

STEERS CLOSE HIGHER

ADVANCE IN RATES FOR THE WEEK AMOUNTS TO 25 @ 40 CENTS.

MARKET BRISK THROUGHOUT

Cows and Heifers Closing Unevenly Lighter Than a Week Ago—Bulls Up—Stockers and Feeders Higher.

Only 100 head of cattle were posted to arrive here today and buyers had little excuse to take their usual morning trip through the yards.

BETTER TONE IN HOGS

AFTER SLOW START MARKET RULES STRONG TO 5c HIGHER.

TOP, \$8.10; BULK, \$8 TO \$8.05

Light Week-End Supply on Offer—Quality Good—No Change Quotable in Pig Valuations.

Twenty-six hundred hogs arrived for the closing session of the week. Trade opened rather slow but livened up and closed mostly 5c higher.

KING GEORGE'S WINNERS.

Greatly Interested in the Breeding of Fine Cattle.

St. Louis Republic: King George of England is greatly interested in the breeding of fine cattle, and when the stock shows are held in different parts of his domain the King is often a competitor for the prizes with more humble exhibitors.

TWO MODEL FARMS.

Canada Now Going in for Modern Economic Ideas.

Edmonton, Alta., Feb. 15.—Two model farms have been established this year by the municipality of Edmonton.

NEBRASKA POTATO DISEASES

Department of Agricultural Botany Prepares Bulletin.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 15.—The department of agricultural botany is now completing for publication an extensive report on the nature and control of the dry rot of the potato—a disease prevalent in the sand hill and high plains of western Nebraska.

TO DISCUSS FARM CREDITS

Edwin Chamberlain to Start Campaign in Texas.

San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 15.—Edwin Chamberlain, prominently connected with the financial interests of this city and chairman of the rural credit committee of the Texas Farm Life Commission, has begun a series of addresses on ways and means of financing the farm.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

Today's Receipts: Hogs 1,603; Cattle 1,244; Sheep 2,641.

AGED STOCK MARKED UP 25@35c AND YEARLINGS 10 @ 25c.

EWES HIGHEST OF YEAR

Lambs Show a 10@15c Increase Over One Week Ago—Best Grades Realized \$8.85.

Nothing in the live mutton line was on sale here today and the market was a nominal affair.

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

Table with columns: Market, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep. Rows: Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph, East St. Louis.

The following shows the number of cars of stock handled by the railroads centering at the local yards today:

Table with columns: Car, C. B. & Q., Great Western, Grand Island, Missouri Pacific, Santa Fe.

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET

Today's cash values: Receipts: Wheat, 7 cars; corn, 18 cars; oats, 2 cars.

Wheat: No. 2 red 99 @ 1.03; No. 3 red 99 @ 1.01; No. 2 hard 84 1/2 @ 85 1/2; No. 3 hard 83 1/2 @ 85.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS

The following Chicago board of trade quotations are furnished by T. P. Gordon, 1005-1008 New Corby-Forshee Building, St. Joseph, Mo.:

Table with columns: Options, Open, High, Low, Close, Change. Rows: WHEAT, CORN, OATS, POKE, LARD, RIBS.

WHOLESALE BEEF PRICES

Prices for beef cuts as given out by Swift & Company:

Table with columns: No. 1, No. 2, No. 3. Rows: Ribs, Loins, Rounds, Chucks, Plates.

NEBRASKA HOGS AT TOP

Herman Verchow Brings in a Load Today That Sells at \$8.10.

Herman Verchow accompanied a car of hogs of his own feeding to the local market today which were good enough to realize \$8.10, the top price paid for swine here today.

MIXED-YEARLINGS SOLD WELL

F. D. Woodward & Son Realize \$7.25 for Shipment of Short-Feds.

F. D. Woodward & Son, of Thayer county, Nebraska, had in a shipment of two cars of cattle which included 16 short-fed steers and heifers averaging 812 lbs.

HIS HOGS AT THE TOP

H. D. Harding Well Pleased With St. Joseph Sale Results.

H. D. Harding, an extensive hog raiser and feeder of Thayer county, Nebraska, was represented on the market Thursday, the 13th, with a shipment of two carloads of hogs of his own raising.

W. F. DAVIS TO SELL 150 BRED SOWS AND 40 BOARS NEXT TUESDAY.

The biggest hog sale event scheduled for the immediate future will be held at the sale position at the local stock yards, Tuesday, Feb. 18, when W. F. Davis will dispose of 150 bred Hampshire sows and 40 boars.

WEATHER FORECAST

For Missouri: Generally fair to bright and Sunday; slightly colder in north portion tonight.

GOOD GAIN IN SHEEP

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ITEMS IN BRIEF

B. S. Petrie, of Union county, Iowa, was on market today with one car of hogs that went to the packers on their early rounds.

CHAMPION MOLASSES FEED SHORTENS FEEDING PERIOD, INCREASES GAIN, REDUCES COST PER POUND OF GAIN, EQUALLY GOOD WITH ENLARGE—ADV.

Two carloads of hogs were received from Livingston county, Iowa, today, sent in by the Big Four Stock Co.

For Sale—Two finely bred Jersey bulls, pedigreed; one fine registered cow. Write or call, Davis & Son, South St. Joseph.

L. G. Haskins, one of Taylor county, Mo.'s, regular shippers to this market, sent in a car of hogs that he disposed of on today's market.

Depot cars, uptown, theatre district, Hotel Ryan (European), Steam heated rooms.

A car of hogs were sent in by each of the following worth county, Missouri, shippers: J. A. Sweeney, W. E. Ferguson and J. W. Hall.

New Woodland Hotel, modern, 3rd and Jule. Cars to door, Rates 50c up—adv.

The Kansas having stock on sale here today was J. W. Zimmerman, of Nemaha county.

Excelsior Cattle Patcher has proven a great success. The cheapest and best feed that can be fed with corn. Increases the gain, shortens time of feeding—Adv.

J. H. Cain, a regular shipper of Marshall county, Kansas, donated a car of swine to the day's receipts.

Champion Feed saves corn—Adv. For the best values in whiskeys, try Hilgert's 207 So. 6th St.—Adv.

