

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

A Daily Commercial Newspaper for Modern Farmers and Stockmen and an Advertising Medium that Reaches the Buyers

Vol. XII, No. 52.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1908

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DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 163 Cars, 5,020 Cattle; 54 Cars, 4,828 Hogs; 12 Cars, 3,088 Sheep.

RANGE CATTLE IN BIG SUPPLY

Yards Void of Good Native Steers—Steers Steady to Dime Lower.

MEXICO CATTLE A FEATURE

Cows and Heifers Steady to Shade Lower—Bulls Steady—Calf Market Steady to Easy Under Liberal Supplies—Good Feeders Hold Steady. Plain and Medium Stock Cattle Weak to Lower—Hog Values in 10 @ 15c Slump—Sheep Trade Slow.

RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1908.

	1908	1907	Dec.	Jan.
Cattle	449,091	530,045	50,954	801,929
Hogs	1,339,969	1,638,070	177,263	801,929
Sheep	511,995	689,079	22,749	5,216
Horses	19,338	22,749	5,216	...

LIVE STOCK IN SIGHT.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	33,000	35,000	33,000
Kansas City	23,000	11,000	11,000
St. Louis	13,000	3,000	25,000
St. Joseph	5,000	4,800	3,100
East St. Louis	7,000	5,900	2,600

RECEIPTS BY CARS.

	1908	1907	Dec.	Jan.
C. B. & Q., west	35	34	...	...
C. B. & Q., east	80	80	...	...
M. & O.	45	45	...	...
Missouri Pacific	6	6	...	...
St. Joseph & Grand Island	14	14	...	...
A. T. & S. F.	48	48	...	...

CATTLE.

Liberal Run Largely Made Up of Western Range Stock.

A liberal Monday run of cattle for the local yards was largely made up of southwestern range stock in which the proportion of cows and common grades of steers was unusually large. There were 82,000 cattle reported in sight at five leading market points for today against 76,400 last Monday and 74,000 a year ago.

In the face of market conditions that have been prevailing of late the total supply today at all markets was above needs of trade and a lower trend to prices was noted. Offerings in the fat native line were extremely scarce; in fact, there were hardly enough fed steers on hand to test the market. However, with all markets heavily supplied with range stock and the classes of native cattle that owners are now showing off to get rid of holding through the winter, the buyers went down the line bidding lower on everything offered. The market for the day finally settled on a weak to 10 cent lower basis compared with the middle days of last week.

The bulk of fed steer offerings were of styles selling below the \$6.75 mark, there being nothing smooth and finished on offer. The market was of rather slow tone during the entire forenoon.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers.

5	142.8	6	110.4	4	75
5	127.5	5	111.8	4	40

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

Considering the general run of cattle on sale today, the proportion of butcher grades was smaller than usual. Of the moderate supply bulls were western and Panhandle offerings. The strength shown in late trading last week was not in evidence this morning. Best cows, the kinds selling at \$2.00 and upward, sold about steady compared with last week's closing level, but canners and cutters and medium butcher grades sold weak to a shade lower. Heifers were scarce and this branch of the market ruled about steady. A few good heifers sold at \$2.75 @ 4.00. Most of the fair to good killing cows sold at \$2.55 @ 3.40 with canners and cutters largely at \$2.25 @ 2.75. The final clearance was good.

The supply of bulls was meager and the market showed no material change compared with last week. There was a liberal run of calves, including a five car consignment of Old Mexico veals. The market was inclined to weakness.

	1908	1907	Dec.	Jan.
1	114.0	6	694.3	25
14	527.3	6	690.3	35
3	500.3	5	590.3	30
1	400.3	3	500.3	30
5	398.3	3	450.3	30
3	393.3	2	650.3	30
3	380.3	2	600.3	25

CATTLE PURCHASES SATURDAY.

Swift & Co.	516	2,208	542
Hammond Packing Co.	1	1,210	...

MOSES.

3ch. 1026.3 65 3... 1013.2 75

1	1280.3	65	1	1180.2	75
1	1230.3	50	1	968.2	65
4	1205.3	50	13	874.2	65
3	1016.3	50	2	1015.2	65
1	1050.3	40	5	1032.2	65
22	1091.3	40	21	900.2	60
4ch.	822.3	25	13	851.2	55
1	1110.3	25	13	841.2	55
2	1060.3	25	2	900.2	50
20	897.3	20	2	1090.2	50
8	1026.3	15	3	906.2	50
1	1160.3	15	6	913.2	50
1	970.3	10	4	1057.2	50
5	1084.3	10	1	700.2	50
4	1095.3	10	3	813.2	45
13	1113.3	10	3	906.2	40
13	912.3	00	8	882.2	25
2	1210.3	00	32	813.2	20
1	880.3	00	3	776.2	00
20	792.3	00	13	654.2	00
5	992.3	95	2	965.2	00

Bulls and Steers.

2	1380.3	10	1	1320.3	75
4	1312.3	00	1	1300.2	75
3	1320.3	00	1	1240.2	75
1	1520.3	00	1	1320.2	65
1	1500.3	00	1	1000.2	40
1	1570.3	00	1	...	...

VEAL CALVES.

3	140.6	75	2	285.4	00
1	160.6	50	19	317.3	75
1	150.6	50	2	220.3	75
1	140.6	50	20	309.3	50
2	120.6	50	2	310.3	50
2	180.6	00	1	310.3	50
2	120.6	00	3	303.3	50
1	170.6	50	1	190.3	50
1	160.6	50	1	380.3	25
1	200.6	50	4	322.2	75
1	90.4	00	1	...	...

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

Only a moderate supply of stock cattle was offered in first hands today and quality was ordinary to the disgust of buyers who wanted good, weighty material. Dealers carried over a good many medium and plain quality stockers from last week and they were not kindly disposed toward fresh offerings of this class this morning. Principal call just now is for good, fleshy feeders ready to go into feed lots for a short feed. Inquiry for stockers is rather lax and it takes something above ordinary quality to interest buyers along this line.

Stockers and Feeders.

