

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

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

Vol. XII, No. 103.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1908

LAST EDITION.

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DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 45 Cars, 1,356 Cattle; 37 Cars, 3,120 Hogs; 4 Cars, 890 Sheep.

STEERS UNEVENLY HIGHER

A Scant Run the Main Stimulating Factor in the Market.

THE QUALITY IS ORDINARY

Snappy, 10@15c Higher Trade in Butchers' Stock—Bulls Steady to Strong—Calves Active Sale, Top \$8.00—Active Call for Good Stockers and Feeders, Prices Rule Stronger—Live Pork Market Steady to Nickel Higher—Sheep Supply Small, Values Show Advance.

RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1908.

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

Cattle	1908	1907	Inc.
Chicago	571,347	609,592	38,540
Hogs	2,292,981	1,899,128	428,866
Sheep	560,375	755,669	175,291
Horses	22,378	26,769	4,391

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	28,000	35,000
Kansas City	7,000	8,000
South Omaha	2,000	3,000
St. Joseph	1,400	1,000
St. Louis	3,600	9,500

TOTALS.

Cattle	41,400	58,900	20,400
Hogs	19,300	24,300	2,700
Sheep	27,600	78,800	72,800
Month ago	66,200	78,800	46,900
Year ago	10,400	14,000	15,900

RECEIPTS BY CARS.

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

C. B. & Q. West	53
C. B. & Q. East	14
C. R. I. & P.	7
Great Western	7
Missouri Pacific	2
St. Joseph & Grand Island	2
A. T. & S. F.	2
Total	92

CATTLE.

Sharp Falling Off in Supply Starts Sharper Demand. There were indications today that the holiday period may see a bare spot in cattle supplies that trade has not been looking to see come so suddenly. A falling off of 18,000 in the total of cattle receipts at five markets is noted compared with last week and this was sufficient to at once start the market on a stronger turn in the market as it is compared as pointing to a very light week's run. On the local market the less than normal Monday run did not bring out any steers of really attractive quality. In fact, the offering of steers was limited and there was nothing here that was good enough in quality to sell at \$6.00, the best here selling at \$5.75. Buyers were all on their rounds looking for cattle and while not finding much to their liking and not enough of any kind to fill orders, they bid unevenly higher for all kinds of steers, advances being quoted as much as 25 cents but a more conservative advance is about 10@15 cents. The bulk of steers were of grades selling in a range of \$4.50@5.25 with best here going at \$5.75. Choice to prime steers would sell at \$6.75@7.25 or over.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers.

8.....	1311.5	75	2111.973.4	65
14.....	1053.5	60	2411.1037.4	60
4.....	1140.5	50	3111.1086.4	60
1.....	1134.5	40	2111.1090.4	50
1.....	1130.5	10	2111.70.4	00
18.....	1040.5	00	1111.850.4	00
1.....	1009.4	95	1111.750.4	00
1.....	880.4	95		

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

The supply of cows and heifers was of scant proportions and the market showed considerable improvement over the bad finish of last week. There was a good demand from all classes of buyers and trade had more snap than any time recently. Prices were 10@15 cents higher than Friday and the advance was general all along the line, even canners that were hit so hard last week, selling to better advantage. An early clearance was made under the good demand prevailing. One lot of cows and heifers mixed sold at \$4.90 and a bunch of fat heifers landed at \$5.00. Most of the good dressed beef cows sold at \$3.85@4.50, while fairly useful kinds of killers went at \$3.40@3.75. Bulk of the cutter cows brought \$2.85@3.25 and it was mainly a \$2.10@2.75 trade in decent canners, although a few old shells had to sell under the \$2 mark. Bulls sold freely and prices were steady to strong. Calf values were fully maintained at last week's closing range, tops selling up to \$8.00.

Heifers.

1.....	750.5	25	2111.845.4	00
2.....	870.5	00	1111.890.3	85
2.....	805.3	00	5111.790.3	75
2.....	912.3	00	1111.860.3	65

9.....	952.5	00	2111.790.3	50
15h&s.	760.4	65	1111.660.3	50
1.....	400.4	50	9111.427.3	40
1.....	920.4	50	1111.700.3	25
5.....	884.4	15	2111.410.3	25
1.....	880.4	00	3111.750.3	15

Cows.