Stock receipts were boosted by D. Heye, a regular shipper of Clay county, Nebraska, today. Mr. Heye sent in a carload of mixed stuff that sold to good advantage on today's market.

Try Hilgert's 25c merchants lunch and be convinced it's the best in the city. 207 So. 6th St.—Adv.

H. Verchow was among those Nebraska having hogs on sale here today. Mr. Verchow sent in one car of mixed stuff that was disposed of on today's market.

Champion Molasses Feed, cattle like it, cattle feeders like it, because it makes them money. Try a few cars. Champion Feed Co., Tarkio, Mo.—Adv.

Missouri, Kansas, was well represented in the hog yards here today by L. O. Norris and D. P. Simpson, who each had one carload on sale.

PIMBLEY PAINT AND GLASS CO.

213 So. 6th St., St. Joseph, Mo.—Adv.

SCHEDULE FOR FARM TRAIN

"Diversified Farming Special" Will Start From St. Joseph Feb. 25.

The itinerary of the Rock Island-Interstate Agricultural and Industrial Congress special train was announced yesterday by A. D. Aiken, commercial agent of the Rock Island, and Col. R. M. Bachelier, chairman of the executive committee of the agricultural congress.

Three days will be spent in Missouri in the so-called "diversified farming special." Leaving St. Joseph at 8 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 25, the train will run as follows:

Clarkdale, 9:30 a. m.; Amity, 10:05 a. m.; Maysville, 11 a. m.; Weatherby, noon; Altamont, 1:10 a. m.; Galbena, 2:20 p. m.; Jamesport, 3:35 p. m.; Hickory Creek, 4:30 p. m.; Trenton, 5 p. m.

Leaving Trenton on the morning of Feb. 25, the train will make the following points to be out:

Trenton, 9 a. m.; Spickards, 10:05 a. m.; Princeton, 11:15 a. m.; Mercer, 12:20 p. m.; Cameron, 4:30 p. m.

On Feb. 27, leaving Cameron the following points will be reached:

Perrin, 9 a. m.; Plattsville, 10 a. m.; Grayson, 11 a. m.; Edgerton, 11:55 a. m.; Camden Point, 12:50 p. m.; Plattsville, 1:30 p. m.; Edgerton, 2:30 p. m.; Wallace, 3:30 p. m.; De Kalb, 5:25 p. m.; Rushville, 6:40 p. m.

Kansas will be entered Feb. 28, the train leaving St. Joseph at 8 o'clock a. m. and making the following Kansas towns:

Watheis, 9 a. m.; Troy, 10:05 a. m.; Andover, 11:05 a. m.; Denton, noon; Purcell, 12:55 p. m.; Horton, 2:35 p. m.; Whiting, 3:10 p. m.; Holton, 4:20 p. m.

On March 1 the following Kansas towns will be visited:

Powhattan, 9 a. m.; Fairview, 10:05 a. m.; Sabetha, 11:05 a. m.; Berwick, noon; Bern, 1:05 p. m.

The inset agricultural experts in the country will accompany the train to speak on farming topics and twelve St. Joseph business men have been invited to accompany it for the five days it will be out. These business men will be expected to devote all their attention to advertising the interstate agricultural and industrial congress of March 6, 7 and 8.

LUMBERJACKS' GOLD TEETH

Strange Fad Takes Hold of Forest Toolers in the South.

Asheville, N. C., Feb. 15.—Lumbermen of the Southern Appalachian Mountains, known locally as "hicks" and elsewhere as lumberjacks, have adopted the suggestion that they have the stretched-cupped with gold as a mark to distinguish them from other men and identify themselves to one another.

The idea spread from here along the mountain chain through West Virginia and south to Georgia and dentists have been busy providing gold crowns.

An Asheville dentist returned from where he had 100 customers. He did not cut off the teeth, but crowned them with gold. In no case was a crown needed.

MADERO WILL RESIGN

REIGN OF TERROR IN MEXICO CITY CEASES ON STRENGTH OF THE REPORT.

PRESIDENT GIVES UP FIGHT

De La Barra Probably Will Be Named Provisional President Until An Election Is Held.

The reign of terror which has prevailed in the City of Mexico for six days is at an end, temporarily at least. Madero has resigned, and the Mexican congress approves his action, as it almost certainly will, the primary object of the Diaz revolt is accomplished.

According to the arrangement made for terminating the rebellion, Francisco De La Barra, Mexico's foremost diplomat, will temporarily act as president until an election can be held. The president's decision to step out came at the close of a day most disastrous to his troops. The rebel guns yesterday did terrible execution.

The Diaz revolt has been successful, in the opinion of those who assist Madero. What further motives the rebel leader has remain yet to be seen. The problem of reconciling the various factions in the empire to any one regime is not an inviting one.

Official Washington received the news of Madero's downfall with relief. Among all things else, the result of the terrible battle proved the wisdom of the administration's policy of nonintervention—allowing the Mexicans to work out their own salvation.

Mexico City, Feb. 15.—The resignation of Francisco I. Madero from the presidency is believed to be in the hands of the Mexican congress. It was authorized to state that Madero agreed to resign if the senate so wished. The senate was called into session about 8 o'clock last night for the purpose of taking action on this important situation.

At the British legation, where Senator De La Barra took refuge Thursday, it is stated that Madero's resignation practically had been arranged for with both Madero and Diaz ready to accept the situation.

Later Senator De La Barra while proceeding through the streets in an automobile stopped and made a brief address, assuring the crowd a peaceful settlement was certain and probably would be reached before morning.

De La Barra had been in consultation with both Madero and Diaz regarding a quick settlement to avoid intervention.

At 8 o'clock last night Gen. Huerta, the federal commander, gave the order to cease firing.

The laws of Mexico make it necessary for the registration of the president to be submitted to the congress and for the resignation of Rafael Hernandez as minister of the interior. Whether hostilities will be resumed tomorrow naturally depends upon the action of the president or congress or upon the aggression of the rebels.

U. S. OFFICIALS PLEASED

News of Madero's Resignation Eased Growing Tension.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The news of Francisco I. Madero's voluntary relinquishing of the presidency to Mexico, brought relief to official circles in Washington, in which the situation during the last five days had been so tense.

