STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

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DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 21 Cars, 721 Cattle; 59 Cars, 4,712 Hogs; 3 Cars, 711 Sheep.

STEER TRADE CLOSES STRONG

Loss of Monday Regained and Market Finishes in Good Condition.

RANGE RUN NEAR AN END

Cow and Heifer Market Steady to Strong For Week—Bulls Active—Calves Higher Than a Week Ago—A Week-End Break in Stock Cattle Market, Due to Poor Country Demand—Hog Prices Nickel Down—Sheep Lower For Week.

RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1908.

The following table shows the receipts from January 1, 1908, and receipts for the corresponding time in 1907:

	1908	1907	Dec.	Inc.
Cattle...	448,289	527,414	79,125	....
Hogs....	1,935,283	1,632,262	....	303,021
Sheep...	511,155	688,967	177,812	....
Horses..	19,560	22,774	3,214	....

LIVE STOCK IN SIGHT.

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

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago....	800	11,000	2,000
Kansas City	500	7,000	....
South Omaha.....	100	5,300	100
South St. Joseph.	700	4,700	700
East St. Louis...	1,000	4,000	....
Totals.....	3,100	32,000	2,800
Yesterday ...	11,700	50,600	21,200
Week ago....	3,300	30,400	2,300
Month ago...	2,400	19,900	2,300
Year ago.....	7,400	22,700	12,000

RECEIPTS BY CARS.

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

C. B. & Q., west	12
C. B. & Q., east	28
C. R. I. & P.	9
Great Western	12
Missouri Pacific	21
St. Joseph & Grand Island	3
A. T. & S. F.	...
Total	85

CATTLE.

Market For Fat Steers Closing on Stronger Turn.

Above a normal quota of cattle arrived at this point today. However, most of the arrivals were billed direct to local packers and the supply on the open market was confined to a few loads. Trade in steers was a quiet, nominal affair.

Trade in steers during the week has been rather uneven. Prices showed weakness initial day of the week under liberal receipts but firmed up following days, closing strong to a shade higher than a week ago on all steers of useful or attractive beef merit.

The ranges continue to furnish bulk of cattle supplies arriving at market centers. A falling off of 16,300 is noted in aggregate marketing for the week compared with the preceding week which suggests that range supplies are running low. Quality, too, indicates that the fall clean-up on the range is going on.

The showing of corn-fed steers from native territory continues small at all markets. Meager receipts of native beeves here included no strictly choice or prime offerings. However, a useful class of strong-weight steers sold at $6.50, with bulk of the decent medium weights selling at $5.25@5.75 and common to fair light killers at $4.00@5.00.

Local receipts for the week total 17,100, against 17,510 a week ago and 17,843 corresponding week a year ago. The total of 217,000 at five markets compares with 233,300 a week ago and 247,500 a year ago.

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

Business in this branch of trade today was of a small clean-up character without furnishing a market criterion.

The cow and heifer market this week opened on a lower turn, but fully recovered the loss, closing steady to strong at last week's finishing prices on the general run of offerings, while best cows made slight gains. Trade has been liberally supplied with western and southwestern rangers and quality has been deficient, receipts including a lot of trashy stuff, which is taken to mean that the end of the range season is in sight. Good native material has been scarce and inquiry for this kind has been very strong. A few good cows have sold at $3.50@4.00 and fair to good heifers have been in keen request at prices ranging from $3.50 and upward. Bulk of the decent killing cows, including westerns, sold at $2.85@3.45, while canners and cutters went largely in a range of $2.00@2.75.

Bull trade has shown no marked change during the week. Good butcher styles have sold largely at $3.00@3.75.

The week's calf market closes on a stronger turn, with choice light veals selling at $6.50@6.75.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

It has been an up and down affair in the stocker and feeder market this week. Speculators stocked up heavily early in the week at steady to firm prices, but lack of country support made itself felt before the close and the market on closing days has been dull and prices on the general run of offerings declined 10@15c from recent high time. High priced corn has restricted country orders and speculators have bulk of their weeks' purchases on hand. About the only class of stock cattle that have been in request is good fleshy feeders, weighing 1,000 lbs and upward, capable of going into feed lots immediately and put into condition for the market in 90 to 100 days. Such kinds have been scarce and prices are about steady for the week. Bulk of receipts have been about steady for the week. Bulk of receipts have been light stockers and two-year-old steers, selling largely at $3.00@3.65. A fair to good class of Colorado feeders sold at $3.75@4.10.

Stock heifers and country cows have held about steady throughout the week.

RANGERS—NATIVE DIVISION.

Volume of receipts of western southwestern cattle at leading markets this week exhibited a falling off. The decrease of 16,300 in aggregate marketing at five points is largely in the western division. Quality of offerings is deteriorating which is taken to indicate that the range movement is in its final stages.

Killing steers declined 5@10 cents Monday, but recovered the loss during subsequent days, the market at the close of the week standing quotable steady to strong with one week ago. Good Kansas wintered steers, grass and corn fed, sold at $5.25@5.75 during the week, but bulk of offerings were straight grassers going in a range of $3.70@4.55.

Cow trade was slow and lower Monday, but gained strength as the week progressed, closing steady to firm with the finish of last week. Good Wyoming cows sold at $3.35@3.45 and most of the decent Panhandle and Kansas cows went at $2.75@3.25. Canners and cutters sold largely at $2.00@2.65. Calf market closes strong with one week ago.

The market for stock cattle was active initial days of the week, but the close was dull at weak prices.

Packers' Purchases Yesterday.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Swift & Co.....	95	2,928	....
Hammond	....	1,406	....
Morris	623	1,353	....
Total	1,618	5,687	....

Stock Cattle Purchases Yesterday.

George Spencer & Co.....	80
Joseph Baker	71
Maxwell, Spayde & Co.....	31
Peter Hansen	15
M. F. Donegan.....	15
B. Maxwell	3
Country and order buyers.....	163
Total	278

HOGS.

Best Grades Nickel Lower, Others Off 5@10 Cents.

Trade was slow in starting, more so than usual on a Saturday as traders usually want to get through early. Today buyers went out to force a 5@10 cent reduction and were finally able to buy the cream of offerings at 5 cents under Friday prices while the less attractive kinds had to accept a 5@10 cent decline. Quality was generally no better than it has been coming. In fact, there was much complaint that it was not as good as on the previous day and range in prices was necessarily very wide. Bulk prices today indicate a decline of 45 cents for the week.

Receipts at the local market for the week were 35,300 against 38,678 last week, 34,199 a month ago, 30,045 a year ago, 25,273 two years ago, 27,176 three years ago and 19,469 four years ago.

At five markets the total for the week was 332,100 against 312,900 the previous week, 237,200 a month ago, 265,500 a year ago, 252,400 two years ago, 284,700 three years ago and 216,500 four years ago.

Prices ranged from $5.00@5.85, with the bulk selling at $5.30@5.60. The bulk yesterday sold at $5.40@5.85, a week ago at $5.80@6.15, a month ago at $6.95@7.05, a year ago at $6.15@6.20, two years ago at $6.10@6.35, three years ago at $5.10@5.17½, four years ago at $5.20@5.30.

Pigs and Lights—100 lbs. and Under.

No.	Av.	Shk.	Price	No.	Av.	Shk.	Price
97	192..	—.5	40	82	183..	—.5	20
84	192..	80.5	40	100	167..	40.5	20
77	195..	40.5	40	100	172..	—.5	20
42	176..	—.5	40	79	178..	120.5	15
24	132..	—.5	40	93	162..	120.5	10
105	170..	—.5	40	48	167..	—.5	00
54	192..	—.5	40	65	129..	—.4	45
81	181..	120.5	40	93	117..	—.4	35
31	181..	—.5	35	1	80..	—.4	35
88	192..	—.5	35	6	120..	—.4	25
87	173..	40.5	35	16	91..	—.4	20
95	170..	—.5	30	120	74..	—.4	20
80	185..	80.5	30	22	78..	—.4	00
73	179..	40.5	30	2	75..	—.4	00
87	188..	80.5	30	2	95..	—.4	00
101	170	120.5	20				

Heavy and Mixed—200 lbs. and Upward.

60	280..	—.5	85	74	237..	120.5	50
61	228..	—.5	82½	93	224..	—.5	50
54	319..	—.5	75	79	216..	—.5	50
74	213..	—.5	70	68	242..	—.5	50
21	383..	—.5	70	70	239..	120.5	50
56	304..	40.5	65	67	205..	80.5	50
70	240..	120.5	60	84	224..	120.5	50
70	252..	—.5	60	76	209..	120.5	50
105	276..	120.5	60	59	268..	40.5	45
89	226..	160.5	55	67	200..	—.5	45
74	223..	40.5	55	98	202..	—.5	45
59	240..	80.5	55	76	212..	80.5	45
55	221..	40.5	55	81	219..	40.5	45
37	279..	160.5	50	81	249..	—.5	45
78	213..	—.5	50	65	205..	220.5	40
47	213..	80.5	50	30	200..	—.5	40
77	224..	200.5	50	74	215..	200.5	40
78	222..	120.5	50	69	212..	40.5	35

Odds, Ends and Wagon Hogs.

19	257..	—.5	65	9	146..	—.5	10
6	247..	—.5	65	26	157..	—.5	10
15	315..	—.5	65	2	330..	—.5	00
13	218..	—.5	50	1	420..	—.4	50
11	256..	—.5	50	1	440..	80.4	50
7	226..	—.5	45	1	480..	80.4	50
18	183..	—.5	40	1	290..	80.4	50
15	117..	—.5	40	1	500..	80.4	50
8	241..	—.5	35	1	500..	80.4	50
3	240..	—.5	25	1	260..	40.4	50
10	149.	—.5	15	1	260..	—.4	25
4	180..	—.5	10				

Packers' Hog Purchases.

Swift and Company.....	2,200
Hammond Packing Co.....	1,210
Morris Packing Co.....	1,289
Total	4,699

Range of Prices.

	This Week		Last Week	
Monday.....	$5.15	@6.25	$5.00	@6.70
Tuesday.....	5.10	@6.15	5.75	@6.55
Wednesday..	4.90	@5.90	5.60	@6.50
Thursday....	4.90	@5.90	5.50	@6.45
Friday	5.00	@5.90	5.50	@6.50
Saturday	5.00	@5.85	5.50	@6.45

Average Weight.

Oct. 8.....	204	Oct. 13.....	191
Oct. 9.....	197	Oct. 14.....	197
Oct. 10.....	204	Oct. 15.....	191
Oct. 12.....	196	Oct. 16.....	208

SHEEP.

Lamb Values Decline 25@35c During Week; Sheep Off 15@25c.

Arrivals in the sheep division today consisted in two cars direct to killers. Nothng of any consequence was on the open market and conditions in the trade were nominal.

Lamb trade was hit a hard blow this week, prices declining 25@35c. Sheep were in the slump, too, though the break was not quite so severe, amounting to 15@25c. Bulk of good lambs have sold in a range of $5.10@5.50. A few good yearlings sold up to $4.65 and fair to good ewes went at $3.50@4.10. Feeding stock sold on an easier basis toward the close. Good Idaho feeding lambs going at $4.75 and yearlings were taken out at $3.90.