24Col.	1032.4	00	3	820.3	40
16Col.	984.3	85	2	840.3	35
12	713.3	45	3	846.3	25
29	912.3	40	2	895.3	25
7	930.3	40	9	718.2	50

Yearlings and Calves.

2	440.3	75	1	620.3	25
1	450.3	75	1	578.3	15
3	340.3	50	5	574.3	15
4	445.3	50	3	506.3	00
10	676.3	35	1	929.3	00
10	523.3	25	2	565.2	75
10	528.3	25	1	610.2	75

Feeding Cows and Stock Heifers.

4	582.2	85	4	540.2	60
20	559.2	80	2	910.2	60
3	545.2	75	3	533.2	55
6	945.2	75	3	746.2	45
1	512.2	70	1	449.2	40
5	520.2	70	3	536.2	40
6	546.2	60	1

Feeding Bulls and Steers.

1	880.2	75	2	1180.2	75
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RANGERS—NATIVE DIVISION.

The run of western and southwestern steers was of liberal proportions. A good share of the offerings were Kansas-Westerns and Panhandles. A train of Old Mexico steers and calves was also on sale.

The strength that featured closing trade of last week was minus today and the market was inclined to drag at prices weak to 10c lower. Most of the straight grass steers sold at \$2.40 @ 4.50 with trashy lots at \$3.25 and under.

Best western cows sold close to steady with last Friday but below a \$2.00 level the market ruled about weak to a shade lower. Heifers were scarce and sold steady. Bulls were steady. Calf values were steady to weak. A string of Old Mexico veals sold at \$5.15.

Stock cattle trade was slow and weak except on good heavy feeders which were in small supply.

Steers.

101Kan	156.4	25	21Kan	1060.3	60
110Kan	942.3	65	8Tex	1148.3	35
146Kan	1030.3	60	11Tex	958.3	50
143Kan	1023.3	60	105Kan	993.3	50
6Kan	1145.3	60	26Tex	1145.3	40
2Kan	1120.3	60	586Tex	833.3	40

Heifers.

15Kan	720.3	25	2Kan	700.3	00
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Cows.

50Kan	957.3	15	61Kan	738.2	50
52Kan	953.3	15	96Tex	786.2	40
11Col.	915.3	15	12Kan	849.2	40
10Kan	965.3	15	12Kan	851.2	35
15Kan	1010.2	85	48Tex	760.2	25
22Tex	834.2	75	7Kan	905.2	25
22Kan	883.2	50	14Kan	826.2	25
60Tex	737.2	50	24Tex	876.2	10
10Tex	800.2	50	26Tex	861.2	10
2Tex.	875.2	50	28Kan	941.2	00

Bulls.

2Kan	1300.2	65	2Tex.	1315.2	50
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Calves.

33Tex.	151.6	25	21Mex	272.4	00
176Mex	194.5	15	26Tex.	220.3	75
174Mex	191.5	15	14Kan	275.3	75
24Mex	262.4	00	29Kan	305.3	75

QUARANTINE DIVISION.

Ten cars of fairly good 1,000 lb steers arrived on the quarantine market today. Trade was a little slow and prices realized were regarded 10c lower than late last week, in sympathy with conditions on the native side.

Steers.

Russell & Bevans, Okla.	241	1,011	4	00
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Fackers' Cattle Purchases.

Swift and Company	1,500	1,500	1,500
Hammond Packing Co.	800	800	800
Morris Packing Co.	800	800	800
Total	3,100	3,100	3,100

Packers' Purchases Saturday.

Swift & Co.	516	2,208	542
Hammond	1	1,210	...

MOSES.

Morris 1,290

Total 516 4,708 542

HOGS.

Week Starts With Another 10@15 Cent Slump in Prices.

The volume of hogs moving to market does not show any material enlargement compared with a week ago and year ago, but the packing interests are still bullish and hammer prices regularly from day to day. Today with only an ordinary Monday run here and 61,000 reported at five points, concessions of 10@15 cents from Saturday prices were demanded. Sellers were slow to accept the full demands of buying interests, but with second and closing reports from outside points showing conditions worse than indicated by opening wires, the market was finally established at the reductions of 10@15 cents from last week closing quotations. It was well along toward noon before there was any considerable volume to trade at the declines.

Instances were not rare where bids were considered 20 cents under Saturday prices and sales on paper look fully 15 cents lower, but some allowance should be made for commoner quality of offerings than on closing day of last week and it is probably largely due to this inferior quality of hogs at all points that the packers are hammering prices so hard.

Prices ranged from \$5.00 @ 5.70, with the bulk selling at \$5.15 @ 5.40. The bulk Saturday sold at \$5.30 @ 5.60, a week ago at \$5.50 @ 6.10, a month ago at \$6.90 @ 7.10, a year ago at \$6.95 @ 8.15, two years ago at \$6.15 @ 6.45, three years ago at \$5.10 @ 5.15, four years ago at \$5.15 @ 5.40.

Pigs and Light—100 lbs. and Under.

No. 1	185.0	5	84.0	159.0	40.5
81	189.0	5	85.0	159.0	40.5
70	192.0	40	50	128.0	17.0
70	187.0	40	50	156.0	80.5
83	190.0	25	80.0	170.0	5.00
62	181.0	25	73.0	167.0	4.15
67	178.0	40	50	168.0	4.00
78	182.0	40	50	168.0	4.00
83	184.0	80	50	168.0	4.00
40	198.0	40	50	168.0	4.00
85	170.0	180	50	103.0	4.00
100	180.0	5	10	140.0	4.00
85	170.0	40	50	168.0	4.00
40	175.0	40	50	168.0	4.00
68	168.0	80	50	168.0	4.00
68	180.0	80	50	101.0	3.85

Heavy and Mixed—100 lbs. and Upward.

