

# STOCK MARKET DAILY JOURNAL

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

Vol. XII, No. 18.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1908

LAST EDITION.

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## DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 20 Cars, 535 Cattle; 54 Cars, 5,568 Hogs; No Sheep Reported.

## CATTLE MOSTLY DIRECTS

Fat Steer Trade Has Ruled Even This Week—Close Cull and Easier.

## WEEK'S TOP WAS \$6.60

## Cow and Heifer Market Closing

Weak Turn—Bulls Unchanged—Good Veals Steady For Week—Desirable Feeders Steady With Week Ago—Hog Market Steady—Live Mutton Trade Nominal.

## 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	477,780	549,575	71,795
Hogs	2,022,550	1,478,145	544,405
Sheep	526,907	712,851	185,944
Horses	20,145	24,003	3,858

## 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	15,000	15,000	2,000
Kansas City	500	10,000	2,300
South Omaha	800	4,000	700
St. Joseph	500	5,000	200
East St. Louis	200	1,500	100

## RECEIPTS BY CARS.

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

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. B. & Q., west	25	25	25
C. B. & Q., east	22	22	22
C. R. I. & P.	7	7	7
Great Western	12	12	12
Missouri Pacific	1	1	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island	1	1	1
A. T. & S. F.	2	2	2

## CATTLE.

### Week Closes With Trade in Unsatisfactory Condition.

The 600 cattle reported this morning were about all direct to killings from other points and trade was of nothing more than the usual Saturday character with prices remaining nominal at recent declines. There is nothing in the outlook to warrant liberal marketing next week.

The market for the week started in with an active showing of signs of improvement in trade and prices for all desirable grades of killing stock were advanced 10 to 20 cents. This, however, proved to be of only temporary duration and middle and closing days of the week saw all show of improvement wiped out. Receipts have been such as to have warranted an improvement with some show of permanence in the total of financial receipts pending a presidential election.

Final days of the week have found the market for steers in unusually drab condition with prices losing all show of earlier advance. In a general way the quality of steers has been unattractive, but there have been a few loads of very fair beefs offered and these have been sold well up with markets for the same qualities at other points. The best beefs here sold at \$6.60, but there have been very few good enough to bring above \$5.75 and the bulk have sold from that figure down. Common light killers have been selling as low as around \$4.00 and pretty decent killers at \$4.75 to \$5.25.

## COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

Usual week-end conditions prevailed in this branch of the market today. Receipts were small and volume of business transacted did not furnish a market criterion.

Unevenness has marked the course of the trade in cows and heifers this week, the opening being strong and active while the close was dull and easier. Current values on the general run of the stuff are not far from steady with a week ago, but 10 to 15c lower than Monday. Receipts have been fairly liberal, a lot of rangers from the southwest showing up.

While there has been a few good cows and heifers offered, common to medium grades predominated. Most of the good butcher and dressed beef cows sold at \$3.15 to \$3.65 while a large share of medium killers sold at \$2.75 to \$3.10 with canners and cutters selling largely at \$2.00 to \$2.65. Quite a few old shells sold at \$1.50 to \$1.75. In the heifer line it was mainly a \$3.25 to \$4.00 trade in useful grades, nothing choice being offered.

In the bull department values show no appreciable change compared with a week ago.

Good veals have sold steady all

week, but the market closes easier on medium and common grades.

## STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

Trade in this line today was very quiet. Fresh receipts were practically nil and business was confined exclusively to the speculative division. A few country buyers were looking around, but main inquiry was for fleshy feeders and as this class was scarce, dealers were not able to consummate many sales. Dealers will carry over a good many light and medium weight stockers to next week.

There has been a fair run of stockers and feeders noted on the market this week. Trade in desirable feeders has shown pretty good tone throughout the week and values are steady to firm with the close of last week. Most of the good feeders sold in a range of \$2.45 to \$3.50. The market for light and medium weight stockers has been rather dull and current values on the general run are slightly lower than a week ago. While the country has shown good fleshy feeders some attention of late, the outlet for stockers, especially plain quality grades, continued narrow. Speculators have been able to dispose of feeders without much difficulty, but the end of the week finds them with quite an accumulation of light and medium weight stockers.

Few stock heifers are coming and values have held about steady for the week. The market for rangers is active, but closes decidedly weak. Since high time of the week values have declined 15 to 20c and in cases more.

## RANGERS—NATIVE DIVISION.

The market for range steers opened this week in strong active tone, but closes decidedly weak. Since high time of the week values have declined 15 to 20c and in cases more.

In the cow and heifer market values were strong and higher Monday, but middle and closing days witnessed a reaction and current values are barely steady to easier for the week. Good western feeders are quoted steady to strong, but stockers, with the exception of the very best grades, are slightly lower than a week ago.

## QUARANTINE DIVISION.

Between 1,500 and 2,000 cattle were marketed in the quarantine yards this week. Receipts consisted largely of steers, including some of the best grades seen here since early part of the season. The market opened on a higher basis but closes 15 to 20c lower than high point of the week. Best steers sold at \$4.65 with bulk going at \$3.85 to \$4.30. So few cows and heifers were offered on this side that comparisons were difficult to make.

