

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

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Overcrowding the market at Chicago on Monday is expensive, but it doesn't seem to do much good to call attention to the fact.

Waho is raising hogs profitably and paying for hundreds of miles railroad haul to get them to market. Where's that man who a few years ago claimed the hog raising area would never spread farther west than a line drawn through the middle of Nebraska and Kansas?

Present narrow spread in cattle values will not be maintained much longer. It is the belief of students of market conditions southwest grass beef will be coming before long and some of the native steers will begin to show an acquaintance with grass in the not distant future. Then watch for a widening in the price list.

Western railroads, says the Live Stock World, propose to make live stock shippers collect their own claims, minus assistance by commission houses. This is an effective tribute to the collecting capacity of the aforementioned commission men, who by energy and experience have forced carriers to refund enormous sums rightfully due shippers that would otherwise have gone into the corporation's pocket.

The country is too busy with the rush of spring work to give the stocker and feeder trade adequate support. Country demand for young cattle has been at low ebb this week, and even lower prices have failed to stimulate it. It's a condition, however, that doubtless will not long continue because cattle suitable for stocker and feeder purposes are scarce and as soon as spring work on the farms lightens up a little look out for a quick recovery of spirit in the stock cattle trade.

LET 'EM PROVE THEIR EXPERTNESS. A Kansas farmer has evolved a method of qualifying farm advisors. He says: "I am in favor of progress and advancement, but before western Kansas gets into the export business too far I am in favor of putting those experts on probation. Give them one 100 acre plot of land, one team, two cows, two hogs, four sheep, provisions for one year and if at the expiration of five years he has kept out of the poor house, paid his taxes, kept his ledge dues, paid his preacher, let the county in which he was located give him a job on the county experiment farm."

ONLY ONE DRAWBACK. And now comes word that a great scheme is on foot to have the United States purchase a big section of Old Mexico. The proposed slice to be secured by this government is to take in all the territory north of a line drawn across the country along the southern boundary of the state of Chihuahua, and the purchase price is said to be \$10,000,000. Such action would have its advantages and its disadvantages. We could use the land which that country embraces very acceptably, and we would also use the cattle grown there and the minerals taken out of the earth there, but what in the name of common sense could we do with the inhabitants?—Denver Record-Stockman.

CONTRACTING FEEDING LAMBS. Advice from the western sheep breeding country are to the effect that Colorado feeders are beginning to contract feeding lambs for fall delivery. Only a small percentage of the lambs fed in Colorado the past winter remain unmarketed, and feeders are looking ahead to filling feedlots for next winter's operations.

Fruits on the ovine stock finished.

Daddy's Bedtime Story

A New Way to Tell The Time.



The Doctor Was Counting the Pulse.

THE doctor did not come often to Jack and Evelyn's house. His visits were so rare that the children felt very important when he was called in to tend to them.

And Evelyn had just had a spell of mumps. Mumps is not a very pleasant illness.

"Although Mr. Brown does not come very often," daddy said when he came home in the evening, "I hope you did not say anything that will send him off on his rounds telling jokes about us, as he did about Willie Smith."

"But really—Willie Smith was a funny boy, though he didn't mean to be, and I don't blame Dr. Brown a bit for telling that story about him."

"Willie had the measles, and his mother sent for Dr. Brown to come to see him. The old gentleman came whirling up to the door in his automobile. Willie, who was peeping out of the window, felt quite proud of having the children of the neighborhood see the doctor stop at his door. Some of them had bragged about the bad illnesses they had, and Willie, who never liked to be left out of anything, often felt sorry that he wasn't sick more so that he could boast about having a doctor come to see him."

"Dr. Brown hurried in, and after a look at Willie's red face he nodded his head. He knew what was the matter with Willie."

"Put out your tongue, sir," the doctor ordered, and Willie stuck it out as far as he could.

"A good deal of tongue, sir," the doctor remarked. "I see you are a good deal of a chatterbox."

"Willie grinned sheepishly, for when he was well he really was a good deal of a talker. But he thought it was very wonderful that Dr. Brown could tell this just by looking at his tongue."

"Then the doctor slipped a little thermometer under Willie's tongue. Willie thought this very odd, but he did not say anything. Had not Dr. Brown said he was a chatterbox?"

"Then the doctor took out his big gold watch and lifted one of Willie's hands. The little boy's eyes nearly popped out of his head with surprise."

"The doctor was counting the pulse in Willie's wrist to find out how fast his heart was beating."

"When the doctor put the watch away Willie could keep quiet no longer."

"Won't you please tell me how you tell the time by my hand? Willie asked."

"Dr. Brown looked at the little boy for a minute, and then he laughed and laughed. He said it was the best thing he had heard for a long time."

"And Dr. Brown, if he has told that story once, has told it a hundred times."

In Colorado the past season have been substantial. Thin lambs were put in last fall at reasonable prices, weather was almost ideal for the season, feed bills were not heavy, and with the market for fat stock at a comparatively high level most of the season, feeders pocketed big money on their operations.

Hence the early activities of feeders in contracting lands for future delivery. Unless something unforeseen at present arises the sheep feeding industry of Colorado next winter will be on a larger scale than for several years.

Rock Highway in Marion County, Mo., Attracts Attention of Experts.

Columbia, Mo., May 2.—This month will see the completion of a fifteen-mile Missouri rock road that experts in Columbia, headquarters of the state highway project, pronounce the finest in the state.

The road connects the cities of Hannibal and Palmyra in Marion county. It has attracted the attention of road builders throughout the country.

The road is the result of a unique plan of expenditure adopted by the Marion county court, instead of scattering the county's road funds in a general way, the court determined to put virtually all the available money into a limited mileage of rock roads that will stand up to a modern test.

