

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

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

Vol. XII, No. 74. ST. JOSEPH, MO., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1908. LAST EDITION. TERMS: SINGLE COPY, 5 CENTS. PER YEAR, \$4.00.

DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 43 Cars, 1,219 Cattle; 107 Cars, 8,967 Hogs; 2 Cars, 159 Sheep. NO CHANGE IN CATTLE. Most of Arrivals Were Direct to Packers—Values Are Steady With Week Ago.

FEW GOOD BEEVES COMING

Market For Cows and Heifers This Week Uneven, Closing Strong With Week Ago—Bulls Steady to Strong—Calves Closing on Stronger Basis—Stock Cattle Trade in Good Condition—Hogs 10 to 15c Lower—Sheep Nominal.

RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1908.

Table showing receipts from January 1, 1908, for various livestock categories including cattle, hogs, and sheep.

LIVE STOCK IN SIGHT.

Table showing live stock in sight, including estimated receipts of cattle, hogs, and sheep at the five principal western markets.

RECEIPTS BY CAR.

Table showing receipts by car, including the number of cars of stock handled today by railroads centering at the stock yards.

CATTLE.

Saturday Supply Again Mostly Direct to the Killers. Final day of the week brought out above the usual number of cattle for this market.

Final day of the week brought out above the usual number of cattle for this market. But the number did not affect trade as the receipts were again mostly direct to the killers and actual trading was confined to about the usual Saturday clean-up business at unchanged prices.

The market is closing on a turn to weakness in prices but withal there is an apparently healthy undertone to the trade that looks encouraging for the near future. Prices broke 15 to 25 cents early in the week but recovered most of the decline on middle days.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Table showing grain and provisions market, including wheat, corn, oats, and other grains.

CLOSING UP INDIAN AFFAIRS

Uncle Sam Gradually Letting His Ward, 'Poor Lo,' Adrift. Muskogee, Okla., Nov. 14.—When the Cherokee land office closes today another step toward closing up the affairs of 'Poor Lo' as a ward of Uncle Sam and leaving him to shift for himself will have been taken.

WELTY BREAKS HIS LEG.

Treasurer of Stock Yards Company Has Accident. P. P. Welty, treasurer of the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company, Thursday night broke his leg at his home, 1212 Francis street.

MISSOURI HAS LESS CATTLE.

Eugene Logan Says Farmers View Corn as Too High to Feed. Chicago, Nov. 14.—Eugene Logan, special agent of the bureau of labor of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, is at the stock yards studying live stock conditions after a trip through northern Missouri.

HAVOC AMONG CATTLE.

Epidemic of Foot and Mouth Disease Developed Among Herds. Danville, Pa., Nov. 14.—An epidemic of aphthous fever, or foot and mouth disease which has developed among cattle in Missouri and Columbia counties, has caused the state and federal authorities to quarantine four farms and one large cattle pen in the affected district.

NOTED BIOLOGIST DEAD.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 14.—Dr. Wm. Keith, professor of zoology at Johns Hopkins University and since the founding of that institution, continuously in its service, died yesterday after a prolonged illness.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

C. Price of Parnell, Mo., disposed of one load of sheep here today. W. W. Hawkins, of Du Bois, Iowa, marketed two loads of hogs here today.

MAY CULTIVATE CAMPHOR.

Orange Growers of Florida Are Seeking Substitute for Fruit. Washington, Nov. 14.—That the cultivation of the camphor tree is being seriously considered as a substitute for orange cultivation in those sections of Florida where the frost has made the latter industry an unprofitable one, is one of the facts that has been brought out in connection with the hearings being held by the ways and means committee of the house of representatives.

YAQUI RIVER LAND

Great Reclamation Work Going on in Mexican Territory. ABOUT ONE MILLION ACRES. Much Interest Being Shown in Improvement Now Going On. OLD MEXICO IS WAKING UP. Great Area of Fertile Lands in Yaqui Country to Be Placed Under Irrigation Ditch—Americans Flooding to Mexican Territory on Pacific Slope—Fertility of Soil in New Territory Is Remarkable—Climate Healthful and Salubrious.

Table showing reclamation work in Mexican territory, including options and prices for land.

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HOW TO KEEP SHEEP HEALTHY

Bulletin is Issued From Missouri College of Agriculture. Columbia, Mo., Nov. 14.—Missouri has 852,548 sheep, with a total assessed valuation of \$1,551,024.

SIX MILE RUN ARRANGED.

Same Course Will Be Used in Cross-Country Meet. Princeton, N. J., Nov. 14.—Arrangements have been completed for the holding of the intercollegiate cross-country run on November 21 over the same six mile course at Princeton as last year.

PECAN CROP IS SHORT.

Many Groves Found in Southwest Texas Country, Loss Serious. San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 14.—Consistent shortage of the pecan crop in Texas is reported this year.

ACTIVITY IN STEEL TRADE.

Getting Ready For a Record Year in Manufacturing. Pittsburg, Nov. 14.—The United States Steel corporation has decided upon new plans and extensions in the Pittsburg district to cost \$5,500,000.