## Packers' Purchases Yesterday.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Swift & Co.	1,221	3,347	103
Hammond	224	1,124	280
Morris	485	2,033	—
Total	1,930	6,504	383

## Stock Cattle Purchases Yesterday.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
J. V. Atkins	65	—	—
J. C. Peters	224	1,124	280
Maxwell, Spayde & Co.	60	—	—
George Spencer & Co.	34	—	—
W. R. Roundtree	16	—	—
J. H. Milby	9	—	—
P. S. Wright	8	—	—
Peter Hansen	4	—	—
Charles Trapp	4	—	—
B. Maxwell	4	—	—
Country and order buyers	272	—	—
Total	528	—	—

## HOGS.

### Final Trade of Week at Steady Prices For Desirable Quality.

Hogs were about the same in quality as they have been coming and the demand proved sufficient to hold prices for the good grades at a steady level while trashy light weights were weak to 5 cents lower. Prices were in moderate supply and prices were considered a quarter lower than early in the week.

On a basis of today's business prices now current are not much different from a week ago and are around 10 to 15 cents lower than at high time of the week.

Early in the week the run of hogs at leading points was lighter than for the previous week, but with clearing weather the latter half of the week has brought out increased numbers until the total week's marketing at five points shows an increase of 37,000 over last week while the local increase has been about 5,000. It is considered likely that there may be free marketing during the next two months.

Total receipts for the week at the local point are 36,000 against 30,273 last week, 33,788 a month ago, 9,469 a year ago, 30,070 two years ago, 41,823 three years ago and 31,132 four years ago.

At five points the total for the week is 243,100 against 306,300 last week, 253,800 a month ago, 144,600 a year ago, 253,600 two years ago, 311,700 three years ago and 283,600 four years ago.

Prices ranged from \$5.00 to \$5.50, with the bulk selling at \$5.40 to \$5.60, a month ago at \$5.50 to \$5.70, a year ago at \$5.75 to \$5.80, two years ago at \$6.10 to \$6.20, three years ago at \$4.85 to \$4.92, four years ago at \$4.85 to \$4.95.

## Pigs and Lights—100 lbs. and Under.

No.	Av. Shk. Price	No.	Av. Shk. Price
93	188	120	55
94	188	120	55
95	188	120	55
96	188	120	55
97	188	120	55
98	188	120	55
99	188	120	55
100	188	120	55
101	188	120	55
102	188	120	55
103	188	120	55
104	188	120	55
105	188	120	55
106	188	120	55
107	188	120	55
108	188	120	55
109	188	120	55
110	188	120	55
111	188	120	55
112	188	120	55
113	188	120	55
114	188	120	55
115	188	120	55
116	188	120	55
117	188	120	55
118	188	120	55
119	188	120	55
120	188	120	55

## ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET

	Receipts	Market
Wheat	5 cars; corn, 2 cars; oats, 0 car.	
No. 2 red	1 03 @ 1 03 1/2	
No. 3 red	99 @ 1 02	
No. 4 red	95 @ 1 01	
No. 5 red	95 1/2 @ 1 02	
No. 3 hard	92 1/2 @ 99	
No. 4 hard	90 @ 97	
No. 5 hard	88 @ 95	
White		
No. 2 white	67 @ 67 1/2	
No. 3 white	66 @ 66 1/2	
No. 4 white	62 @ 65	
No. 2 corn	65 1/2 @ 67 1/2	
No. 3 corn	65 @ 67	
No. 4 corn	65 @ 67	

No.	4 corn	53 @ 66
No. 2 white	45 1/2 @ 49	
No. 3 white	46 @ 48	
No. 2 oats	45 1/2 @ 46 1/2	
No. 3 oats	45 @ 46	
Bran	41 @ 42	
Corn chops	1 25 @ 1 30	
Shorts	1 95 @ 1 15	

## GRAIN AND FLOURS.

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

WHEAT	Dec.	100%	100%	100%	100%
Dec.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
May	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

## CORN.

Dec.	100%	100%	100%	100%
Dec.	100%	100%	100%	100%
May	100%	100%	100%	100%

## OATS.

Dec.	100%	100%	100%	100%
Dec.	100%	100%	100%	100%
May	100%	100%	100%	100%

## POPK.

Dec.	100%	100%	100%	100%
Dec.	100%	100%	100%	100%
May	100%	100%	100%	100%

## LARD.

Dec.	100%	100%	100%	100%
Dec.	100%	100%	100%	100%
May	100%	100%	100%	100%

## RIBS.

Dec.	100%	100%	100%	100%
Dec.	100%	100%	100%	100%
May	100%	100%	100%	100%

## START FARM INVESTIGATION

### Roosevelt's Commissioners to Delve Into Rural Life Conditions.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.—According to Consul John C. Higgins of Dundee, Scotland, much information to agricultural interests in this country can be gleaned from the farming methods and the relations existing between landlords and tenants in Scotland.

The consular district of Dundee includes the whole of Forfarshire and parts of Fifeshire and Perthshire, which, while having highlands useful for pasturage and game, have arable districts unexcelled in Great Britain for profitable agriculture at the hands of farmers of extraordinary ability. The farms have been cultivated for hundreds of years, but their fertility is now of the highest order, the maintenance of which, as measured in bushels and tons of highest-class products, is the supreme test of good farming.