Local receipts for the week total 17,100 against 11,305 last week and 7,391 corresponding week a year ago. At the five points aggregate supplies of 260,400 show a decrease of 52,500 and 8,000 compared with a week and year ago, respectively.

That such severe declines should come in the face of decreased marketing indicates that the fault is with the demand.

Note—In yesterday's issue through error two loads of Idaho feeding lambs, selling at $4.75, were classified as "Wyomings."

OTHER LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Union Stock Yards, Ill., Oct. 17.—The Live Stock World reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 800. Market nominal, steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,000. Market, best shipping steady, others 10 cents lower; top, $6.15; bulk, $5.60@6.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000. Market steady.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 17.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 500. Market nominal.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,000. Market 5@10c, mostly 10c lower; top, $5.85; bulk, $5.20@5.65.

Sheep—Receipts, none.

SOUTH OMAHA.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 17.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Journal-Stockman reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 100. Market unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,300. Market 5@10c lower; top, $5.65; bulk, $5.40@5.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 100. Market steady.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS. National Stock Yards, Ill., Oct. 17.—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 1,000, including 400 Texas. Market steady; natives mostly billed through.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,000. Market 5@10c lower; top, $5.90; bulk, $5.25@5.60.

Sheep—Receipts, none.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The following Chicago board of trade quotations are furnished by T. P. Gordon, Board of Trade building, St. Joseph, Mo.

Options	Opened	Highest	Lowest	Close	Close Yes'y
WHEAT—					
Dec.	100⅛	100⅛	98⅞	99⅜–	100⅜
May.....	103⅝	103⅝	102⅛	102¼–	103⅜
CORN—					
Dec.	63¾	63¾–	63¼	63⅝	63⅝
May.....	63⅛	63⅛–	63⅛	63⅝	63⅝–
OATS—					
Dec.	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48¼	48⅜
May.....	50⅝	50⅝–	50¼	50¼–	50¼–
PORK—					
Oct. ...	.....	.....	.....	13.28	13.35
Jan.....	15.05	15.05	14.95	14.95	15.10
LARD—					
Oct.	9.40–	.....	.....	9.30	9.40
Jan.....	9.07	9.07	9.02	9.02	9.12
RIBS—					
Oct.....	8.75	8.75	8.60	8.60	8.77
Jan.....	8.05	8.05	8.00	8.00	8.07

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET

Today's cash values: Receipts, wheat, 10 cars; corn, 4 cars; oats, 2 car.

Wheat.

No. 2 red.....	1 01	@1 02½
No. 3 red.....	98	@1 02
No. 4 red.....	95	@ 97
No. 2 hard.....	95	@ 99½
No. 3 hard.....	93½	@ 98
No. 4 hard.....	91	@ 96
Rejected soft.....	90	@ 96
No grade	80	@ 90
Rejected hard.....	85	@ 94
No grade.....	75	@ 85

Corn.

No. 2 white.....	70¼	@ 70½
No. 3 white.....	70	@ 70¼
No. 4 white.....	69	@ 69½
No. 2 corn.....	70½	@ 71
No. 3 corn.....	70	@ 70½
No. 4 corn.....	68½	@ 70

Oats.

No. 2 white.....	48½	@ 49½
No. 3 white.....	48	@ 48¾
No. 4 white.....	47	@ 48
No. 2 oats.....	46¼	@ 47
No. 3 oats.....	47	@ 47½
No. 4 oats.....	45	@ 46
Bran	88	@ 90
Corn chops.....	1 33	@1 34
Shorts	1 04	@1 12

The above cash quotations are based on actual sales each day and are furnished by T. P. Gordon, Board of Trade building, St. Joseph, Mo.

RANGE TO BE SOLD.

Big Forsha Ranch in Reno County, Kansas, Will Be Cut Up.

Hutchinson, Kan., Oct. 17.—The Forsha ranch is to be sold.

The big cattle, alfalfa and wheat ranch that for fifteen years has been a show place of Reno county is to pass out of control of the Forshas.

The Forsha estate has been segregated, the ranch cut up into farms, and the whole property is to be disposed of, either in whole or in parcels. And the great ranch bought and developed by the late Col. A. L. Forsha and his sons, Sam W. and Fred A., will exist no longer as the Forsha ranch. Since the lamented deaths of Col. Forsha and Sam, so close together a few years ago, this large landed estate has been managed by the remaining son, Fred A. Forsha. He has now put it in shape for the market and will sell it—in whole or in piecemeal.

It was twenty years ago that Col. Forsha bought the first land that now forms the Forsha ranch. There were four sections in the first purchase. This has been added to from time to time until the ranch now comprises eight and a quarter sections—all in one body.

The estate was operated as a cattle ranch for years. It has also been a great wheat producer and on it stands the Forsha mill—heralded in more than one newspaper and magazine article as "the mill in the wheat field." This mill is of 120 barrel capacity and has always enjoyed a good trade at home and abroad. During the last two years its operations have been confined almost entirely to wheat grown on the estate.

All this speaks of the magnitude on this great ranch—now segregated, as stated above, and cut up into farms. During the last five years eight houses have been erected on the ranch and other improvements made. There are 1,000 acres in alfalfa and 2,000 more acres in a high state of cultivation.

Recently sod was broken on 1,000 acres of the ranch. This was done by a steam plow which was successfully operated day and night. At many different times there have been 100 mules owned by the ranch working at one time in their own harness and hitched to the ranch's own farming machinery. That is certainly farming on a huge scale.

During the last few years Fred Forsha and his family have lived on the ranch, and Mrs. A. L. Forsha, when not traveling abroad, has made her home with them. The headquarters house affords not only accommodations for the family but for a large number of workmen. It is equipped with every modern convenience, having its own water plant and electric and gas lights. Many of the friends of the Forshas, living both in Hutchinson and elsewhere, have frequently enjoyed their hospitality at this place. It will be hard for them to realize that this great estate is soon to pass out of the control of the family that has made it famous and be no longer known as the Forsha ranch.

OUR MEATS ARE BEST.

Scotland's Official Board Reveals Results of Investigation.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The medical department of the local government board in Scotland, in a report covering analysis of British and American meat foods packed in tins and glass, sets forth facts which go a long way toward discrediting rumors circulated abroad against the purity of American meats, according to Consul Maxwell Blake of Dunfermline. Investigation of samples disclosed that American products contained only 15 per cent of preservatives, while British products contained more than 40 per cent.

TOTAL LIVE STOCK MOVEMENT.

The following table indicates the round total of receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at five leading markets for the week ended today, together with aggregate totals and comparisons:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	77,700	134,000	92,500
Kansas City....	61,500	81,000	48,800
Omaha	29,200	29,800	82,100
St. Joseph.....	17,100	35,300	16,600
St. Louis.....	81,500	52,000	20,400
Total this wk..	217,000	332,100	260,400
Total last wk..	233,300	312,900	312,900
Total mo. ago..	242,000	237,200	294,700
Year ago	247,500	255,500	268,400
Two yrs. ago...	229,600	252,400	308,900

FARM FOR SALE.

Half section near Oklahoma City, Okla. Fine apple orchard, 1,500 trees; fenced and cross fenced. Half mile from station. For particulars call on or address W. E. Thompson, Drovers & Merchants Bank, St. Joseph, Mo.

LESS HOP SMOKED HERE NOW.

Washington, Oct. 17.—That the opium traffic in this country is on the decline is indicated by the latest figures compiled by the bureau of statistics showing that opium imports have been decreased about $250,000 in 1908, compared with the previous year.

Thus far during the year, the Chinese empire has supplied this country with $1,322,691 worth of opium while from elsewhere the opium imports amount only to $14,012.

In the signatures of some men there is more flourish than name.

ROBBING THE SOIL

Whither are We Drifting in the Treatment of Our Farm Lands?

FERTILITY BEING DESTROYED

Wasteful Methods of Farming if Continued Will Eventually Bankrupt Nation.

ABANDONED FARMS OF EAST

Mute Witness to Heedless Methods of Cultivation—Average Yield of Grain Crops Deteriorating—Rotation of Crops and Use of Fertilizers Only Hope of Maintaining Productibility of Soil—Country Faces a Grave Problem.

C. B. Smith in The Breeders Special: The soil of the United States and of the whole world for that matter, is worn and made less productive in only two ways, viz., by the erosive effect of water and wind which sweep off the productive soil from the hills and mountain sides down into the valleys and finally into the ocean, and by growing crops which extract the fertility from the soil and finally, nothing being placed therein to take the place of the extracted fertility, the soil is left fallow and unproductive. The latter source of soil murder is by far the most threatening to the agricultural communities and thus to the whole population of the country.

Steadily, year after year, the farmer continues to take more away from the soil than he puts back. A rich soil is like a big bank account. You can draw on it for a while without noticing any appreciable effect, but the steady drain ultimately will be noticed and for a very good reason, too. When all the money is gone your checks are no longer honored until more money is placed in the bank and it might be very aptly said that when all the fertility is removed from the sil that the farmer's checks no longer will be cashed. The process of soil exhaustion is gradually creeping westward. The abandoned farms seen by every one who has traveled in the east are but mute examples of what the United States is coming to agriculturally.

Within the last 50 years over 500,000,444 acres of land has been occupied by settlers. There are at present 86,500,000 acres of land awaiting settlement. During the past year an area equal to one-fourth of this amount was settled. Within ten years, at the greatest, there will be no public or "new" land. What are the farmers, and all other citizens of this country, to do? Everyone is dependent upon the farmer. When the farmers' crops fail a cry is heard from the whole world. Prices on all commodities increase and city people watch the papers closely for reports of good crops.

Welfare of Nation Involved.

Upon the intelligent handling of the soil depends the future welfare of our nation. Upon the ability of the land owner to produce profitable crops, and at the same time keep his land up to a high standard of productiveness, rests the responsibility of a prosperous commonwealth. But let us see what he has been doing up to the present time.

The first cultivations of our soil naturally began along the Atlantic coast. Today the abandoned farms of New Hampshire, Vermont and Northern New York bear mute witness to the melancholy change that has been wrought by heedless methods of land cultivation. Not only in New England but farther south, in Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama, does one see the effects of wasteful farming methods. Farther wet and north in Ohio and Indiana where, on account of a greatly increased population, land should have doubled in value, we see its market price gradually lowering. According to government statistics land values in Ohio decreased $60,000,000 between 1890 and 1900. In one county in New York the population was found to be 4,000 less than it was 50 years ago.

Yields Decreasing.

The average yield of corn per acre in 1907 was less than it was in 1872. The average wheat crop is now only 12 to 15 bushels per acre when it formerly was over 18. And so its is in every branch of farming—a constant falling off in production, a depreciation in the value of lands, followed by abandonment and a seeking of more fertile soils.

If the present system of soil robbery is continued what will be the result? In our agricultural possessions nature has endowed us with the most valuable property ever bestowed upon man. And in the face of this grand endowment man is deliberately selling his riches, at a sacrifice, in order to get a little ready money. The whole world is engaged in a terrible scramble for money. The farmer steals it from the ground and the lumberman from the forest. But finally the results will converge at one point. It is as though we were looking through an enormous hand lens and could see the rays of prosperity of the farmer and lumberman converged upon one point. This point, the focus toward which we are madly rushing, will soon be reached and then these rays will again scatter, never again to be collected. But it is hoped, and belived, that the agricultural people of this country will wake up before it is too late. At present, however, there are no very bright prospects of an early awakening.