The cost of the Hannibal-Palmyra road, exclusive of culverts, was \$1,100 a mile, it was built from revenue collected by a special levy of 25 cents on the \$100 valuation for road purposes, and one-third of the season license collected in the county. Work will soon be started on a similar road, twelve miles long.

At the same time the county has not neglected the earth roads. The court recently purchased a grader and leveller to make a standard earth road with one operation.

Besides its other manifest advantages, the new rock road has had the effect of drawing together in close commercial friendship two cities that for a long time were estranged by jealousy. The trouble was the same as that in several other of the counties in the vicinity of the capital.

Palmyra got the plum and Hannibal was frankly annoyed. Now that the cities have been brought into easy touch with each other, the rivalry has died out and a new era of boosting for the whole county has set in. So well established is the friendship now that the commercial clubs of the two cities meet in joint session to promote the welfare of both.

Marion county cities have now a road that makes a standard earth road the county and a lesson to all road makers. "It is built in a section of country not so well adapted to the making of a good road as the average of the corn belt. In one respect the county was fortunate. Plenty of limestone is located near by and the owners donated enough for the road. There is a smooth surface on the side and a crown of about twelve inches.

As a bottom layer the road has a 4-inch layer of 1-1/2 inch crushed stone; next is a 4-inch layer of 3-inch stone, and on the surface two inches or more of screenings from the crusher. In the final finish the grading is not confined to the strip of macadam, which is made to resemble solid stone, but laps over onto the dirt adjoining. In this way the dirt highway also is made into a hard well-packed road.

In making the bottom layer of smaller stones than the screenings, the engineer departed from the general practice in road building. This idea was that the smaller-sized stones, by perfect rolling, would be compacted so well that the chance of depression would be reduced to a minimum and at the same time there would be a greater degree of resiliency than if the base were of the larger size.

Another reason was that the section of automobile tires would be less likely to displace the "lumpy" of the smaller size than a layer of the larger size.

Love makes that work go round, but it takes jealousy to make it move lively.

BASEBALL NEWS

DRUMMERS LOSE TO OMAHA.

Second Game of Series Goes to the Up-River Team—Score 11 to 2.

After winning seven straight and playing grand ball, it looked as though the Drummers were going for a record, but a young pitcher, named McConaughy, spoiled the beans and said Drummers lost.

McConaughy started yesterday's confab but his wildness caused him to be yanked in the first inning and he retired in favor of Duffy, who pitched well enough till the seventh inning, when he gave way to recruit McCoy.

Opposed to these three on the hill-top was Robinson and he was another "reason why" the locals lost. Although hitting him freely, the home boys weren't able to bunt their way into the eighth, when they were when they denied the pan twice.

The same teams will close the series this afternoon and will leave for night in Omaha, where they will make on "Pa" Bourke's grounds for the next three days. The Drummers will remain on the road till May 20, when they will meet the Denter Bears on the local diamond.

STANDING OF TEAMS

Table with columns: Club, Won, Lost, Pct. Includes teams like Denver, St. Joseph, Lincoln, etc.

Where They Play Today.

Omaha at St. Joseph. Denver at Lincoln. Topeka at Wichita. Des Moines at Sioux City.

OTHER RESULTS YESTERDAY.

WESTERN LEAGUE. Denver, 5; Lincoln, 4. Topeka, 5; Wichita, 2. Des Moines-Sioux City game postponed.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland, 9; St. Louis, 2. Washington, 5; Boston, 4. Philadelphia, 6; New York, 5. Chicago, 2; Detroit, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 1. Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 1. Pittsburgh, 5; St. Louis, 4. Philadelphia, 4; New York, 2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Kansas City, 8; Toledo, 5. Indianapolis, 9; St. Paul, 5. Louisville, 7; Milwaukee, 2. Minneapolis, 12; Columbus, 4.

A BUSY LANDLORD.

Oh, I'm as busy as can be. I've so many tenants to settle you see. The robin has taken the apple tree flat, and it was only yesterday morning that the flickers came whirling, I think they will find

The hole in the house near the roof to their mind. That gay young oriole and his sister are settled at last in the elm by the gate. The woodpecker is happy again in the hole. That he made last year in the telephone pole.

The catbird has gone to the orchard again. Dear me! I almost forgot Mr. Wren! I'll be in a small way near the top of the arbor. Too small for the jay, that bold, saucy robber.

"I'll be cozy and snug—they had one last year. I don't mind the trouble the wrens are so dear. The thrush in the sycamore's singing away. I think his house will be finished today. I'll be glad when they are all settled, won't you? And I'll hope they'll be happy the summer through."

—Woman's World.

OUCH!

The new spring styles have been well planned. But when she does her hiking. She wears cloaks in her stockings, and The men think they are striking

IN WOMAN'S REALM

WOMAN TELLS HOW TO SAVE.

She and Husband Saved Money on Small Income.

During the five years we have been married we have been living on an income of \$3,000. My husband is a well-dressed man, we now own \$7,000 worth of property. This is how we have managed it, writes a Miss South of the Pioneer.

In the first place our house was paid for out of my husband's bachelor savings. He did all the interior finishing and painting himself, and also cemented the basement and put in cement walks and steps. Consequently as a bride I came to a \$3,500 home which my husband had managed to build for \$2,500. All of our furniture and salary had gone into it and we had \$100 in the bank with which to furnish it. He was in debt \$525 on other things on which he was paying \$150 a year.

I had a good supply of household linens and a few dishes. We purchased fittings for the kitchen, pantry and one bedroom. Large, comfortable and chairs. This was our beginning in the new home. Our first window curtains were our joint Christmas present three months later. Soon after we bought a piano, paying \$15 down and \$7 each month. This is the only house furnishing during the five years for which we went in debt. We do not feel that this was an extravagance, as we could not afford theaters, concerts or other expensive amusements and the piano took the place of those.