## Rotation of the Crops.

Oats succeed grass; the "potato" is a present favorite. If the preceding grass has been pastured the oats get no manure, but if it was cut for hay the oats get three cut (236 pounds), more or less, of a complete fertilizer, 1 e., one containing phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen. The potato cut requires four bushels of stable per acre, the "Abundance" variety requires six bushels. Yield fifty to eighty bushels per acre, selling at from 50 to 60 cents per bushel.

Potatoes succeed oats. While there are several ways of preparing land for potatoes, the one generally pursued is to apply farmyard manure on the whole of preceding crop during November, December or January, averaging twenty loads per acre, equally spread, plowed down at once, and then let lie, until planting time, April preferred, when, if dry and in condition for working, it is harrowed deeply, rolled and cultivated until made soft and friable. It is then put in ridges thirty inches apart, and complete fertilizer sowed broadcast from five to ten cut (660 to 1,120 pounds) per acre. Whole medium-sized potatoes are placed from nine to twelve inches apart and the ridges reversed to cover them. A double moldboard plow is used.

## Plants Up in Four Weeks.

In four to six weeks the plants are up. The time the rows have been harrowed down and put up twice to destroy weeds. This is often done with a concave harrow that hugs the ridge and maintains its shape, obviating the "putting up." Two of these harrows can be coupled together and two rows worked at once. The middle rows are drilled when the plants are two to four inches high with powerful narrow-toothed cultivator, to slacken and soften the soil permit the tubers to grow. The plants are next hand hoed and again drilled grubbed. They next get the final furrowing or earthing up, so that the tubers shall be well covered; ground to be worked only when dry. Some farmers apply farm manure in the drills at planting time instead of broadcast as above, and in such case the artificial manure may not always be applied liberally.

## Potato Results; Other Crops.

The "Up-to-Date" machine diggers are in general use. The crop is "lifted" during autumn and stored in long pits, from which it is marketed. Being a regular rotation crop the field may run as high as forty acres. The crops run from eight to fifteen tons per acre, selling at from \$7 to \$20 per ton. There seems to be no flat culture. The Scotch potato has a reputation peculiarly its own. Many tons are shipped to the United States when price warrants, and they are much liked.

## Wheat succeeds potatoes. No manure is applied unless it be one hundred-weight (112 pounds) of nitrate of soda in the spring. A present favorite is "square head," a four-rowed, headless, early maturing red sort, seeded in autumn. The climate being cool and equable, without hot suns, the filling goes on until a late August or September harvest. The crop runs from thirty to sixty bushels, the latter by no means phenomenal. The straw crops are invariably stacked and thatched.

## Use as Food for Milk.

Turnips succeed wheat. Ridge culture, rows 26 to 28 inches apart.

Have all milking utensils clean and wholesome; rinse out the milking vessels just before milking.

## LAND OF THE SCOT

### Consul John J. Higgins of Dundee Gives Valuable Information.

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.

## "POTATO OAT" A FAVORITE

Probably 95 Per Cent of Estates Ee ong to Landed Proprietors.

## CROP ROTATION A FACTOR

### Intensive Farming a Necessity With the Scot, and He Makes It Pay—Lessons That American Farmer Will Some Day Have to Learn—In Fact, Time is Now at Hand in Most of the Old Sections.

## WILL ENFORCE LAW.

### No Vandalism Will Be Tolerated in Suburb, Says the Sergeant.

## BUSINESS IS QUIET.

### Unsettled Weather and Coming Election Felt in Trade Circles.

## COLORADO AIMS HIGH.

### Secretary Wilson Tendered Presidency of Agricultural College.

## WYNNESS TO OMAHA.

### Butter Fat.

## BREEDING EWES FOR SALE.

## STATE FAIRS FOR 1909.

## Use as Food for Milk.

## Have all milking utensils clean and wholesome; rinse out the milking vessels just before milking.

## NATIONAL FOREST GRAZING.

### Rates For Sheep Are to be Lowered According to Pinchot.

Following out a statement made a year ago at the meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association in Salt Lake City, Gifford Pinchot, forester, and A. F. Potter, assistant forester in charge of the branch of grazing in the United States Forest Service have just announced a reduction of 16 to 18 per cent in the rates for sheep grazing on the National Forests of the West. This general reduction in the schedule of grazing rates will take effect for the coming season of 1909.

The changes in market conditions which have made the sheep business less profitable the past year, especially the greatly reduced prices offered for wool and the depreciation in the value of mutton, make the announcement of great interest not only to those who are interested in the sheep business but to the men of every allied industry. In 1907, when the promises for a reduced schedule were made, it was with the understanding between the stockmen and the Forest Service that the grazing rates would not be changed for minor fluctuations in the market which would naturally occur from year to year, but would apply only in case of radical or unusual changes.

The new schedule does not affect the cases where the minimum charge of 5 cents per head has already been allowed or a specially low rate has been fixed on account of some local condition. In most cases the revised fees will mean a reduction of about 1 cent per head. In fixing the rates for grazing by different kinds of stock on forest growth, the demand for the use of range by other people's kinds of stock, the needs of the homesteader, and the profits of the business have been taken into consideration.