1.....	1140.5	00	2111.933.3	40
21ch.	1038.4	90	2111.1000.3	25
12.....	1145.4	40	2111.1015.3	25
2.....	1215.4	25	1111.1030.3	25
1.....	1209.4	25	1111.1180.3	25
2.....	1449.4	25	6111.960.3	25
1.....	1070.4	25	3111.950.3	05
1.....	1160.4	25	1111.1020.3	05
1.....	1290.4	25	2111.1000.3	00
15.....	1218.4	15	6111.1046.3	00
1.....	1470.4	15	1111.1000.3	00
1.....	1020.4	10	1111.1170.3	00
5.....	1158.4	10	2111.800.3	00
1.....	1270.4	00	1111.1040.3	00
1.....	1180.4	00	1111.930.2	90
1.....	960.4	00	3111.1203.2	90
1.....	1210.4	00	1111.978.2	75
1.....	1050.4	00	3111.1043.2	75
1.....	1010.4	00	4111.877.2	75
2.....	1190.4	00	4111.1057.2	70
1.....	1230.4	00	1111.1090.2	70
9.....	1390.4	00	2111.865.2	60
7.....	1132.3	85	4111.857.2	50
2.....	910.3	75	1411.961.2	50
2.....	1325.3	75	1911.941.2	45
1.....	1230.3	75	6111.934.2	40
2.....	1070.3	75	2111.850.2	40
10.....	1162.3	70	2111.841.2	35
1.....	1090.3	65	4111.762.2	35
2.....	1105.3	60	1511.888.2	25
4.....	1165.3	60	1611.902.2	25
8.....	1060.3	60	1111.850.2	25
8.....	952.3	60	7111.940.2	25
5.....	1097.3	60	1811.771.2	25
4.....	1120.3	50	3111.833.2	10
3.....	1070.3	50	2111.875.2	10
2.....	1145.3	50		

Bulls and Steers.

1.....	1710.4	75	1111.1490.3	35
1.....	1290.4	25	1111.1480.3	30
1.....	1440.4	00	1111.950.3	25
1.....	1400.4	00	3111.1346.3	00
1.....	950.3	80	1111.1190.3	00
1.....	1710.3	75	2111.955.3	00
1.....	1670.3	75	1111.1460.3	00
1.....	1110.3	75	1111.1170.2	75
1.....	1510.3	75	1111.1360.2	75
1.....	1590.3	75	4111.1325.2	75
1.....	1410.3	50	4111.970.2	40
2.....	1365.3	40		

Veal Calves.

1.....	200.8	00	2111.215.5	00
1.....	140.8	00	1111.119.5	00
1.....	130.7	75	4111.180.5	50
1.....	150.7	50	1111.145.5	00
2.....	150.7	50	1111.250.4	50
2.....	160.7	50	1111.230.4	50
1.....	140.7	50	1111.270.4	50
1.....	130.7	50	1111.90.4	50
2.....	125.7	50	1111.150.4	00
1.....	180.7	50	1111.210.4	00
1.....	190.7	50	1111.210.4	00
4.....	150.7	50	1111.80.4	00
1.....	90.7	00	1111.210.4	00
1.....	110.7	00	6111.210.4	00
1.....	160.7	00	2111.215.3	75
5.....	170.7	00	1811.346.3	60
1.....	100.7	00	1111.330.3	50
7.....	110.7	00	1111.300.3	50
3.....	150.5	75	1111.310.3	25
1.....	90.6	75	2111.140.3	25
1.....	200.5	75	1111.160.3	00
1.....	270.5	50		

Packers' Hog Purchases.

Swift and Company	1,400
Morris Packing Co.	1,016
Hammond Packing Co.	342
Total	2,758

Range of Prices.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
85.00	85.65	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
62	62	62	62	62	62
4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90
6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45
4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90

MARKET CLOSED FRIDAY

In accordance with the usual custom, the St. Joseph live stock market will be closed Friday, Christmas day. Nothing will be sold or shipped out, but stock arriving on that day will be yarded and cared for. The grain and provision markets will also remain closed.

It is not likely that the week will see big receipts, but it is not a time for the packers to bid for liberal supplies owing to the holiday character of the week. Prices ranged from \$5.00@5.65, with the bulk selling at \$5.10@5.60. The bulk Saturday sold at \$5.10@5.50, a week ago at \$5.15@5.50, a month ago at \$5.70@5.95, a year ago at \$4.50@4.65, two years ago at \$6.25@6.30, three years ago a holiday, four years ago at \$4.40@4.60.

Fig and Light—100 lbs. and Under.

81.....	194	200.5	87	107	5.20
19.....	161	5.30	60	80	5.10
83.....	180	5.25	81	130	5.10
75.....	194	5.25	83	147	20.5
96.....	182	40.25	29	179	5.10
95.....	180	40.25	30	180	5.10
128.....	183	100.50	32	153	4.90
96.....	172	5.20	11	98	3.75
82.....	154	40.25	18	103	3.75
94.....	185	40.25	18	92	3.75

Heavy and Mixed—100 lbs. and Upward.