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405 West Illinois Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.
The Saint Joseph Journal Publishing Company, PUBLISHER.

W. E. WARRICK, Editor and Manager.
Largest Outside Circulation of Any Paper Published in Buchanan County, Missouri.

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Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

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

HELPED RABBIT HUNTING.

This little snow was not exactly needed, but it made rabbit hunting better.

PROVISIONS FOLLOWING HOGS.

Breeder's Gazette: No pyrotechnics have been attempted by provision speculators. They are afraid of a heavy run of hogs this side of January and are not disposed to "mix in" with packers who at this stage are naturally anxious to put product away as cheaply as possible.

MISSOURI SHOULD OPEN HER DOORS.

Will the incoming legislature of Missouri have nerve enough to get out of the rut of peevish politics in which all past Missouri legislatures have been groveling? The incoming administration has the grandest of opportunities to make a record that shall be a credit to itself and the state for generations to come.

IRRIGATION AND PROGRESS.

That irrigation is an important factor in the progress and prosperity of the West is declared by E. H. Harriman, whose railroad lines penetrate much of that arid or semi-arid section of the country which is only now being developed.

In a report of the Harriman system the progress of many of the western states is outlined. In connection with the irrigation projects of the United States government and of private enterprises the mountain streams are harnessed for power to drive the factory wheels, this interfering in no way with the efficiency of the water for irrigation purposes.

As an example of what the sugar factories mean to the territories in which they are located, the one at Sugar City, in which about \$1,000,000 has been invested, taps a cultivated area of about 8,000 acres.

Some further indications of the growth of the territory tributary to Salt Lake City may be gathered from the fact that in the year 1904 the Oregon Short Line loaded 9,697 cars of live stock in the state of Idaho, whereas, in 1906, it loaded 11,555 cars.

In fact, Idaho has grown from a desert a few years ago, to a productive and prosperous state today. Similar conditions prevail in Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona and other western states.

What's the matter with the stock hog as a money-maker proposition?

IN WOMAN'S REALM

For Circles Under Eyes.

To remove dark circles from under the eyes it is necessary to take care of the general health. Sometimes they come from overstudy or too great strain on the eyes. Wash your face in warm water. Stimulate the blood vessels of your face with massage.

Sleeve Fashions.

The sleeves are long or short, but always elaborately trimmed to correspond with the other part of the waist. Many of them are completely covered with hand embroidery.

For Facial Eruptions.

Facial eruptions and blackheads may be cured by using the correct complexion brush every night with warm water and pure soap, rinsing and drying the face and applying creme marquée. Take a small dose of sodium phosphate every morning before breakfast.

A Question of Pants.

The club women of Chicago are puzzled over the question of a lawful costume for working women. They point out that only a little while ago a woman in Chicago was arrested and fined for wearing trousers while earning an honest living as a hod carrier.

Now they are informed that there has been a ruling in the postoffice department holding that women employed as mail carriers must wear trousers.

There is a movement on foot to send a delegation to Washington for the purpose of consulting President Roosevelt on the subject.

Scalloped Oysters.

Drain the oysters, arrange them in the bottom of a buttered pudding dish and strew over them fine breadcrumbs. Sprinkle with pepper and salt and dot with bits of butter. Wet with a little oyster liquor.

As the winter season approaches one should gradually harden oneself to the cold weather. Do not close the house too tightly. Get accustomed to living in rooms where the temperature is not higher than 69 to 70 degrees F.

Economy in Neckties.

Many neckties for men are made of silk that is the same on the wrong side and when soiled can easily be turned. Rip the necktie, noticing just how it has been sewed, press the silk and the lining well, then sew exactly as before only wrong side out.

Neckties are so easily made that it is worth while to buy new material and make them. Five eighths of a yard is necessary for the length and this will make three or four neckties, according to the width of the silk.

Some of the most humorous of that lady's sayings. The pious old lady who, returning from a visit to the zoo, announced that she "always did enjoy a visit to the theological gardens," or the servant who, describing her master's last illness, explained that the "doctors held a consolation and found that it was something eternal," are both instances of Malapropism in its simple and primitive form.

Mark Twain Caught Out. A poet, a pair of trousers across his knee, sat in his attic trying to thread a needle. "The proper way," he said, "is to hold the thread still and push the needle toward it, or to hold the needle still and push the thread toward it. Mark Twain says both are right; then he says both are wrong."

SOMETHING OF A BOOMERANG.

Two Dollars Was the Cost of Young Merchant's "Joke."

Two young merchants, Clint and John, who occupied adjoining stores in a small town, were intimate friends. When business was dull they visited back and forth. Each was fond of a joke. One cold, blustery day, when customers were few, Clint sat behind the stove in John's store.

John grinned as the young woman approached Clint and restated her case. "How much are the merchants generally giving?" Clint asked, with grave interest in the cause.

CONFESSION OF ONE HUSBAND.

And How He Found His Niche in the World.

"Where youth is coupled with intelligence illusions pass rapidly away. Early in my married life it dawned on me that I was going to be at home for a long stay. I realized that my tenure in business, and even my place in my father's family, were insignificant in their importance when compared with this new relation I had established."