The announcement coming at the close of a day which had been steadily turning against President Madero hardly was surprising. It served in fact to clear the horizon of a storm clouds which came nearer as the part of the United States seemed inevitable.

State department officials, since the opening of the fight in the plaza before the Mexican national palace last Sunday, have eagerly waited night and day for official announcement of the government's full preparation to meet any situation which might arise.

As a result of the co-operation of the navy and war departments, their combined forces already were in readiness for Mexican service, coincident with the receipt of the news of Madero's abdication, a wireless message was flashed to the navy department here announcing the arrival in the Pacific Mexican port of Mexatlan of the cruiser Colorado, the first of the six American warships to reach its destination off the shores of the revolution torn republic.

Five other warships are well on their way toward Mexican ports and Acting Secretary Winthrop said last night that in all probability they would continue to their destinations.

Not less prepared was the army. The entire First brigade of the First division, 3,000 strong, was under marching orders and awaiting the command of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff, to entrain from their respective stations in New York and proceed to Newport News, Va., where four army transports are fully equipped and provisioned, to set out for the gulf of Mexico to augment the naval forces.

MUCH WHEAT STILL UNSOLD

Large Amount of 1912 Crop Remains in Farmers' Hands.

Minneapolis, Feb. 15.—A. M. Denton, general freight agent of the Minneapolis and St. Louis, found, he said, that in territory west of Minneapolis from which he had just returned there is a liberal proportion of last year's grain crop still to come forward. The country around Waterloo has nearly half its crop of last year still to market. West of Waterloo, Mr. Denton said, conditions vary, some stations reporting all but 15 or 20 per cent of the marketable production of last year already sold.

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.

Entered at the Postoffice in St. Joseph, Mo., as Second Class Matter, September 3, 1887.

Subscription Rates: Daily, per year \$4.00; Daily, six months \$2.00; Daily, three months \$1.00; Daily, one month .40; Tri Weekly, per year \$2.00; Semi Weekly, per year \$1.50; Weekly, per year \$1.00.

Advertising Rates: Single copy 5c; 10 copies 45c; 25 copies \$1.00; 50 copies \$1.75; 100 copies \$3.00; 250 copies \$5.00; 500 copies \$8.00; 1000 copies \$12.00; 2500 copies \$25.00; 5000 copies \$45.00; 10000 copies \$80.00; 25000 copies \$150.00; 50000 copies \$275.00; 100000 copies \$500.00.

Advertisement Commission: Usual 20 per cent commission allowed publishers, who are authorized to take subscriptions.

Married life is washing dishes as well as embroidering piano cushions, but how few girls recollect that in advance.

It is just possible that could the new president find employment for all that desire to work, he might be asked to refrain his place indefinitely.

A philosopher says: "Whistlers are always good natured." Everybody knows that it is the folks who have to listen to the whistler that get ugly.

Why should I advertise? "Well, here is an example: America wasn't named after Columbus, who discovered it, but after America Vesputci, who advertised it."

GREAT ARRAY OF TALENT. Since the official program of the Interstate Agricultural and Industrial Congress, has been announced farmers, stockraisers and horticulturists, good roads boosters, in fact everyone who is qualified as judge of such a program, have joined in characterizing it as the "Greatest array of talent ever gotten together for a similar event since the movement for improved crop and soil conditions was inaugurated."

LINCOLN ON AGRICULTURE. The wisdom of the Lincoln, like the wisdom of Solomon is proverbial. Lincoln's comments and writings have withstood the passage of time, and are likely to live for ages to come.

Here is a little Lincoln truism on the subject of agriculture: "No other human occupation opens so wide a field for the profitable and agreeable combination of labor with cultivated thought as agriculture. Ere long the most valuable of all arts will be the art of deriving a comfortable substance from the smallest area of land."

SIX INCHES OF DIRT. The world is builded on six inches of dirt. From the top six inches of soil the crops derive most of their food and sustenance. The farmer collects his harvest from the first six inches of his farm. Assuredly the first six inches is the basis of agriculture. And as agriculture is the basis of all other industry and commercialism, the world of business has its roots firmly grounded and nurtured and protected in the first six inches of dirt.

The first six inches of dirt encircles the world. In old countries and in new, it is the ultimate basis of wealth. When mines are exhausted, men return and go in partnership with nature to extract gold from the first six inches of dirt.

When the forests are spent, the plow is brought in to make the first six inches of leaf loam dollar bearing. When the Dutchman found that the water of the Zuyder Zee yielded not a living, they erected dikes and hoisted windmills. They pushed back the sea and captured another great stretch of six inches of dirt.

Today thrifty Hollanders grow tulips and vegetables, and their cattle forage from the six inches of dirt over which but a few decades ago swelled the roaring waves of the ocean.

Much, too, of America's fertile land was a century, aye a decade ago, beneath water. But ditches and drainage and levees have converted miasmatic swamps into fertile cornfields, pastures and rose gardens. Where once was a forest of willows and cypress or a waste of sedges and cattails now rolls the farmer's automobiles and moves improved agricultural machinery. Where once cranes waded now children romp.

America has most of her six inches of surface dirt yet to develop and utilize. Today her waste and unutilized lands exceed those under the plow. But the conquering agricultural host is fast advancing. Soon every six inches of dirt will be put to work, yielding gold—Exchange.

THE HOG CROP—ON PAPER. An editorial in the Omaha has solved the problem of where the hogs are to come from next year in a manner highly satisfactory to himself. If not to the country, the process was simplicity itself and the incoming president of the United States will witness a bet if he does not come to Omaha for his secretary of agriculture. A man who can produce a fine, big hog crop in twelve months should not be allowed to vegetate in Omaha when the country is crying aloud for relief from high priced meat.

The way to increase the hog crop at once is simply to breed all the sows. Each of these sows will shortly produce litters containing on an average five or six piglets. Each of these piglets will in a few months produce litters containing on an average five or six piglets and these in turn will produce more sow pigs and so on ad infinitum. It is merely a problem in arithmetical progression and any child in the eighth grade can start in with the government's estimate of 44,178,000 pigs in the country January 1, 1913, and tell in a few minutes exactly what the hog population of the United States will be when January 1, 1914, rolls round.