Our soil, once the envy of every country, the attraction which draws millions of immigrants across the seas, gave an average yield for the whole United States during the ten years beginning with 1896 of 13.5 bushels of wheat per acre. Contrasted to this Austria and Hungary each produced over 17 bushels per acre, France 19.8, Germany 27.6 and the United Kingdom 32.2 bushels per acre. For the same decade our average yield of oats was less than 30 bushels, while Germany produced 46 and Great Britain 42. For barley the figures are 25 against 33 and 34.6; for rye 15.4 against 24 for Germany and 26 for Ireland. In the United Kingdom, Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark a yield of more than 30 bushels of wheat per acre has been the average for the past five years.

Situation is Acute.

This shows very plainly what the land of our country is doing. When land which has been lauded as the most fertile in the world comes to produce less than land in Europe which has been farmed for hundreds of years, the situation becomes very clear indeed. We must either adopt a system of farming that will add, instead of take away, plant food from the soil, or bankrupt the nation. Which shall we do?

About 15 years ago the professors from the Illinois station pointed out to the farmers of that state that their wretched system of farming, particularly in the corn belt, was wearing out their soils. They told them that sooner or later these lands would be seriously reduced in yield with corresponding reductions in the selling price of the land. Old farmers laughed at them. However, these same professors have, after 30 years of experimentation, some very convincing evidence for the farmers who laughed. For the last three years the average yield of corn on land, farmed as most of the farmers of the Illinois corn belt farm, was 27 bushels per acre, while on land which has been taken care of with fertilizers, soiling crops, etc., the yield was 96 bushels per acre. This is pretty convincing evidence that it pays to take care of the land.

Knowledge of Plant Life.

Years ago not one farmer in a hundred knew why or how a plant grew. All he knew was that if he planted a seed in the ground that it would grow. He didn't know that the plant extracted something from the ground and that something must be put back in return. There are too many today who apparently don't know it either. Soil is not a dead inert something. It contains, chemically, that which must be present in certain proportions for the growth of plant life. Its physical structure is such that it enables plants to grow and thrive in it, thus holding, for the plants, the various chemical compounds which are "meat and drink" for vegetable growth. Thus the chemical compounds, combining with the physical condition of the soil, make up the food for plants.

Anything which tends to disturb either the chemical or physical balance of the soil tends to reduce its productive powers. An extraction from the soils of various chemical elements such as nitrogen and phosphorus disturbs this balance. Any system of tillage which works in this direction can mean only soil impoverishment. It can mean nothing but present returns at the cost of future loss. To single cropping and to neglect of fertilization may be laid the blame of the principal abuse of our soil.

Must Reverse Systems.

In order to correct these two evils we must simply reverse our present tactics. Instead of growing one crop on the same land for a generation let us adopt a definite plan of rotation. If the land is lacking in humus, let us apply manure or plow under a good soiling crop occasionally. If there is a lack of nitrogen, grow legumes; if the supply of phosphorus is deficient, apply the phosphate in some form. The rotation of crops and the use of fertilizers act as tonics upon the soil. Take advantage of this fact and tone your soil up until reaches its maximum of productivity. Conserve the resources of the soil. Million could be added to our national wealth by such action. Instead of the land depreciating in value and our country in population, as is the case in the east, both would show an increase.

West Must Awake.

Before it is too late the farmers of the western states must awaken to the fact that they must handle their soil judiciously. If taken now the depleted fertility can be restored without great expense. If neglected for a few years it will cost as much as the land is worth to make it profitable. The assertion has been made, and by good authority, that the farmer could take from the same area of ground in four years' grain crops, out of a total of seven years, as much as the whole seven now give him. This would leave the products of the other three years, when the land rested from grain, as a clear profit due to better methods.

The number of persons who laugh at the idea that the soils of our nation are being destroyed is decreasing daily. It is sincerely hoped that not many years will elapse until no one will laugh, but will regard the question with the serious consideration which it deserves.

BUTTER FAT.

The Blue Valley Creamery Co., St. Joseph, Mo., quotes butter fat today at 26c for No. 1.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

Eaton & Moore, Barnard, Mo., sold hogs here today.

S. H. Bruce, Fairview, Kan., sold hogs here today.

E. B. Gilpin, Saxton, Mo., came in today with a car of hogs.

W. King, Savannah, Mo., sold a car of hogs here this morning.

Yates & Gill, Clarksdale, Mo., were here today with a car of hogs.

G. K. Wright, Edgerton Junction, sold a car of hogs here today.

H. Powers, Gentry, Mo., was on today's market with a car of cattle.

J. Carmichael, Fordham, Mo., had a car of hogs on sale here today.

E. Dolan, Diagonal, Iowa, had a load of hogs on sale here today.

J. P. Severin, Bendena, Kan., disposed of a mixed load here today.

F. L. Blair, Shepard, Iowa, brought in a car of hogs for sale here today.

J. R. Stone, Braddyville, Iowa, came in again today with two cars of hogs.

J. W. Reynolds, Kellerton, Iowa, disposed of a car of hogs here today.

Hartwell & Knox, of Frankfort, Kan., patronized the hog market today.

Stitt & Co., of Coin, Iowa, patronized the market today with a car of hogs.

C. Leland, Jr., of Troy, Kan., was on the market again today with a car of hogs.

W. F. Blackman, Delphos, Iowa, was among the patrons of today's hog market.

W. H. Scane, Bedford, Iowa, was credited with two cars of hogs this morning.

The Central Grain Co., Crab Orchard, Neb., had a car of hogs on sale here today.

J. E. Larson and C. Bebout came in from Hopkins, Mo., today with a car of hogs each.

Peter Meyer, the well known farmer and shipper of Bremen, Kan., had in a mixed load today.

C. M. Linn was here today with two cars of hogs billed from Pawnee and Violet, Neb., respectively.

Johnson Bros., the big New Hampton, Mo., shippers, patronized the market today with three cars of hogs.

Three cars of hogs from J. E. Prtchard and one from A. Macumber & Son, was Lorimor, Iowa's contribution to today's market.

Grant City, Mo., was in evidence at the hog gyards today, L. D. McClure, L. E. Davis, Dawson Bros. and H. Andrews having consingnments in from that point.

Chas. Leslie, Belvidere; J. H. Steinmeyer, Clatonia; C. Martz, Prosser; P. S. Heacock & Son, Shubert; W. S. Bouton, Tecumseh; G. W. Nicholas, De Witt, and G. W. Paffenberger, Endicott, were among the Nebraskans having stock on sale here today.

Missouri patrons having stock on today's market included L. C. Stamper, Edggerton Junction; J. T. Shoemaker, Perrin; W. T. Gore, Liberty; Robert Campbell, Bolckow; S. E. Jordan, Ravenwood; H. Welch, Stanberry; W. A. S. Derr, Forest City; Fogan & S., Maryville; W. D. Burns, Bolckow, and W. N. Gregory, Rosendale.

PIMBLEY PAINT AND GLASS CO. 213 South Sixth street, St. Joseph, Mo.

STATE FAIRS FOR 1908.

Chicago, Ill.—International Live Stock Expositoin, Nov. 28 to Dec. 10.

TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS.

Illinois Stockmen Will Press Campaign of Education Among Cattlemen.

Urbana, Ill., Oct. 17.—The Convention on Animal Tuberculosis called by the University of Illinois was in every way successful. On Tuesday evening Dr. H. L. Hussell, of the University of Wisconsin, gave an illustrated address upon their methods of handling the disease in Wisconsin. Wednesday morning Dr. Bang, of Copenhagen, read an address in which all the significant questions involved in this troublesome matter were clearly discussed from the standpoint of his experience of twenty-five years in Denmark. This was followed by an address by Dr. Leonard Pearson, Dean of the College of Veterinary Science, University of Pennsylvania. In the afternoon clinical demonstration was made witht hree cows re-acting to the tuberculin test but in no other way giving symptoms of the disease. All three were found seriously infected. None of these cows would have been suspected by any observed to be diseased but the internal condition of the animals showed that in a very short time they would be dangerous members of the herd. One of them was a cow which if healthy would be worth $500 as a breeder, but in her present condition would shortly distribute infection enough to destroy any herd in a short time. The evening session was devoted to the discussion of the general situation and the appointment of a permanent commission to recommend measures for the contol of animal tuberculosis in Illinois. The committee consists of the following members: E. Davenport, director of the experiment station, chairman; S. S. Haner, Taylorville, chairman of the Illinois Board of Live Stock Commissioners; L. N. Wiggins, Springfield, president Illinois Dairymen's Association; A. P. Grout, Winchester, Ill., president Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association; A. O. Auten, Jerseyville, president Illinois Dairy Cattle Improvement Association; Eugene Funk, Shirley, representing the cattle feeding interests, and J. P. Mason, Elgin, president Illinois State Farmers' Institute.

THE STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

405 West Illinois Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.

The Saint Joseph Journal Publishing Company,
PUBLISHER.

W. E. WARRICK, - Editor and Manager.

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

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

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

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

THIS WIND AND DUST.

Even if rain should spoil the penant struggles between the St. Joseph-Kansas City stock yards ball teams, it would help some for Sunday. Five days of these big winds and dust clouds are not conducive to the main business of Sunday.

NOT ALL ONE-SIDED.

If you are interested in the least you should not make up your mind that Colorado is unanimously against the government's forest reserve policy. Some of the papers out there are unanimous forninst the policy, but there are a whole lot of Colorado citizens who think well of the forest policy.

THE HELPFUL HEN.

A helpful hen story: A Marshall (Mo.) county farmer's wife has sold one thousand dozen of eggs since January 1 at 16c per dozen. For table use and for other purposes she has used 370 dozen more. The Kansas hens are more energetic than the Kansas politicians and "enough sight" more profitable.

FINDS ITS AFFINITY.

In Kansas alfalfa finds its affinity, and the farmers of the Sunflower state are taking advantage of this fact, to their great profit. It is the "stock food" par excellence, and there is no other "just as good." In Kansas alfalfa-growing was a prelude to prosperity. From obscurity, alfalfa has advanced to the foremost rank of the hay plants and multiplied many times the state's output of tame hay.

THOSE PESKY FLIES.

Josh Billings once said: "I hate a fly—Durn a fly!" If Josh had been living in the stock yards district in this day and age he could not have confined himself to the mild expletive "durn." He would certainly have made an effort to coin a new and more powerful word than is yet known to a much tickled community. Harry Korf, of the South St. Joseph post office, and George Hill, his fellow clerk, have poisoned about a million of the pests and yet they said yesterday that they had to lock up their supply of postage stamps to keep the flies from eating all the mucilage off. One commission firm reports that about a dollars worth of stamps left in a drawer was entirely denuded of all stickiness by the insects which found their way into the drawer again. "Durn a fly!"

CONTRACTING FEW LAMBS.

Breeders Gazette: "I am not going to put many lambs on feed this winter, and the few I do buy will be picked up at Omaha," said J. M. Wilson, who has been one of the heaviest operators in Kansas. "So far as I can learn there is an entire paucity of feeder trade on the range. Last year at this time feeders were scrambling over the northwestern breeding ground on a still hunt for feeding lambs, paying outrageous prices and spending their money after the proverbial spendthrift's fashion. A little later they woke up and have been nursing red-eyed regret ever since. Perhaps we are going to the other extreme this year, but nobody is disposed to take a chance. If those who do feed during the coming winter should happen to clean up some nice money look out for a scramble to fill feed lots a year hence. The situation at present is that the feeder is indisposed to contract a feed bill while the breeder is in the humor to winter his thin lambs."