"Out of all this there came to my wife and me the realization that the greatest chance within our reach lay right there in our two-by-four house. If the world was unappreciative of our unparalleled talents, the world could go hang. We'd use them ourselves."

"And so we set out to surmount all difficulties. We haven't done that yet, but we have made a start. I have cultivated my wife's relatives until I have come to the conclusion that they are practically as desirable as my own. My wife has pursued the same attitude toward my relatives to the point where she thinks more favorably of some of them than I do myself."

"We never quarrel in the sense that we harbor and nourish feelings of hate. Sometimes we talk loud, but we keep on talking until our voices run down and become so amiable that it is both safe and restful to break off. I can listen to the reading of choice poetry, and my wife can pretend that she enjoys the dog show."

"Cover the bottom of a skillet with sliced onion slightly browned; lay on it the guinea fowl nicely cut as for a fricassee, putting thin strips of bacon over the meat; add a little water, close the skillet tightly by means of paper tied over the top. Cook in the oven until well done. Serve with cereals like samp or hominy in the place of potatoes."

Brief Household Hints.

When cooking potatoes of unequal size, put the larger ones into the bottom of the kettle, or at the back of the oven. Then, when the smaller ones are done, you can begin to look after the bigger ones.

When the hand-lamp gets so hot that it does not give a good light, take the burner off and boil it in water into which a bit of soap has been dropped.

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The surest criterion of our advancement in real excellence and perfection of character, is our acquiring a disposition to think less of ourselves and of our own happiness and more of that of others.

Carve the face from within, not dress it from without. Within lies the robbing-room, the sculptor's workshop. For whoever would be fairer, illumination must begin in the soul; the face catches the glow only from that side.

"Some are giving as much as a dollar," she answered, "but we are grateful for any sum, however small." "John," said Clint, with an air of authority, "give the young lady two dollars out of the drawer."

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Getting Rid of Gnats. Maj. Hodder is a very inquisitive Englishman, who has been wondering why the Barbados, alone of the Antilles, are free from malaria. He thinks it must be because the Barbados, alone of the Antilles, are free from gnats.

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Ladies' Purse Free

To Lagnippe Fair Visitors At Auditorium, November 11 to 21

We will give every lady visiting our booth at the Pure Food Show a beautiful folding Morocco Coin Purse, with every order for a 50 pound sack of any of our well-known brands of flour, to be delivered by your grocer.

The Order to Be Accompanied By Cash at the Booth

Prices as follows: 50-lb. Sack Royal No. 10 pay \$1.65; 50-lb. Sack Davis No. 1 pay \$1.50; 50-lb. Sack Golden Sheaf... \$1.50; 50-lb. Sack Gran-Dee pay... \$1.45; 50-lb. Sack Washington pay \$1.45; 50-lb. Sack White Rock pay \$1.40. Or a combination bill consisting of: 24-lb. Sack Flour, any brand; 1 pkg. Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour; 1 pkg. Davis Cake & Pastry Flour; 1 pkg. Davis Graham Flour; 15-lb. Sack Corn Meal; Price for this combination \$1.50.

Davis Milling Company St. Joseph, Mo.

If you have money in the bank

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

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

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK ST. JOSEPH, MO. UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY If You Appreciate Banking Service of the highest character, you will find great satisfaction in transacting your banking business with us. LIBERALITY AND UNIFORM COURTESY IS EXTENDED TO ALL DEPOSITORS OF THIS INSTITUTION. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$800,000.00

H. O. SIDENFADEN Undertaker and Embalmer With Lady Attendant Both Phones 325 211-13-15 North 10th St

STOCKMEN, TAKE NOTICE! The place to Eat and Drink KEYWOOD'S CAFE Cor. Lake and Illinois Aves. Headquarters for Good Good & South St. Joseph, Mo.

KODAKS Write for Christmas Kodak Catalogue. KODAK FINISHING W. F. UHLMAN, 716 Francis St. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Great Sale of Unredeemed Overcoats 1,000 to Select From At 312 Edmond Street.

BEECH-KEEVER GRAIN CO. Consignments of Grain and OPTION ORDERS At Kansas City Mo.

Chasnoff D. G. Co. CONTINUOUS SALE NOW IN FULL SWING See Bargains Every Day

POPULAR ADVERTISING J. C. HEDENBERG 413 Francis St. ST. JOSEPH, MO. Abstract of Title of the City of St. Joseph and Buchanan County. Telephone No. 527. BELTING! For the Best write to LEWIS SUPPLY CO. 118 S. 4th St., St. Joseph, Mo. 317 Felix Street

SILO ECONOMICAL

Farm is Rapidly Coming to Be an Industrial Enterprise.

JUST AS THE FACTORY IS

Silo Carries Summer Feed Into Winter and Reduces Soil Waste.

The experiment station of the Iowa Agricultural college has issued a bulletin on "Modern Silo Construction," dealing with and explaining the various methods of building them.