When we became engaged my betrothed told me his financial affairs in detail. We then worked out a budget which we used with excellent results for three and one-half years.

With the coming of our first baby our expenses increased, but our bank account covered all of these. We furnished our house very slowly, adding a piece of furniture or a rug when we could pay for it. Had I been willing to content myself with cheaper articles we could have had them sooner.

At the end of three and one-half years our piano was paid for and the debts on the lots discharged. We borrowed \$1,500 and on one of the lots erected a building suitable for store purposes. My husband did work on this building amounting to \$350. We had a term that took a three years' lease when we occupied the building. Our taxes and insurances were now heavier. The store brought us \$25 rental each month. We added \$200 from our salary to the rent toward discharging this debt, which is arranged in three notes of \$500 each.

We economize in our living in every possible way. Coal is bought in August when it is cheap. Our heavy underwear, suits and wraps are bought in January clearing sales. I purchased a reproduction of my own figure and with the aid of paper patterns make all my dresses. White goods for undergarments, thin dress goods, and so forth I buy at the semi-annual white goods sales. Our staple groceries we buy by case or in large quantities. We have a garden which supplies us with summer vegetables and many canned ones. We also have carrots and turnips for storage.

We have at all times lived carefully within our budget. Sometimes there would be an item that took less than we had planned, but this was saved. We have always managed to keep money in the bank for emergencies. Our little daughter has a bank account of her own. When our store building is sold as it soon will be, we will say aside the rent from it toward her college education.

TESTED RECIPES.

Not Snaps.—To make nut snaps, cream one-half cupful of butter with one cupful of granulated sugar. Then add two well-beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of vanilla extract, one cupful of chopped nut meats and one teaspoonful of baking powder sifted with sufficient flour to form a dough that can be handled. Roll out on the pastry board as thin as possible, cut into any desired shape, arrange on a baking sheet and cook in a quick oven.

Eggs with Mushrooms.—In making shirred eggs with mushrooms, wash, peel and chop the mushrooms, sliceing three to each egg. Place a tablespoonful of butter in a frying pan, and when it is hot, add the mushrooms and place a round of thin toast in it. Add a tablespoonful of cream for each three mushrooms and cook two minutes longer. Butter an egg shirrer and add two tablespoons of cream. Place in a hot oven until the cream is set. Garnish with parsley and serve.

Peanut Wafers.—For peanut wafers, beat to a stiff froth two eggs and add half a cupful of sugar, a pinch of salt, a teaspoonful of granulated sugar, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one large cupful of chopped peanuts, and one teaspoonful of baking powder sifted with sufficient flour to form a dough that can be rolled out. Roll out on the pastry board into a thin sheet and cut into small circles. Bake until crisp and brown in a hot oven.

Subred Graham Bread.—In a mixing bowl place one teaspoonful of yeast sugar, to this add sour milk, two teaspoonfuls now put in one half teaspoonful of cornmeal and two and a half grams flour and a little salt. Stir thoroughly incorporated. Now gently stir in one teaspoonful of soda, moistened with little of the milk, and turn into a heated baking pan, and place in oven. In about 45 minutes or an hour you will be able to eat it for your breakfast.

TABLE HINTS.

Celery chopped very fine and served with French dressing on hearts of lettuce is a delicious dinner salad. The juice of the lemon and a little canned fruit may be used in making a fruit jelly. Served with whipped cream it makes a tasty dessert. Chopped nuts stirred into the jelly as it begins to harden are a worthwhile addition.

When next making lemon jelly, beat in the whites of two or three eggs as a jelly begins to set. The result is a dessert. Serve with boiled custard or with whipped cream.

HORSES MUST PASS TEST.

Topeka, Kan., May 3.—Sam T. Graybill, state live stock sanitary commissioner, announced today that after May 15, no horses could be imported into Kansas unless they carried a certificate of freedom from glanders.

A certain test for glanders will be given.

Advertisement for St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat & Power Company. Text: 'THE management of the St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat & Power Company wishes to announce that they have secured the services of Mr. E. G. Richard, the noted electric sign expert. Mr. Richard represents the Valentine Electric Sign Co. of Atlantic City, and has designed most of the beautiful electric signs displayed along Board Walk and on Boardway, New York. He is here to aid the merchants in making St. Joseph the best lighted city in the west. Any merchant wishing a sketch prepared of an electric sign or outlining display, call for Mr. Richard and his services are at your disposal without any obligations whatever. Phone 2240.'

Advertisement for United Serum. Text: 'Serum for Hog Cholera. MASON S. PETERS' UNITED SERUM COMPANY. Improved Anti-Hog Cholera Serum. Producers and Distributors of. Do not bleed our serum hogs from the tail, but kill them outright. Our method of production insures a uniform serum of the highest standard and potency. Write today for our free booklet. Mason S. Peters' United Serum Co. Office in the Exhibit Building St. Joseph Stock Yards.'

Advertisement for Passing of Cattle Range. Text: 'PASSING OF CATTLE RANGE. Agricultural Development of Southwest Means Less Range Stock. The cattlemen must not fail to be alive to the fact that the open ranges of the Southwest are being cut into at a rapid rate by the homesteader. We have already stated and wish to reiterate that the open ranges of the future will be confined to the hills and mountainous regions, and to the desert. The desert is not much of a year-around range, consequently the man with a mountain range unsuited to cultivation is in possession of an asset that will increase in value year by year. Everywhere on the plains and mesas of the great Southwest the homesteader is breaking the soil, so long used only as cattle and sheep range. In many cases dry farming pure and simple is being tried and with a large measure of success, although there are many failures and disappointments where the water supply from the heavens alone is depended upon, particularly so when the experimenter does not thereby understand the art of dry farming. Much of the new homesteader, however, is being done in the "shallow water" regions, such as the

Advertisement for Classified Business Directory. Text: 'CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY. Reliable Professional Men and Business Institutions Who Want the Trade of Readers of the Stock Yards Daily Journal.'