73	244.0	81	50	215.0	5.375
90	238.0	80	70	211.0	5.375
60	258.0	45	65	210.0	5.375
76	239.0	40	65	216.0	5.375
80	242.0	45	70	211.0	5.375
58	230.0	80	55	217.0	200.5
75	226.0	80	50	210.0	200.5
44	252.0	80	50	216.0	40.5
90	220.0	40	50	216.0	40.5
55	231.0	45	45	216.0	40.5
76	211.0	160	42	210.0	40.5
85	265.0	40	62	213.0	80.25
83	265.0	40	62	213.0	80.25
67	228.0	80	50	210.0	80.25
81	230.0	40	20	227.0	120.50
44	227.0	80	40	210.0	40.5

Odds, Ends and Wagon Hogs.

9	304.0	5	60	250.0	5.25
7	230.0	15	40	180.0	5.00
1	250.0	5	40	180.0	5.00
20	205.0	40	60	250.0	5.25
10	226.0	5	40	250.0	80.25
13	240.0	40	50	210.0	80.25

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ALFALFA AND PROSPERITY.

It is noteworthy, if not significant, that Kansas' present era of unprecedented prosperity dates from about the time alfalfa was first shown proper appreciation by her farmers.

A RICH ACQUISITION.

All who know alfalfa best esteem it as one of the richest acquisitions to American agriculture, and in Kansas conditions seem naturally adapted to its most abundant and economical production.

APPROXIMATES WHEAT BRAN.

As a feed-stuff, particularly its leafy portions, alfalfa is estimated to have a value closely approximating that of wheat bran. It is proven far superior to the justly prized red clover as a soil restorer, and its annual hay yield per acre is from two to three times greater.

THREE-QUARTER MILLION ACRES.

The alfalfa growing in Kansas approximates three-quarters of a million acres, and but three cultivated crops exceed it in annual area, viz: wheat, corn and oats. In combination with these, alfalfa furnishes Kansans with the most complete and cheapest rations anywhere available for the maintenance of live stock, for the excellence of which they are famed.

THEY PLOW SOME.

The Malone brothers of Charleston, Mo., use an engine to run eight large plows, taking the place of 24 mules and eight men. The engine burns oil and does not use any water. The machinery is cooled by oil. It is said it can be run at least one-third cheaper with oil than with coal or wood, and does away with the use of water.

CORN BULLS BEING ROUTED.

A good sized bear interest has developed in the corn market. The factors that have brought this about are continued favorable weather for maturing the crop, indications for as much in bushels and better in quality than last year and the general disposition of farmers to not market the crop by the pork and beef route.

USE BUSINESS METHODS.

Every farmer should keep a complete set of books and he will then be able to tell just what crops and stock pay.

Charge the crops with labor, rent of land, seed and wear and tear on horses and machinery; then when marketed you will know at once whether you have worked all summer for nothing or not, and if you have, trace the cause and prevent it next year.

Stock should be charged with all food eaten, labor for taking care of them and any expense that may be incurred, not forgetting pasturage, for remember the pasture could be used to grow grain on if it was not for the stock. Take an inventory at least once each year and you can see just how much you have advanced.

SHE IS WORKED OVERTIME.

It is not unusual at this season of year to hear that a large portion of the country is going out of the hog business. This is suggested invariably by the large number of old brood sows being thrown up on the market. In the nature of things the farmer must move his stock of brood sows occasionally. The natural and useful life of a brood sow is but a few years at best, and, while some of them, in fact most of them, may earn a resting place under a costly marble shaft, the farmer has not yet reached a point where he can afford to establish a home for ancient brood sows where they may pass a peaceful old age in comfort and finally be laid away in state in a special mausoleum for antique mama sows.

Having outlived her usefulness in propagating and perpetuating her race the natural destiny of the brood sow in the pork barrel and lard tank. It is thus not really surprising that certain reasons of the year may see a large contingent of brood sows on the market. But there seems to be an unusual number of this class of hogs coming to market at present. Speaking of this phase of the market a pork department superintendent in one of the packing houses said: "I believe we are coming face to face with a short hog supply. My belief is based upon the fact that about 95 per cent of our hogs weighing 250 pounds and over are brood sows, and that must surely cut down the supply of young hogs in the near future."

IN WOMAN'S REALM

Useful Coat Cover.

A very useful and simple cover to put over a coat in a clothes press can be made from a castoff night dress, cutting it off just under the sleeves and running it in a neat casing, for tape to draw it together around the coat hanger. This costs but a few minutes and keeps off all dust.

Sardine Omelet.

Anyone who likes sardines will enjoy this omelet: Thoroughly skin eight fine sardines, place six of them in a frying pan with an ounce of butter and cook for two minutes. Beat well twelve eggs in a bowl, season with a pinch of salt and half a pinch of pepper and add them to the sardines in a pan. Make an ordinary omelet, fold up one side, place the remaining sardines in the center, fold the other end over, turn on a hot dish and send to the table immediately.

As Dress Trimming.

Colored embroidery is much worn as a dress trimming, and some of the most effective styles owe much of beauty to nimble fingers. Silk embroidery has the edge cut out to follow the design, and is then applied upon a foundation of fine net, the edge of the embroidery being outlined with fine gold braid or buttonholing. The fine banding may then be edged with narrow Valenciennes of Cluny lace, and a very handsome trimming is the result.

Potatoes en Casserole.

Potatoes en casserole is a French dish that ought to find a place in American kitchens. Peel and cut new potatoes in balls or cubes. Put one-fourth cup of butter in casserole, let melt and turn in three cups of potatoes, and one teaspoonful of salt and shake the casserole over the fire until the potatoes are well buttered and

salted. Add one and one-half cups of boiling water or stock, cover casserole and set in oven to cook. Lift the cover and stir the potatoes occasionally, that they may cook evenly. Cook thirty minutes. Add a little cream and season to taste. Serve from casserole.

Care of Lamps.

The care of lamps is an extremely important detail in the mechanism of the household. Unless it fulfills its duty of burning clearly and brightly, a lamp is of no use whatever. And it cannot fulfill this duty unless all of its parts are kept free from dust and superfluous oil. If a lamp burns with a disagreeable oily odor, and there is no leak or other obvious defect, its parts need boiling. Take the lamp apart as much as possible, put the pieces in a kettle, cover them with cold water to which a handful of washing soda has been added, and bring to a boil. Remove the parts and after drying thoroughly, adjust them. Very often this treatment is all that a smelly lamp requires. A lamp should be boiled in this way but once a month.