This brings need again to reiterate the fact that a farm is an industrial enterprise just as a factory is, and that the primal question on the farm is "how much can this plant be made to produce?"

HIGH PRICED HEN.

Valuable Oil Painting of Her at Columbia College.

Columbia, Mo., Nov. 14.—Secretary George B. Ellis of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, has received from Ernest Kellestrass, owner of the Kellestrass Farm, R. F. D. No. 1, Kansas City, Mo., a life-size oil painting of the \$10,000 Crystal White Orpington hen, "Peggy," declared by competent poultry judges to be the most wonderful hen they have ever seen.

"Peggy" is almost as near perfection as it is possible for a bird to be, her score being 97 3/4. Mr. Kellestrass has refused \$5,000 for her, but she values her at twice that amount.

At the Tri-State Fair, held at Memphis, Tenn., "Peggy" was presented with a gold leg band set with diamonds. It required four policemen and twenty fair officials to hold the crowd back when the presentation was made in the poultry building on the fair grounds.

bringing Missouri both wealth and fame, the state's surplus poultry products for the year 1907 amounting to \$44,866,447, or more, perhaps, than that of any other state in the union.

ESTABLISH BUG FARM.

Insects That Prey on Crops Victims of Bugs Raised at Station.

Wichita, Kan., Nov. 14.—The government wants to start a bug farm in Wichita. It is to supply bugs to all the territory between Indiana and the Rocky mountains and between the Gulf of Mexico and Canada.

The boss entomologist of the United States government was here a day or two ago and consulted about preliminaries. He first of all wanted information as to where he could lease an acre of ground for a term of years close to a street car line and close to the open country.

Why not the city lease the government an acre of ground in the corner of Riverside park? The government will put a nice building on it for offices and experiment rooms and will float a flag over it.

This institution will bring to Wichita a half dozen scientists and their families who will make this the bug town of the Mississippi valley.

NEVADA'S WILD HORSES.

Thousands Roam Government Ranges—Problem of Extinction.

Milwaukee Sentinel: "The ranges apart by the government in Nevada are overrun by droves of wild horses, which in the aggregate are said to amount to 15,000 at least," said D. C. Carson, who has just returned from that state.

But, as is usually the case, there were hunters who continually made 'mistakes' when out gunning. Many a domestic horse fell a victim to the hunters' rifles. This finally became so much of a loss to the ranchers and since that time the law was repealed.

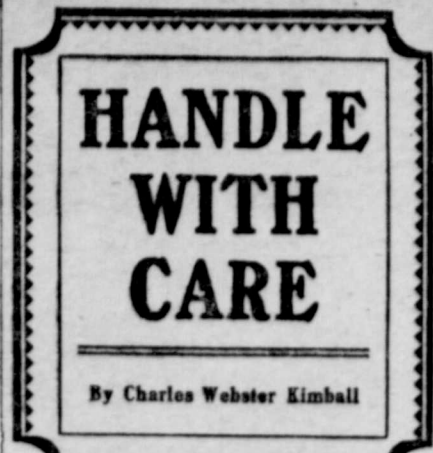
INDIANA MEXICAN COLONY.

Fifty Families to Remove to State of Vera Cruz in January.

Mexico City, Mex., Nov. 14.—A colony of Indiana farmers is to be established upon a large tract of land known as the San Felipe de Xochiaplan hacienda, state of Vera Cruz. It is stated by Forrest Braden, representing the promoters of the colonization scheme, that the first installment of colonists, embracing about fifty families, will arrive here from Indiana early in January and that they will immediately proceed to their new location.

ANOTHER BANK TRAGEDY.

Carroll, Iowa, Nov. 14.—A second tragedy in the affairs of the failed First National bank of Carroll, whose president, W. L. Culbertson, recently shot himself, occurred here Thursday in the death of the national bank examiner in charge, E. B. Shaw of West Union, Iowa.



By Charles Webster Kimball

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Just before the breaking out of the war between China and Japan in 1894, Richard Breck had been commissioned as ensign in the United States navy, and was looking forward to a placid cruise on one of the ships of the North Atlantic squadron.

After this pointed speech the conversation flagged and in a few moments the viceroy bade the officers good-bye, saying in leaving: "You will have no occasion for going ashore. I wish you a pleasant voyage."

Barstow pointed to a row of ovens and a sort of pug mill, similar to those used in crushing ore for a smelter, and alongside the ovens stood a row of wheelbarrows, smeared with white clay.

At this unexpected development—Breck had not known that the blockade had been extended as far as Wah Foo—he thought best to confer with Barstow, and, ringing for quarter speed ran in under the weather shore and ordered the anchor to be let go.

With a skirmish in prospect should they be discovered in the darkness, Breck set the coolies to work to get things in readiness for action, and they soon had a half-dozen boxes of the one-pounder shells on deck in a convenient but sheltered place.

Below with the report that all was going nicely in his department, with prospect of steam enough for a start within an hour.

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Breck was anxious to see the shop that had turned out so creditable a piece of work, and as there was nothing immediate to require the presence of himself and his engineer on board, he turned to the viceroy with the question:

"Would your excellency be so kind as to take us through your shops?"