Such insignificant items as disease, lack of feed, increasing demand for and consumption of pork products, mortality, etc., need not enter into the calculation. Such matters are only for the farmer to consider and overcome. They do not bother this Omaha statistical prodigy at all. It is no trouble to produce an enormous crop of pigs on paper and the only difficulty seems to be that the unsophisticated people of the United States stubbornly refuse to be satisfied with pork that has been raised on paper.

A newspaper writer on a city daily, when he condescends to take up such a prosaic subject as agriculture, can sit down to a table with a cob pipe in his mouth and with a stub pencil, a pair of shears and a paste pot convict the whole farming population of ineffectuality.

The sad feature of the business is that the benighted husbandmen go right along with their business and refuse to be influenced or guided by these steam heated agricultural writers. It is indeed discouraging that so much valuable advice and suggestion is wasted, but some day these editorial agricultural experts may get together and start a farm of their own in order to demonstrate their theories.

How real farmers would gloat over such a revenge.—Omaha Journal-Stockman.

Daddy's Bedtime Story — Jerry Changed His Mind About Bedtime



The little stars were peeping down from the sky to see that the little boys and girls on earth were going peacefully to bed, as good children should and as Jack and Evelyn generally did. "There," said daddy, pointing up at them: "Just see how they shine and twinkle with interest. Once on a time there was a little boy who was never sleepy when it was time to go to bed and was always sleepy when it was time to get up. "His mother tried very hard to get him to bed at the right time, but it was a good deal of trouble, and so one day she said, 'Jerry, I'm tired fussing about getting you to bed and up in the morning. This week you can go to bed and get up yourself. But, remember, don't blame me if you don't like it as well as you think you will.' "That night Jerry heard the clock strike 8, 9, 10. It was nearly 11 before he crept into bed. He went to sleep almost as soon as his head touched the pillow. No one called him in the morning, and it was 9 o'clock before he crawled out of bed. "When he went downstairs he found that every one had breakfasted. The table had been cleared away, and the dishes were washed. "Isn't there any breakfast for me?" Jerry asked. "Certainly," his mother answered, "if you get up at breakfast time. Eight o'clock is the time for breakfast in this house." "And do I have to wait till lunch time for something to eat?" Jerry whined. "Why, of course, you do! Little boys who want breakfast must be at the table by 8," answered his mother. "Jerry went off to school in spite of his pleadings to be allowed to stay home because of being late. "It isn't my fault that you are late," his mother said. "You wanted to be allowed to go to bed when you liked and get up when you liked." "So Jerry went off to school, and he was given a black mark in the teacher's book because of his lateness. "Because of having no breakfast he could not put his mind on his lessons, and he did them so poorly that before noon he was given more black marks. "He ran home as fast as he could. "Oh, dear, I'm starving!" he cried as he dashed to the table. "Sitting up late doesn't seem to agree with you very well, Jerry's grandma said. She had dropped in for lunch and had heard all about Jerry's new bedtime and rising hours. "No'm," agreed Jerry. "And I think I'm going to get up with the rest of the folks after this—that is," and Jerry blushed—"if mother will call me."

tails now rolls the farmer's automobiles and moves improved agricultural machinery. Where once cranes waded now children romp. America has most of her six inches of surface dirt yet to develop and utilize. Today her waste and unutilized lands exceed those under the plow. But the conquering agricultural host is fast advancing. Soon every six inches of dirt will be put to work, yielding gold—Exchange.

IN WOMAN'S REALM HOUSEHOLD HINTS. Cleaning Silver.—Let your silverware stand in very sour milk for a few hours and then wash in hot water and you will find them as bright as though polished. Scorching Spots.—When a piece of white satin, linen or white piece of embroidery have been scorched, immediately apply peroxide to the scorched spot, placing a cloth beneath and over it. Several applications may be necessary to entirely remove the stain. Twenty minutes is time enough to remove a severe scorch. Try backing cheesecloth on the party window. This admits air that is sifted free from smoke and soot before it comes into the parlor. Brush for Rubbing Clothes.—I have found it much easier when washing heavy clothes or clothes that I am much soiled to lay the garments on the washboard and scrub it with the scrub brush. I think it the easiest way to wash overalls, and it is not as hard as rubbing on the board. Paste for Labels.—A good paste for sticking labels on wood or tin is made in this manner: Use one pint of water, one ounce of borax, five ounces of shellac. Boil until dissolved. Thin with boiling water. CARE OF HANDS. In these sharp winter days it is necessary that the hand be taken care of, else a case of chapping will ensue which will crack the skin and make it rough. In this as well as a great many other things "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" and a good hand cream is rubbed into the flesh every night, the skin will be soft and white despite occasional exposure to the cold. With the housewife especially it is the chapped hand a nuisance and it seems almost impossible to prevent it. But if she will be careful to dry her hands thoroughly after the numerous wet times she finds it necessary to wet them, and to wear large gloves when she runs out in the yard, she will not be troubled with cracks and bleeding hands. Before rubbing the grease in, it is necessary that the hands be perfectly clean, and this can be accomplished by soaking them a short time in warm soapy water which will loosen any grime and then scrubbing them with a hard brush. DRESSING. When coats and suits are made at home the most important factor in taking away the home-made appearance is the pressing. If you have a press board or "goose" such as tailors use, press the garment upon an ironing board without the padding used in ordinary ironing. Moisten the seam by dipping the fingers in water and applying as needed. The iron should be heated within several degrees of the scorching point. Press long and hard, for the more pressure used upon the iron the smoother the seam will be. Continue to moisten the seam until it presses out flat and remains so. Press until thoroughly dry. All buttons should be removed before pressing. If these directions are followed the suit will look well tailored and neat. COOKED ONE MEAL A WEEK Wife Prepared a Whole Week's Food in Advance. Chicago, Feb. 15.—Because his wife cooked a peck of potatoes and six pounds of meat on Mondays and made this serve for the family for a week, Martin Preda left home, so he told Municipal Court Judge Gemmill. "Well," mused the court, "that's pretty tough. I'll pardon you, however, if you'll go back home."