Advertisement for Combe Printing Company. Text: 'PRINTING. Combe Printing Company. St. Joseph, Mo. Bookmen's Stationery, Bank Outfitters and Lithographers. A complete stock of Typewriters, factory rebuilt—low prices. Send for our catalogue.'

Advertisement for Eckel & Aldrich Architects. Text: 'ARCHITECTS. ECKEL & ALDRICH Architects. Make specialty of plans and specifications for farm residences and private and public buildings in surrounding territory. Write us. Corby-Forsce Building ST. JOSEPH, MO.'

Advertisement for Lyric Theater. Text: 'AMUSEMENTS. LYRIC THEATER. 6th and Edmund Sts. Vaudeville Acts and 4 Reels of Best Pictures. Continuous from 11 p. m. 10c—Any Seat—10c.'

Advertisement for Stronger Made Trunk. Text: 'You can get a Stronger Made Trunk. Suit Case, Grip or Hand Bag and cut out middleman's profit if you buy of E. R. BIRD, Trunk Factory, St. Joseph, Mo. Branch Store—12 Illinois Ave.'

Advertisement for Sam Kahn. Text: 'SAM KAHN THE STETSON HAT STORE. 512 FELIX STREET ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.'

Advertisement for Kodak Finishing. Text: 'KODAK FINISHING. Work done by experts. Send us your next roll and get the best. We sell cameras, films and supplies. COOK'S CAMERA SHOP. 923 Julia St. St. Joseph, Mo.'

Advertisement for Domestic and Imported Monuments. Text: 'DOMESTIC and IMPORTED MONUMENTS. Personal supervision of all work. 30 years in business. No agents to pay. Prices Most Reasonable. SEBASTIAN MAIER. 812 South 7th St. Phone 3945 W.'

Advertisement for Freeman's Cafe. Text: 'RESTAURANTS. Freeman's Cafe. 5th and Edmond. Open All Night. After Theater Parties Served a la Carte. Tables Reserved for Ladies.'

Advertisement for Lyric Theater. Text: 'AMUSEMENTS. LYRIC THEATER. 6th and Edmund Sts. Vaudeville Acts and 4 Reels of Best Pictures. Continuous from 11 p. m. 10c—Any Seat—10c.'

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Advertisement for In the Outlying Wards. Text: 'IN THE OUTLYING WARDS. The total number of feeble-minded in this country has been estimated at 150,000, and there are several thousand more who think they can beat the stock market. A shed of crotches and poles, covered with straw, is cheap, warm and businesslike.'

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, \$12.50@13; No. 1, \$11@12.50; No. 2, \$8.50@11; No. 3, \$6@8. Clover mixed—Choice, \$13@12.50; No. 1, \$11@12; No. 2, \$9@10.50; No. 3, \$7@9. Prairie—Choice, \$11@12; No. 1, \$10@11; No. 2, \$7@9.50. Alfalfa—Choice, \$15@16; No. 1, \$13@14.50; No. 2, \$10@12; No. 3, \$7@9.50. Straw—\$4@5. Packing—\$4.50@5.50.

ST. JOSEPH HAY AND FEED.

When you want to buy or sell hay write to W. L. Frederick Grain & Hay Co. Office, 101-112 Corby-Venue Bldg., Phone 1235 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo. Warehouse, 7th and Olive Sts. We make shipments of straight and mixed hay of mill feed, oil meal, cotton-seed meal and all other daily products and cattle fattening. Don't fail to get our prices before buying.

FOGARTY, KNEIB & CO. GRAIN, HAY, MILL FEED

Buyers and Sellers. Write today. 1402-04 So. 12th St., St. Joseph, Mo. St. Joseph Hay & Feed Co. 7004 Corby-Venue Building Wholesale Commission Merchants HAY, GRAIN, MILL FEED in straight or mixed cars. Consignments Solicited—Prompt Service

IN THE HAY BUSINESS

28 years in St. Joseph, Kansas Upland a Specialty. We sell in carlots only. FRENZEL & GILPIN COMMISSION CO. Phone 1304, 731 North 8th St.

KANSAS CITY HAY AND GRAIN.



The following quotations are furnished daily by the Kansas City Hay 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, \$12.75@13; No. 1, \$11@12.50; No. 2, \$10@11.50; No. 3, \$8.50@9.50. Clover mixed—Choice, \$12@12.50; No. 1, \$10.50@11.50; No. 2, \$8.50@9.50; No. 3, \$6.50@7.50. Prairie—Choice, \$11@12; No. 1, \$9.50@10.50; No. 2, \$7@8.50. Alfalfa—Fancy, \$16.50@17.50; choice, \$15@16; No. 1, \$13.50@14.50; standard, \$11@12; No. 2, \$8.50@9.50. Straw—\$4@5. Packing—\$4@5.

KANSAS CITY HAY AND FEED.

Alfalfa Hay

We Will Find a Place for It. PRODUCERS HAY CO. KANSAS CITY, MO.

HAY Clark Wyrick & Co.

Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Room 755 KANSAS CITY, MO. When shipping to Kansas City give us a trial. Liberal advances and quick returns. We solicit correspondence. Established 1885

NORTH BROS. YOUR HAY

27 Years in the Hay Business. Our long experience together with the large volume of business handled enables us to show results excelled by no firm anywhere. Daily market reports if you desire. Write us. 755-757 Live Stock Ex., Kansas City, Mo.