Barley Omelet.

Barley makes a change from other cereals, and as it requires long cooking it may be prepared during dinner preparations, and then heated in the double boiler for breakfast. Pour over a cupful of pearl barley a pint of water and wash well, rinse in three waters, then pour four cups of cold water over the washed barley and let it soak for four hours. Put over the fire in the water in which it was soaked, in a double boiler. Stir in a level teaspoonful of salt and cook slowly for five hours or longer, stirring occasionally. Reheat next morning in double boiler. Eat with cream.

OWN INTERESTS FAVORED.

Indifference of People to Road Affairs is Regrettable.

The people have been and are indifferent to road affairs—are indifferent to their own interests, says Curtis Hill, chief highway engineer of Missouri. This is frequently the case with the men in charge of road affairs. Some people know they are putting money and labor upon the roads, but aside from working out their own amount of taxes in the quickest and easiest way, they give the matter little further thought. In many cases they would dodge road work and taxes altogether if they could—they sometimes do, then swear to the overseer (to his back) because the road is bad. It is strange how some men insist upon working directly against their own interests. It is like holding a dime so close to the eye that a dollar cannot be seen off at arms length.

People are inappreciative in so far as they are indifferent about how the road funds are expended, never seeming to realize the loss if not properly applied to the roads. There is a rightful demand for expert school supervision by licensed supervisors, but the roads, which are of next importance and upon which there is the next largest expenditure, must take care of themselves.

Men, as a whole, are about as well fitted to teach school as to make roads. To take the expert supervision away from schools and let any and everybody do the teaching would be as sensible as to let everybody try to make the roads.

A business would soon become bankrupt if run in the same manner as the road business is in some communities. An authority upon road making has said of American ways: "Men are taken from their peculiar occupations in which they are skillful, and transferred to others of which they know nothing. A good plowman does not think himself necessarily competent to forge the collar of his plow, or to put together its woodwork. He knows that it is truer economy for him to pay a mechanic for his services. But the laws assume him to be a skillful road maker—a more difficult art than plow making, and compel him to act as one, though his clumsiness in repairing his plow would injure only himself, while his road making blunders are injurious to the whole community."

"TWO-PROFIT" A YEAR SYSTEM.

In his recent book entitled "The State and the Farmer," Prof. L. H. Bailey of the New York Agricultural College, takes up the question of manufacturing products on the farm as compared with selling the raw material direct. His observations on the subject are drawn largely from eastern agriculture, but what he says has a direct application to the conditions found in the great central west. He expresses a fundamental truth when he says:

Beef raising has gone out of the east. It was a simple thing to grow the beef and to raise the milk in the old time, but it requires skill to grow and market a modern steer and to tend a modern dairy herd. With relatively few cattle, there is insufficient enrichment of land. The farmer on these hills is likely to practice direct sales; that is, he sells his timothy hay and other products direct, removing thereby a large amount of fertilizing value and saving nothing of the crop except the roots and stubble to return to the land. This primitive mode of general farming allows a man to make a profit only on a single sale. The manufacturer tries to turn his property over more than once, each time expecting to realize a profit. When the farmer is able to market his forage largely in the shape of animal produce, he will not only save fertility but should make a profit on both the crop and the animal. The selling of baled hay rather than pork and beef and milk and eggs, cannot be expected to yield much profit or satisfaction to the average farmer or to

keep his land in living condition. Taking it by and large no agriculture is successful without an animal husbandry.

HOGS AND ALFALFA.

Return in Pork Per Acre Reaches Princely Figure.

Mr. Edward P. Brown made a report to the Nebraska Swine Breeders' Association last winter of four years' experience in growing swine on alfalfa pasture with a ration of corn. The average number of sows he has kept is sixteen, some of them having two litters, but the actual sales averaged ten and a half pigs per sow per annum.

They were pastured at will on alfalfa at the rate of one and one-third acres per sow, and were fed in addition a light grain ration twice a day. He was paid for corn during the four years, beginning with 1904, 35, 40, 33 and 40 cents, and received for the hogs in the corresponding years \$4.25, \$5.00, \$6.50 and \$5.50. He finds that the grain cost of his pork, exclusive of pasture, has been for the above years 24, 23, 25 and 15 cents per pound. He finds that the return per bushel of corn after charging the hogs \$10 an acre for alfalfa pasture has been 52, 91, 82 and 68 cents, or an average of 78 1/2 cents per bushel. He finds that the return in pork per acre of alfalfa pasture, after paying for all the grain consumed has been \$54.92, \$48.85, \$60.85 and \$42.32.

THE SILVER RABBIT.

There is a kind of rabbit which abounds in Lincolnshire, England, and is called the "silver rabbit." Its fur is of a delicate silver gray. Although it is little prized in England, its skins are shipped in enormous numbers to different parts of Asia, especially Tartary, and China, where the fur is considered the fittest thing for monarchs to wear. Only the richest can afford it there, so heavy is the price demanded.

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Direct Connection to Chicago with all Lines East and North. Leave South St. Joseph Union Station, 6:08 P. M. Union station uptown, 6:35 P. M. Electric lighted pullmans & cafe observation car.

Bigelow Axminster Rugs

The superb quality which we usually run as a leader at \$30.00 in elegant new Fall Styles—Oriental or Floral effects, a pure worsted fabric, all 9x12 feet, sold here exclusively; 40 different styles on sale this week. Choice at.....\$25.00

This big exclusive Carpet and Drapery Store improves each season, better service, larger varieties, lower prices, by reason of handling these goods in such enormous quantities, surely make powerful arguments to get your business.

Ingrain Rug Specials

We offer for this week only our entire line of Ingrain rugs at a discount of 20 per cent.

Table with rug prices: The Celebrated Wellworth Brand, All Wool. 6x9 feet, at \$3.90; 7-6x9 feet, at \$4.90; 9x9 feet, at \$5.90; 9x10-6 feet, at \$6.90; 9x12 feet, at \$7.90; Half Wool Union Art Squares. 9x12 feet, at \$4.50; Granite Art Squares. 9x12 feet, at \$4.00.