CLEAN FARM A PREVENTIVE Iowa Man Has Never Experienced the Dreaded Hog Disease. Logan, Ia., Feb. 15.—Farmers everywhere will be interested in knowing the methods of H. V. Peckenpaugh of Logan, the biggest hog raiser in Iowa, who has managed to take his great herd of porkers through 13 years without having a single case of cholera among them, although during the last six months alone farmers and stock raisers of Iowa have lost between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000 from this source. With hogs of his neighbors dying like flies, Peckenpaugh has suffered no invasion of the plague. The Peckenpaugh farm is arranged especially for the purpose of breeding, raising and feeding hogs. Everything on the farm is subservient to this end and he always keeps from 200 to 300 hogs, ranging in size from the little squabblers to the big fellows ready for shipment. There are 120 acres in the farm and the drainage is so perfect that there is no stagnant water. All impurities are carried away by the rainfall from time to time and the hog lots are cleaned daily with the same care as is exercised in the dairy barn. The hog barns and sheds are located on high, dry ground. The main hog barn is 70 by 80 feet and is 12 feet high. The first floor is divided into sleeping pens on the one side and brooding pens on the other. Between the two there is a 14-foot way, granary, milk and storage rooms, etc. The second story is used for clover and alfalfa and in the winter the clover extends down the north side of the sleeping pens to a thickness of two feet. The sleeping pens are eight feet square and the manager permits no crowding of animals. The brood pens are the same size and each provided with a window. Each pen has a smooth hardwood floor and this is kept clean by frequent scrubbing. The pigs and hogs are fed in clean troughs about the width of a spade, and so arranged that with this implement they may be cleaned after each feeding. At short intervals these troughs are washed with water and thoroughly dried. The vessels used in mixing food are kept clean, nothing being left in any in which germs may breed. The water given to the hogs is as pure as possible and the animals do not have access to pools of impure water. They are not permitted to run in any mud or to mix with other hogs from other farms. Their sleeping quarters are kept warm and clean and they are given protection from cold winds and storms, especially in the early spring. From the time vegetation appears in the spring until late in the fall brood sows, pigs and stock hogs are free from cholera, but from all other diseases, and has come to be known as the most successful hog raiser in Iowa.

WILL AID IN CHOLERA FIGHT Government Experts Will Demonstrate Use of Serum. Ames, Ia., Feb. 15.—Although Secretary James Wilson recently said that Iowa and other states must work out their own salvation as far as hog cholera is concerned, it is probable that the United States Department of Agriculture will show them how to do it. The department has under way plans for locating experts in several states to study the disease in its various forms, how the cholera may be eradicated and kept out. Iowa is one of the first states in which the project will be carried out. It will naturally be given to Dean Chas. F. Curtis of Iowa state college at the time of his recent conference with Secretary Wilson and Dr. A. H. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry. "I was told," said Dean Curtis, "that congress is expected to make appropriation for the bureau of animal industry to come into a number of states to demonstrate how hog cholera may be eradicated by the serum method. Because of its large hog producing industry, it will naturally be one of first states chosen for the demonstration. The bureau experts will work in a limited territory, covering several counties. They will locate the disease, encourage general preventive measures and watch closely for signs of the disease. With its first appearance in a community they will make their direct attack upon it with serum and take every precaution against its spread of the epidemic. By these methods they expect to keep their territory wholly free from cholera losses. "The men who have made a study of hog cholera for the bureau of animal industry are agreed that this is the only way of completely eradicating it. It must be eradicated at the very beginning when it first appears, before it has spread over a territory. When cholera once has a big start and has covered a large portion of the state it is practically impossible to provide enough serum or to supply enough competent organization to detect the disease as soon as it first appears in isolated communities and then stamp it out in its very beginnings by the use of serum. That is why the department is planning this demonstration work in Iowa and elsewhere.

FAVORS A 100-LB. LIMIT. Denver Congressman Would Change Parcel Post Law. Denver, Feb. 15.—George J. Kindel, Denver's progressive congressman-elect, who won national fame by his fight before the Interstate Commerce Commission for fair freight rates for Denver is going to fight for a revised parcel post rate already prepared. Kindel has the name of being a wizard at rates and at a glance his rates appear to be a closer relation to distance and weights than do those established by the government in the Bjarne bill. "The most marked difference between the present rates and those advocated by Kindel is in the 11-pound, eleventh size shipments. The present rates for this shipment are \$1.12, while Kindel would make it \$1.02 and he justifies this reduction by showing how the rate grows, the jump from the 10-cent zone to the 11-cent being 21 cents by the established rate while Kindel would make the jump only 11 cents. The law also would extend the weight privileges to 100 pounds.

GIVE ME AN AUTO. Give me an auto, that I may spin To the utmost edge of the world today. Stopping anon at a roadside inn That lies in the wake of the broad highway. Over the hills, through the snow-speckled lanes, Dipping and gliding through valleys fair In the coils of ice, and the glad refrains Of the vibrant wind as it greets me there.

Give me an auto, that I may see The coarsened things of the city's brawl In the restful ways of the country free— Away from the strife and the din and all; Let me steer, with a knowing hand, My steed of steel with its pulsing heart Afar, away o'er the gleaming land To the welcoming, gladdest, brightest part.

Give me an auto, that I may know The thrill and life of the country-side A car of my own and away I'll go Where the landed lords of the nation ride; Turn me loose in a red machine, Or a green, or black, or whatever it be; I'll get the zongles and gasoline If you will but slip a free auto to me.

POPULATION NO EXCUSE. Ohio Town of 900 Souls Building Fine Library. Columbus, O., Feb. 15.—A small population is not a reasonable excuse for failure to provide an adequate library for the people of the community. If the success of the public library at Kinsman with its 500 residents, in Trumbull county, O., can be taken as that of representative rural community. One of the greatest factors in the development of the Kinsman library has been the aggressiveness of Frank Banning, a specialist in the propagation of varieties of gladiolus.

The library project came as a necessary co-operative effort with the development of centralized school system for the community. The institution is known as a "free public township library," and a handsome structure is being erected at a cost of \$7,000, through the beneficence of Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Banning personally contributed about \$5,000 for the furnishings, and the township trustees have sanctioned a tax levy which will provide \$700 for maintenance annually. Other donors provided about \$2,000 worth of the pictures.