M. J. SHERIDAN, PROPRIETOR, ST. JOSEPH, MO. Importers and Dealers in WINES and LIQUORS Established 1878.

Per Gallon Hambrack Whiskey, 75¢; Jugs or bottles, \$4.00. Tomatoes, 5¢; Jugs or bottles, \$4.00. McBrayer, Jugs or bottles, \$4.00. Maryland Eye, Jugs or bottles, \$4.00. Tennessee White Corn Whiskey, \$3.00. Old Anderson Whiskey, \$3.50. Kentucky Bourbon Whiskey, \$3.25. Holland Gin, Jugs or bottles, \$3.00 to \$4.00. Brandy, grape, apple, peach, \$3.00 to \$4.00. Port Wine, \$3.00 to \$4.00. Cherry Wine, \$3.00 to \$4.00. Angelica Wine, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00. THIS IS AN OLD RESPONSIBLE HOUSE. Mail orders shipped promptly. Remit with order. We carry everything in the Wine and Liquor order. Price list mailed on application. M. J. SHERIDAN, 223 South Sixth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

PLUMBING CATALOG

Buy goods direct from manufacturer and save Big Money. FREE. HUSKIE WATER & STEAM SUPPLY CO., 4 Sixth St., St. Joseph, Mo. Advertise in The Journal.

MARY'S FIRST LOVE

Accident in a Mine Is the Means of Settling a Lovers' Quarrel.

BY H. M. EGBERT.

The changing bell roused the countryside. It was no unaccustomed sound, the deep, dull reverberations which called the men to work in the gray hours of morning, struck sharply for the noon recess, and tolled merrily as it seemed—*at six*—when the day's toll was over. But those three sharp staccato calls, the seconds of silence, and again the three brazen alarms meant only one thing: there had been an accident at the mine.

It had been a fancy of old Pennyman to place a bell at the pit head in place of the accustomed whistle—perhaps because, in that overcrowded factory and mining region, whistles were too plentiful to be readily distinguishable. But for five years the bell had tolled each day, and never before had the three threatening calls resounded.

"Nine men cut off by fire damp," ran the word, and everyone knew what that meant. Volunteers were already below, searching among the galleries for the unconscious victims of that deadly outpour of asphyxiating gases from the clofts and seams.

One woman stood apart from the rest; unlike the rest, she had no child. She was an American, barely thirty, one would have said; she stood trembling, but with averted eyes. She had no wish to look down into that inferno. One of the guards approached her. He had not seen her for three years.

"You, Mary!" he stammered awkwardly. "Why don't you go home? Everything will come out right?" She raised her haunted eyes to his.

"John, is my husband down there?" she asked quietly, and he bowed his head.

Three years before John Pascoe and Mary Evans had been sweethearts. Their marriage day had been set, even the house furnished, when



He Felt His Lungs Bursting.

the bitter quarrel arose which had destroyed their happiness. The cause was trivial, as often happens, but the quarrel became the harsher. Words passed—and Mary threw the ring into Pascoe's face.

"Never come back to me," she said as she turned away. She waited for him to return, but John Pascoe never did. He had the Welsh obstinacy in his nature, which makes mountains of molehills. Each waited for the other's advances. After three months Mary married Will Sturgis, a capable, middle-aged contract miner. He was kind, when sober, but he was seldom that. John had heard sinister descriptions of their relationship. He had done all but strike her; and if he had not done that, it was because he knew that the first blow would never be repeated.

Mary would have left him long since. She could not bear to think that John would know how disastrous her adventure had been. She hid her wounds and passed, in the eyes of her little world, as a docile, submissive wife.

John Pascoe knew the Pennyman mine like a book, for he had toiled in its multitudinous galleries for years before old Pennyman, struck by his build and air of refinement, had made him one of the guards—a privileged post. He seldom met Sturgis.

"Is my husband down there?" Mary had asked, and John Pascoe was silent. He bowed his head in affirmation.

"There's the elevator bell," he exclaimed suddenly. "The volunteers must be coming up with the bodies—I mean the survivors," he said clumsily. "No doubt your husband is among them, Mrs. Sturgis. Will you wait here while I go and see?"

For an instant her eyes met his, and he saw the agony in them. Even in his despair that involuntary glance sent a thrill through him. Mary still cared, then, even as he cared; he read her soul aright; there was no doubting. A little light gleamed through the dark clouds that hung over him. Even though that were their last meeting, what matter, so long as Mary loved him?

He forced his way through the screaming, frantic women, pushing them back as gently as was possible, and made his way through the guards to the pit head. The elevator was just emerging out of the cavernous gloom. Of the ten volunteers, but seven had returned; they brought five

WOMEN ADOPT THE MONOCLE

What Seems Extremely Billy Fad Has Been Taken Up by "Society" in New York.

The ultrafashionable young woman of 1913 will wear a monocle. In fact the fad has already struck New York and on Broadway and Fifth avenue the monocle is seen every day adorning the faces of up-to-date femininity. More than a year ago one of the most noted horsewomen in New York wore a monocle at the horse show. It attracted no end of comment. Despite the attention it drew to her she continued to wear it—on horseback, at society functions, both in the afternoon and evening. The tiny piece of glass was in her left eye whenever she was seen in public. Whether she started the fad or it sprang up from other sources is not known, but recently there has been a steady demand for monocles at the big jewelry shops on Fifth avenue.

The smart young woman does not wear a monocle on all occasions. She allows it to dangle from her neck by a fine gold chain or a narrow silk ribbon. Now and then she raises it to her left eye, but she never wears it for any great length of time. Most of the monocles that are sold on Fifth avenue have tortoise shell rims. They are more easily worn than the rimless or even gold-rimmed variety.