ONE CHANCE IN THREE.

St. Joseph, it appears, has one chance in three to be selected as the point for a big wool storage house.

St. Joseph, Omaha and Chicago have made application for the market, each claiming to have superior advantages to offer which would benefit the market. St. Joseph was the first place visited. On account of this, the members of the committee had not fully decided on what should be considered to be an advantage for a market.

On account of these conditions, the men of St. Joseph were unable to decide what they could offer in addition to the advantages, and were unable to make any offer to the committee. The offer, however, was made and forwarded to the committee at Chicago. Word was received this week from George Walker of Cheyenne, Wyo., the secretary of the committee, that the terms offered by St. Joseph had been received and would be considered with others as soon as the investigation trip has been completed.

LOOK OUT FOR FIREWORKS.

"Look out for fireworks in the provision pit when the hog market subsides," re marked a specialist. Under present conditions a bull movement is a most unlikely thing. Investors are always shy when hog values are slumping and it is the season when packers will resort to heroic measures to keep prices down, because they are accumulating and not merchandising, but just as soon as the country exhausts itself there will be evidence of a sharp reaction," says the Breeders Gazette. "There is nothing to indicate that Europe has anticipated lard requirements and at every favorable opportunity Europeans will be in the market for that commodity, which must be scarce. The whole list of hog products will take a sharp turn at the first sign of a cessation of the hog movement. Merchandising on domestic account is good and, at the new scale of prices, consumption of fresh pork, will expand. Of course there will be the usual manipulation of quotations and after the advance begins a shake-out will be in order at intervals. The object of the speculator this season ought to be an investment he can handle for a long pull. Between now and the first of March lard will sell much higher on the basis of supply and demand."

COW PEA HAY.

A Valuable Feed For Our Domestic Animals.

The feeding value of cowpea hay very high, as shown by feeding tests and chemical analysis, says Bulletin No. 89, Department of Agriculture. Berkmans says that the well-cured hay is more nutritious than any hay produced from grass, millet, or any other plant used for the purpose, and that one ton of it will last as long as one and one-half tons of the best timothy.

One hundred pounds of the green cowpea vines contain 18.4 pounds of total dry matter, of which 9 pounds are digestible. One hundred pounds of the hay contain 89.3 pounds of the dry matter, of which 50.7 pounds are digestible.

The digestible crude protein in the hay amounts to 10.79 pounds, in comparison with 10.58 for alfalfa, 10.49 for crimson clover, 6.58 for timothy. The digestible carbonhydrates and fat amount to 39.91 pounds in every 100 pounds of cowpea hay, 89.71 for alfalfa, 39,42 for crimson clover, 37.01 for red clover and 45.15 for timothy.

The average nutritive ratio of cowpea hay is 1:3.9; of alfalfa, 1:3.8; of crimson clover, 1:3.9; of red clover, 1:5.9, and of timothy, 1:16.2. The green cowpea vines are more succulent than red clover or any of the grasses containing less dry matter per total weight.

The feeding value of the hay is shown by the nutritive ratio, which represents the relation of the digestible crude protein to the carbohydrates and extract matter. Thus, for every pound of digestible crude protein in cowpea hay there are 3.9 pounds of digestible carbohydrates and fat.

In order to insure uniform growth of an animal and get the full feeding value of all the constituents of a forage, the ration must be properly balanced. The nutritive ratio of cowpea hay is narrower than can be properly utilized by the animal, and to get the full benefit of all the crude protein in the plant, hay or coarse fodder containing an excess of the carbohydrates must be added to the daily ration.

A practical farmer, writing from southern Mississippi, says that excellent results were obtained through feeding two parts of cowpea hay to one part of crab grass or timothy, and when using the ration very little grain was required, especially when the hay contained much of the pods. If cowpea hay be fed without the admixture of some course forage or grass hay, a portion of the protein will be wasted through the inability of the animal to digest and assimilate the whole amount.

Cowpea hay is used on many of the southern sugar and rice plantations for the horses and mules, and it is found that work stock keep in excellent condition upon it, requiring very little grain.

WHERE THE NEGRO PROSPECTS.

Greenville, S. C., News: That the negro who is disposed to work is better off in the south than anywhere else on this continent is amply proven by the statement contained in this paper's correspondence from Columbia, published yesterday morning. This correspondence stated that in twenty-eight out of fourty-four counties of this state there are more negro farmers than whites; that according to the census of 1900, the negroes at that time were working nearly 4,000,000 acres of land and producing 37 per cent of the state's agricultural products. This is indeed a fine showing, and should prove to the agitators at the north that the negro has got here a better chance, in fact than he has on the other side of the line.

AMONG THE CHICKENS.

The incubator never "flies the coop" and never changes its mind. It is on the job all the time. Not so the cranky hen.

There is no sentiment about a hen. She is an egg and meat machine and nothing else.

Sift a quart of fine slacked lime into a barrel with a cover, stir up a big dust and drop the gapey chicken into it. Pull them out after you have counted fifteen and they will sneeze the worms into the hereafter.

The best lice killer we ever tried is plenty of fine ashes in the chicken house. The birds stir up a mighty dust oiten and no louse can live in it.

The fighting hen makes the best mother.

INTERESTING FACTS.

Aluminum is now compounded with magnesium to form magnalium, a new alloy which is almost unaffected by damp air, water, gaseous ammonia, carbonic acid and most organic acids. It can be cast in liquid condition, like pure aluminum, and the castings can be machined, acquiring a smooth, mirror-like surface.

Hydraulic presses are used in England for making seamless steel boat hulls.

Turkey holds the record for the number of aged persons in proportion to the population.

The population of Moscow has increased from about 1,040,000 in 1897 to about 1,400,000 in 1908.

MIGRATION OF SEA FISH.

Harper's Weekly: Considerable interest has been aroused on the west coast of France by the appearance of a number of fish hitherto unknown in those waters, though common in America—among them being the sheephead and bluefish. Shad are also present, but this is due to their culture in the streams emptying into the Bay of Biscay. The transplanted shad appears to differ slightly in form and color from its American ancestors.

The ranks of Chicago stock yards pioneers have been hit hard by the grim reaper this year, ago.

IN WOMAN'S REALM

In the Boudoir.

Facial massage is quite as much a help to the nerves as a preventive of wrinkles.

Hair brushes should be washed in cold water in which there is a few drops of ammonia and a drop or two of carbolic acid.

Combing the scalp with a good, coarse comb is of as much benefit as the hundred strokes to the hair. The combing must not be too vigorous, but with sufficient force to induce circulation.

Brilliantine instead of harming the hair as it is commonly supposed, is beneficial to it, aside from lustre-giving qualities. It is composed of castor oil with an ounce or two of scented spirits.

Society Women Drink Milk.

Lady Cunard, once Miss Maude Burke of San Francisco, is persuading her friends to try the mik cure for nervousness. The regime is to arise at 7 a. m. and walk to the dairy, taking two glasses of warm milk. Then stroll in the garden, pick fruit from the trees and eat it. Then stroll quietly, eat a little fish for breakfast, more fresh milk at midday and a luncheon of fruit. Milk is said to be the best of all nerve foods.

The Tucked Sleeves.

There is the greatest amount of interest shown in the new sleeve.

All the new ones are snug-fitting, have little fullness and are shaped in to fit the arm from the wrist up.

One of the simple designs shows a series of lapping tucks which go around the arm and extend from shoulder to wrist.

This is put in without a particle of fullness at the armhole if one has a good-looking arm. If it is thin, then it is best to use some fullness at the top of the sleeve to hide this defect.

There is one seam down the inside and the fastening can be there or up the back in a separate seam cut half way to the elbow.

All of these tight sleeves are finished with wrist ruffles, more or less wide.

Panels of Buttons.

It looks as though the shops would have demand for the millions of buttons they offer this season. The rule of trimming is, when in doubt use buttons. They are put up the back of sleeves in panels from wrist to shoulder in groups of three and four lines.

They are also put up the back width of the flat skirts in about five rows, and they are covered with the frock material or with satin to match or harmonize.

Wear Plain School Dresses.

Children of the new rich may wear elaborate frocks, but the child to the manner born will go to school this year in the simplest sort of grown. Little princess dresses are the most popular, but no jewelry and little trimming will adorn the frock of the girl from the home ruled over by a well-bred mother. The desire is so great to accentuate the simplicity of dress that the small girl may not be as happy as she would be with a few gewgaws, but these she may have at home.

Kid Belts on Coats.

A few of the handsome top coats that have little trimming and are to be worn for the street show a leather belt around the figure at the empire waist line.

It is run through a slide of the material at back and two more under the arms. It is fastened in front about 3 inches above the proper waist line with a kid buckle.

Hot Water Corn Bread.

One quart sifted corn meal, one teaspoon salt, boiling water enough to make a soft dough; stir until perfectly smooth, cover and let stand in a warm place for thirty minutes, dip a spoon into cold water and form into small pones or shape with the hands; do not make the cakes too thick; bake in a very hot oven for thirty or forty minutes; cook for first ten minutes where the bottom will be very hot, at the end of that time place where the top will brown rapidly; much depends on having a hot oven and browning top and bottom quickly; when done the crust should be crisp and brown and the center soft and steaming. Do not grease the pan in which it is baked, but sprinkle it lightly with meal.

The flavor of corn meal is much improved by long cooking.

Exterminating Red Ants.

In the March number of your splendid magazine there is a request from W. B. Robinson for a recipe for the extermination of the little red ants. Some years ago I had an experience somethingg similar to that described by him. I tried all the so-called exterminators, only to find they thrived on them. Where I tried was the place the ants avoided. But to put it in the receptacles for any kind of victuals meant the ruination of the same, so I tried cayenne pepper, and found that to sprinkle the shelves with plenty camphor gum. Wherever I put that there of that would rid me of the ants. Hoping this will be of use to the inquirer, and that he will be able to rid himself of the pests, I remain yours truly. C. H. Gilmore, Rock Rapids, Ia.

Women in Colorado Politics.

Miss Alice Blackwell says it is very hard for drunkards, notorious libertines, gamblers or liquor dealers to be nominated in Colorado, as the leaders of political parties know such men will be voted down. In some towns such men nominate themselves, public opinion to the contrary, for it is certain that for every clean woman voter there is at least one clean man voter, so the real work of the women is only in bringing out this element and making politics clean.

For the Blind.

Queen Lenora of Bulgaria is planning to open a school for her blind subjects similar to the one in Bucharest. She is described as a very benevolent woman and deeply interested in everything that promises amusement or comfort for the blind.

Green Tomato Pickle.

Slice without peeling four quarts of green tomatoes; peel and slice a quart of onions and put with these two cupfuls of sugar, a quart water, a tablespoonful each of salt, ground mustard and black pepper, and half a tablespoonful each of allspice and cloves. Put over the fire and stew until the vegetables are tender, watching carefully that the mixture does not scorch. This will be fit for eating in about two months.