The change that came over the bland and smiling face of the Chinaman at these simple words was strange and startling. His almond eyes took on a look of malignant suspicion and he glared at Breck and Barstow with the air of a dog about to be robbed of a bone.

"Pardon me, gentlemen, for refusing you, but I am having secret tests made in the shops that strange eyes may not observe, even though they belong to two such honorable officers of the emperor. You see, I make ammunition, and my workmen are compounding a smokeless powder that will bring me fortune and make the name of the empire as famous throughout the world as it is already for the invention of black powder.

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making its mark on the thickest battleship armor, had broken into a dozen pieces.

As Breck examined the fragments, he saw that they were not steel, but porcelain, skillfully molded and glazed to represent a projectile.

Then the explanation came to them of the viceroy's strange actions, the closed shops, the ovens and the pug mill and the clayey wheelbarrows.

The two officers lingered over an excellent Chinese dinner, supplemented by some superb cigarettes, till nine o'clock came upon them unawares, when Barstow put on his overalls and went on deck, leaving Breck to take a few more puffs.

"Captain!" he cried. "Captain, we're been deserted! Every man jack of the crew has shipped ashore in the starboard boat. And can you guess why?"

Barstow handed out a great chip of flake of porcelain, glazed, and in appearance similar to the pieces of the broken shell, but much larger.

The whole of the viceroy's scheme revealed itself in a rush. Steel, the proper raw material for shell making and boat building, could only be imported at a cost that would have left the viceroy but moderate profit.

Next morning the Japanese gunboat picked them up, and to her commander, a fine young fellow, they made a clean breast of the whole affair.

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HORSES AND MULES. JACKS AND JENNETS. FOR SALE—Home-raised on our Cherry Grove Stock Farm. All in extra good serviceable condition.

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Notice. Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received up to 7:30 p. m., Monday, November 23, 1908, at the office of the board of directors of the school district of St. Joseph, for the erection of the new Robidoux school, located at Tenth and Edmund streets.

Swift's Digester Tankage. 33 1/3% More Pigs, More Pork, More Profit. When Swift's Digester Tankage is used to balance rations for Swine. Guaranteed Analysis: Protein, 60%; Phosphates, 6%; Fat, 8%.

THE PESKY FLY

Study of Its Habits and How Most Easily to Exterminate It.

A NEBRASKAN EXPERIMENT

Talks of Origin, Its Habitation and Its Habits of Life.

Of what use are the flies, anyway? This and similar questions have frequently been asked of the writer by persons who seem to think that each and every living thing has been created solely for some special benefit to man.

Primarily the common house fly (Musca domestica), together with several of its allies which habitually frequent human habitations, are scavengers. In this role they assist in the removal of filth and litter of various sorts that too often are permitted to accumulate in the vicinity of our homes, schools, offices and places of business or pleasure.

The house fly has become so widely and generally disseminated in its distribution over the earth's surface that it may be considered cosmopolitan. Although primarily a denizen of human habitations, it seems to be present also in such out-of-the-way places as uninhabited localities, wild mountain fastnesses, in localities like these latter it is very quickly attracted by the odor of different foods upon which it congregates along with several other kinds of flies possessing similar food-habits.

Since the life-history of several different species of flies is so similar, that what similar, that of one of them will answer for all, so far at least as present purposes are concerned.

House flies hibernate either as imagos tucked carefully in some secluded nook or cranny about the house or out-buildings, or else the puparia stowed away in or near manure piles or some other accumulation of filth where the larvae of the last brood of the previous fall congregated and fed.

In early spring the warmth from the sun causes them to awaken and stir about. The sexes mate and eggs are deposited in numbers of 100 or more by each female. These soon hatch into maggots that feed ravenously and are full-grown in from four to six days, when they transform to puparia. This latter stage is maintained for a like period, i. e., from four to six days, depending, of course, upon the climatic conditions and aridity that then prevail. The average time required for the completion of a single generation being, perhaps, close to ten or twelve days during summer and somewhat longer when cooler weather prevails.

This would permit of from ten to a dozen generations being reared each year here in Nebraska, and several additional ones in sections to the southwest of us. Small flies are not the young of larger ones, but usually belong to other species. Young flies are maggots.

A single female fly in the spring might, therefore, become the progenitor of 125,312,500,000,000 by the end of the summer or mid-autumn. No wonder flies are so abundant everywhere after summer has fairly begun.

While the larvae or maggots are habitually reared in filth such as various kinds of manure, decaying vegetation, human excreta, sewage, etc., the mature insects, or the flies themselves, in addition are equally fond of all sorts of human foods, both solid and liquid. Over them they swarm when allowed to do so; and, by the use of their fleshy, specially constructed proboscis or mouth-parts, suck up certain liquid portions of the foods. In their restless movements, flies pass quickly from place to place, and from one kind of substance to another. In the course of a few moments a single fly may crawl over human, or other excrement, sip from a glass of milk or water, and merrily chase across a dish of mashed potatoes, or other human food. It may visit a dead and decaying animal, or sport about the mouth of a reeking sewer, and in the next five or ten minutes sip from the edge of a glass of jelly or outright in the sugar bowl. It may visit the body of an animal that has died of anthrax, and a little later brush across a lacerated hand or cheek.