Over six hundred are being subscribed for and are subject to the usual regulations of the library. They are well bound and keep the community in touch with advancement in other lines of activity than agriculture. The volumes on the library shelves number about 2,300, all good selections that are being used extensively by the people on the surrounding farms. "It's the best rural library I have ever seen," is the belief of those who have visited it.

Legislators Wish to Advertise Agricultural Resources More. Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 15.—Representative Scott of Hamilton county has introduced a bill creating a department of agricultural statistics and publicity in the office of the state board of agriculture and appropriating \$20,000 for the biennium for this purpose. Nebraska is about the only state in the west which is without a considerable appropriation for this purpose and much complaint has been made by citizens of the state that it is not sufficiently represented in this particular. The state board of agriculture has been conducting a department of this nature temporarily for experimental purposes in order to determine its value, paying the expenses from a portion of its earnings derived from the management of the state fair. The state treasury has not been called upon for special appropriation for this purpose. This service has been widely used by the state press for the past three months and the people are now in position to say whether they wish it continued.

The state appropriates only \$2,000 per year for the maintenance of the state board of agriculture; and this board returns more than this amount to various state departments in payment for services at the annual agricultural activities entirely from its surplus earnings at the fair, which is one of the most successful in the country. The state board of agriculture has not sought the appropriation for a publicity department, believing that the people are now sufficiently informed to enable them to decide whether they wish to continue this special line of work for state development.

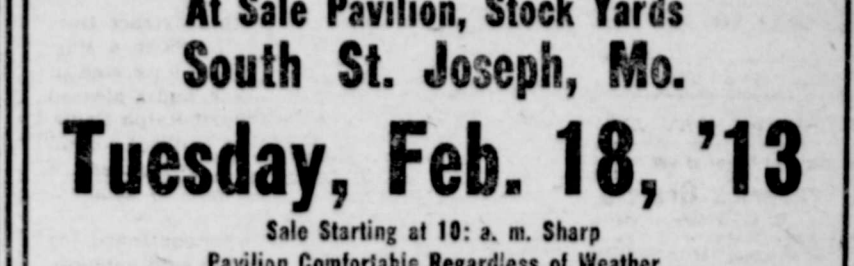
GREATEST YEAR FOR ROADS. Widespread Interest Shown in Improved Highway Movement. Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—The present year promises to be the greatest in the history of the movement for the improvement of the public roads of the United States, according to the reports received from all parts of the country by Secretary Wilson of the United States Department of Agriculture. A joint committee of congress is engaged in an investigation of the feasibility of federal aid in the construction, improvement, and maintenance of public highways, and a number of the state legislatures now in session are considering good road legislation. In connection with the general impetus that the good road movement has recently had in all parts of the country, the director of the office of public roads says: "Too much stress can not be laid upon the importance of maintenance in connection with the work of improving the roads. The people in nearly all the states are filled with enthusiasm for road improvement and are spending enormous sums of money in the construction of superior roads, and yet almost without exception they are making little provision to care for the roads after they are built. This is not only true in the various counties but under many of our state highway departments.

To maintain the roads in good condition year after year requires a considerable annual outlay, but this outlay is infinitely less than the loss which must fall upon the people eventually if they allow their roads to go to utter ruin. The thing for all

Davis' Annual Hampshire Sow and Boar Sale

At Sale Pavilion, Stock Yards South St. Joseph, Mo. Tuesday, Feb. 18, '13

Sale Starting at 10: a. m. Sharp Pavilion Comfortable Regardless of Weather



150 BRED SOWS 40 BOARS

I am offering in this sale the greatest lot of Hampshire sows and boars in the United States, and when you buy one of these select sows or boars, you have bought the best money can buy. Every sow and boar in this sale has had the simultaneous treatment which should insure them from cholera. Every animal in this sale has been carefully selected and adheres strictly to the Hampshire type. The superiority of the Hampshire over all other breeds is an established fact, and the cross of this breed of hog onto the lard type of hog imparts to the offspring more vitality than any other cross that can be made. The Hampshire hogs are noted for their large and vigorous litters, and their habits and constitutional strength make them the nearest disease proof hog in existence, and are the greatest rustlers of any breed. They mature as quickly as any other hog breed and when placed on the market are sure market topplers.

Do Not Fail to Attend This Sale. If You Do Not, We Both Lose Money. MAIL BIDS—If you cannot attend this sale, send your bids to E. O. Stone, Secy., American Hampshire Breeders' Ass'n, 703 E. Neb. Ave., Peoria, Ill. After Feb. 14 bids should be sent to him at So. St. Joseph, Mo. Catalogs ready to mail. Write for same.

W. F. DAVIS, So. St. Joseph, Mo. COL. T. E. DEEM, Auctioneer.

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A modern, up-to-date dental office in which all work is personally supervised by me. If in need of dental advice I would esteem it a favor for you to call on your next visit to St. Joseph. Gold and Silver Fillings; Crown and Bridge-work Unexcelled; Painless Extraction or NO PAIN; Examination Free; Lady Attendant. Hutchason's Dental Rooms, Room 200 A, Corby-Forsce Bldg., 5th and Felix.

advocates of good roads to do is to urge continuous, systematic maintenance and the setting aside every year of an amount per mile estimated by the engineer in charge to be sufficient for the proper maintenance of the road—a course which must make for economy and efficiency.

HEATING THE ORCHARD

A METHOD OF COMBATING SPRING FROSTS.

By W. H. Chandler, Assistant Professor of Horticulture, University of Missouri.

Unquestionably the worst enemy of the orchard is frost. Many growers, when losing crops so often through late spring frosts, become discouraged and cease to care for the orchard. There seems to be a means of combating spring frosts through the agency of orchard heating.

A great deal has been written about smudging the orchard, and a large percentage of the people who think of orchard heating think of it as smudging; that is, a dense smoke that will lay like a blanket over the orchard and prevent the heat from being radiated. It is well to say that this does not seem to work under Missouri conditions.