17.....	438	5.65	88	213	200.5	45	
65.....	285	109.5	55	80	200	40.5	40
62.....	286	5.65	75	220	80.5	40	50
97.....	280	40.5	65	78	231	80.5	40
40.....	255	40.5	60	82	213	340.5	40
40.....	512	5.65	88	205	40.5	35	
60.....	268	40.5	55	67	120.5	85	
75.....	245	40.5	58	60	120.5	85	
63.....	240	50.5	60	225	20.5	80	
66.....	274	80.5	50	84	209	120.5	80
76.....	240	80.5	45	74	207	130.5	80
77.....	218	5.45					

Odds, Ends and Wagon Hogs.

2.....	244	5.50	21	285	4.50	
13.....	255	20.5	40	304	5.00	
3.....	346	40.5	35	180	80.4	50
13.....	389	40.5	35	220	100.4	50
4.....	282	5.25	21	300	40.5	50
4.....	187	5.10	11	510	80.5	50
1.....	165	5.10	11	200	4.50	50
2.....	420	80.5	60	110	3.75	

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4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90

MARKET CLOSED FRIDAY

Advances in prices, but the packers were strongly averse to paying any advance and started bidding on a steady basis compared with closing prices of last week. With buyers and sellers wide apart in opinions it was late in the forenoon before trade got started on a basis of steady to 5 cents over Saturday prices. It did not take long to clean up the supply when trade was got to going. Hogs were only fair in quality with mixed droves carrying long light tops. It is not likely that the week will see big receipts, but it is not a time for the packers to bid for liberal supplies owing to the holiday character of the week. Prices ranged from \$5.00@5.65, with the bulk selling at \$5.10@5.60. The bulk Saturday sold at \$5.10@5.50, a week ago at \$5.15@5.50, a month ago at \$5.70@5.95, a year ago at \$4.50@4.65, two years ago at \$6.25@6.30, three years ago a holiday, four years ago at \$4.40@4.60.

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FARMERS' INSTITUTES IN MISSOURI.

Secretary Ellis of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture in his annual report says that during 1908 the board has arranged for, and held 260 farmers' institutes and that approximately 35,000 farmers attended these meetings. This is an encouraging showing, indicating that Missouri farmers are coming to realize the value of scientific agriculture and live stock husbandry. The board plans an increased scope of work along the line of farmers' institutes for the next year.

WELSH PORK DECREASES.

While flocks and herds in New South Wales are increasing, as the result of a succession of seasons that are by no means bad, there is a steady decrease in the number of pigs. At the beginning of the year the sheep in the state numbered 44,531,439. The recovery made after the big drought of a few years ago is remarkable. In 1901 there were 41,857,900 in the state, but by 1902 the tally had fallen to 26,649,424. Since then the good seasons have resulted in a steady annual increase. The cattle in the states at the commencement of the year numbered 2,746,084, and included 753,016 dairy cattle. Horses showed an increase of 40,000 as compared with 1906, and at the beginning of this year numbered 578,325. Pigs numbered only 216,145, which is the lowest for ten years, with the exception of 1902. In 1898 the figures were 247,061; in 1902, 193,097; in 1904, 339,666; in 1905, 310,702, and in 1906, 243,370.

PORTO RICAN CATTLE.

The cattle of Porto Rico, estimated to number about half a million a few years ago, are descended from old Spanish stock, with an infusion of African blood introduced during the last century. The ill effects of inbreeding are very manifest; that they are not more apparent is due to the splendid climate and excellent pasture of the island. Cattle in Porto Rico are universally employed for draught, the yoke being the same as that in Europe, lashed to the base of the horns. They are generally very tractable, and are accustomed to graze at the end of a rope held by an attendant. On the east coast, where the grass was as high as their backs, and so thick that saddle ponies could with difficulty make their way through it, the cattle were tied each to a bunch of grass by a bark rope twenty-five feet long, and the area of grazing thus permitted sufficed for many days. The Porto Rico cattle are never housed, the equability of the climate rendering even a shed unnecessary.

ON NATIVE TYPES OF HORSES.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin on "The Preservation of Our Native Types of Horses." The circular was compiled and edited by Mr. George M. Rommel. With the disappearance of the Conestoga horse the type of draught breeds has been evolved by importations of Percheron, Shire, Clydesdale, Suffolk and Belgian draught animals, and the commercial horses offered in domestic markets represent crosses or grades of these several breeds. The saddle and light harness classes possess strong infusions of thoroughbred blood through the importation of Messenger, Bellfounder and Denmark. Justin Morgan, foaled 1788, and Hambletonian, foaled in 1849, are credited with impressive prepotency in fashioning the types of harness and saddle horses. Denmark, foaled 1839, is recognized as the chief source in evolving the Kentucky gaited saddler, as well as adding symmetry and action to the best types of carriage horses. It is known that for three years the government has been conducting a breeding stud at Fort Collins, with the object of preserving the best types of American carriage horses.

COLORADO AND WILSON.