During these varied gyrations and visitations, the limbs and bodies of flies which are rather hairy or bristly become more or less heavily laden with filth, germs, and spores, which matter rubs off from time to time, and thus commingles with and contaminates food and other articles over which they crawl. Some, in fact, most of the germs and spores of fungi thus transported are harmless. A few, however, may be, and too frequently are, those which produce human diseases or blood-poisoning; and, since these insects are so widely spread over various portions of the different continents, flies may be the agency for spreading the germs of typhoid-fever, cholera, dysentery, and many other dangerous intestinal diseases. They also carry germs and fungi of decay both of animal and vegetable matter. The spread of typhoid fever on the camp grounds of Chickamauga, Tennessee, during the recent Spanish-American war was directly traced to the agency of flies, while there is little doubt but that most sporadic or isolated cases of the disease both in the country and cities are due to the same cause.

Even aside from their seemingly reckless and filthy habits, house flies

are a general nuisance, as will be attested by all housekeepers—good or bad. They are into and over everything. They soil the walls and draperies, the dishes and chandeliers, to say nothing about disturbing morning slumbers, chasing across unprotected heads, and their persistent efforts towards entering one's nose or mouth. While the possibility for multiplication in insects like the house fly is almost unlimited as to numbers, the actual increase is very much smaller. This restriction in reproduction is due to a number of causes. Some of these are: Lack of breeding places of food, the absence of favorable climatic conditions, the presence of ant attacks by most reptiles, man's attempts at sanitation, etc.

By referring to the figures already given in connection with the life-history of the house fly, it will be seen that without any restrictions whatsoever, a single house fly could be the progenitor of over 125 quadrillions of these flies by the end of the tenth generation. This number is almost inconceivable, since it would mean more than 125,000,000 bushels of flies, allowing an even million of the insects to the bushel. To produce even this comparatively small number, the food supply would have to be practically unlimited. As there are many, instead of only a single fly, at the beginning of each spring, it is readily seen that limitation in food supply is a very important factor in the restriction of their increase. Too much wet or dry weather, together with a falling of temperature, also influences unfavorably the growth and transformation of these and other insects. Natural enemies in the form of parasitic and predaceous insects kill large numbers of both the young and mature flies; while fungous and other diseases carry off countless millions of them each year. To these chief factors in the checking of their increase must be added the reductions made by the continued onslaught of batraque and other parasites and other vertebrates, many of which feed largely destroying flies.

During more recent years man has also taken an active part in checking this scourge—sometimes intentionally, but more often unwittingly. This last important restrictive influence has been accomplished largely by attempts at cleanliness and sanitation with the chief object in view of removing unpleasant odors, disease germs, etc., rather than for the prime purpose of destroying flies.

From the brief statements already made it may be readily inferred that there is still much room for additional effort on the part of man if he would more completely protect himself from this comparatively small and seemingly insignificant but important pest, which as has been shown is not only an unmitigated nuisance, but a dangerous menace to human health as well.

Some very effective aids in this work are window and door screens, the use of sticky and poisonous fly paper, various fly traps, insect powders, smudges and other repellents, etc., and all of which, along with numerous additional devices, are being daily employed in our warfare against this army of pestiferous insects. Many of these agencies, as we may readily see, are merely barriers to shut out the invading armies, instead of aiming at their destruction. We should seek their death, or better still, prevent their birth, if we would accomplish the best results.

Since fresh manure, and especially that of horses, is their favorite breeding place, it follows that the treatment or removal of this substance is one of the most important steps in the right direction. The construction of special sheds or closets for its daily reception, temporary storage, and later treatment with chloride of lime or other maggot-destroying substance is practical in cities and towns, if not in the country. Other filth and debris composed of decaying vegetables, table scraps, fruits, slops, etc., should likewise be disposed of regularly instead of being left to decay in close proximity to our homes. Sewer barrels should always be provided with fly-tight covers, and sewage disinfected and rendered as harmless as possible. Especially it is imperative that intestinal and other discharges from patients suffering from typhoid fever, cholera, dysentery, acute diarrhoea and similar infectious ailments, be completely sterilized before emptying into sewers or cesspools.

In the country where many of these precautionary measures are more difficult of application screens to doors and windows, covers for articles of food, slop barrels, etc., at least may be provided. In addition, general cleanliness about the house should be observed by everybody and at all times; while stables and barn yards are less of a menace if not located too near human dwellings.

By all means avoid throwing out or exposing sewage containing germs of typhoid fever and intestinal diseases where it can be visited by flies. Fruits, vegetables, bread, pastry, confections, and other food stuffs when exposed for sale should be so guarded by nettings and screens as to prevent their contamination by flies which previously may have visited sewage, carrion or other filth. By observing these and other simple precautionary measures much suffering to humanity may be avoided, and many a life prolonged.—Lawrence Bruner, Professor of Entomology, University of Nebraska.

