.

DEALING WITH
US PAYS

JAMES C. SMITH HIDE COMPANY

THE "ST. JO"
HOUSE

Topeka, Kan.
Wichita, Kan.

St. Joseph, Missouri

Joplin, Missouri
Grand Island, Neb.

ALL railroad lines into St. Joseph have extra good facilities for the prompt unloading of shipments and you benefit by the up-to-the-minute methods we use in getting extra good service on the delivery of every shipment consigned to us.

Your shipments will have the immediate attention, on arrival at railroad freight depot, of a man employed by us to look after shipments consigned to us. This man is thoroughly experienced in this line of work and understands fully every detail of getting the shipment to our warehouse immediately after the railroad company unloads it from freight cars. This is merely one of the many details looked after by us and neglected by practically everyone else in the trade. It means much to you, however, as it oftentimes enables us to get your money back to you several days sooner than if we waited for the railroad to deliver along usual line.

You get your money quick—every shipment is handled and remitted for within one hour after being delivered to us by railroad or express company.

HIDES FURS PELTS TALLOW WOOL

No commissions or other extras deducted from value when you ship to us—our prices are net.

Below Prices Are Guaranteed for the Week Ending Jan. 11

SALT CURED HIDES	No. 1	No. 2
Natives.....	14c	13c
Side brands, over 40 flat.....	12½c	
Side brands, under 40 flat.....	12c	
Bulls and stags.....	11c	10c
Bulls, side branded flat.....	10c	
Green salt cured glue flat.....	8c	
Green salt cured deacons, each.....	50c@35c	
Slunks, each.....	25c@15c	
Green uncured hides 2c less than same grade cured. Green frozen hides bought as No. 2's.		
Green half cured 1c less than cured.		
Horse hides, green, No. 1.....	\$3.75@33.00	
Horse hides, No. 2.....	\$2.75@22.00	

Green pony hides and glue.....	\$1.50@75c
Sheep pelts, green.....	\$1.00@25c
Dry, according to wool, per pound.....	10c@14c

DRY HIDES

Dry flint butcher, heavy.....	23¼c
Dry flint fallen, heavy.....	23c
Dry flint, under 16 pounds.....	24c
Dry salt, heavy.....	18½c
Dry culls.....	14c

TALLOW

Tallow, No. 1.....	5@5¼c
Tallow, No. 2.....	4@4¼c
Beeswax.....	15@25c

FURS THESE PRICES ARE FOR PRIME SKINS EARLY CAUGHT & UNPRIME SKINS BOUGHT AT VALUE

MINK—Dark—Central	MUSKRAT—Central—Fall	WOLF—Continued.
(PALE MINK are selected one grade lower than each respective grade of dark mink.)	No. 1, large.....	No. 3, Prairie.....
No. 1, large.....	No. 1, medium.....	No. 4, Prairie.....
No. 1, medium.....	No. 1, small.....	No. 1, Timber, large.....
No. 1, small.....	No. 2.....	No. 1, Timber, medium.....
No. 2.....	No. 3.....	No. 1, Timber, small.....
No. 3.....	No. 4.....	No. 2, Timber.....
No. 4.....	Winter.....	No. 3, Timber.....
RACCOON—Central	No. 1, large.....	No. 4, Timber.....
No. 1, large.....	No. 1, medium.....	
No. 1, medium.....	No. 2.....	
No. 1, small.....	No. 3.....	
No. 2.....	No. 4.....	
No. 3.....		
No. 4.....		
SKUNK—Central		
Black prime.....		
Broad prime.....		
Narrow prime.....		
Broad prime.....		
No. 1.....		
No. 2.....		
No. 3.....		
No. 4.....		
OPUSSUM—Central		
No. 1, large.....		
No. 1, medium.....		
No. 1, small.....		
No. 2.....		
No. 3.....		
No. 4.....		
Trash.....		

CAT—Wild and House.	FOX—Central	BADGER
No. 1, Wild, large.....	No. 1, large, Red.....	No. 1, large.....
No. 1, Wild, medium.....	No. 1, medium, Red.....	No. 1, medium.....
No. 1, Wild, small.....	No. 1, small, Red.....	No. 1, small.....
No. 2, Wild.....	No. 2, Red.....	No. 2.....
No. 3, Wild.....	No. 3, Red.....	No. 3.....
No. 4, Wild.....	No. 4, Red.....	No. 4.....
No. 1, House, large, black.....	No. 1, large, Gray.....	
No. 1, House, medium, color.....	No. 1, medium, Gray.....	
	No. 1, small, Gray.....	
	No. 2, Gray.....	
	No. 3, Gray.....	
	No. 4, Gray.....	
	WOLF—Prairie and Timber.	
	No. 1, Prairie, large.....	
	No. 1, Prairie, medium.....	
	No. 1, Prairie, small.....	
	No. 2, Prairie.....	