Although there has been no authentic announcement that Secretary Wilson will not be retained in his present position in President Taft's cabinet, the Denver papers have it that the Secretary has accepted the presidency of the Colorado College of Agriculture and will assume active charge of that institution in July.

Whether there is any truth in this announcement it is not the purpose of The Journal to discuss at this time.

There is a suggestion in the fact of Secretary Wilson having been offered the presidency of the Colorado institution that should open the eyes of Missouri. It is not the policy of Colorado to ask what it is going to cost when the state wants a man to go at the head of her public institutions—and more especially to those institutions that point to the fullest development of her resources. It is the right man for the right place that Colorado wants and what he is going to cost is a matter of secondary importance.

When Prof. Carlyle severed his connection with the Colorado College of Agriculture, the Interstate Fair association of Colorado did not ask him to put in a sealed bid for taking the head of the fair. It offered him \$5,000 per year to take the management of the fair.

When a possibility of Secretary Wilson becoming available for the presidency of the College of Agriculture arose Colorado did not send a delegation of tight-wads to ask Mr. Wilson what was the least salary that would induce him to take the position. Colorado simply said: "There is the man we want, let us get him." That is the policy that has put Colorado in the spot light as the wonder of the age in agricultural development.

Missouri is ripe and ready for entering upon an era of development intended to put her in the forefront of agricultural and horticultural states. She has the soil, she has the climate, agitation for a more practical publicity being given to Missouri's natural advantage is gaining a momentum that points to big results. When this agitation crystallizes, as it will sooner or later, Missouri will want a man capable of promoting the interests of the state on a broad scale. Will she appoint a committee of tight-wads to advertise for men to submit sealed bids and let the job to the lowest bidder, or will she pick out the right man and proceed to get him? The man that somebody else wants and is willing to bid for is the fellow that Missouri needs.

IN WOMAN'S REALM

Convenient Spot Remover.
Spots can be removed from almost any delicate material by rubbing for five minutes with a piece of soft flannel. The wool absorbs whatever has made the spot and does not leave a ring as do cleansing fluids.

Clean Piano Keys With Milk.
A soft cloth slightly dampened in milk and rubbed over the keys will have a splendid effect. Be sure to rub keys dry with soft cloth. Using water makes keys yellow.

Keep Cook Book Clean.
If a piece of glass is placed over the cook book when in use it will hold the book open and prevent its getting soiled.

Eggless Fruit Cake.
Cream one cup of sugar and one-half cup of butter, then add one cup of sour milk, one teaspoonful of cloves, cinnamon, allspice, and a little nutmeg. Beat well and add two cups of flour. Have ready a cup of raisins, currants, and one-half cup of citron. Add a small teaspoonful of baking soda to the sour milk. Mix well and bake in moderate oven for one hour.

Southern Horns.
Scald one pint of milk; add two tablespoons of melted butter, when lukewarm add one yeast cake, dissolved, two tablespoons of sugar, and enough flour to make a soft dough; knead lightly, put back in the bowl, stand aside for three hours or until light, roll out; cut into cubes; stand aside to rise in a greased pan for one hour; bake in a quick oven for about fifteen minutes. Five minutes before they are done draw them from the oven, brush them with a glaze made by heating a tablespoon each of sugar and milk, and the white of an egg. Dust them quickly with chopped almonds. Return to the oven to brown. These are excellent.

Almond Waters.
Blanch and chop 5 cents' worth of almonds; take out half and chop the rest fine, cream a half pound of butter with one cup of sugar, add one egg and a little milk, then the finely chopped nuts, sift a half teaspoon of baking powder with flour enough to make it roll out nicely; place on a floured board and roll out, then place on a slightly greased pan, mix the coarsely chopped nuts with a little sugar, beat the white of an egg lightly, and spread a little on each, then a little of the sugar and nut mixture, bake in a quick oven.

Potato Cake.
Two cups of granulated sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of hot mashed potatoes, one cup chopped walnuts, one-half cup of sweet milk, two cups flour, four eggs well beaten, five teaspoonfuls of melted chocolate, one teaspoonful each of cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, bake in layers and use following filling: Marshmallow filling—Boil one cup of sugar with four teaspoonfuls of water until it drops from spoon in threads. Have ready the beaten white of one egg and pour the syrup slowly on to it, stirring constantly, cut twenty marshmallows in small pieces and stir into icing while hot, flavor with vanilla. This cake is delicious and wholesome.

Johnny Cake.
Take one and one-half cups of cornmeal and one cup of flour, and one heaping teaspoon of baking powder, mix all together. Take two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoon of butter, one egg, one-fourth teaspoon of salt, one-half cup sweet milk, mix all together and bake in a hot oven about twenty minutes.

Excellent Pumpkin Pie.
One cup mashed pumpkin, one egg, half cup sugar, half cup milk, one teaspoon cinnamon, quarter grated nutmeg, quarter teaspoon each of ginger and salt. Bake half an hour in moderate oven.