Cut Prices on Carpets

Table with carpet prices: 5 choice styles Granite Ingrain Carpets, good colorings, at, yard 25c; Extra heavy half wool filling Union Carpet. Special quality, at, yard 35c; All wool Ingrain Carpet, wool both ways, fast colors, at, yard 50c; Extra heavy extra super all wool. Regular 75c grade, at, yard 60c; Good quality Tapestry Brussels Carpets. Regular 80c, at, yard 65c; Royal Axminster Carpets for Parlors, with or without borders, at, yard \$1.00.

J. B. Brady Carpet Co.

The Exclusive Store—Carpets, Rugs, Draperies ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

Members Retail Merchants' Association. Railroad Fares Rebated

HAMMONDS Mistletoe

Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Lard and Canned Meats

are the finest that the Packing House Art Can Produce.

HAMMOND PACKING COMPANY

Chicago, Ill., St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE

About December 1, one 250 horsepower automatic steam engine, one 90 horse power Bates Corless now running in our plant.

THE DAVIS MILLING CO., 2nd and Edmond Sts., St. Joseph, Mo.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK ST. JOSEPH, MO.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

Your Valuables

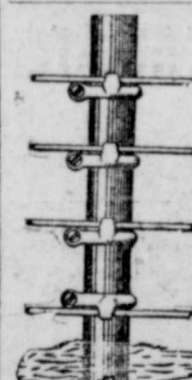
No one can afford to take the risk of keeping securities and other valuable in their possession where there is the least hint of insecurity. A Safe Deposit Box in our fire and burglar-proof vault costs only \$5.00 per annum.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$800,000.00



M. A. REED OF ST. JOSEPH CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS

Supplemental registration at court house October 23rd and 24th. All who have not registered should do so. You cannot vote unless you register. Election, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1908.



TUBULAR FENCE POSTS

We have 5,000 tubular Fence Posts, 7 ft. long, 2 in. diameter; made from selected second hand pipe and tubing; machine cleaned, painted and fitted with our patent malleable iron clamps that hold any kind of wire. Cheaper than wood posts. We will sell these while they last, 28c each.

THE M.-K. FENCE CO., 816 N. THIRD STREET ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

Blacklegoids advertisement for Blackleg in Cattle, featuring a cow and pig illustration. Text: 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. NOTICE.—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.

TRANSIT HOUSE advertisement. Text: ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS, ST. JOSEPH, MO. FINEST STOCKMEN'S HOTEL IN THE COUNTRY. Finest 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.

When writing to advertisers please mention The Journal

RIEGER'S Monogram Whiskey

Purity and age guarantee Good Whiskey. Rieger's Monogram is absolutely pure and wholesome. Guaranteed under the Pure Food Laws. Its exquisite, smooth, mellow flavor has made it a lasting favorite with over 100,000 satisfied customers. We are U. S. Registered Distillers (Distillery No. 20, 5th Dist. of Ky.) Why pay exorbitant prices, when you can buy Rieger's Monogram Whiskey at the regular wholesale dealer's price and save money by ordering your goods shipped direct.

WE PREPAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES

8 Qts. RIEGER'S MONOGRAM PRIVATE STOCK \$5.00

4 Qts. RIEGER'S MONOGRAM EXTRA FINE \$3.00

FREE WITH EACH ORDER

Two sample bottles of Rieger's Fine Monogram Whiskey. Gold-Tipped Whiskey Glasses and Patent Corkscrew.

No Marks on Packages to Indicate Contents

Send us an order and when you get the Whiskey, test it for flavor, smoothness and all the essentials of GOOD Whiskey. Compare it with other Whiskies (no matter what the price); test it for medicinal purposes; let your friends try it; use half of it if necessary to satisfy yourself on these points—then if you are not thoroughly convinced that "Rieger's Monogram" is as good as any Whiskey you ever drank return the balance to us and we will pay return charges and at once send you every cent of your money.

J. RIEGER & CO. 1512 Genesee Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

HORSES AND MULES

JACKS AND JENNETS

FOR SALE—Home-bred, registered and raised on 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 & SONS, Savannah, Mo.

FOR SALE

Registered Shropshire sheep, yearlings and 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. UZZ, South St. Joseph, Mo. Yard 'phone 702 South 4 rings. Advertise in The Journal.

Good Business

WE CAN'T HELP IT. We sell you the celebrated H. & M. Brand Stock Saddles and Harness direct—no middleman, no dealer's profit. WE PAY THE FREIGHT. We will sell you our own brand or any other make of Harness and Stock Saddle cheaper than any other dealer will sell to you. Write us for our free catalogue, or write us about the price of any number or Harness or Saddle of any make in the country. We simply wish to demonstrate to you that we can do as we claim.

H. & M. Harness Shop

Stock Yards So. St. Joseph, Mo.

L. P. SWIFT, President
JOHN DONOVAN, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
L. D. W. VAN VLIET, Asst. Gen. Mgr.
M. B. IRWIN, Traffic Mgr.
CHAR. PASCHE, Secretary
F. P. WELTY, Treasurer
L. B. SACK, Superintendent
LOUIS SIEMENS, Cashier.

ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS COMPANY

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

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

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

YARDAGE

Cattle, per head.....25c
Hogs, per head.....6c

FEED

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

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

MORRIS & COMPANY

—A FEW SPECIALTIES—

Supreme Hams
Supreme Bacon
Supreme Lard
Supreme Sausage
Supreme Dried Beef

—AND—

Lion Brand Canned Meats

MORRIS & COMPANY

CHICAGO ST. JOSEPH KANSAS CITY ST. LOUIS

The Rock Island Chicago Limited

Leave South St. Joseph Union Station, 6:08 P. M. Union station uptown, 4:38 P. M. Electric lighted pullmans & cafe observation car.

Direct Connection in Chicago with all Lines East and North.

TITLE FOR A BUTLER

SON OF GERMAN NOBLE WORKED AS A HOUSEMAN.

Will Inherit Half of Big Estate of Father, Who Was Lost in Private Yacht 42 Years Ago Next December.