Bevo
A BEVERAGE

The Invigorant

When exhausted from your daily routine work or vacation exercises, try BEVO, a strictly non-intoxicating beverage. It refreshes, invigorates and exhilarates. Looks, tastes and makes one feel good. Comes under all requirements of the United States Revenue laws governing the sale of soft drinks. The product of Anheuser-Busch.

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BIJOU DREAM
COR. FOURTH & EDMOND STS.

New and Cosy. Continuous, 1 to 5, 7 to 11 daily. St. Joe's worth-while display of MOVING PICTURES. Best you ever saw. Produced with life-giving effects; 1½ hour program. Changes Sun. and Thursday. 10 Cents. Children 5c

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FIJI SUGAR CANE DANCE.

A very curious and exceedingly clever dance may be witnessed in Fiji, called by the natives "the sugar cane meke," or sugar cane dance. It represents the growth of the sugar cane.

In the first figure the dancers squat low on the ground, shake their heads, shut their eyes and murmur slowly and softly an unintelligible sentence. Gradually they all stand up together, growing taller and taller, and as they "grow" they wave their arms and tremble all over from ankle to head, like the tall, tassled cane waving in the wind, and still they keep on chanting louder and louder.

The last figure represents a series of combats meant to symbolize the exactions of the chiefs, who compel the "kaisi," willing or unwilling, to come and cut their crops.

Suit Cases

Heavy bridle leather covered, brown, creased, pressed corners. Cloth or leather lined.

One of the most serviceable suit cases, and also one of the most convenient.

We repair grips, trunks, etc.

F. Endebrock Trunk Co.
Third and Felix Streets.

FOR SALE—25,000 HEAD OF CATTLE.

20,000 steers four years old and up in fine condition. 5,000 fat heifer calves, in lots to suit. These cattle can be delivered from August to December in stock yards at El Paso, Texas.

Address J. S. Daugherty, Buckler Bldg., El Paso, Texas.

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The place to Eat and Drink
KEYWOOD'S CAFE
Cor. Lake and Illinois Aves.
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UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

OUR GROWTH

This bank shows a steadily increasing patronage, due to its strength, conservatism and general policy. If you have in mind the opening of a new account, we cordially invite you to become a depositor.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $800,000.00

TWO BRANDS OF HIGH-GRADE WHISKIES
EACH ONE A PRINCE IN ITS OWN CLASS

"Overall"
Is a straight bonded whiskey direct from the U. S. bonded warehouse. The beautiful color and aroma is natural—no artificial matter what-so-ever.

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is a blend of straight whiskey. The fine flavor and velvet-like smoothness is the reward of years of experience.

Take Either, You Will Make No Mistake

4 Quarts, $3.90 WE PREPAY EXPRESS 4 Quarts, $3.20

CONSUMERS' SUPPLY CO., ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Blacklegoids
Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination for the prevention of
BLACKLEG IN CATTLE
NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO ROT.
Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. *You cannot afford to let your cattle die of blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them.* Write for circular.
PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY
HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.
NOTICE.—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.

—A FEW SPECIALTIES—
Supreme Hams
Supreme Bacon
Supreme Lard
Supreme Sausage
Supreme Dried Beef
—AND—
Lion Brand Canned Meats

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TRANSIT HOUSE
ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS, ST. JOSEPH, MO.
FINEST STOCKMEN'S HOTEL IN THE COUNTRY
Fine Bar, Lunch Counter and Cafe
Most Convenient Hotel for Shippers to the St. Joseph Market. Only One Block From the Yards
RATES: American Plan, $2.00 and $2.50 Per Day. European Plan, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25.
A. W. KOHLER, Manager.

Headquarters for Stockmen and Their Families
Schlitz Cafe
5th and Edmond, St. Joseph, Mo.
Fine Bar and Restaurant open Day and Night. Noonday Lunch, 25c. Sundays included. Short Orders Served at All Hours.
MRS. TOM FOLEY, Manager.

SHAMROCK WHISKEY
Is Distilled for Medicinal Purposes From Rye and Barley Malt.
Age, ten years. No fusil oil, no drugs. Prices, $1 per quart, $10 per doz.; $5 per half dozen quart bottles, or $4 per gal., freight paid to any railroad station on receipt of price, or will ship C. O. D. Write for complete price list. Business record 25 years. Reference, National Bank of St. Joseph.
Cor. Sixth and Sylvanie Streets. ST. JOSEPH, MO. M. J. SHERIDAN, New Telephone 340. Importer and Dealer in Wines and Liquors.

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Stock Yards, Southwest Corner Illinois and Lake Avenues,
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Old Telephone No. 165. SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

BRAINS NEEDED

A. P. Grout Says Physical Toil Can Never Make a Farmer.

GIVES SOME GOOD ADVICE

Some Good Plain Reasons Why Agricultural Education is Necessary.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 17.—Arthur J. Bill, of the Illinois Farmers' Institute, says that A. P. Grout of Winchester, Ill., owner of several farms, Farmers, Institute director of the Twentieth Congressional District, and originator of the Farm School Encampment, gives young men of the farm some very plain reasons for getting an agricultural education if they expect to succeed in the business of farming under the conditions of the future, in substance as follows:

When a boy on a Vermont farm Mr. Grout learned to do every kind of farm work and no boy ever worked harder or more faithfully, but he did not see the lessons in what he did; he saw only the hard work. He made maple sugar, became an expert in cradling grain and binding grain by hand, was handy with an ax, experienced in breaking steers, etc. He had the physical force to do anything required. The same is true of boys today. But he says this physical ability never did and never will make a farmer.

Farming Blindly and Blundering.

It is farmers of this kind, who have worked early and late and untiringly but unintelligently, that have ruined and made desolate many fertile sections of this and other countries. It is farmers of physical force but without wisdom who are responsible for the abandoned farms of the eastern and older parts of this country—farmers who are working blindly and ignorantly.

Mining and Farming.

Along Fraser river in British Columbia, Mr. Grout saw the ground which had been dug over for gold; the soil had been washed away leaving only rock and rubbish. It struck him that this mining is much like the kind of farming done by men who use only physical strength in their work. We have a rich soil filled with gold, not in the form of metal but in the nitrogen, potassium, phosphorus and other elements to the growth of crops, which are readily convertible into gold.

Many farmers take these plant foods out of the soil every year in the form of grain and other products without returning anything to the soil to enable it to feed more crops in the coming seasons. Mr. Grout called such farmers merely miners, plundering and ruining the soil. Many are working blindly and ignorantly. The almost universal practice has been to ruin the land and then say, "Westward—ho."

Real Farming.

He said the real farmer is the man who grows big crops and returns all the golden elements of fertility to the soil so it can go in producing such big crops indefinitely without getting poorer. The "mining" method of farming is simply robbing the next generation of its rightful inheritance in the riches of the soil. Under real farming the land descends to the children better and more productive than when the fathers began it.

Must Get Special Education.

What would you think of the surgeon whose only qualification for amputating a leg or arm was his ability to wield a carving knife and a saw. Strength is only one requirement, the most important one is to know why, how, when and what to do. The farmer must be educated for his calling just as the doctor, the lawyer, the preacher, the business man and the skilled mechanic are educated. He must study agriculture. All there is to scientific farming is to farm according to the best methods known. It means simply following the accumulated experience of observing, thoughtful and studious men. It means the heading of recorded results of experiments, tests, and trials that have been made by educated and scientific men, with the view of establishing the truth and ascertaining the best ways and methods. It is with these results that the boy farmer should become familiar. The purpose of the Farm Encampment is to provide some of this knowledge, arouse the boy's ambition, enable him to see something in farming besides hard work—start him to reading, thinking and studying, until he acquires the habit that will continue as long as he lives.

ARRESTS HIS OWN COWS.

But Mayor Is Game and Pays Pound Fine.

Elkins, W. Va., Oct. 16.—Mayor A. M. Fredlock, who believes in enforcing the law, directed Chief of Police Davis to arrest five cows, which were reported to be damaging the lawns of residences, and instructed the chief to hold the animals until the owners paid all charges. Half an hour later the chief reported that the cows were in the pound, and Mayor Fredlock said:

"Good, this thing of cattle running at large in the city must be stopped. I insist that you enforce the ordinance. Whose cattle are they?

"Two belong to you, one to Councilman Daniels and two are not identified," replied the chief.

Mayor Fredlock promptly assessed the usual fine of $1 for each cow against Councilman Daniels and himself.

SHEEP ON THE FARM.

Missourian Pleads Guilty to the Fait of Not Having Them.

"I want to plead guilty to carelessness, indifference and stubborn neglect in having farmed upwards of forty years without ever having had a sheep on the farm. I believe that on my half-section of land I could have been raising all these years enough sheep to pay my tax and wage bill and the land would have been in better condition today if this had been done than it is at present," says a Missouri subscriber to the Iowa Homestead.

"I have come to this conclusion as the result of observation. I know a few men who have been in the habit of shipping in a car load or two of sheep early in the fall and allowing these to run over their stubble land and even in their corn field to be finished up with a little grain early in the winter. The land that has been handled in this way is the cleanest land in this country, and I could take you to an eighty-acre corn field where sheep have been kept and will defy you to find in that eighty acres a single noxious weed. Furthermore, there is no foxtail in it and no crab grass. I believe it would be no exaggeration to say that field will yield a hundred bushels per acre this year.

"Then there is the other side of the question which deals with the man who makes a practice of raising his own sheep. That, I believe is even better than having to buy stuff every year. Some years lambs and yearlings are very dear, caused by the great demand, so that the profit might not be very large when they are fed out, but if you raise your own lambs you will get all there is in the business.

"So you see, therefore, that I am an enthsiastic sheep-man without ever having had any experience in handling that class of stock. Next year will see me with a bunch of ewes on my farm, because I figure that the same kind of fencing that will restrain hogs will restrain sheep and that the sheep will take what the hog and the steer leave. Rag weeds are a great nuisance in this country, and my understanding is that sheep would just as soon have a few rag weeds in their ration as to have straight grass. Then we also have the butterprint here, or what some people call velvet weed, and this they say is eagerly devoured by sheep. If that is the case my trials and tribulations are at an end, because I very foolishly allowed that weed to go to seed one year and as a result I have a forty-acre field thoroughly covered with it. I had not expected to live long enough to see this pest destroyed because it seems to come on thicker than ever each succeeding year. If sheep will destroy it they will be given a chance, and about a year from now you will hear from me and I will take pains to give you the detailed results of my experience with sheep, not only as meat-maker, but as weed-destroyers."

NEGRO AS A FARMER.

Examples of What the Colored Man Is Doing in the South.

The biggest negro farm in South Carolina is in Marion county, says the Philadelphia Item. It used to be Tracy Alford, but Tracy has invested in town property and cut his farm down. Marion yet holds the belt, regardless of the claims of Sumter and Orangeburg counties, and even of William Murry of Wedgefield, who has 180 acres of cotton and will make far over a hundred bales, and even our friend Bob Babb, of Cross Hill, who makes 100 bales a year.

Butler General, a quiet, unassuming looking negro, who lives about five miles from Marion courthouse, is truly the biggest negro farmer in So. Carolina. General has 200 acres in cotton in one level field without a flow or a washout, and 100 acres in another lot, 300 acres in cotton as fine as any man's, from which General says he will gather at least 280 bales and he expects more. This is his own land, and for which he would not take $75 an acre.