Rx. Cigaretts.
Mix and sift two cups of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, half teaspoonful of salt. Rub in two tablespoonfuls of butter, add half teaspoonful extract of cinnamon, ten drops extract cloves, and milk enough to mix to a firm dough. Knead until smooth. Cut off bits the size of hickory nuts and mold into the shape of cigars. Take half cup of granulated sugar and one teaspoonful powdered cinnamon; mix and roll each cigar in it. Lay in a greased pan and bake in a moderate oven.

Lobster Chops.
Heat in a frying pan a piece of butter the size of an egg, add two heaping tablespoonfuls of flour and brown; add one cup hot sweet cream, the lobster, after having first shredded it. When cool add the well beaten yolk of three eggs, heat again, season with salt and pepper. Spread the mixture half an inch thick on a platter. When cool, shape like lamb chops, dip in egg and cracker crumbs, and fry in hot lard. One can of lobster will make from fifteen to seventeen chops. Serve with tomato sauce.

German Baked Beans.
Soak one quart of navy beans overnight; in the morning cleanse thoroughly. Put beans in kettle with one quart of tomatoes; cut up one good sized onion and about one-half pound of bacon in small pieces, add sufficient water, and boil until pretty near done. Then place beans in pan with pieces of bacon on top and administer sugar and flour on surface and put in oven and bake until nice and brown.

Baked Macaroni With Oysters.
Boil macaroni in salted water until tender, then drain through a colander. Butter a baking dish, put in a layer of the macaroni, and sprinkle with cheese. Cover with oysters and season with pepper, salt and bits of butter. Add a top layer of macaroni, sprinkle with cheese, and bake until brown.

Scalloped Turkey.
Cut the meat from the bones of a roast or boiled turkey; remove skin and gristle, and chop the meat up fine; put in a buttered pudding dish a layer of cracker or bread crumbs, slightly wet with milk; then spread a layer of minced turkey with bits of stuffing, pepper, salt, and small piece of butter; another layer of cracker, wet with milk, and so on until the dish is nearly full. Before putting on the topmost layer pour in the gravy left from the turkey diluted with a little hot water and seasoned well. Have cracker crumbs ready mixed with melted butter and spread over the top smoothly. Bake till the crust is brown. Veal may be used in the same manner.

Stuffed Onion.
Take large whole onions, allowing two for a person, boil in salted water until pierced easily with a fork, but not enough to go to pieces. Remove the centers. They will slip out easily. Be careful not to spoil the shape of the onion. Chop the part removed with a quantity of grated cheese. To thoroughly taste pour over some melted butter, and thoroughly mix. Then thoroughly taste pour over some melted butter, and thoroughly mix. Then thoroughly taste pour over some melted butter, and thoroughly mix. Then thoroughly taste pour over some melted butter, and thoroughly mix.

Buckwheat for Two.
Many persons think buckwheat cakes are heavy and unhealthy. Made in this way they are light and nutritious: For two persons allow three heaping tablespoonfuls of buckwheat and one of wheat flour, one teaspoon baking powder, one teaspoon molasses one-half teaspoon of salt; make as thin as desired with cold water.

Potato Apples.
Two cups of hot riced potatoes, one-third cup of grated cheese, one tablespoonful of butter, one-half tablespoonful of salt, few grains red pepper, slight grating nutmeg, two pounds of thick cream, yolks of two eggs. Mix ingredients in order given and beat thoroughly. Shape in form of small apples, roll in flour, egg and crumbs; fry in deep fat and drain on brown paper; insert a clove in the stem and blossom end of each.

By an Bread.
Chop finely one-half cup seeded raisins and English currants, then add two cups sour milk, one cup molasses, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon salt, one cup Graham, and two cups corn meal. Steam one and one-half hours in baking powder cans or three hours in loaf.

Cook in Furnace.
Many dollars can be saved in fuel by using the shelf inside your furnace door for cooking purposes. Place your kettle on shelf with cover on and close furnace door. You can cook beans, stews, cornbeef and cabbage. In fact, boil anything.

Grandmother's Bread Cake.
Three cups raised dough, one cup butter, two cups sugar, one cup raisins, three eggs, one-half teaspoon soda. Flavor with cinnamon or nutmeg.

FOOD THAT MADE MEN GREAT.
Deserved Tribute to the Worth of "Coffee and Slinkers."
It is printed among the distinctions of the old Putnam house, now vanished before the advancing skyscraper, that it "made popular what afterward became nationally known as 'coffee and sinkers.'" This is speaking too much good of the dead. No landlord and no hotel made the popularity of the sinker with its coffee accompaniment. Coffee and sinkers are as old as New York, and presumably enabled the Dutch to conquer a wilderness. The Dutch succumbed to the English, but the sinkers went forward to new conquests.