Richmond, Va.—Though aware that he was entitled to a high place in the German nobility and that he would one day inherit a fortune, Theodore von Thien, who has been a butler for two years in the household of P. P. Ryan, a retired real estate dealer in this city, has been notified that in December he will become joint possessor, with his brother August, of more than 6,000,000 marks left by his father, Count Peter von Thien of Germany. In future he will be known as Count Theodore Charles Kronfels-Thien.

Forty-two years ago the father of the young man was lost in his private yacht Fargue, with the entire crew and some friends. Not being able to find any trace of the count, the German government refused to give a certificate of his death until his seventieth birthday, which will occur in December.

Expert accountants have figured the income up to 1900, estimating the amount due on that date at 5,000,000 marks, without including interest to 1908. The estate has been in the hands of M. de Louvrieux, a French lawyer.

August von Thien settled in New York. Being more fortunate than his brother, he accumulated a large estate. In May, when the lawyer came to America, he returned with him. He is still in Germany, superintending the great estate. He has ordered that his property in the United States be sold.

Thinking that he would some day inherit the great hotel owned by his aunt, Mme. Maurice Chamberdeuil, in Paris, Theodore von Thien began, upon his arrival in America, to learn the hotel business from the bottom, so that he should be well acquainted with it if he should ultimately obtain this heritage. With this end in view he served as a waiter in Sherry's in New York, coming from the metropolis to Richmond, where he obtained employment in a mental capacity in the Ryan home.

When the news of Thien's good fortune was announced to him he expressed sorrow at being forced to leave the employ of Ryan. He said that after much wandering, he had found here the only real home he had ever known. Ryan immediately relieved him of all his duties. Von Thien said that he would remain with him until he went to Germany in December.

Von Thien is a man of striking appearance and excellent education. He speaks French, German and English fluently and is a man of the most exemplary conduct. He is a posthumous child, having been born several months after the unfortunate death of his father.

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ROADS TO NOTIFY SHIPPERS.

If Conditions of New Bill Are Not Accepted Will Reject Liability.

Chicago, Oct. 18.—Announcement was made today that all of the 418 railroads in official classification territory have arranged to address notices to shippers to the effect that on and after November 1, shippers using the new uniform bill of lading, prescribed by the interstate commerce commission, will be charged the regular rates provided in the "official classification."

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If a shipper shall elect not to accept the conditions of the new bill of lading and shipping order, the property will be transported at carriers' liability, limited only as provided by the common law and by the laws of the United States and of the several states insofar as they apply, and the charge will be 10 per cent higher than the regular rate.

The Central Freight association and the Trunk Line association, comprising the more important lines between the seaboard and the Mississippi river, north of the Ohio river, have joined in a statement to the public regarding the new bill of lading which says in part:

"It is the belief that this uniform bill of lading, the result of three years of arduous negotiations between the shipping interests and the carriers, with the benefit of advice from learned counsel and the banking interests of the country, who are vitally interested in the negotiability of the bill of lading, has resulted in a document which, as to its form is so nearly perfect as to commend itself to every shipper."

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EAT MUCH ON OCEAN

PASSENGERS CROSSING ATLANTIC CONSUME BIG STORE.

On One Line the Cost Was \$4,000,000 in a Year—Beer by Half Million Gallons and 6,500,000 of Eggs.

New York.—It must be the gyroscopic attachment on the modern transatlantic liner, or else the ball bearings on which they run, which has reduced the proverbial amount of seasickness among the passengers.

Seasick passengers, no matter how many of them are carried, could not comfortably consume food of the wholesale cost for one line alone in 1907 was more than \$4,000,000. This is seen at once when it is noted that the total expense for coal on the same line was \$7,000,000, and, of course, none of the boilers was seasick and their consuming capacity is notoriously greater than any passenger, no matter how good an appetite he has.

Before noting some of the figures of food it is pleasing to observe some of those relating to beverages. Now, as to champagne, which is said to be an excellent cure and for that matter a preventive of seasickness, passengers last year pulled the plugs out of only a few more than 51,000 bottles of champagne.

When it comes to claret the figures jump so respectably that it is seen that a man may raise a thirst somewhere west of Suez as well as east. Of that cheerful and ruddy beverage the first-class passengers consumed 122,297 bottles.

That sounds pretty good, but the consumption by the third-class passengers makes it appear a mere trifle by comparison. For those in the steerage, fully drank not less than 121,297 gallons of claret, presumably of the variety known as petit bleu, about which there is a song which the Paris students sing when inspired by it.

There is something (observing this just as the Prohibitionists have nominated their ticket) rather appalling to read that of the various grades of brandy the passengers consumed 20,641 bottles and 73,354 gallons.

But these are after all trifling nips when we come to look at the figures relating to beer, for of that beverage more than half a million gallons were drunk, and it is not reported that the quartermasters had any unusual police duty to perform at that.

The recent installation of the la carte system in the restaurants of the modern liners accounts for an amazing growth in the consumption of delicacies, such as were seldom found on even the best ships when the business of feeding passengers was exclusively table d'hotel.

Restaurant diners on the liners whose figures are being considered consumed many, many thousand partridges, snipe, quails, pheasants, grouse, canvasback ducks. They demanded literally many hundreds of thousands of live lobster and crawfish, of fresh little necks, blue points and softshell crabs.

They consumed such a quantity of green turtle soup that the chefs had to use up 13,407 pounds of fresh turtle in its making.

Coming around to the more substantial articles of diet, it is found that of fresh beef there was used 8,311,927 pounds, and of pork and veal and mutton about 750,000 pounds each. Potatoes to go with these weighed in excess of 10,000 tons, a very fair cargo in itself.

The passengers seem to begin the day with hearty appetites, as well as going to lunch and dinner in the same blessed condition. They consumed of eggs, 6,500,000 and of calves' liver and bacon an appropriate quantity to supplement the eggs, and with their morning toast 216,503 tins of marmalade and other such sweets.

As if these figures were not proof enough that Lloyd's should make a very low rate of insurance against seasickness these days it is noted that besides what smoking material passengers took on board with them 2,227,225 cigars and packages of cigarettes were had from the smoking room steward.