It is one unbroken field of as fine farm land, level and all stumped, as Aycock or any white farmer owns, and it's paid for, costing him years ago $25 and $30 an acre. He had 200 acres of valuable timber land and several hundred acres on his other places, about 1,000 acres in all. He runs eighteen ploughs on his plantation and used 140 tons of guano, costing him about $2,000. His farm supplies cost $3,000, making his outlay $5,000. General is an open-hearted progressive negro. He has a church and a schoolhouse on his place and gets all the labor he wants to work his farm. Anderson General, a brother, works one of the plantations, keeping it up to the acre mark. Both the Generals are good Christian hearted men, lovers of the acre and loyal citizens.

ICEBERG GARDENS.

Great Berg Shone Like Enormous Emerald.

Los Angeles Times: "We passed many icebergs coming home from Europe," said a Philadelphian, "and on one of them a garden bloomed.

"It was a beautiful sight. The great berg shone like an enormous emerald in the sun, and in one level recess, fenced in by pale-green peaks, a yellow garden gleamed.

"The captain said that iceberg gardens are not uncommon. Moss, it seems, is brought on to the bergs by animals' feet. The moss grows, it decays, forms a soil for the pollen of buttercups and dandelions that is blown through the air during the brief Arctic summer.

"Soon the incredible spectacle presents itself of a great cold berg adrift in the salt seat with yellow flowers springing from the hard, cold ice."

When a man brags about himself it's a sign that others merely tolerate him.

COYOTE MUST GO

Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Declare for War on the Pests.

WANT SCALP BOUNTY LAW

Development of Sheep Raising Hampered by Depredations of Wild Animals.

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 17.—At a meeting of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' association, in San Antonio, last week, the following resolution was adopted:

"Be it resolved, by the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers, association assembled in regular semi-annual session, this, the 9th day of October, 1908, that we here and now most respectfully memorialize our legislature, when in session next January, to re-enact a compulsory wild animal bounty law state-wide in its application, and equitably framed toward the interests of all parts of our state, and the object of which shall be the extermination of the wild animal at the earliest day possible."

The discussion of the subject was participated in by many of the members of the Texas Swine Breeders' association who were present. Alfred Giles made a strong speech in favor of the proposed legislation.

The next legislature, he prophesied, will be induced to re-enact the bill, and the governor, "whoever he be, will not dare veto it. Texas, which could put England, Scotland and Ireland twice over in her boundaries and then have 20,000 square miles of sea around them, has but 2,000,000 sheep to the 30,000,000 of Great Britain," declared Mr. Giles in emphasizing the importance of the sheep and goat industry in this state. With a good bounty law the industry would thrive and prosper as never before, and the sheep and goats in Texas would soon number in accordance with the size of this great state." Mr. Giles thought that the sheep raised in Texas would number at least 50,000,000 and the goats 25,000,000 at the present time.

C. S. Smith of DeWitt county declared the ravages of the wolf affected the poultry raisers of the state to an extent undreamed of by those unfamiliar with the situation. Mr. Smith said he could recall instances of where wolves had killed as many as twenty-five or thirty turkeys from a flock in a single night.

Letters from John N. Simpson, Republican nominee for governor, and the secretary of Gov. T. M. Campbell, showing each to be in sympathy with the movement to have a scalp bounty law, were then read by John A. Craig, secretary of the association. Both men had been invited to attend last night's meeting, but both, according to letters read, had found it impossible to attend. Governor Campbell, according to the letter from his secretary, is in hearty sympathy with the movement.

Mr. Simpson, in his letter, declared that one of his first acts, if he should be elected governor, would be to recommend the passage of a bounty law. Mr. Simpson declared in his letter that he had spent many years as a stockman in west Texas, and that he realized fully the need of such a law as that aimed at. He thought that congress should also be asked to legislate for the extermination of the carnivorous animals in all states where government forest reservations are now maintained.

Methods of wolf extermination now in vogue in Kerr county were outlined by Julius Real, former judge of that county. Mr. Real said that the commissioners' court of Kerr county several years ago passed an act providing for the payment of a certain sum of money for every scalp produced.

D. E. Simms of Kerr county, former president of the Swine Breeders' Association, expressed his sympathy with the movement and predicted that it would have the hearty support and co-operation of the hog raisers of the state.

Pigs in large numbers are being killed in north and east Texas by the wolf, according to Tom Frazier of Bosque county, who spoke next. The lobo wolves of those sections of the state, Mr. Simms also said, are killing young calves and colts, and thereby causing great loss to the farmers. He thought the proposed bill would meet with hearty support from the farmers of those portions of the state.

Nat Edmonson of Grayson county and Ed Edmonson of Tarrant county, members of the executive committee of the Swine Breeders' association, spoke, favoring the adoption of the resolution.

B. L. Crouch of Corpus Christi, George Richardson of San Angelo and Charles Schreiner of Kerrville were named as members of the committee to confer with the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' and Swine Breeders' associations, and of the Texas Farmers' Congress, in solicitation of support and co-operation in the proposed movement looking to the enactment of a scalp bounty law. A fourth member of this committee is yet to be named by Chairman Crouch.

The convention also passed resolutions empowering the chairman to name committees to draft resolutions memorializing congress to pass such laws as will aid the sheep and goat raising industries of the country. These committees will be announced at a later date.

Certain big trust captains will likely quit writing hereafter and send around a man on some delicate little errands.

VALUE OF A COW.

Pays Enormous Percent on Investment If Properly Cared For.

F. J. Pilkington of Clayton, Ia., in the Iowa Homestead:

"Hearing the above question asked the other day, set us to thinking and induced me to look up records and do some figuring. A few years ago I purchased a scrawny two-year-old heifer and calf for $19. She was poor and thin and did not present a very inviting appearance, yet I thought I perceived in her the points of a good cow. I determined to experiment a little and the following are the results: I sold the calf at four months old for $6 and in seven months I had sold from this cow $13 worth of butter. Allowing according to the general rule that the skim milk pays for the keeping and tending, I found the investment had netted me 100 per per cent, or in other words, she had paid for herself in seven months and I still had the cow left with much better prospects for another season. She still gave a good flow of milk and paid for her wintering. Now as to her value; most people calculate that 8 per cent on an investment is good returns, and we find that this cow has paid interest at 8 per cent upon $237.

We have another case of a man living town and he only kept one cow. He sold the milk to the creamery, keeping at home only milk for the use of the family. Figuring up the milk checks for a year we find he received $56, the calf he sold for $7, making a total of $63 he received from this cow in one year. Figuring the milk used in the family and skim milk to pay for the keeping, we find this cow paid interest at 8 per cent upon $787. This seems almost incredible, yet they are actual facts; one was an ordinary poor cow, with only ordinary care; the other was a good cow, well cared for. Now we do not pretend that such results are possible in all cases, yet there are thousands of cows equally as good and need only a little energy to produce the results, yet we find many idling their time away and complaining that dairying does not pay. It is our firm belief that at present dairying is one of the most profitable things connected with the farm. What other business can you go into that you can make 100 per cent on the investment in less than a year, and have the investment left? Therefore, we must come to the conclusion that after allowing liberally for depreciation and incidental expenses the fairly good cow is worth at least $500 to the owner."

"GENE" GRUBB POTATO FAME

Digging Twenty-Thousand Dollar Crop Keeps Him From Church.

Grand Junction, Col.—Editorial correspondence. Standing on a railway station platform at Glenwood Springs the other morning, just where the storied "Grand Canon of Colorado" merges into the far famed Grand valley, The Journal pilgrim was suddenly roused from a dream that may have saved readers of this paper some trouble. The heavy hand of a potato digger fell on his shoulder and the pilgrim came to in the grip of "Gene" Grubb. Grubb is known all over Colorado and loved and honored for what he has done for the state. High up in the Roaring Fork valley, at Carbondale, "Gene" Grubb some years ago established a farm. Here he proceeded to stock up a modern farm with pure bred cattle and sheep, thoroughbred horses and incidentally to raise a few pure-bred, pedigreed potatoes. You will find in spud literature of Colorado the name of "Gene" Grubb occurring frequently and not infrequently his picture in the spotlight in a potato patch. It will be a surprise and perhaps an injustice to a genius of the Rocky mountains if some new and ideal breed of spud is not christened the "Gene" Grubb.

It was early on a Monday morning that this genius who radiates a halo from the top of the great divide, down over both slopes of the Rockies was met, and incidentally Mr. Grubb was asked how it came that he was not in sight on the streets of Glenwood on Sunday. "I was busy digging potatoes," said Grubb.

"What! On Sunday?"

"Certainly," said the potato sage. "With twenty thousand dollars worth of spuds in the ground and needing digging, I ain't working very hard at Sunday piety. It is coming a time of year that we can't bet on potato digging weather up in the Roaring Fork country and I am not losing any of this fine weather on that twenty thousand dollars' worth."

A pressing invitation to spend the day with the sage of Carbondale in his big potato farm, to take a look at his cattle, sheep and horses was necessarily declined for lack of time.

NEW PLAN FOR IRRIGATION.

Oklahoma Files Petition for Drainage System in Southwestern Land.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Oct. 16.—A number of the beneficiaries in Pottawottamie county have taken steps toward the organization of the Little River drainage district No. 1 and the petition has been filed with the commissioners of that county. The district will average about two miles in width and starts at the Cleveland county line and traverses the Little River bottom across Pottawottamie county.

The ditch will be about ten feet deep and fifty feet in width. There are hundreds of acres of the most fertile lands in the state in the course and this overflows nearly every spring.

The land, through the aid of a proper system of drainage, can be reclaimed and turned into fine parks. Here is the best alfalfa and cotton section in the state, because the land is low botton ground and extremely rich.

Many a man who thinks he is right doesn't go ahead.

FOR STOCK FOOD

Analysis of Ingredients Demonstrates the Value of Cottonseed Meal.

HOW IT SHOULD BE FED

Its Efficiency Apparent for Balancing Up Corn and Other Crops.

Dr. A. M. Soule, president of the Georgia state agricultural college, says cotton seed meal is the cheapest concentrate known when purchased in an unadulterated form. For the sake of comparison, the pounds of digestible protein, carbohydrates and fat contained in 100 pounds of some of the leading foodstuffs are shown below. Protein is concerned in building up the muscles and nerves and in the formation of milk; while carbohydrates furnish fuel and energy to the body. The protein elements are the most expensive the farmer has to purchase, and hence it is a matter of economy in the nutrition of animals to buy this element in its cheapest form.

	Protein	Digestible Carbohydrates	Fat
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Cotton seed	12.5	30.0	17.3
Cot'n seed meal	37.2	16.9	12.2
Corn	7.9	66.7	4.3
Wheat bran	12.2	39.2	2.7
Gluten meal	25.8	43.3	11.0
Linseed meal	28.2	40.1	2.8
Brewers' grains	15.7	36.3	5.1

Notice that 100 pounds of cotton seed meal contains three times as much digestible protein as 100 pounds of wheat bran. When the farmer feeds three pounds of cotton seed meal, he is providing as much protein for his cow as is contained in nine pounds of wheat bran. Farmers frequently pay $20.00 to $25.00 a ton for wheat bran when they only obtain one-third as much digestible protein as they would in a ton of cotton seed meal. From three to five pounds of cotton seed meal may be fed with suitable companion foods to the dairy cow with perfect safety. For beef animals cotton seed meal and hulls make an excellent ration fed in the proportion of one pound of meal to four or five of hulls. Of course, hay or shredded stover, or better still, corn silage, many be fed with the meal. For a 1000-pound steer, thirty to forty pounds of silage, five to ten pounds of peavine hay or stover, and six to eight pounds of meal make an eminently satisfactory ration. Cotton seed meal may be fed in the proportion of 1.5 to 2 pounds per day to horses and mules. They may not like it at first, but they will grow fond of it after a while and it will improve a ration of corn very considerably.