TURKEY TO COME HIGH.—Wichita Kan., Nov. 14.—The Thanksgiving turkey will be high priced again this season. The poultry dealers say that they will have to pay from 12 to 14 cents for live turkeys, while dressed turkeys will retail at 18 to 21 cents.

TO IRRIGATE COLORADO LAND.—Greely, Colo., Nov. 14.—A reservoir is to be constructed in the western part of Weld county, Colorado, for the irrigation of over 5,000 acres of land. The project will cost \$7,500 and when completed the basin will have a capacity of 213,000,000 cubic feet.

Have all pails, crocks, cans and dairy utensils scalded and clean.

DRY FEEDING HOGS

An Experiment at Purdue Experiment Station is Made Public.

CORN UNBALANCED RATION

Growing Hog Should Have Other Feeds—The Ideal Fattening Feed.

The Purdue experiment station, Indiana, has made some useful experiments to ascertain the most economical supplements to corn for fattening hogs in dry lots.

The bulletin says that as muscle can not be developed without protein, and bone without ash, it is logical to conclude that corn furnishes an unbalanced ration for fattening growing hogs. It is, however, an ideal feed for fattening hogs after they have attained their growth. Under modern methods of growing and fattening at the same time it is necessary to add some supplement to corn in order that there may be a production of bone and muscle while fattening takes place. In summer, forage crops, such as clover, serve this purpose, but when hogs are fed in a dry lot the use of such feeds as sour milk, tankage, linseed meal, middlings and soy bean meal is recommended in connection with corn.

One series of experiments were made to determine the relative value of tankage and linseed meal as supplements to corn meal. Four different feeding tests were made at different seasons of the year with hogs of various ages and conditions of finish. The hogs used in the different tests were in every instance divided into two lots similar in age, condition, weight, breeding, sex and previous temperance, one of which was fed corn meal and tankage and the other corn meal and linseed oil meal.

The different lots were fed twice daily, the amount being governed by appetite, so that each feed would be cleaned up within one-half hour. All lots were given ample room for exercise and sufficient shelter to protect them from wind and rain. In all instances the corn meal and the supplement were mixed dry in the proportion in which they were to be fed. Just before feeding, the amount fed to each lot was weighed out and mixed into a thick slop, just enough water being used to moisten all the feed so that it would pour out of the bucket without sticking. It was then fed in round bottomed galvanized iron troughs 12 inches across the top by six inches deep.

Feeds Used. Corn meal, very finely ground, 118 per ton. Middlings, 222 per ton. Digester tankage, 140 per ton. Old process linseed meal, 230 per ton.

Linseed meal is largely used by cattle feeders, but has not found special favor among those who feed hogs. It was found that pigs which had been fed liberally on other well selected rations did not relish the change to a ration containing linseed meal. This, however, was only a temporary condition, which did not continue for more than two or three feeds, after which it was readily eaten.

The amount of tankage used, in proportion to the corn meal, was practically one-half that of linseed meal to corn meal in each experiment. This was due to the fact that tankage, as made at the time this work was conducted, contained nearly double the amount of digestible protein as did the linseed meal. From a chemical standpoint there was required twice as much linseed meal as tankage to make the same proportion of nutrients in each mixture. The amount of supplements in proportion to corn or the nutritive ratio, varied in different experiments according to the age and condition of the hogs and the relative price of corn to that of supplements.

Feeding Pure Bred Berkshires. The pigs used in experiments number 1 were pure bred Berkshire farrowed in the spring of 1905. They were divided as nearly equal as possible, due consideration being given to previous treatment the pigs bred received. During the first thirty-five days lot 1 was fed on a ration composed of corn meal, middlings and tankage; lot 2, on corn meal, middlings and linseed meal. During this time the lot receiving tankage made a greater daily gain and a cheaper gain than the one receiving linseed meal. At the end of this period the middlings were omitted from both rations on account of the exceptionally high price at that time. The summary of experiment 1 shows that the tankage fed lot consumed 219 pounds more feed; the total gain was 118 pounds greater, and the cost 21 cents less in making 100 pounds gain, than where linseed meal was fed. The large cost of gains in this experiment is due largely to the unfavorable season for feeding, the weather being wet and cold for the greater part of the time, and to the fact that the pigs were carried to a very high degree of finish.

Experiments With Mixed Breeds. In experiment No. 2 the hogs used were of indiscriminate breeding, having been bought up during the previous winter for the purpose of following experimental cattle. At the time the cattle feeding experiment closed they were not fat enough to be put on the market as fat hogs, so were fed for fifty-one days in a dry lot. As these hogs had attained good growth and developed large frames, the object was to lay on fat rapidly rather than to build bone and tissue. For this reason a greater portion of corn was used than in the first experiment,

where the pigs were grown and fattened at the same time.