On a diet of coffee and sinkers reporters have grown into managing editors, lawyers have developed into supreme court justices, budding politicians have blossomed into congressmen. Even the presidents of the United States knew them on their native heath.

They who have become great have not forgotten the days of their youth. So the sinkers become the lever of ranks, the badge of democracy, the visible sign of encouragement to struggling ambition. The Putnam house obituarium meant well, but was carried away by his theme. Slinkers compelled popularity; it was not made for them.—New York World.

BOUNDED THEY SHOULD HEAR IT.
Minister's Humorous Rebuke to Inattentive Congregation.
Dr. Smith Jelliffe, the alienist, was once talking about campaign oratory. "Blank" he said of a certain senator, "is such a thorough-going, pains-taking, and withal tedious, campaign orator that, whenever I hear him, I am reminded of an old-fashioned minister of my boyhood."
"This minister, one Sunday morning, spread before him on the reading desk a very thick packet of notes, and launched into a long, dry, heavy sermon."
"The reading of the sermon absorbed him. He did not once lift his eyes. On toward the end, however, happening to glance up, he perceived almost the entire congregation to be sound asleep."
"The minister frowned and paused. He struck the desk a resounding blow that awakened his parishioners. Then he said:
"My good friends, this sermon cost me a great deal of labor, and I do not think you have given it the attention it deserves. I shall, therefore, repeat it from the beginning."

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One cannot do justice to this jewelry stock in a single hurried visit during one of the busy days preceding Christmas. It takes time to properly examine this wealth of superb diamonds; it takes deliberation before finally deciding upon some superb chest of sterling silver wares. Neither does one care to purchase a costly watch upon "the spur of the moment."

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NEW BOOKS.

"IN THE WOODS AND ON THE SHORE."

By Richard D. Ware. Published by L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

In his introduction the author of "In the Woods and on the Shore" says: "When I have been unable to go after my own ducks the next best thing was to learn how the other fellow bagged his. When I could not hunt my own moose it has been a satisfaction to read how the bull gave answer to the call of one more fortunate."

These sketches of happenings in the woods and on the shore are but narratives of personal experience with a little of observation and commentary. They were written chiefly for the pleasure of recalling them and the scenes of their occurrence more vividly to my mind in these after days, and with the second thought that as they had interested me so much they might interest others a little.

The book cannot but interest the hunter, and so charming is the style and so vivid are the tales of the joys of the chase that those who have never had the experience will at once wish to try. The chapters in the book are on "With the Newfoundland Stags," "The Black Moose," "Shore Bird Shooting," "The Beach," "Wild Fowl Decoying," "Two Bears," "The Opening of the season," "The Trout of Nepisiguit," "Brant Shooting at Montserrat," "Battery Shooting," and the last, a long blank verse poem called "The Hunted."

The book is filled with illustrations. Many of them are from photographs taken by the author and his friends and some of them are unusually fine. Aside from the subject matter the book is a most interesting publication. Printing and binding are both artistic and attractive.

"THE CALL OF THE SOUTH."

A very strong novel dealing with the race problem in this country. The principal theme is the danger to society from the increasing miscegenation of the black and white races, and the encouragement it receives in the social amenities extended to negroes of distinction by persons prominent in politics, philanthropy and educational endeavor, and the author, Robert Lee Durham, a Southern lawyer, hopes to call the attention of



Robert Lee Durham.

the whole country to the need of earnest work toward its discouragement. He has written an absorbing drama of life; and, whether the reader agrees with him or not, his restraint and the evident honesty of his purpose will compel admiration. But after all it is the story which he tells which will cause the book to be read and discussed. A story of tremendous force and intense realism. (L. C. Page & Co.)

"LINCOLN, MASTER OF MEN."

"Lincoln, Master of Men," a study character by Alonzo Rothschild, is one of the most interesting and valuable of the late publications. It is an inspiration to the young mind that will follow him from the time he was a mental and physical Sampson of the back woods, through the early trials and vicissitudes of the rural politician in first contest with the political giants of the nation; his great tact and sagacity in handling enemies in the cabinet, his great love and sympathy for the people up to the time he suffered martyrdom by an assassin's bullet.

The book is of especial value, inasmuch as it is the essence of the life history of the greatest master of men of this country. It is published by Houghton, Mifflin Co., of New York.

"THE HOUSE IN THE WATER."

Books which make the habits and nature of the animal world correspond to human actions are condemned by a few, but they are wholesome and helpful.

No writer has done more to cultivate a love for animals, or has revealed more fully the habits of the denizens of the forests, fields, and streams than Charles G. D. Roberts. His latest book is "The House in the Water," a book of animal stories, opening with a fine account of the beaver's habit of life and method of building his house in the water. "The Boy" has a companion, Jobe Smith, who knows all about woodcraft and the animals in the forest. His first sight of a beaver's house was an interesting moment.