Cotton seed meal is not a satisfactory food for young calves until they are at least six months of age. A little crushed corn and bran will prove much more satisfactory and will not derange the digestion. One-fifth of the ration for hogs may consist of cotton seed meal provided they are not fed for over fifty to sixty days. As most hogs are raised on the range in the summer and not penned for longer than the period suggested before slaughter in the autumn it is a safe food when fed with corn either dry, or better still, in a fermented condition. A larger amount than suggested has proven fatal to hogs in all instances that have come under our observation. When it is considered that cotton seed meal at $25.00 a ton provides digestible protein at a cost of 3.9 cents per pound, whereas it costs him in corn at $18.00 per ton, 11.2 cents per pound; and in wheat at $20.00 a ton, 8.2 cents, the efficiency of cotton seed meal as a companion food for balancing up corn and other crops which the farmer raises at home becomes apparent.

THE DEVIL OF DEBT.

Monument to a Young Man's Weakness and Grown Man's Failure.

The devil of debt seems to be on the heels of almost everybody. The clerk's in debt. The bookkeeper's in debt. Ditto the typewriter. Same with the porter and drayman. As for the superintendent, he can't remember when he wasn't. The office boy would be in debt if anybody would trust him. And all of them complaining and acknowledging the miserableness of their condition, says the Pittsburg, Pa., Press.

Debt is a mortgage on your salary.

Debt is a monument to a young man's weakness; a grown man's failure in the university of life.

Debt is discounting tomorrow's liberty for today's good time.

Debt is a quit claim to your wife's confidence, your children's ambitions and your own self-respect.

Debt is a guaranteed insurance policy against happiness.

"Then what are we going to do?" says a chorus of young fellows and business men and aspiring women and laborers and clerks and managers and street car conductors and hundreds more.

Do without!

It will take some backbone. It will take some genuine courage.

But you'll be able to hold your head up—and that's more than you can do now, and you know it. You won't have palpitation of the heart when the postman blows his whistle, and you won't tremble every time the boss asks you to come into the front office. Neither will you be ashamed to have your stenographer open your mail.

Because you'll be working today for tomorrow's satisfaction, and not to make good on account of yesterday's extravagance

HORSES AND MULES

JACKS AND JENNETS

FOR SALE—Home-raised on our Cherry Grove Stock Farm. All in extra good serviceable condition. Will bear close inspection, as all are bred right. Prices reasonable. Also fifty head of young mules. C. M. DAILY & SON, Savannah, Mo.

FOR SALE

Registered Shropshire sheep,—yearlings and ram lambs for sale. Also limited number of ewes.

Also high class Jacks and Jennets and young mules in carload lots or by pairs S. B. UTZ, South St. Joseph, Mo.

Yard 'phone 702 South 4 rings

Advertise in The Journal.

Swift's Digester Tankage

—for Hogs

Brood Sows must have plenty of Protein and Phosphates in their rations, otherwise they will farrow weak, puny pigs, deficient in Bone and Muscle

Protein For Profit

Swift's Digester Tankage fed to Brood Sows before farrowing, at the rate of 1/2 pound per day keeps them in prime condition, produces litters strong in Bone and Muscle and gives the little pigs a vigorous healthy start. Send for our new booklet, "Protein for Profit."

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

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South St. Joseph MO.

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We are in the Market every day for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep

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

YARDAGE

Cattle, per head.....25c | Horses, per head.....25c
Hogs, per head.....6c | Sheep, per head.....5c

FEED

Corn, per bushel.....95c | Hay, per 100 lbs.....90c

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

If you have money in the bank

on which you are not receiving interest, write to us to-day. We pay interest on deposits and it is just as convenient for you to do your banking by mail.

ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS BANK
LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING
SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

HAMMOND'S
"MISTLETOE"
Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Lard and Canned Meats
Are the Finest that the Packing House Art Can Produce
Hammond Packing Co.
Chicago, Ill. St. Joseph, Mo.

DIE IN FOREST FIRE

LIST OF FATALITIES IN MICHIGAN STEADILY INCREASING AS REPORTS COME IN.

METZ RELIEF TRAIN BURNED

Fifteen Refugees Were Cremated When Cars Burned—Another Train Saved by Hard Work —Fire Spreading.

Alpena, Mich., Oct. 17.—Every report received Friday night from the forest fire-swept country to the northwest of this city increases the extent and gravity of the fire situation and the death list which started Friday with the cremating of 15 people in the Metz relief train, is steadily growing. Presque Isle and Cheyboygan counties are all aflame and 75 miles between this city and the city of Cheyboygan are reported to be almost a solid mass of fire. Alpena county is a blaze in every direction. Reports of fatalities are coming in from many places but it has been impossible as yet to compile anything like an authentic list of the fire victims in the burned district. From Metz township Friday night the cremation is reported of Henry Kemps, his wife and two children in their farm house, with a third child missing and probably burned to death in the fields. Bolton, South Rogers and Metz are among the destroyed villages. La Roque is threatened and it is expected that it will be destroyed before morning. Only one church is left at Cathro and it is crowded with refugees. A report brought in from Alconia says a strip 20 miles wide from Hubbard Lake to the Au Sable river is burning. More than 50 farms are reported to have been swept by the fires Friday and their buildings destroyed.

At Presque Isle on Lake Huron, Keeper Garrity was compelled to abandon the government fog signal station and flee for his life.

Sixty passengers on a south bound Detroit & Mackinac railroad train which left Cheyboygan Thursday night for this city spent a night of horror at La Roque. Flames surrounded the train and it was impossible to proceed or retreat from them. Huddled in their cars the terrified passengers spent the night in momentary expectation that the train would be consumed. It was saved, however, by hard work and the passengers came on to Alpena Friday afternoon but when the last report came out it was hoped that the town could be saved.

It was first reported Friday that Bishop Charles D. Williams of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Michigan, was either on the ill-fated Metz relief train or in the danger zone about Metz. Later it became known, however, that he went to Onaway without stopping at Metz.

Both Cadillac and Traverse City report that the fires in the northeastern part of the state have started again with great force and are threatening those cities. The fire is only a quarter of a mile away from Traverse City on the southwest.

From the upper peninsula come reports that the fires in Chippewa and Houghton counties are very dangerous and spreading rapidly.

Colorado Cases Postponed.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The supreme court of the United States Friday postponed until December 14 several cases dealing with a charge of conspiracy against a number of lumber men in Colorado in the matter of appropriation of public lands of that state. These cases under a former assignment would have been reached next week, but they were postponed to suit the convenience of the department of justice.

Kansas Is Busy Oiling Up.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 17.—L. T. Hussey, state oil inspector, made his report to the auditor Friday of the business transacted by his department for September. The department inspected 21,661 barrels of kerosene and 18,782 barrels of gasoline. The total fees were $4,048.10. The check sent to the state was for $3,188.17. This is the largest amount of money ever turned over by the department in any one month.

Forest Fires in Adirondacks.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Reports of forest fires starting up again in the Adirondacks were received at the state forest fish and game commission. A telephonic message was received from Stonywold sanitarium, notifying the commission of a fire about two miles from that institution. Word was also received of a fire near Lake Placid.

Germany Supports Austria.

Budapest, Oct. 17.—The emperor gave an audience Friday to the German ambassador, Herr von Tchirsky, who presented a letter from Emperor William expressing his approval of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and assuring the Austrian emperor of Germany's entire support in the present situation.

Chinese Worrying Immigration Officers

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 17.—What is believed by government officials to be a new gang of men engaged in smuggling Chinese into the United States from British Columbia is now operating on such an extensive scale that immigration officials are worried greatly.

PAPER FAMINE THREATENED

STRIKE OF MILL OPERATIVES CAUSES ANXIETY.

A Shortage of Print Paper on Eve of Election Would be a Hardship.

New York, Oct. 17.—Through the ordering out of men employed in the independent paper mills it was indicated Friday that efforts are being made to make the paper strike general. Several independent concerns were compelled to close down Friday because the men were ordered to go on strike by J. T. Carey, president of the Papermakers' union.

Heretofore the strike has been practically confined to the plants of the Great Northern and the International Paper companies, the two largest concerns in the country. These two concerns turn out about 50 per cent of the entire output of paper. Efforts to treat with the strikers, say the officials of the companies were successful and now both union and non-union men are being employed.

Publishers fear that if a general strike is brought about there will be a paper famine, which on the eve of election would greatly injure their interests, they say. The Great Northern and the International Paper companies cannot begin to supply the demand for paper, say publishers, even if their mills are running to full capacity.

An official of one of the large paper manufacturing concerns said that the entire reserve supply of paper in this country and Canada is not sufficient to meet the demands of the newspaper presses of the country for more than two weeks at the most. The export trade has been stopped, he said, and the drought, which has shut off the water supply for many mills, increases the difficulty of the situation.

It was said here that a conference between the paper manufacturers and President Carey has been arranged in Boston Saturday.

Another Kansas Murder Conviction.

Independence, Kan., Oct. 17.—William Lipsey was found guilty of murder in the first degree Friday afternoon on a charge of aiding and abetting Henry Behner, who was Thursday found guilty of murdering Tobe Sawyer. Pearl Behner, the murderer's 16-year-old daughter, was living with Sawyer. Lipsey, a former convict was infatuated with her. It was asserted that Sawyer had ruined the girl. Lipsey was charged with planning the murder and of arousing Behner, whom he drove in his carriage to Sawyer's farm, where Behner shot Sawyer to death. Both men will be taken to Lansing.

Steamer Rammed by Tug.

New York, Oct. 17.—One man was drowned and 75 persons were thrown into a panic Friday night when the steamer New York, of the Albany Day line, was rammed by the tug William H. Flannery in the North river. James Charles, foreman of the tug boat, the man drowned, was knocked overboard when the crash came and sank immediately.

Municipal Improvements on Isthmus.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Municipal improvements made by Americans in Panama, Colon and the Canal zone, up to the close of the fiscal year 1908 amounted to $5,770,750, embracing water works and sewers in Panama $853,849; in Colon, $601,043 and in the zone, $2,358,840; paving Panama, $489,007; Colon, $298,231, and the zone roadways $1,174,758.

Moderate Improvement in Trade.

New York, Oct. 17.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade Saturday says: Moderate improvement is indicated in reports of current trade from most sections of the country, with pronounced confidence regarding the future.

Pacific Fleet at Honolulu.

Honolulu, Oct. 17.—The second division of the Pacific fleet which has been delayed on its return trip from Samoa, arrived here Saturday morning. The delay resulted from unusually stormy weather.

FLEET IN A STORM

HEAVY GALE OFF LUZON COAST DELAYED THE AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS.

ONE MAN LOST OVERBOARD

Two Others Fell Into Sea But Were Rescued—Slight Damage to Some of the Big Vessels.