Under our conditions it seems necessary to have fires distributed through the orchard, the heat from which will actually warm up the air of the orchard. For this purpose there are a large number of heaters on the market. The two general types are those heated with oil and those heated with coal. Each type of heater has its advocates, but as yet we are not prepared to say which is the more efficient and the less expensive. In using oil heaters we should have one large enough to hold at least seven or eight quarts, so that it will burn one entire night. With coal heaters we should look for one that is so built that it will carry a good draught, as some of the makes do have strong enough draughts and therefore do not give sufficient heat.

Number of Heaters Required.
There should be not less than one heater for each tree in the case of apples, and not less than 70 to 100 to the acre in the case of peaches. Where apples are set 30 to 40 feet apart it



Oil Heaters in a Well Kept Orchard.

is very doubtful if one heater to the type is enough. I should prefer to have not less than 70 to the acre.

If we are using oil it should be in a tank from which it is easily drawn and carried to the orchard in a barrel or large tank from which it can be rapidly put into the heaters. The heaters should be placed in the orchard and filled the day before we expect the severe frost at night. If the heaters are supplied with covers they may be left in the orchard for some time.

Temperature to Light.
In the case of apples in bloom it is probably unnecessary to light the heaters until the temperature gets down to 29 or 30. In the case of peaches in bloom the temperature can go to 27 or 28 before the heaters are lighted. But after the bloom falls they should be lighted with either apples or peaches when the temperature gets to about 31, for both apples and peaches are more tender after they bloom than when in full bloom. The older the young apple or peach gets, the easier it is killed. When the apple or peach has reached considerable size, as it had in 1910 when the frost came, the heaters should be lighted right at the freezing point, which is 32.

Lighting the Heaters.
The best way to light the oil heaters is to have a torch made of waste or something of the kind dipped in oil in one hand and a can of gasoline in the other. Throw a little of the gasoline on top of the oil in the heater and light it with the torch. This can be done very rapidly. In the case of lighting coal heaters the various manufacturers will furnish directions with the heaters, but in all cases it will be necessary to have something in the bottom of the heaters to start the coal, and probably the lighting should be at a little higher temperature than with the oil heaters, so that good heat will be developed before the dangerous temperature is reached.

Amount of Heat Developed.
We are not yet certain how many degrees the temperature can be raised under Missouri conditions. About 3 or 4 degrees with 70 heaters to the acre seems to be as much as we can hope to raise it, unless the surface of the heater is very large so that a large flame is secured.

Freak of Nature.
A phosphorescent sea, often visible in the tropics but rarely seen in the higher latitudes, was noted all along the New Jersey coast one night recently. The gleam cast a circle of light above the water and reached far up the shore. As the breakers came in their crests broke in a shower of dull, glowing fire and the air far in shore was filled with a peculiar odor.

"Do you think fishing is a congenial recreation for really brainy men?" "Undoubtedly. It takes a pretty smart person to think up any new stories to tell when he gets home."

MRS. Highbrow Speaks Out

Her Little Dissertation on Music is Something to Be Read and Enjoyed.

"Yes, yes, indeed! I simply adore music!" Mrs. Wood B. Highbrow clasped her hands with enthusiasm. "You know my beloved Shakespeare says 'If music be the food of love, play on'—he doesn't say on what, but I'm sure he meant the piano—and he adds, 'The man that hath no music in himself or is not moved by conflict of sweet sounds, is fit for trees and stratagems, he spoils!' How true it is; and the same might be said of a woman."

"Oh, yes, Gwendolyn is very musical. She studies at the conservatory—there is such an air of culture about such an institution, you know. Wood wanted her to take lessons at home until she is older, and offered to move the piano into our own conservatory, as we have to keep it heated, anyway, for the plants."

"Poor Wood! He is so practical—a regular pomme-d-terre! He thinks that, what with pianolas and victrolas and violas, there is so much music turned out by machinery nowadays that it hardly pays to do it by hand, anyway. Perhaps he is not altogether wrong—unless one has talent, and Gwendolyn certainly has!"

"You should hear her play Ruben's Melody in F!" Then she can rattle off any cantata that John Sebastian Cabot ever wrote—or was it Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart? I declare, I always get those antique composers mixed. Well, at any rate, it was the wonderful organist who, if he couldn't reach all the notes he wanted with his fingers, used his nose to help out."

"Yes, yes, indeed! Gwendolyn is so talented that her teacher says when she grows up she is sure to be a dilettante!"

Goats Used as Fire Preventers.

California forest fire fighters have hit on a practical idea to prevent the spread of conflagrations. In their primeval forests when a fire has once started it is liable to devastate enormous tracts of country, and so the fire fighters make huge clearings—or breaks, as they are locally termed—on the possible line of fires. These breaks, which are fifty feet wide or so, according to the height of the forests, are, however, rapidly filled with new vegetation, and so to keep it from destroying the usefulness of the fire breaks, thousands of goats are being pastured free of charge by the government in order to keep down the growth of weeds and brush. Goats will perform this service while picking up a living, thus saving the forest service much money every year, which would otherwise go to gangs of men armed with hoes and other weed exterminators. Such small growths are a serious menace in case of forest fires, as during the dry season they will carry the flames right across the barrier designed to check them, and then no one knows what will happen.

Wife Worth Having.

Herr Blumenthal, a director of the Lessing theater in Berlin, once had great misgivings regarding the success of his new piece, "Zum Weissen Rosse."

"If I had only 20 marks for every thousand it will bring you I should be quite content," said his wife. "All right, you shall have them," replied Herr Blumenthal.

"Zum Weissen Rosse" ("White Horse Inn") met with an immediate success. Every night the Frau Director went to the cashier and levied her 20 marks per thousand.

On one occasion, after the piece had been running some months, bad weather caused a falling off in the receipts below the thousand marks, and consequently Frau Blumenthal was not entitled to her 20 marks.

"How much have you taken?" she asked the cashier.

"Only 967 marks," was the reply. "Well, give me a seat at three marks, then," said Frau Blumenthal, laying down the coin. "Now you have a 100 marks, give me my 20."

She got them!—The Hits.

Ideal School Described.