Among the Missouri shippers to this market today were noted: Gray & Co., Clearmont; Hanna & McD., Maitland; E. Rayburn, Mound City; A. L. Wilson & Co., Nodaway; W. M. Gossett, Forbes; W. A. S. Derr, Forest City; A. B. Wilson, Stewartville; E. De Hart, Santa Rosa; L. Pratt, Union Star; J. Deltor, King City; Nurdyke & Walker, Bethany; Fowler & Owen, Walthdale; S. D. McClure, Grant City; H. Power, Genney; Kent & Son, Albany; T. Masoner, Edgerton; W. D. Woolley, Amity; Fagan & S. and J. B. Nunally, Maryville; J. O. Edwards, Smithville; R. C. Campbell, Bolckow Springs; S. S. Piskering, G. K. Wright, Marysville; D. F. Ashworth, Barnard; and A. C. Trapp, Savannah.

## FARM FOR SALE.

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

## EXHIBITS GO FREE.

### Railroads Will Furnish Free Cars For Corn Show Consignments.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 31.—Baggage cars will be furnished by the railroads coming into Omaha to bring exhibits to the National Corn Exposition, free of charge and those who desire to send exhibits will be notified as to the days these cars will be carried by the railroads.

This arrangement was announced Wednesday by the show management, which has had the matter up with various railroads for some time.

The first railroad to agree to furnish the cars was the Chicago Great Western, General Passenger Agent J. P. Elmer writing as follows:

"We are permitted by law to move exhibits for fairs and exhibitions, and we shall, therefore, take great pleasure in arranging baggage cars as you request."

Other railroads have been quick to follow and before the week all roads are expected to furnish the cars which mean much to both exhibitors and the corn exposition.

The plan is to have cars at all county seats in the states which will exhibit at the show in Omaha. Exhibitors need only express their corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa or other exhibits to the nearest point where the baggage car stops to have the exhibits brought to Omaha without charge.

The exposition will furnish an attendant with each baggage car, who will be in charge from the starting place of the car until it gets to Omaha, seeing that the exhibits are properly handled. This insures the exhibits arriving in Omaha in the best possible condition and in good time.

## PIMBLEY PAINT AND GLASS CO.

213 South Sixth street, St. Joseph, Mo.

## BIG SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT.



THE STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

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WILL PLAY GHOST.

Tonight may not be a time "when grave yards yawn, and ghosts do stalk abroad," but about two out of every three kids in town are ribbing it up to do a ghost stunt and scare Papa a little tonight.

NO ORDERS YET.

Up to date no orders have been placed with the Wright Bros. for aeroplanes to aid Kansas farmers in harvesting their tall corn. Kansas will endeavor to get along this year with ladders and axes.

SLOW PENETRATION.

The news has not yet penetrated the hide of some people and got worked into their systems, but you can put it down that rag time and popular airs at 10-20-30 per will fill large tents while classical music at high prices will play to empty chairs.

GAIN IN HOG RECEIPTS.

The 2,000,000 mark was passed yesterday in the receipts of hogs for the year at the St. Joseph market. This beats all former ten month records at this point. The previous banner run of hogs for one year at this point was 2,105,000 in 1901. With nothing more than a normal run for November and December the year's total will easily pass the 2,350,000 mark.

THE FARM BEAUTIFUL.

Every farmer has a personal interest in the road front to his farm. In the matter of beautifying the roadside it is in his power to do much through the simple process of running the mower over the grass to the end of cleaning out all weed growth. It is likewise a matter appealing to the farmer's sense of beauty to plant trees along the road front.

OUTLOOK FOR THE CEMENT INDUSTRY.

In commenting upon the conditions prevailing in the cement industry, an editorial writer in Cement Age, New York, says that the situation is not as gratifying as manufacturers would like to have it, but it is only natural that the recent unprecedented demand for cement, resulting in the establishment of many new plants, should have given to its manufacture an impetus certain to carry it beyond reasonable bounds.

FARMING WITHOUT LIVE STOCK.

The biggest mistake that many farmers are making is trying to farm without keeping live stock, says a correspondent of the Farmer's Guide. We are up to a point now in Indiana and Illinois where it is simply impossible to produce profitable crops on many farms held in the market at about \$150 per acre.

The older these farms become the greater the need of live stock to keep up fertility. It seems very strange that so many never give this matter any consideration. With object lessons in every township, thousands shut their eyes and are planning another raid on their worn-out fields.

It is an axiom, however, that an assured method of success in most avenues of commerce is to go against the crowd. This would suggest feeding cattle under present conditions as to cost.

IN WOMAN'S REALM

Lamb Salad. Prepare an aspic jelly in the usual way. Place a small portion of this in the bottom of the basin and arrange evenly-cut slices of cold, hard-boiled eggs on top; chill, then fill the basin with thinly-sliced cooked lamb, sliced eggs, minced chives and cooked green peppers minced. French mustard; then fill up with the aspic jelly and set on ice to chill thoroughly; then unmold on a cold dish; wreath with mint foliage, water cress or any other greens obtainable.

Extracting Lemon Juice. To extract juice of lemon or orange much more juice will be obtained if the fruit is first covered with cold water and allowed to come to a boil before the fruit is cut.

To Extract a Splinter. When a splinter has been driven deep into the hand, it can be extracted without pain by steam. Nearly fill a wide-mouthed bottle with hot water, place the injured part over the mouth of the bottle, and press tightly. The suction will draw the flesh down, and in a minute or two the steam will extricate the splinter and the inflammation will disappear.