It is interesting to note in conclusion that while the consumption of beer, wine and spirituous liquor indicated pretty generous living, figuring on the basis of all the passengers carried for the year, each passenger consumed, after all, only five-sixths of a gallon of such cheering beverages, while the average consumption of mineral water was a full gallon. These figures do not include 76,223 bottles of sterilized milk, which were dealt out to the children on board.

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While the average consumption of mineral water was a full gallon. These figures do not include 76,223 bottles of sterilized milk, which were dealt out to the children on board.

Rates Turn White and Die. Greensburg, Pa.—Rats in Cook township, Westmoreland county, are being killed off by a strange disease, commonly termed the white plague.

Happy Jim Buried in Oats. Montclair, N. J.—Jim, a wise old gray horse owned by the Montclair Water Company, pulled the slide out of a grain chute and was buried in an avalanche of oats. When discovered he was cheerily eating his way out, happy and unharmed.

The Girl, the Man—and Cupid

By FRED S. BROWN

(Copyright, by Shortstory Pub. Co.)

"I am going to marry you, if I have to take you to the altar in a cage."

There was no hesitation or stammering on Frank Clearing's part in making love to the fascinating Helen Rockwell. He candidly declared that she was the handsomest creature he ever saw.

"I want you to be my wife, not only because you are entrancingly beautiful, but for the reason that you are so sensible and sweet in disposition," he said. "You know it is frequently the case that really beautiful girls are silly. You are not giddy and foolish like many giggling—"

"Please quit flattering me, Frank," interrupted Helen. "You have told me repeatedly that you think I am nice and all that, but when you declare so often that I am good-looking and sensible, you raise a suspicion as to your sincerity."

"But I do think you are the sweetest girl that ever was, all the same. That is, I mean to say you suit me to death. And that is why I want you to be my wife—now, right away. Will you?"

"Frank, I can't."

"Why, don't you love me?"

"I admire you. I respect you."

"Then there must be some other man."

"There is—your father."

"What! Do you know the governor?"

"I never saw him, but that doesn't alter the case."

"Great Stonewall Jackson, Helen! I can't understand you. The old gentleman doesn't give a rap about whom or when I marry."

"Don't get in a panic, Frank. You know your rich and imperative father didn't care when your brother got married, but he took a dislike to your sister-in-law and made life miserable for her. I am not going to take chances of being subjected to the refined agony that you father can cause if the notion seizes him. We might as well have a clear understanding now, rather than when it is too late. Plainly speaking, your father, you know, can be the most disagreeable person to his own family that ever was. And the worst of it, he does and says heart-breaking, soul-torturing things in such a polished manner that they are exquisitely cutting. It is a cruel assertion to make, but he did not spare even your mother when she was alive. Forgive me, but something extraordinary would have to be done to guarantee the peace of any woman subject to the tantrums of your irascible parent."

"I know the governor is pretty bad when he gets going, but we can't kill him."

"No, but he must be reformed."

"Let's elope and get along without him. I can earn a living for both of us."

"Be sensible, Frank. You are too impulsive. It is all well enough to talk about estranging your family for the love of a woman, but we should have respect for our parents and, besides that, you ought to take warning by the fate of others who have been rendered unhappy by marriages that have divided families. Look at the scandals that have resulted in your own circle of acquaintances. I am too fond of comfort to risk a married life that might mean drudgery for you and none of the gayeties for both of us."

"Yes, but, Helen, my dear sweet heart, that is not the way real lovers view things. They wed despite everything, and defy everybody."

"Yes, and often accumulate a great deal of genuine misery for themselves. Your notions are not at all up to date. The new way is the more rational, and that's my way."

Frank Clearing's father the next day received a call in his office from Miss Helen Rockwell, who was a model of neatness in her attire, and refreshing to look upon, so wholesome, radiant and beautiful did she appear, tastefully arrayed as she was. Mr. Clearing

"I am going to marry you, if I have to take you to the altar in a cage."

There was no hesitation or stammering on Frank Clearing's part in making love to the fascinating Helen Rockwell.

"I want you to be my wife, not only because you are entrancingly beautiful, but for the reason that you are so sensible and sweet in disposition," he said.

"Please quit flattering me, Frank," interrupted Helen. "You have told me repeatedly that you think I am nice and all that, but when you declare so often that I am good-looking and sensible, you raise a suspicion as to your sincerity."

"But I do think you are the sweetest girl that ever was, all the same. That is, I mean to say you suit me to death. And that is why I want you to be my wife—now, right away. Will you?"

"Frank, I can't."

"Why, don't you love me?"

"I admire you. I respect you."

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had never before seen Helen. In fact, he had never heard of her, and her visit puzzled him. At the same time, her appearance dazzled him.

Settling herself comfortably in the proffered chair, the perfectly collected young woman, without waiting to permit the old gentleman to recover from his apparent astonishment, startled him even more by calmly saying:

"Your son, Frank, vows that he will marry me if he has to take me to church in a cage. I have called here to request you to ship him so far away from here that even if he start back immediately upon his arrival at the destination you may select for him, he will have ample time to recover from his imagined infatuation. If I had thought it was presumption on my part to make such a request, I would not have come here. I am merely asserting my rights in a way that I consider reasonable and honorable. Your son refuses to listen to sensible advice from you or from me. Despite your excellent counsel and my refusal to wed him, he persists in imploring me to elope and become his wife. I do not feel that it is I who should be exiled, because I never did anything to ensnare your son, but, on the contrary, have repeatedly pointed out to him the impossibility of our marriage on account of you. I have told him that by marrying me he might bring misery on himself and you—and me. I have tried to convince him that if he risk losing the respect due a parent, he cannot expect the woman he marries under such circumstances to repose the confidence in his respect for her that every woman, other than an adventuress or fortune hunter should have. But all of my efforts are in vain. Therefore, I deem it the part of wisdom to apprise you of the actual state of affairs as they exist, before any further acts of violence are committed or a foundation is laid for a scandal," and, rising

BEEF OF FUTURE

Feeling That Future is to See Smaller Supplies Than at Present.