The book also gives a thrilling moose story, "The White-Blashed Bull," also stories of wolves, bears, deer and other animals.

of similar nature, is fully illustrated and a handsome specimen of book-making. A fine book for a boy. ("The House in the Water." By Charles G. D. Roberts. Sixteen full-page illustrations. Price, \$1.50. L. C. Page and Company, Boston.)

"CARLOTA, A STORY OF SAN GABRIEL MISSION."

"Carlota, a Story of the San Gabriel Mission," by Frances Margaret Fox, author of "Farmer Brown and the Birds," "Little Lady Marjorie," etc. Illustrated in colors by Ethelind Ridgeway. Miss Fox's new story is laid in the days of the Spanish pioneers before California became a part of the United States, and the incidents cluster around the old San Gabriel Mission, which is still one of



the most picturesque old churches in the country. The little heroine is Spanish—and quite charming, as all Spanish maidens should be—and the other characters who accompany her through the pages of this story are all interesting, whether they are merely romantic cavaliers, lovely donnas or just everyday Americans. The book is beautifully illustrated and bound, and would make a capital gift book. L. C. Page & Company, Boston. Price \$1.00.

"MARY WARE, THE LITTLE COLONEL'S CHUM."

"Mary Ware; the Little Colonel's Chum," by Annie Fellows Johnston.—In response to many hundred earnest requests from Miss Johnston's juvenile readers, she has again taken up her pen in the interest of "The Little Colonel" series. This time Mary Ware, who figured so prominently in the "Maid of Honor," and in "Arizona," is the heroine, and spends a season in school at Warwick hall, where the Lloydsboro girls had so many pleasant times.

Mary Ware is, in type, the direct opposite of the Little Colonel, so her school days at the hall are new and fresh adventures, and her holidays in New York create an entirely different



story. Mary's experience in taffy making, her half-fellow-well-met disposition, the gradual winning over of her haughty roommate and her capacity for enjoyment make the jolliest kind of reading.

Jack's tragedy calls her home, where she learns the great truth taught to Aldebaran by the jester: "Knowest thou not it takes a thousandfold more courage to sheath the sword when one is all on fire for action, than to go forth against the greatest foe."

Like all the books of the "Little Colonel" series, there is a beautiful legend told to the reader with the story and moral of it running through and influencing the action and development of the characters. This legend is called "The Jester's Sword," with the motto "To ease the burden of the world" and this Mary Ware does, and through it finds her happiness. The book is handsomely illustrated. L. C. Page & Co. Price \$1.50.

"THE BLUE PETER."

With Morley Roberts' knowledge of the sea, its denizens and wayfarers, and the sense of humor that he brings to his narration of their happenings, "The Blue Peter" is an excellent example of this author in his best estate.

Several comparatively short stories make up the book. Captain Spink is the hero of "The Overcrowded Iceberg," and of another tale as well. He compares favorably in the matter of braggadocio, and making good, with his literary predecessor, Captain Kettle, and their exploits and adventures may well stand side by side. The other yarns that finish up the book are of the serio-comic character that show the seafaring man at both his most foolish and his best.

Sailors of high and low degrees dip themselves in safety and in danger, and what Mr. Roberts has to tell about them is entertaining, often ex-



citing and always humorous. It is unfortunate that space is lacking for a closer analysis of these very clever stories.—Published by L. C. Page & Co.; price \$1.50.

LIVES ON NINE CENTS A DAY.

Farmer Declares No Meals Should Cost More Than Three Cents.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—M. M. Wood, an advocate of fresh air and a firm believer in the simple life, who is out with a proposition to battle particularly against the great white plague, claims that a man can live on nine cents a day, with the products of his own farm, and proves it by his own living.

"By that I mean," says Mr. Wood, "that a farmer should be able to live well with the expenditure of just three cents per meal for articles that he cannot raise himself."

Mr. Wood illustrated what he meant by giving as an example the breakfast he had just eaten. "The meal consisted of broiled bacon, Indian meal cake, blueberry pie, bread, butter, cream, preserves and a health substitute coffee. In that entire meal there is nothing that had to be purchased but the flour for the bread and pie and sugar and the entire cost of those two articles not exceeding three cents.

"The health coffee we had to buy, but I figured the whole thing out at less than three cents. The bacon, eggs, lard, fruit, cream and berries every farmer should raise. With a little study of the relative value of different articles of food I am confident that people could live much cheaper than they do. I have seen more meat on a man's table at night, when no meat should be eaten, than we would use in a week.

"A workman will say that he has to have it because he must work, and needs meat for his food value. He talks that way because he has never studied and found out just what the value of meat as food really is."

HOME FOR FORLORN CATS.

Women Have Formed "The Cat Club" in Washington.