Pepper Vinegar. Where one has plenty of red peppers in the garden this is an excellent way of utilizing them. The vinegar makes an acceptable addition to the store room closet useful for service with raw oysters, salads or boiled fish. To prepare it season a quart of vinegar with two tablespoonfuls sugar and bring to a good seal. Put into a jar six or seven red peppers broken in pieces and forty or fifty peppercorns. Pour the hot vinegar over them and let stand three or four weeks, then strain and bottle.

Italian Way of Preserving Pepper. Some of the thrifty Italian women who are just now storing away enough of this, their favorite vegetable, to last until the fresh ones come again, simply split the red ripe peppers and pickle them in tubs or jars of salt water. Others (and this is the better way) put the unbroken in cans, cover with vinegar and seal air tight. These will keep any length of time.

Bottles for Jelly Glasses. At this time of year, when all the glass and mason jars are called into play, one is often at a loss for preserver receptacles. If there are any long necked bottles around the kitchen is solved. First, tie a string, saturated in kerosene just below the neck, set fire to the string and as soon as the flame has died down place beneath faucet and turn the water on. The neck will come off, leaving a smooth topped jelly glass. Greatest precaution must be taken to have kerosene well out of the way before setting tight to the string.

Spanish Catsup. Peel and slice one-half gallon green cucumbers and slice enough cabbage to make a half gallon. Sprinkle with salt and let stand for six hours. Chop one dozen onions and let them stand in boiling water half an hour. Chop one quart green tomatoes, one pint string beans, one dozen ears green corn, scallions and strain. Mix all the other ingredients together, then add two small cups white mustard, one pound sugar, three table-spoons turmeric, two table-spoons grated horseradish, three table-spoons celery seed, two table-spoons olive oil, one table-spoonful each of mace, cayenne and cinnamon. Place in a jar, mix well and cover with boiling vinegar.

Brief Household Hints. You can keep brooms in good condition twice as long as usual by al-

sections feel their way on the method above outlined. There is no difficulty in growing quite as much alfalfa per acre in the humid section as in the same latitudes anywhere east of the Rocky mountains, provided the farmer has the right soil and has learned how to secure a full stand. It is not pasture for sheep, for cows or other cattle, nor is it very desirable for horses, but used as above outlined with corn to balance the ration it is an ideal hog pasture.

HOGS ON ALFALFA. 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 average 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, \$6.00, and \$5.50. He finds that the grain cost of his pork, exclusive of pasture, has been for the above years 2 1/2, 2 1/4, 2 2/3, and 1 1/2 cents per pound. He finds that the return per bushel of corn after charging the hogs \$19 an acre for alfalfa pasture has been \$2, \$4, \$2 and \$8 cents, or an average of 7 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.

This is a rather big story, is the comment of Wallace's Farmer, and it adds, we publish it not to express any discredit, for we believe it can be done, but to bring sharply to the attention of our readers the value of alfalfa for hog pasture. It will be noticed that he gives a sow with her pigs one and one-third acres, thus preventing close pasturing, and that he feeds a light grain ration twice a day, thus furnishing a balanced ration. Hence it is not difficult for him to turn off hogs fed in this way that weigh from 210 to 275 pounds at ten months.

The great trouble with farmers who pasture their hogs on alfalfa is that they put on too many of them, with the result that the pasture is eaten into the ground. We think the better way is to pasture even lighter than Mr. Brown does, divide the pasture into two parts and mow it in about three times during the year, keeping the mowing for winter feed for the brood sows.

Our readers will remember that for the last two or three years we have suggested that farmers in the humid

ways dipping them into hot soap suds after using them and then hanging them up handle downward.

It is possible to toughen glassware by covering it, when first brought with cold water and letting it come slowly to a boil. After it reaches the boiling point the kettle should be set aside until the water is cold before removing the dishes.

To remove rust from stoves rub with kerosene and let it stand a few minutes. Scour with sand paper and rub dry. When the odor has gone blacken.

Many of the things which are allowed to accumulate in nearly every home are of absolutely no use to the owner. Find some poor person who has been burned out, or some family which is in actual need, give them the things which are still of use and send the rest to the dump heap.

In making the annual batch of fruit cake, soak the raisins and let them simmer gently until the skin is tender, then let them get nearly dry and use as usual.

A Popular Innovation. A recent innovation that promoted increased vogue is a wide satin ribbon tied in big loops at the back and edged at the top with a very deep frill of lace or full ruche of tulle.

This rather conspicuous arrangement is usually accompanied by a jabot of the same lace or tulle, and the jabot is long enough to fill in the front of the coat with which it is worn.

Often such neck dressing is accompanied by the same broad satin ribbon wound around the waist and looped low down on one side, giving relief to an otherwise plain frock. Mention of belts recalls another most interesting phase of girdle ventured upon by a few ultra fashionables.

This one is a very broad suede belt fastened with a large square buckle and worn high up under the arms and straight across the bust. It emphasizes the desired effect of the straight semifitted gown or coat, the latter usually of the three-quarter length directoire.