CUT OUT ALONG THIS LINE—PASTE ON THE INSIDE WALL OF YOUR BARN—REFER TO IT WHEN SKINNING A BEEF

Good Pattern No. 1 Hides Are the Ones That Always BRING THE TOP PRICES

Follow These Directions in Skinning and You Will Increase the Value of Your Hides

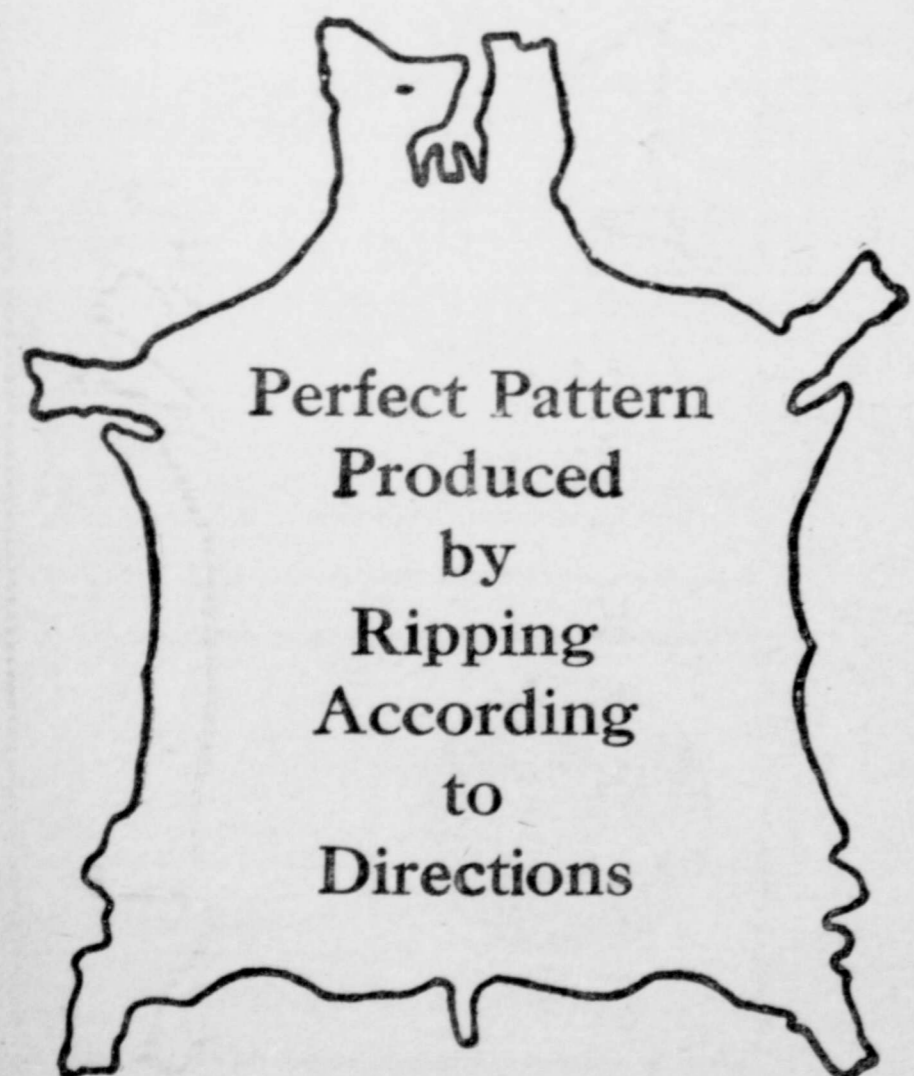
Full Directions for Properly Taking Off Hides

RIPPING—First, slit from jaw to brisket and from brisket to tail. Don't cut the throat cross-wise; skin the hide away from that part of the neck, near the jugular vein, before sticking the animal. Second, next skin the head; rip as follows: Insert knife at base of right ear, cut straight across the head to the left ear, slit from left ear to left eye and from that point to nose. Third, this next move is the most important part of the ripping; therefore, be extremely careful. Cut around the hoof on the forward legs, insert the knife in front of forward leg at point where hoof splits and slit up the leg, cutting over center of knee, to a point about one inch above knee; slit from this point, gradually turning the knife toward the inside of leg, to a point about three inches below the top of brisket bone and toward the head. Fourth, insert knife at point half way between dew-claws and rip from that point to midway between bag and tail. Observe particularly in slitting from gambrel to butt that the hair on the butt grows toward the belly, while that on the belly grows toward the butt. Let the knife follow the line made by the meeting of the hair.

Full Directions for Salting Hides in Bundle

SALTING—Spread hide out on a clean, smooth surface, flesh side up, straighten head, legs and edges out well. Salt heavy, using about half as much weight in salt as the weight of the hide. See that salt is thoroughly distributed over every part of the hide.

FOLDING INTO A BUNDLE—After the salting is completed, the hides should be rolled into a bundle. To make a neat, solid bundle, and at the same time keep the salt evenly distributed over the hide, use this method: Bring half the hide over the other half, so that the one fore leg lies directly on top of the other, the one hind leg lies on top of the other hind leg, and half the head is on top of the other half. Fold the legs and edges over on top of the hide. Start at the head, and roll into a bundle, same as you would roll up a length of carpet, getting it into as solid a roll as possible. Tie the bundle securely and tightly with either wire, rope or binding twine. (In case binding twine is used, wrap it several times around.) This method keeps the salt evenly distributed over the hide, where if the hide is folded in the customary way into a square bundle, the salt oftentimes falls away from parts of the hide, and these spots become tainted.