The previous treatment of the hogs in the first experiment, the higher condition to which they were fed, and the unfavorable feeding season, caused the gains to be much greater than in the second experiment in spite of the fact that the pigs were younger and of better breeding. This shows clearly that all of these matters should be given due consideration in selecting the ration for fattening hogs. The cost of gains in this experiment was \$3.67 per hundred in the tankage fed lot and \$3.66 in the linseed meal lot, which is much closer than in the previous experiment. The amount of feed consumed and the rate of gain, however, were greater in the tankage lot. If the tankage lot had been marketed at the same weight as the linseed meal lot had attained when finished, the cost of gains would have been less per hundred.

In the third experiment tankage proved to be a much more satisfactory feed than linseed meal. The fourth experiment, however, shows a slight difference in favor of linseed meal ration. But as in all other experiments reported, the tankage fed lot consumed the greater amount of feed and made the greater daily gain per head though the cost of gains was slightly greater than in the linseed meal lot.

What the Results Show. A summary of these experiments shows that in two experiments there was a slight difference in favor of linseed meal as regards the cost of gains, but in both instances the additional finish attained by the hogs in the tankage lot was sufficient to offset the cheaper gains. In the other tests the use of tankage proved to be more advantageous in every way, so that under conditions prevailing when these tests were made it was advisable to use tankage at \$40 per ton rather than linseed meal at \$30 per ton.

The average daily gain per head on all hogs fed on corn meal and tankage was 1.61 pounds, while on those fed corn meal and linseed meal, it was 1.49 pounds, showing a decided advantage as regards the rate of gain in favor of tankage fed lots. The feed consumed per pound of gain was slightly in favor of the tankage fed lots which required 14 cents per hundred in favor of a ration of corn meal and tankage as compared with one of corn meal and linseed meal. When it is considered that these hogs were fed into marketable condition at an ideal weight, the cost of gains is small when based upon corn at 45 cents per bushel, tankage at \$40 per ton and linseed meal at \$30 per ton.

This bulletin shows that with corn meal at \$12 per ton and tankage at \$34 per ton, the cost of producing pork will be 2.63 per hundred. With corn meal at \$18 per ton and tankage at \$40 the cost will be \$2.52. With corn meal at \$24 per ton and tankage at \$45 the cost will be \$4.99 per hundred.

The station concludes that a greater proportion of corn may be used in feeding tankage than in feeding linseed meal as a supplement that hogs fed on a ration of corn meal and tankage consume more feed and make more rapid gains than hogs fed a ration of corn meal and linseed meal; that a ration of corn meal and tankage gives a better finish than one of corn and linseed meal.

YAQUI RIVER LAND

Continued from Page One.

as truly American as any portion of the United States.

In the prosecution of its work the construction company has pursued the policy of withholding the lands from settlement until its irrigator system might be fully completed, the roads—which at regular intervals divide the lands into blocks—might all be finished and all features provided for the perfect comfort of the settlers who would rush to these promising lands. In spite of this desire the homeseeking colonist has found this country and now fully 15,000 acres are under intensive cultivation.

Coconuts, pineapples, oranges, limes and lemons vie with figs, dates and deciduous fruits in a bounteous production. Alfalfa, rye, wheat and corn grow alongside the rice, the mango and other semi-tropical vegetation never seen in other sections, while the hay and grains of the more temperate climates so bountifully grow.

The climate is perfect—healthful and salubrious—the soil Nilelike in its fertility, and, in the silt that the Yaqui carries, and at flood time deposits in a thin, nitrogenous layer for the enrichment of the land, is a regenerative force. During the summer months—the rainy season—the weather is uncomfortable, but throughout the balance of the year it is temperate.

Fertility Is Marked. It is not wonderful that the Yaquis fought for such a home. The fertility of the delta is as marked in comparison to the surrounding country as the fertile oases of Sahara are unlike the desolate desert that they dot. To the Yaqui it meant life and plenty, even as the fertile spots of the sand plains of Africa represented the blessings of life to the Arab. And so in kind has each waged war to retain his home.

The Yaqui valley delta will be thrown open to general settlement Jan. 1, 1909, when the first section, containing 150,000 acres, will be under irrigation. Even at this writing settlers are moving into that land through arrangements for prior location made with the construction company and are making homes beside the hardy pioneers who years ago moved from America.

The completion of the irrigating system brings adequate water to the fertile soils and the many settlers from the United States assure them of a community as truly American as a section of Iowa or Illinois.

The intermittent warfare which lasted for several generations adjacent to the American frontier and as far south as Guaymas has been nearly

DISPERSION SALE OF THE WHEATLEY & WARD HERD OF Aberdeen-Angus Cattle at King City, Mo., November 17-18, 1908. One hundred and thirty eight head in sale, 128 cows and heifers and 10 bulls, including their three Herd Bulls, which are of the most fashionable breeding to be had, also, they have been found among the first in the show ring. They are tried and true sires, as their 65 calves at foot will demonstrate. The females are a very choice lot with exceptional good breeding qualities. Nothing but regular breeders will be offered. Send for catalogues to WHEATLEY & WARD KING CITY, MO., or HAL T. HOOKER, SALE MGR. MARYVILLE, MO. Auctioneers: Cols. Igo, Harding, Gibson and Mitchel.

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