Creole Sandwiches. Creole sandwiches are made of cold roast lamb, minced, with grated onion to taste, a stewed red pepper, also minced, seasoning of salt and curry powder. This is spread between buttered white bread, the crusts cut off and the sandwiches cut into oblongs four inches by one.

Ginger Bread. Try this for ginger bread: Cream one-half cup of shortening and one-half cup sugar; add two well beaten eggs and beat; add one cup boiling water and one cup molasses; add two and one-half cups of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoon cinnamon and one teaspoon ginger. Bake twenty to twenty-five minutes in moderate oven.

Asbestos Useful in House. Buy a strip of asbestos cloth at the hardware shop and cut several small squares from this for inner linings for the iron holders. The heat of the iron will be scarcely noticeable to the hand. Keep a good sized piece fastened to the ironing board to save the cover and place a small square under the pad on the dining room table where the meat platter stands.

Saves Many Steps. A careful housewife has nailed a small strip of white wood over her gas range, into which are screwed half a dozen dresser hooks. On these she hangs her cooking fork, iron spoon, wooden spoon, small strainers and a cooking knife, and finds that having them all ready to hand saves many steps.

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**CLOUDS OF BIRDS**

**Cornfields in Vicinity of Arkansas River Visited by Countless Blackbirds.**

**THICK IN ARKANSAS VALLEY**

**Seem to Follow the Water Course and They Are in Perfect Swarms.**

Hutchinson, Kan., Oct. 30.—A portion of Reno county is overrun with blackbirds. For three or four days thousands of these birds have been seemingly following the country along the Arkansas river, says the Daily News.

"I never saw as many blackbirds in Kansas before as there was today," said a man who has been out shooting. "We walked across a good bit of territory and the birds were everywhere, eating the corn. It was a sight. In some places there were large clouds of them. Undoubtedly they have eaten lots of corn in some fields. We drove later to the sand hills but there were not so many in that part of the country."

For several days hunters and farmers have been reporting that a very large number of blackbirds were in Kansas at this time of the year. And the story is that they are staying close to the river, when they forage in a field of corn. There must be a different quality in the corn along the stream from that back a distance, because blackbirds are known to choose the best.

Even early this morning there was a big flock of blackbirds flying over Hutchinson. There seemed to be thousands of them. States farther east have blackbirds in large numbers every year. Millions of them visit the big corn fields in Illinois but men who know the country there and here say that the past few days has shown more of these birds in this part of Kansas than were ever seen in Illinois at any time.

Undoubtedly the blackbirds take lots of corn every year. They come in such large swarms that it would take quite a lot of corn to appease the hunger of such a pack of birds. Saturday and Sunday there were enough birds in some of the fields down the river from Hutchinson to eat up all the corn in it, if they stayed a day or so. But they don't linger long. They will eat for a little while in one field and then they all fly to the next. If one farmer had to feed the entire army of birds that are flying over this part of the country the past few days he would have to lease some corn of his neighbor. But the farmers are touched for their feed about equally, it seems, excepting those along the river seem to have been visited more often during the past week.

Blackbirds also eat lots of worms and, in some instances help a community by getting rid of a lot of pests along with stealing corn. The apples in the late orchards are also visited by the birds to some extent but not so often as the cornfields.

When the weather gets a little colder the birds will be gone but, during their stay, they have cleaned a pretty fair price for their board.

**CORN GROWING IN RUSSIA.**

**Grain is Grown Considerably for Export in Caucasus.**

Consul John H. Groat, of Odessa, gives the following account of the growing of corn in Russia and its exportation:

Maize is grown for its grain in Caucasus and in south Russia up to about 48 or 50 degrees of latitude, and also in Central Asia. In the vicinity of Odessa, as well as somewhat farther north, and occasionally in the Baltic provinces, it is cultivated as a fodder plant. The green plant here in the south is credited with having deleterious effects upon animals fed with it. In some parts of southern Russia, like Bessarabia in the west and Caucasus in the east, maize is grown not only for local consumption, but for exportation, finding its way into the world's markets from Bessarabia by way of Galatz and Odessa, and from the Caucasus by way of Novorossisk and Poti.

The annual maize crops vary considerably as to quantity and quality. Exports of maize from this district vary from about 30,000 to over 100,000 tons, about 1,500,000 acres being under cultivation in European Russia. In Bessarabia as much as 25 per cent of the arable land is used for the cultivation of maize as an article of food. They boll the not fully matured ears, which they salt and eat hot. The people also mix maize flour with other flour for making bread and a kind of stout porridge called "mamalyga," which forms the staple food of these Moldavians. The inhabitants of southern Russia also like to eat the seed of the half-ripe balled ears, but most of them have a dislike for maize porridge or bread with an admixture of maize flour, which they consider as indigestible and injurious. The grain of maize is used to fatten hogs and poultry. Various kinds of maize are cultivated; nearly all kinds of American varieties are known here. A yellow and somewhat nondescript variety of roundish kernel predominates, and is known as Rumanian maize. In good years, when the ears are large and well filled, the seed is laterally compressed, not much different from the "Dent" variety, except that the top remains smooth and rounded. Little or almost no maize appears to be used in Russia industrially.