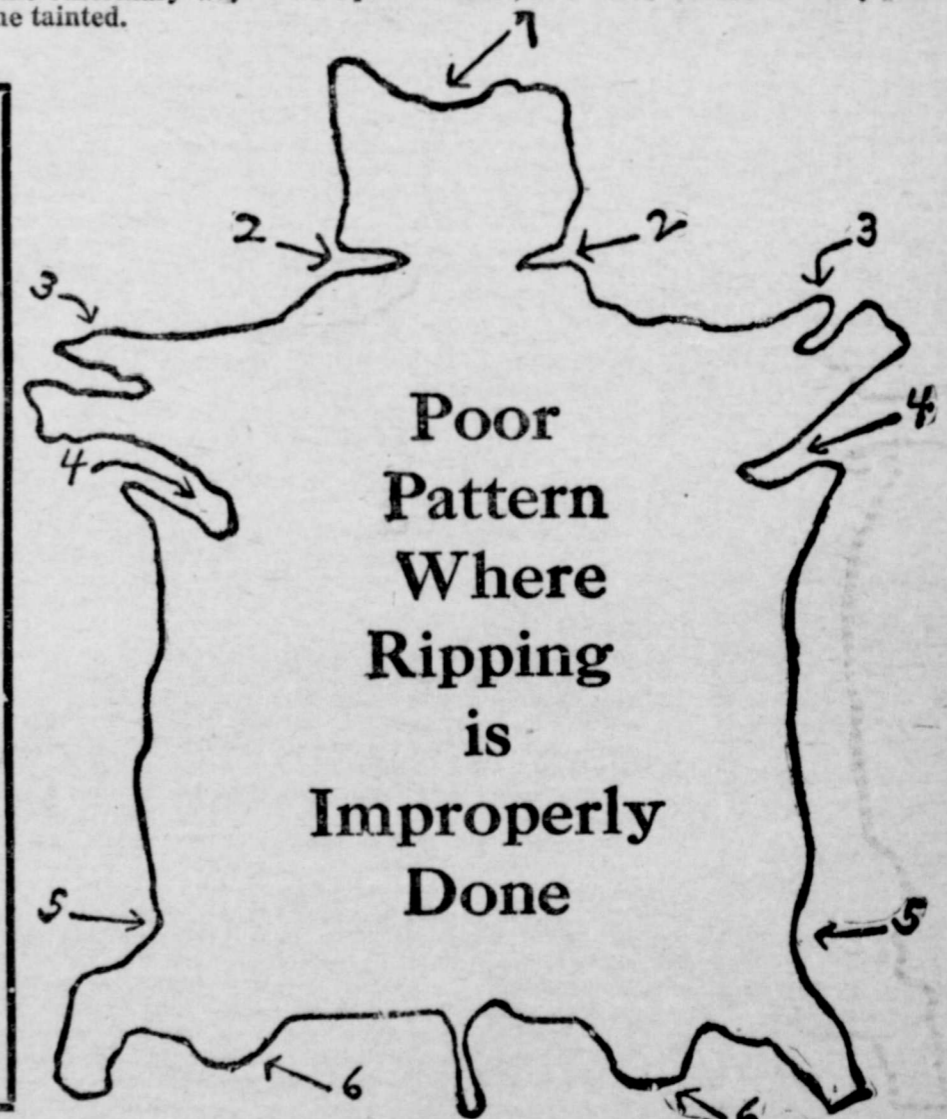


Hide Classification

A No. 1 hide is one that is perfect. A No. 2 hide is one that is cut, dragged, mangy, grubby, hair slipped or butt branded. A side branded hide is a distinct grade of itself and prices quoted separately. A glue hide is one that is very badly cut, very badly hair slipped, badly dragged, very badly grubby, also calf and light hides having five or more cuts or grubs. A deacon is a calf skin weighing less than eight pounds after it is salt cured. A bull hide is one from a stag, bull or an old work ox. A No. 1 horse hide is one that is perfect, having both mane and tail. A No. 2 horse hide is one with a cut in the body, or one that has been slightly dragged or hair slipped. A No. 3 horse hide is one that is badly cut, badly dragged or badly hair slipped, also a very small one. A pony hide is one from a pony or very small horse.

Explanation of Defects on Poor Pattern Hide

1. Head not split between ears and down face through left eye.
2. Jugular vein severed by a cross-wise cut instead of partly skinning neck before sticking animal.
3. This hanger on the edge belongs back of the fore legs, defect being caused by improper ripping of fore legs.
4. Cut in too far, due to turning the knife toward the butt after leaving knee; whereas, knife should be turned toward head and slit end about two inches below brisket bone toward the head.
5. Due to improper ripping of hind legs.
6. Follow the line made by the meeting of the hair.



James C. Smith Hide Co., St. Joseph, Missouri

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