According to several jewelers, the hand monocle—a glass too large to be worn in the eye, but which can be raised to aid the vision—is destined to eclipse the smaller and true monocle in popularity.

FOR UNIFORM STORM SIGNALS

Change That Is Universally Considered an Improvement Is Being Strongly Urged.

At the present time there is a great diversity in the character of the signals made use of by the different countries in the meteorological service, particularly in the matter of storm signals. It is probable that a movement will be started soon to bring about the adoption of a uniform code. These storm signals are of great value and are particularly effective in the temperate latitudes, where the storms are of wide area and of comparatively slow movement. In the case of tropical cyclones, however, such as the West Indian hurricanes and the typhoons of the far east, they do not give all the information desirable. If a vessel is about to leave port in these regions the master wishes chiefly to know whether he is likely to encounter a cyclone along his route. A system of signals has been devised by Rev. L. Proc, director of the Zikawei observatory, near Shanghai, and is now in use experimentally on the China coast, which gives notice of the occurrence of a cyclone anywhere over the adjacent seas, together with its probable course.

Artificial Ears. Artificial ears are so skillfully made that they may with difficulty be distinguished from natural ones, it is claimed.

When the individual who has lost an ear applies to the manufacturer for a substitute there is made a mold of the remaining ear. If there be left any part of the other, a mold of that part also must be taken to assist in the fitting of the artificial. Manufacturers assert that no two ears are alike, and that it takes a skillful workman to prepare an ear from the mold or molds.

When finished the new ear is pasted on the stump, or simply set in the position of the lost ear. It is really only the first artificial ear that is expensive, the chief cost pertaining to the making of the mold. Vulcanized rubber, which can be bent and twisted, has been found to constitute the best material for the making of artificial ears.—Harper's Weekly.

Profits in Weeds. All things seem to be coming the farmer's way these days. The government analyzes his soil, experiments for him and is talking of lending him money, and now even his weeds, which have long been regarded as an ineradicable pest, are to be turned to account for his profit. Mr. Francis L. Stewart, who has a laboratory in western Pennsylvania, has patented a process for making paper from weeds and believes that by means of it good paper may be made for less than we pay for the poor quality of paper today.

When the demand for weeds increases the slack farmers whose overgrown land has heretofore been a reproach may surpass their more thrifty neighbors in returns for their respective crops.

Reperto. "My only fear in respect to woman suffrage," said Mr. Baldibrow, "is its possible effect upon the public life of the future. Woman's love of a bargain would cause her to go in for cheap statesmen."

"Yes," said Mrs. Baldibrow, with an indulgent smile. "Well—look at the pile of illustrious remnants you men are still sticking to!"

Whereupon Mr. Baldibrow began to hem like a stump-speaker, but nothing came of it. His eloquence was not equal to the occasion.—Harper's Weekly.

Breathing Cold Air. Keep your mouth shut when breathing the cold air. Breathing cold air by the mouth is one of the commonest causes of colds—the nose filters the air and warms it before it

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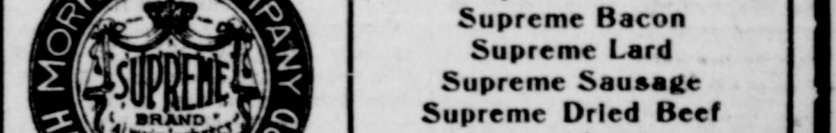
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Increasing Egg Laying

Old Hens Mainly the Cause of Poor Production —Proper Mating of Poultry Essential to Success

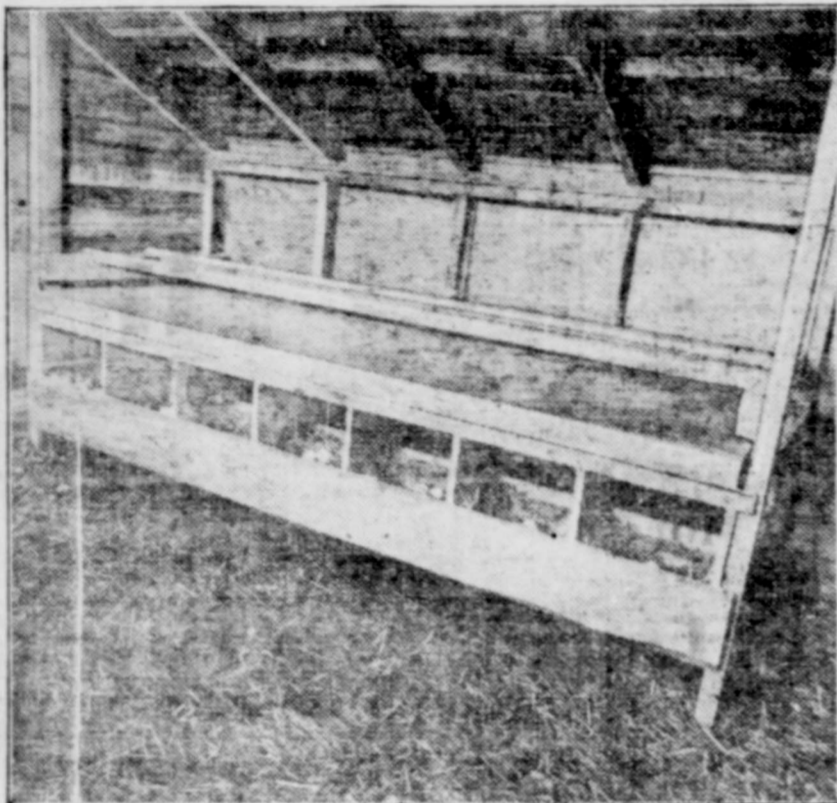
By H. L. Kemper, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, College of Agriculture, U. of M.