M. Augustin Rey, a Parisian architect, has described his ideal school in a recent paper. He said that the beneficial effects of the violet rays were so well known that it was criminal to build in such a way that they could not penetrate to every part of a room; it was doubly important that this should be possible in schoolrooms. If there was a choice between heat, ventilation, and sunshine we should see that we had the sunshine first. His building was so arranged that the classes should meet in the east rooms in the afternoon after the morning sun had thoroughly disinfected them and in the west in the morning, since the afternoon sun would have disinfected the western rooms on the previous day. There should be plenty of ground and plenty of sand about school houses. It is better to economize in decorations than in sunlight and ventilation. He said that while this was his ideal school, he preferred the open air school.

Killing Made Painless.

In English slaughter houses animals are killed by a new and humane method. The instrument employed is a spring operated pistol that projects a sharp blade into the animal's head.

Slightly Source of Sulphur Supply.

The pulp mills of Sweden require 75,000 tons of sulphur annually. Practically all of it comes from Sletty.

BUILDING A HOG HOUSE

INEXPENSIVE PORTABLE HOUSE ANSWERING REQUIREMENTS.

By C. E. Brashear, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

The portable hog house is coming into general favor, especially in disease-infected districts. The points in favor of this type of house are:

1. Each sow at farrowing time may be kept alone and away from all disturbances.

2. Each litter of pigs can be kept and fed by itself, insuring that there will not be too large a number in a common lot.

3. The houses may be placed in pastures and moved as necessary. They may be placed at the further end of the feed lot, thus compelling the sow and pigs to take exercise.

4. Only a few animals can be kept in one pen, and in case of cholera the isolation of diseased animals is comparatively easy.

Following is the plan of a hog house that is inexpensive and answers all the requirements. It furnishes shelter, warmth, sunshine and pure air, at reasonable cost. Even at zero weather a sow and pigs may be kept comfortably warm in this house. Until the pigs are dry and get their first meal, a lantern hung to the roof will help to warm them. Ordinarily the heat from the sow will furnish enough warmth.

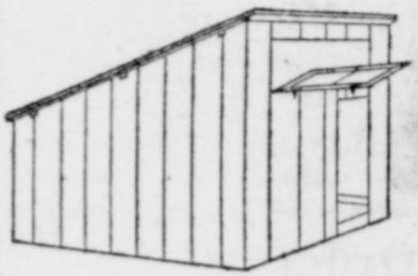


FIG. 1. Portable Hog House Set Up.

The house is 5x6 feet, with each of the four sides, the top and the floor a separate piece. Four scantlings, 2x2 inches by 12 feet long, and two scantlings 2x4 inches by 12 feet long will make the frame and roof supports. The bottom rail is 2x4 inches, the others 2x2 inches. The three pieces for the roof are cut 6 feet 8 inches to give a three-inch projection of the roof beyond the sides.

A sash 4x1 1/2 feet in the front lets in sunlight, which is of inestimable value to spring litters. Below this is the doorway. In very cold weather a swinging door may be added, but a gunny sack hung at the top of the door will do.

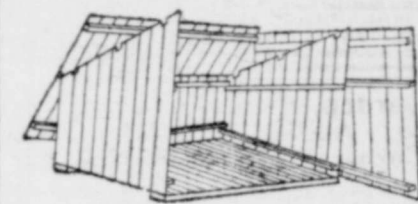


FIG. 2. Same House Showing Construction.

Figure 1 shows the house set up and the window down. Figure 2 shows the construction. In building the house the floor is made large enough to let the sides of the house just set outside the floor. The cost of the house is about \$5. It pays to paint the roof every three years, but the sides last well without painting. If taken down each spring and white-washed and set up against the fence or in a shed until needed it will give long service.

Four things should be given special consideration in building all hog houses: (1) light, (2) ventilation, (3) warmth, (4) cleanliness. Under cleanliness ease of cleaning and dryness must be regarded. A well-drained location, and one with a good wind-break, is ideal for winter.

Most every winter farmers report trouble from feeding millet to horses. The exact cause of this trouble is unknown, but it is generally agreed that it comes from the seed. If the seed was ripe at cutting time the horses eating the hay are liable to kidney troubles and swelling of the joints. The amount of millet a horse is allowed to eat should be limited, especially if the hay has much seed. And it should be fed along with some other roughage, such as timothy or clover.

Fattening cattle actually lose in weight while standing on their feet. Carefully conducted experiments have shown that a steer lying down uses 20 per cent less feed for maintenance than the same steer while standing. Have your cattle a dry place in which to lie down?

Hard to See Under Water.

There is no scientific instrument of the "scope" character which enables one to see down to 50 or 60 feet under water. When the sun shines vertically over water, a box or bucket with a glass bottom is often used to look into the water. A cloth covering to exclude light from the box or bucket is sometimes employed. But without electric or some other light in the water these devices are not very satisfactory.

The harbor of Port Jackson, at Sydney, New South Wales, is said to be the finest harbor in the world.

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Look at These Prices

1 1-8x18 ft., 1880 Buckles and Snap, set	\$3.25
1 1-8x20 ft., 1880 Buckles and Snap, set	\$3.50
1 1-8x18 ft., Buckle and Billets, set	\$3.50
1 1-8x20 ft., Buckle and Billets, set	\$3.75
1 1-4x20 ft., Buckle and Billets, set	\$3.95

Made of No. 1 leather and guaranteed for two years.

1 1-2x6 foot, with Triangular Cockeye, per set	\$5.95	1 1-2x6 foot, 6 in., with Triangular Cockeye, per set	\$6.50
1 3-4x6 foot, with Triangular Cockeye, per set	\$6.95		

Breast Straps

1 1-2 inches, with roller buckles, each 50c

1 3-4 inches, with roller buckles, each 75c

Pole Straps

1 1-2 inch Pole Strap, with safe under ring, each 50c

1 3-4 inch Pole Strap, with safe under ring, each 75c

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1 inch, 5 or 6 ring, each 75c

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IF YOU LOVE ROSES READ THIS OFFER
We want to make a seed customer of you. Write for our beautifully illustrated, free 1913 Seed Book, so you can make your selection from the splendid lists shown there, and we will send you absolutely free, with a 50c garden seed order, one New Lincoln Rambler Rosebush, with 100 of these ramblers, with a \$1.50 order, three, with \$4 order, four.
Four magnificent varieties: Orleans; Yellow, changing to Pure White; Yellowish Purple; and Blooming; Non-Fading Deep Crimson. All high climbing roses.
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