Tokyo, Oct. 17.—The following wireless telegram from the American battleship fleet giving particulars of the storm encountered off the northern Philippine coast and accounting for the delay in the fleet's arrival at Yokohama was received by the Associated press Saturday morning:

"On Board U. S. S. Connecticut, off Cape Shiomisake, Oct. 17, 5:10 a. m.—On the morning of October 12 the fleet encountered a northeast gale while off the north coast of the island of Luzon of the Philippine group. The storm was very heavy and all that afternoon and night the seas were tremendously heavy. The fleet was moving in line of squadrons at the double distance of 800 yards and the vessels were rolling and pitching heavily. Speed was reduced but the ships were constantly taking seas aboard. The height of the storm was reached on the morning of the 13th.

"The Virginia, New Jersey and Wisconsin each lost life boats and the foretop mast of the Kearsarge was carried away but the repairs were soon effected.

"William Fuller, a gunner's mate, was washed overboard from the quarter deck of the Rhode Island and was drowned.

"A. Gladden, a seaman, was washed overboard from the Minnesota. A well directed throw from the Vermont, next astern, placed a life buoy in his grasp and he was rescued. The sea was too rough to lower a boat.

"The fourth division of the fleet with its head up to the sea, slowed down during the night of the twelfth and on the morning of the thirteenth was east of the mainbody. The fleet held its course during the storm, which moderated on the afternoon of the thirteenth when the wind hauled off to the east and fine weather prevailed. On the fourteenth the fleet closed up and resumed a speed of ten knots, the fourth division overhauling the main body at a speed of 11 knots. Owing to the storm the fleet will not arrive at Yokohama until the morning of the eighteenth.

"October 14 a man fell overboard from the Illinois, but was rescued from the Kentucky. October 15 there was good weather. Bendix Johnson, gunner's mate on the Missouri, died from heart disease. He was buried at sea October 16. The fleet stopped and colors were half-masted.

The Wealth of Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 17.—Pennsylvania, it is claimed, now leads the Union in the amount of personal property owned within its borders and returned as subject to taxation. The report of such property for 1908 was completed Friday and shows the great total of $1,104,513,428.94. No other state, it is said, comes near touching such a figure of property returned, New York being fully $200,000,000 behind Pennsylvania.

Monument to Its First Senator.

Lewisburg, Pa., Oct. 17.—A large portion of Union county took a half holiday Friday to attend the exercises incident to the unveiling of an imposing monument to the memory of Samuel MacLay, the first United States senator from this state. The monument was unveiled by Miss Helen Argyl MacLay, a great great grand-daughter.

American Girl Elopes in Europe.

Paris, Oct. 17.—Miss Florence Morgan, the daughter of G. L. Morgan, an American resident of Florence, eloped from that city with an American named Craig, arriving here Friday. Miss Morgan was accompanied also by a lady whose name could not be ascertained.

MORE BALLOON VICTIMS

GERMAN AERONAUTS RESCUED IN THE NORTH SEA.

Only One of Those Starting in Endurance Flight is Now Missing.

Berlin, Oct. 17.—The North sea still continues to give up its balloon victims. Word reached here Friday night that the German balloon Plauen and its occupants had been picked up by a fishing vessel 240 miles from Spurnhead and landed Friday night at Hull, England. The Plauen was one of the balloons that started from here in the endurance test on Monday with 28 other competitors. The Hergesell, under command of Lieut. Foertsch is the only one of those now unaccounted for. But a message from this balloon was picked up near Oster-Wanne, in Hanover province, which, it is believed, was written on Tuesday. It was as follows:

"Hergesell, 9 a. m.; height 2,100 meters. Direction and place uncertain, probably near the coast. Foertsch."

Meteorological observations show that the wind at that time was blowing in the direction of the sea and it is certain that the Hergesell was driven to the northwest, the direction taken by the majority of the other contestants, and that if she is found at all she will be found, like several of the other balloons in the two contests, in the waters of the North sea.

War vessels are still searching the waters and all outgoing ships have been notified at various ports to be on the lookout and it is possible that the two men who ascended in the Hergesell may have been rescued by some vessel. The escape of other balloonists during the past week is considered little short of miraculous. The Helvetia, the Swiss representative, the Castilla, Spanish; the Busley, German, and Saint Louis, American, all were forced to make a descent to the sea, but the crews of these balloons, after thrilling experiences, were picked up, not much the worse for their buffeting in the wind and the waves.

FOR UNIFORM GRAIN GRADES.

Grain Dealers National Association Preparing a System.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 17.—The Grain Dealers' National assoication, in session here Friday afternoon, began the preparation of a uniform system for the grading of grain, to be recommended for use by state grain inspectors, warehouse commissions and boards of trade in all parts of the United States.

The work was entered upon following an address on uniform grades by E. H. Culver of Toledo, O., president of the Chief Grain Inspectors National association.

President Culver said that the only method of preventing the United States government from taking measures for making grain grading uniform in all the markets of the country was for the present agencies to adopt uniform grading rules.

At the conclusion of his address, he presented a set of rules for grading grain, which had been approved by his association at its meeting the day before.

The rules submitted eliminated almost entirely indefinite words, and prescribe definite weights per bushel and definite percentages of impurity for the various grades. The rules for all grains except corn and barley were approved Friday.

Good Place for Morissey.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—P. H. Morissey of Cleveland, at present grand master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Friday was elected president of the American Railway Employes and Investors' association. Mr. Morrissey is to take active charge of his new office January 1 next. The salary attached to the new position is said to be $15,000 annually. It is said Mr. Morrissey will withdraw as chief of the Railway Trainmen and will devote his entire time to the association.

Illinois Prairie Fires Continue.

Duquoin, Ill., Oct. 17.—The prairie fires that have been raging in this vicinity for the last two days continue, and the efforts of the farmers to check the flames have met with little success. Hundreds of acres north, west and south of Duquoin have been swept clear of all vegetation. Many farmers saved their crops by digging furrows around their fields.

The Original "Topsy" Dead.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 17.—Mrs. George C. Howard, well known at one time as an actress and the original "Topsy" in the dramatized form of Uncle Tom's Cabin, died Friday night at her home in Cambridge. Mrs. Howard's maiden name was Caroline E. Fox and she was born in Boston in 1829.

Elks' Lodge at Great Bend, Kan.

Great Bend, Kan., Oct. 17.—Lodge No. 1127, B. P. O. E., was installed here Thursday night, the officers of Hutchinson lodge, 653, putting on the work. District Deputy J. S. Johnson of Osawatomie was here and presented the lodge with its special dispensation.

Indiana Financier Dead.

Decatur, Ind., Oct. 17.—Robert Burns Allison, well-known over the state as a financier, who had business interests in many cities, died Friday of heart and kidney trouble.

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NAMES THE DONORS

TREASURER RIDDER MAKES PUBLIC HIS FIRST STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

TOTAL AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED $248,567

Subscriptions of $100 or More Were Received From 343 Persons—The Newspapers Collected $100,000—Seven Kansans Contributed—Missouri List Shows 15—Nebraska Has 17.

New York, Oct. 17—The Democratic national committee, through Treasurer Herman Ridder, gave out Thursday an extended statement of the contributions to the Democratic national campaign fund up to and including October 9, showing sums of and above $100. The statement also shows receipts and disbursements as follows:

Received from contributors of $100 and more, $90,712.33.

Received from contributors under $100, $115,355.22.

Amount left over from Denver convention fund, $42,500.

Total, $248,567.55.

Amount disbursed, $225,962.88.

Balance on hand, $22,604.67.

The statement, which is signed by National Chairman Mack and Treasurer Ridder, says that 343 subscribers gave $100 or more, and that the smaller sums were from 25 cents up. It adds:

"The number of contributors to the national committee fund is estimated at about $50,000, and about $100,000 of the whole amount contributed came from the Democratic newspapers throughout the United States."

The largest individual contribution reported by Mr. Ridder was one of $5,000 from Charles J. Hughes of Colorado. W. J. Bryan was the second largest individual contributor, he having turned into the national treasurer $4,046 from the profits of his newspaper, the Commoner. Some of the contributors whose names appeared in the list given out last week have increased their gifts, as, for instance, ex-Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, and Norman E. Mack, whose names are down now for $2,000 each; Georgia is represented on the list by a single contribution—that of Governor Hoke Smith—of $250. The name of C. N. Haskell, ex-treasurer of the national committee, does not appear in the long list of contributions from Oklahoma.

The contributions of $100 and over from Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska are given as follows:

Kansas—John T. Pendergast, $100; Charles Owen, $100; W. A. Harris, $100; R. S. Hendricks, $100; R. W. Blair, $100; Frank S. Thomas $100; G. F. Livingston, $100.

Missouri—A. M. Dockery, $100; Murray Carleton, $500; E. C. Bleish, $100; Edward F. Goltra, $1,000; Russel E. Gardner, $100; D. R. Francis, $1,000; Lon V. Stephens, $200; Dr. John Roney, $105; J. W. Mytton, $100; Hon. James Hagerman, $100; M. C. Wetmore, $1,100; O. H. Dean, $100; Edward Robb, $100; J. A. Davidson, $100.

Nebraska—M. T. Conner, $150; J. H. Catron, $100; Captain L. Enyart, $100; G. M. Hitchcock, $100; G. M. Hayden, $100; J. H. Harley, $100; A. B. Johnson, $100; Philip H. Kohl, $100; J. H. Morehead, $100; P. Walsh, $100; C. M. Gruenther, $100; H. D. Morassey, $100; W. J. Bryan (Commoner profits), $4.046; M. D. Welch, $100; Hon. A. M. Morrisey, $100; D. G. Patterson, $100; D. A. McShane, $100; B. E. Marshall, $100.

Suffragettes Would Vote.

New York, Oct. 17.—The "suffragette" movement in its local development was taken into the courts Thursday when Miss Mary Coleman, member of a law firm, secured from Justice Blanchard in the supreme court an order directing the bureau of elections to show cause Friday why a writ of mandamus should not issue compelling them to allow the name of Mrs. Julia Seton Sears to be placed on the register of voters.

To Send Hindus to Honduras.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 16.—J. B. Harkin of the department of the interior of the Dominion government, has solved the Hindu question so far as the province of British Columbia is concerned. The entire Hindu colony, consisting of more than 2,000 persons, is to be moved from British Columbia to British Honduras.

Author Curwood Alive.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 17.—The story being published in the press that James Oliver Curwood, the well known magazine writer of Detroit, has been murdered by Indians in the Hudson Bay district, is absurd. Curwood is alive and well, staying at present in a northern town of Saskatchewan.

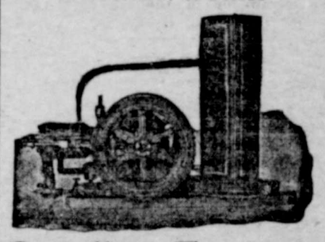
Michigan Boy Electrocuted.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 17.—Emmitt Murphy, 13 years old, was electrocuted late Thursday night at the top of a 150-foot electric light tower which he had climbed with a playmate in a spirit of mischief. He touched a live wire with his hand and received 2,500 volts.

Drouth in Illinois.

Duquoin, Ill., Oct. 17.—The drouth that has prevailed for the last two months has seriously crippled the mining industry of southern Illinois, and a number of large collieries have suspended operations as a result of the scarcity of water.

BIELHEN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS



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