All sections of Russia where maize is grown, with the exception of a narrow belt of Caucasus, where it fringes upon the Black Sea, have a strictly continental climate. The winters are apt to be very cold and the short sum-

mers extremely hot and dry. The annual rainfall ranges from 19 to 18 inches. The difficulty in agriculture here is not so much in the absence of moisture, but in the fact that the rainfall does not occur when it is most needed. As a consequence, that plant is most valuable which possesses the greatest vitality to tide over a long period of drouth. The maize grown here possesses this characteristic, possibly evolved by long-continued natural selection. It often occurs that just the year when all other cereals give poor crops, maize turns out well. This is always the case when, after a long drouth in the early part of the season, abundant rains fall too late for wheat, barley or rye, although still in time to save the maize. Such was the case in 1907.

The soil in most parts of southern Russia is extremely well adapted to all kinds of agriculture. It is undulating ground of fine-grained alluvial earth free from stones. The cultivators rely upon the natural fertility of the soil, adding the same only in rare cases with stable manure. Artificial fertilizers are rarely employed outside of sugar-beet plantations.

Maize planting is done quite as often by hand as by drilling. Cultivating is effected by hand labor or by plowing between plants, and often, owing to the weed-grown condition of the fields, by both. In a similar manner harvesting is done on the smaller farms by manual labor, while upon large estates machinery is employed. The probability is that, as the valuable qualities of maize become known and understood by the Russian peasants, and its employment in industries opens a more profitable sale locally, the area devoted to maize cultivation will extend.

**FALL PASTURES IN DRY SEASON.**

**Clover Rightly Handled Will Afford Much Relief.**

Wallace's Farmer: As our readers all know, the entire corn and grass belt has suffered for the last two months from an extreme drouth, and farmers who supposed they had an abundance of pasture were obliged to piece them out with winter feed. If this drouth had occurred at the usual time, during the last of July and the month of August, and rains had fallen in early September, there would have been plenty of pasture at this time. Meanwhile, except where there has been a very abundant acreage, pastures were eaten down close to the ground and no rainfall, however generous, can improve them this year. Hence a large per cent of the pastures will go into the winter without covering, and if there should be an open winter or even a cold winter without much snow these pastures will come through the winter in a weakened condition. The sun has parched the soil around the roots and even blue grass has lost some of its vitality. The conditions will be first rate for a thin crop of blue grass and an abundant crop of ragweed and ironweed next summer.

Where spring sown clover has been eaten close there is danger of its being winter killed, and the question is, what is the farmer to do about it? There is little he can do except perhaps take his cattle off the pasture altogether and begin winter feeding. There is much he can do next spring, however, and we mention it now simply to set him to thinking on what we regard as a very important matter.

Clover seed is cheap this year, due, strangely enough, to the drouthy conditions; for clover never kills well where there is an abundant growth of stalk. So the drouth itself has brought the remedy for the damage to winter pasture, provided, of course, the farmer will apply it. The way to apply it is to secure a disk drill before next spring. You will need a drill anyhow, but we advise a disk drill because by using it next spring when the frost goes out of the ground you can reseed these burnt out pastures with a mixture of red and mammoth clover and timothy, and thus repair the damage done by the drouth and by midsummer have a better pasture than you had before. It will cost perhaps a dollar an acre, but that will be far more than made good by the increased growth next summer.

Where the drouth has been very severe and the pastures eaten short, it will take another year for nature to repair the damage, unless you help her in the way above mentioned. If you find your clover stand to be thin, then use a drill and reseed to the same variety of clover you sowed in the first place, red if red has been sown, mammoth if mammoth. It is always well to put in some timothy, as two grasses, like two heads, are always better than one unless you wish to use one for some special purpose.

Think this over, and if you have a neighbor who has followed our advice about thickening up his pasture, go and visit his pasture and ask him about it. Don't put this job off until after you have sown your spring grain; for then the ground will become hard it will take double the amount of horsepower, you will not do nearly so good a job, and your newly sown clover will not have time to grow. Have your drill purchased beforehand, your seed ready, and as soon as the frost goes out take the first steps towards repairing the damage through this summer's drouth, and providing plenty of pasture for next year. You will learn by this experience how to keep one head of stock to the acre instead of one to two acres, as you are now doing. Thus you can make even adversity and damage the stepping stone to prosperity and greater success.

**Statues to Women.**  
In the streets of London there are only five statues to women. Four of these are queens and the fifth is Mrs. Siddons, whose statue as the tragic muse is in Paddington Green.

In the matter of memorial tablets women fare no better, as out of fully 100 affixed to houses where celebrated people dwell only four have women's names upon them. These commemorate Fanny Burney (Mme. D'Arbly), Joanna Baillie, Elizabeth Barrett Browning and Mrs. Siddons.

**WEAKNESS OF GREAT STRENGTH.**

**Perfect Health Not Consistent with High Muscular Development.**

It is a curious fact that perfect health is not consistent with high muscular development. Professional athletes and all men who acquire phenomenal strength seem to lose in length of life and activity what they gain for a few years of record-breaking powers. I was privileged to see, on several occasions, Louis Cyr, the Canadian giant, who broke all weight-lifting records. He weighed 320 pounds, and was all solid bone and muscle. I saw him hold his wife out at arm's length with one hand. I saw him raise a 300-pound barrel from the floor to his shoulder, using only one hand and arm. I saw him get down on all fours under a platform bearing 4,000 pounds of big men selected from the audience, and he raised the platform with his mighty back. Yet this remarkable man was muscle-bound and crippled at 37, when he should have been at the height of his wonderful powers.