The 200-egg hen is not an exception. A White Leghorn hen at the university poultry department has that record for her pullet year. Two hundred eggs averaging two ounces will weigh 400 ounces, or 25 pounds—nearly six times her own weight. During the year she consumed about 100 pounds of feed. Truly the hen is an economical producer of a finished product. It cost approximately \$1.20 to feed her for the year. At 29 cents a dozen for her eggs, she produced \$3.36, or a profit of \$2.16. Hens of this type would increase the valuation of the egg production in Missouri to incredible figures.

In the first place, she comes from a laying breed. The Leghorns are noted for their high egg production. On an average they will produce two dozen

the importance of a balanced ration, or one which has the correct amount of ash, protein, and fat forming material in the proper proportions.

No one grain or no combination of grains can be fed to secure this desired proportion. The feed used consisted of a scratch food which was fed morning and night. This scratch food was made up of equal parts cracked corn and wheat. At noon a dry mash consisting of bran middlings, corn meal and beef scrap (equal parts by weight) was fed in a trough. Approximately twice as much food was fed as mash. In the morning a light feed of scratch food was fed by being buried in a heavy straw litter. By keeping the birds busy, exercise was encouraged. In this way there is not so great a tendency for



Arrangement of Roosts, Laying Platforms and Nests.

eggs more than the Rocks, Wyandottes and breeds of similar nature. In the second place, she was an exceptional individual. Other birds of the same flock did not produce one-third as many eggs, showing as much difference between individuals as between breeds. A good egg-laying strain is necessary for successful production.

The ancestors of the bird were noted for their high egg production. In mating great care was exercised to select a few of the best individuals, and to them was mated the most vigorous and best male that could be obtained. The farmer cannot expect high egg production until he begins mating from only the best in his flock. The bird was hatched in April and kept growing all through the summer upon a cornfield, pasture-lot range. She was not forced, but allowed to mature gradually. In October she was placed in the laying house and began laying in November.

One of the great criticisms to be made of the farmer's flock is that some of his hens have outlived their usefulness. From the standpoint of egg production, pullets which begin to lay before winter sets in are the best egg producers. Two-year-old hens are the best for breeders, but are not so productive of eggs. Old stock is quite largely the cause of the low average egg production found in Missouri.

The bird was also fed a proper ration. If only wheat had been fed she would have secured enough protein to produce only 146 eggs during the year. She would also have obtained fat enough to produce three eggs a day, which shows that the hen is not economical in her production if fed wheat alone. In addition she would have secured enough ash to place the shell upon only 30 eggs. Lack of shell-forming material in the ration causes an enormous loss in the production of eggs. This, then, shows

permitted the bird to lay on fat. If the hen is permitted to gorge herself early in the day she will mope around the pen and not exercise.

A hen must be in good flesh to produce eggs. Poorly fleshed hens are never productive. A hen in laying condition always has a surplus of fat on her body. It supplies the body's needs first, and the surplus is either stored up as fat or goes to make eggs. It does not pay to feed a hen too little. The great point is to keep her constantly exercising. At noon a definite amount of mash was fed. This was generally cleaned up by 4 o'clock. If any remained at this time it indicated that the birds were not as hungry as usual, and so a smaller amount was fed at night.

The night feed consisted of a scratch food. Approximately twice as much was fed at night as in the morning. The object was to completely fill the crop previous to the hen's going to roost. This is especially important in the winter when the nights are cold and long. It was found that egg production was considerably increased when special effort was made to secure this condition. Grit, oyster shell, to furnish lime, a dust bath, and clean fresh water were kept before the bird. Green food is lacking in the winter, and to provide this beets and cabbage were fed on alternate days, and clover chaff was occasionally placed in the pen.

Comfort is also necessary for satisfactory production, and the birds were comfortably housed in a muslin-glass front house, the muslin being raised during the day. When conditions were favorable the birds were permitted to range in yards in which green food, such as wheat, oats and buckwheat had been sown. Often wheat was sown in the yards, and the birds were permitted to scratch it up. This also encouraged considerable exercise.

It Depends.

"Does a hen 'lie' or 'lay' eggs?" asked the teacher. "She doesn't do either when the prices are high," explained the young suburbanite.—*Buffalo Express.*

Superscience.

Modern science is that practical knowledge of truth that urges us to feel an oyster's pulse and look at its tongue before we eat it.

On the Contrary.

"People in very cold climates need a heavy diet." "No, they don't—they have light diet." Don't the Eskimo eat candies?—*Baltimore American.*

His Snakeship.

Charlie, two and one-half, was playing in the yard. A snake ran across the walk. "Oh," he called excitedly, "here is nothing with a tail on it."

Sparrows Now in the Sudan.

English sparrows are said to have followed British trade routes into the heart of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and are now found where they were unknown a few years ago.

Matter of Sound.

It was at one of the West Side schools the other day that the word "catch" came up in the lesson. The little girl who was reciting did not recognize the word, and another small dame was asked to define it. "Catch?" she asked. "Why, catch means just to catch."—*Mother's Magazine.*

Origin of the Scientist.

After reading an exhaustive treatise by some scientist who claims that poverty is the cause of bow legs, we can't help wondering what causes some scientists.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Joy-Ride Feature.

The witness testified that he had been knocked down by a motor car and that the chauffeur, who was a joy-rider, had given no warning of his approach.

Part of the Dowry.

Housemaid—"And are you going to your young lady's wedding?" Cook—"Rather. Mistress has given me to her as a wedding present."

HIGH VALUE GOOD ROADS.

Sufficient to Justify Construction as Rapidly as Possible.