PRICE WILL GOVERN FUTURE

Cattle Must Command a Price On a Par With the Market For Corn.

Wallaces' Farmer: There is a feeling, or we might perhaps say a belief in the minds of careful students of agriculture, that there will be less beef offered in the markets in years to come, and much less in proportion to population than in past years.

First, the phenomenal growth of the cities has wonderfully increased the demand for milk in the territory tributary, reaching out one, two, and even three hundred miles.

The man with the hoe has invaded the cattle grazing regions of the plains, and it is a matter of common knowledge that many of the great ranches are voluntarily breaking up and being cut up into farms and sold.

"The man with the hoe" has invaded the cattle grazing regions of the plains, and it is a matter of common knowledge that many of the great ranches are voluntarily breaking up and being cut up into farms and sold.

If there were no extravagant booming of the western country by land speculators, railroads and others, and the cattle industry were allowed to go through its natural evolution, it is probable there would be no great decrease in the cattle stock of the country between the 100th meridian and the Rocky mountains from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian line.

The high price of corn that has prevailed for the last two or three years, and is certain to prevail for at least another twelve months, tends to discourage farmers from either breeding or feeding cattle except where more or less dairying is carried on as part of the farming operations.

The tenant farmer especially, who pays rent in cash or a share of the fruit, is very apt to conclude that he will not bother with cattle beyond a few milk cows and a reasonable number of hogs.

HOPE OF THE WEST

Claim Made That It Lies in Success of Dry Farming System.

ONLY EXPERIMENT AS YET

But Returns Indicate Eventual Capture of Arid and Semi-Arid Country.

At the Dry Farming Congress, held recently, Congressman Mendell of Wyoming said: During all my service in congress I have been on the irrigation committee and for a number of years was chairman, so I have taken a lively interest in all that pertains to irrigation but at the same time I have realized that, as not to exceed ten per cent of the area of the arid states could be irrigated, any considerable development along agricultural lines must depend quite largely upon the possibility of the growing of crops with scant rainfall.

The result of my investigation of the subject has been surprising in the extent to which the growing of crops with scant rainfall has been carried on throughout the arid and semi-arid region and the limited knowledge that one such region has had of what was being done in all others.

In eastern Oregon and Washington the system of cropping the ground only once in two years has been practiced on an extensive scale and with great success, while in every state of the west farming is carried on more or less here and there without irrigation and with a scant rainfall.

I would not presume to give practical people such as you are, many of you versed in the science and practice of dry farming much better than I, a lecture or extended advice on the subject, but there are some general propositions which have come under my observation that may possibly be useful to you.

THE RURAL HOME. Drovers Journal: So important has agriculture become to the nation's prosperity that President Roosevelt recently appointed a commission to suggest means to make the rural home more attractive and assist in keeping young men on the farm.

In the country the rural home is permanent and all its improvements are commensurate with a view to the future as well as the present generation. In no other profession does the home dweller enjoy the work of his hands as in agriculture.

SCIENCE AND WHEAT. Science has many aids and suggestions to offer to the future wheat producer, such as rotation of crops, methods of soil tillage, seed selection, etc., by means of which wheat may be profitably grown in a permanent system of agriculture.

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The Stock Yards Daily Journal

St. Joseph, Missouri

DO YOU LIKE THE FARM?

If So, Why? President Roosevelt Wants to Know.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 16.—Does the farmer like his farm? This question seems to be bothering President Roosevelt, for he is going to learn from the millions of the rural residents of this country just why they prefer the open air and green fields.

"Whether the farmer likes his farm and why? is a big question which is now receiving the attention of a body of commissioners composed of six members, who were appointed by the chief executive. It will be their job to obtain information on country life and they are going about the task in a modern and up-to-date manner.

Throughout thousands of rural routes in this country mail matter bearing on this question is now being sent. It is expected that as many answers will be received by the commission within a short time. After the farmers tell why they like their surroundings residents of the towns and cities will be asked why they like theirs.

Here are the queries that are being sent out to the farmers: "Are the farm homes in your neighborhood as good as they should be under existing conditions?"

"Are the schools in your neighborhood training boys and girls satisfactorily for life on the farm?"

"Do the farmers in your neighborhood get the returns they reasonably should from the sale of their products?"

"Do the farmers in your neighborhood receive from the railroads, highways, trolley lines, etc., the service they reasonably should have?"

"Do the farmers in your neighborhood receive from the United States postal service, rural telephone, etc., the service they reasonably should expect?"

"Are the farmers and their wives in your neighborhood satisfactorily organized to promote their mutual interest?"

"Are the renters of farms in your neighborhood making a satisfactory living?"

"Is the supply of farm labor in your neighborhood satisfactory?"

DIFFERENCES IN MILK. Washington Star: Dr. John S. Fulton, of Washington, the secretary of the International congress of tuberculosis, was praised the other day by a milk inspector.

"Dr. Fulton has done many things," said the man, "to reduce tuberculosis. One of the best things he has done is in purification of our milk. Thanks largely to his interest, Americans get purer milk than they used to.

"I once heard Dr. Fulton tell a milk story in the midst of an address on milk.

"He said that a city man took a house in the country for the summer. He sought out a farmer at once, looked over the cows on the farm, found them to his liking, and said: 'My servant will come to you every morning for a quart of milk.'

"'All right,' said the farmer, 'it will be 8 cents.'

"'But it must be pure milk, mind, said the city man, absolutely pure.'

"'In that case it will cost you 10 cents.'

"'Very good. And you will milk the quart from the cow in my servant's presence?'

"'Yes—for 15 cents.'

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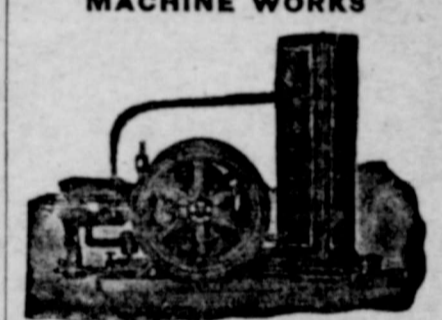
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