Kennedy, the carman, who won a diamond belt for lifting with his hands from the floor, absolutely without apparatus, a 1,000-pound weight, was used up and crippled before he was 40. Dowd, professional strong man and teacher of athletics, wore himself out and died at 47.—Metropolitan Magazine.

**MAIDENS NO LONGER ROMANTIC.**

**"Prince Charming" of To-day Must Have Fat Bank Account.**

There's no romance left in the world, anyway. Time was when girls dreamed of Prince Charming, and didn't bother about anything less important than the color of his eyes and the way he tied his cravat. Now they're thinking of a bank account so large that almost any man will be quite indistinguishably hidden behind it. They're doing worse than that. I overheard two mites of girls, neither of them older than 15, exchanging confidences recently. The shorter one said she meant to be an architect, and earn her own living.

"But if you'd marry a rich man you wouldn't have to," objected the taller girl.

The midget screwed up her face shrewdly.

"You can't never tell about money," she said. "He might go and lose it, and then where'd I be with him to support if I couldn't work?"

"And would you have to support him?" asked the first girl, a bit awestruck.

The other nodded.

"I'd give him car fare every morning and 15 cents for lunch," she said, magnanimously.—Washington Herald.

**Water as a Headache Cure.**

"The best cure I know of for a headache is to wash your face," said a bright looking man. "Yes, I believe suddenly to cleanse your face with cold water will open up the pores and probably start the blood in circulation, and I know it will relieve you of a headache in a jiffy. I have tried it myself a great many times and have always been successful. There is something in the nature of a stimulant in the cold water treatment that braces me right up. My head when it aches gets hot and throbs, and the water makes it cool and fresh. I have a theory, too, that people don't wash their faces nearly enough, anyhow. In these days of dusty asphalt streets and soft coal smokes. People will be much better off with their pores kept open and clear of all dust and dirt, and there is nothing so good for the skin as soap and water."

**A Ready Answer.**

The captain of a schooner that trades between New York and Savannah is noted for his wit, and on every occasion that offers he looses his shafts of humor, to the chagrin and embarrassment of its target. Sooner or later, the stringer gets stung, and this chronic pun artist is no exception to the rule.

On one occasion, when about two days out from New York, he approached a group of sailors who were washing the forward deck, and, singling out a big raw-boned Irishman who was experiencing his first taste of sailor's life, he gravely asked: "Can you steer the main mast down the forecabin stairs?" Quick as a flash came the reply, "Yis, sor; I can, if you will stand below and coil it up."

**Revised Version.**

The mother of a little four-year-old lad thought that her son should have some religious instruction, so she explained carefully what she thought he would be able to understand about such matters and then taught him the children's prayer, "Now I lay me down to sleep." She said it over and he repeated it after her and then she started to say it again.

"Oh, no, mamma," said the young religious enthusiast; "let's not say that one this time. Let's say, 'Took him by the hind legs and frew him down the stairs.'"

**Accomplishments.**

Every human being must put up with the coldest civility, who has neither the charms of youth nor the wisdom of age. Neither is there the slightest commiseration for decayed accomplishments; no man mourns over the fragments of a dancer, or drops a tear on the relics of musical skill—they are flowers destined to perish; but the decay of great talents is always the subject of solemn pity, and even when their last memorial is over, their ruins and vestiges are regarded with pious affection.—Sidney Smith.



**CHAS. F. BOOHER**

**Democratic Candidate for Congress**

**DURING** Mr. Booher's tenure of this high office he has proven his loyalty to St. Joseph and Buchanan county, and his rare ability has placed him high in the estimation of his legislative associates at Washington. He has been a "result getter" for his district and his state.

The city of St. Joseph and Buchanan county, especially, should reward him with a handsome majority, to repay in a small measure the good he has accomplished for this section.

A vote for CHARLES F. BOOHER means a vote for your own interest.

**TO THE VOTERS OF BUCHANAN COUNTY**

In the event of my election to the office of Sheriff of Buchanan county, I faithfully promise the people I will name the most reputable and intelligent deputies and give the people of Buchanan county the best and cleanest administration the county has ever had in the Sheriff's office.

I will faithfully enforce the laws—state, county or municipal—with all the authority invested in me by virtue of the office.

Therefore, I ask the support of every law-abiding citizen in the county.

**OTTO THEISEN,**  
Democratic Candidate for Sheriff.



**Democratic Candidate for Assessor**



**Geo. W. Akers**

The office of assessor is one of the most important of the many offices to be voted for at the coming election.

George W. Akers, the nominee of the Democratic party for assessor, is so well and favorably known to the citizens of Buchanan county, especially to those in the city, that it seems useless to say anything to the voters.

For several years he was a member of the common council, where he always took a prominent part, standing up for the rights of the common people. Two years ago he was elected a member of the county court, where he has served faithfully. At all times courteous, and at the same time guarding the funds of the county with "watch dog" care, and being true to the necessities, and rights of the people. His judgement is sound, his knowledge of the values of property good; just the qualities that will make him of value to the property owners.

Those who have had dealings with Mr. Akers in the past know that when he is assessor the rights of the poor and rich will receive equal consideration at his hands.

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