No one questions the statement that good roads have a high money value to the farmers of the nation, and it may be said that this alone is sufficient to justify the cost of their construction as rapidly as practicable under an efficient, economical, equitable system of highway improvement.

The big point in favor of this expenditure is the economy of time and force in transportation between farm and market, enabling the growers to take advantage of fluctuations in buying and selling, as well as enhancing the value of real estate. It is estimated that the average annual loss from poor roads is 76 cents an acre, while the estimated average increase resulting from improving all the public roads is 59.

The losses in five years would aggregate \$2,432 for every section of land, or more than enough to improve two miles of public highway. The necessity of good roads is obvious, as it would enhance the value of each section of land about \$5,760, or more than double the cost of two miles of improved highway, which constitutes the quota for 640 acre soil land.

AERO EXPERIMENT PLANT.

Research Work Started Years Ago to Be Taken Up Again.

Washington, May 3.—A national aeronautical experiment plant to be known as the "Langley Aerodynamic Laboratory," is to be established by the Smithsonian institute. This was decided on at a meeting of the regents of the institution. Aerodynamic researches were started at the Smithsonian institution by the late Dr. Samuel P. Langley, its secretary, but since his death, some years ago, nothing has been done along this line.

Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary, was authorized to provide for the organization and administration of the laboratory on a permanent basis. It is proposed to coordinate the work with that being done by the army and navy.

Senator Stone of Missouri was elected to the honor of regents to succeed former Senator Cullom of Illinois.

CROP REPORT IS OPTIMISTIC

Santa Fe Summary of Agricultural Conditions Highly Encouraging.

The weekly crop report issued by J. R. Koenitz, general freight agent of the Santa Fe railway, for the week ending April 26, is out. It is even more optimistic than that of the week ending April 19. Conditions as regards Kansas wheat are noted as being 59.53 per cent. Acreage is estimated at 7,544,000 acres and the estimated crop is 125,000,000 bushels for the state. The acreage is 1,190,000 acres larger than any previous year. In every county in two-thirds of Kansas the average condition is 85 per cent or better. Reports from Oklahoma are even better than Kansas. Conditions being reported as near 100 per cent as is possible. Seventy-five per cent of Oklahoma corn is planted.

Most Peculiar of Letters.

The letter q is never followed by any letter but u, because the sound and character of the letter make it impossible. It has the sound of k, but unlike that letter, can only be followed by u, the combination qu being sounded like kw. The letter q is seldom found in early English, or cu being used instead. The word quid, for instance, as a quid of tobacco, was originally cud, then cude, cwud, cwid and quid. Even now kw would serve instead of qu, as kween, queen; kwart, quart; etc. But the letter k has many more uses than q, because it can be followed by any of the vowels, while q can only be followed by u, and k also serves as a terminal letter for many words, as talk, folk, brick, sock, etc., but q never. In fact, q is the least indispensable and most nearly superfluous letter of the alphabet.

Why He Didn't Wire.

Arthur Stringer, the author, owns a farm up in Canada. On this farm, which is operated by a French-Canadian son of the soil named Michel Laroque, Stringer confounds the Frost King, by struggling with an occasional crop of Kentucky tobacco. Last fall the author, returning to New York before his "burley" was harvested, received this epistle from his faithful adjutant in Ontario:

"Dear Sir, I rite you in hast too in-form you pleas send Me telgram about wen too kutt that tobacco as wether is very kold so I kutt her inn the groan leaf wen you sen word quick Vry Repty yrs

"P S, I hav change my mind about that telgram the — tobacco she frozse las nite! Vry Repty yrs
"MICHEL LAROCQUE."

France in 1789.

In France, at the close of the eighteenth century, the privileged classes counted 260,000 persons. Of these 140,000 were nobles; 130 clergy of about 30,000 noble families; 23,000 monks, in 2,500 monasteries; 37,000 nuns in 1,500 convents, and 60,000 curates, vicars, etc. The soil of France was divided as follows: One-fifth to the crown, two-fifths to the people, one-fifth to the nobles and one-fifth to the clergy. Dedicating the public land, one-half belonged to the privileged classes, and all the taxes for the support of the nation came from the two-fifths belonging to the people.

Clap of Doom Figures.

If life has got to where there is one case of cancer to every seven people, then build us a palace of death, as urged by noted old Nobel, for it seems as if all the promises of mercy are shams. These one in seven figures are the clap of doom figures given out by an English cancer expert visiting this country. Nobody over here should be silly enough to swallow such stuff, for probably one in forty is an inch or two past the mark.

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TRACES			
1 1-2x6 foot, with Triangular Cockeye, per set.....	\$5.95	1 1-2x6 foot, 6 in., with Triangular Cockeye, per set.....	\$8.90
1 3-4x6 foot, with Triangular Cockeye, per set.....	\$6.95		

Breast Straps	
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1 1-2 inch Pole Strap, with safe under ring, each.....	50c
1 3-4 inch Pole Strap, with safe under ring, each.....	75c

Halters	
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.....Grain DrillStock Tanks
.....Grain BinderSprayers
.....HarrowStations or Jacks
.....Hay ForksStock Tonic
.....Hay ShingStock Foods
.....Hay LeadersTanks (wood)
.....Hay PressesTanks—compressed air
.....Hay RakesTank Heaters
.....Hay StackersThreshing Machine
.....Heating StovesTraction Engine
.....Hot Water HeatersViolin
.....Hot Water Heating PlantsWagon
.....Hydraulic RamsWall Paper
.....Irrigation PlantsWashing Machine
.....Iron Pipe (black or galvanized)Water Works Systems and Supplies for Country Homes
.....ListersWindmill
Wire Fencing

NAME.....
P. O..... R. F. D. No.....
Owner..... Renter.....

The Stock Yards Daily Journal South St. Joseph, Mo.

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