Washington.—Washington is to have a home for stray and disabled cats. An organization has been formed, of which Mrs. H. L. West, wife of Commissioner West, is president. The name of the organization is the Cat club.

The purpose of the club is to furnish a home for the keeping of cats which have no one to care for them. A number of ladies prominent in social circles of the capital city are members of the club, among them Mme. de Bius of the Persian legation, Miss Mary Pett, Miss Susan Robinson, Miss L. Andrews and Miss Louise Robinson.

A valuable painting has been donated by one of the members to be sold, the proceeds to go toward the building fund. A committee has been appointed to select a site for the erection of the home, and it is rumored that an option has been taken on a lot of Chevy Chase, one of Washington's most fashionable suburbs, which will cost \$2,500. A meeting will shortly be called at the New Willard hotel to discuss these matters.

Justice Harlan is the owner of perhaps one of the most valuable cats in this country, known as the "sacred cat," which was secured in Burma, and is said to be worth \$1,000.

Finds Deer Among Poultry.

Winsted, Conn.—Mrs. H. L. Frink of Canaan Valley heard a commotion in her hen yard, and on investigation found a young deer among the fowls. The animal seemed to be tired. As the family gathered it sprang against the fence, breaking it down, and bounded away in the woods.

Theodore Platevoit, a Barkhamsted farmer, has killed four deer which were despoiling his gardens. The venison is donated to the county hospital.

Too Busy to Go Courting.

Spokane, Wash.—Fred E. Kemfer, who has been a surveyor, brewer, printer and politician during his 20 years' stay in Spokane, wants a wife. He is a widower, and can be reached at Washington street and Cataldo avenue, Spokane, where he has a comfortable home, with cellar and woodshed stocked with provisions and fuel. Any respectable woman, not younger than 25 or over 50 years, is eligible, provided she is a good housekeeper and neat and clean. Kemfer has a snug bank account and is employed by the traction company in Spokane, but says he is too busy to search for a helpmeet.

DATA FOR MUSEUM

EXPLORER VISITS UNKNOWN ISLANDS IN SOUTH SEAS.

Dr. Dorsey Has Thrilling Experiences While Gathering Specimens of Prehistoric Man in Country of Ferocious Cannibals.

Sydney, N. S. W.—Mail advices from Herbertshohe, German New Guinea, bring an interesting tale of explorations of cannibal islands of the South seas never before trod by the feet of white men. The explorer was Dr. George A. Dorsey, curator of anthropology of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

Dr. Dorsey had many thrilling experiences during his travels, and reaped a rich harvest in return for the perils and hardships he underwent. He has collected for the Chicago museum about 1,000 specimens having to do with prehistoric man, his life and civilization down to the present day inhabitants of the islands. His specimens will make the Chicago museum one of the foremost institutions of the sort in the world as regards its anthropological section. No other museum will be able to boast so complete specimens and data of the inhabitants of Oceania.

Leaving Herbertshohe with Dr. Hahl, governor of German New Guinea, which lies off the north coast of Australia, on the government steamship Seestern for a month's voyage, Dr. Dorsey skirted the coast of New Ireland, occupied by ferocious cannibals, whom the German government has never been able to subdue. Landings were made in one or two places for the collection of specimens. Dr. Dorsey sought to converse with the natives, with small success. At one point the natives gathered in force and made a demonstration so menacing as to compel hasty re-embarkation. Smaller groups were approached, but the natives were suspicious and withdrew. In one instance only was Dr. Dorsey able to converse with one of the inhabitants of New Ireland. A woman was taken by surprise and Dr. Dorsey communicated with her by signs. She was sullen and uncommunicative, however, and the doctor learned little from her.

Nevertheless, he gathered much valuable information about the island and the mixed Malay breed who inhabit it, by observation. The men are a tall, warlike race, fighters all. The women are a sturdy type, but not beautiful from Western or Caucasian standards. The adults wear waistbands of cocoon leaves, while the children go quite naked.

Adjacent islands were visited at more length, particular attention being paid to the Solomon group to the eastward. Dr. Dorsey crossed Bougainville, the largest of the Solomon islands, a feat never before performed by white man. The trip consumed five days, the jungles of the interior offering much opposition and many perils to the exploring party. All of the whites suffered from slight touches of fever. The natives here were found to be friendly and they showered the whites with gifts and gave them guides. They were found to be a smaller and a milder type than the inhabitants of New Ireland, in fact, being of the average South sea islander type.

The explorers were entertained at a number of native dances and feasts by the black fellows of the island. Dr. Dorsey is now in the interior of New Guinea with the governor, visiting the Ramu river region. Dr. Dorsey spent some time in this country visiting the chief museums from Perth to Sydney before visiting the islands to the north. After visiting in Egypt he spent seven weeks in India and then visited Ceylon and Java, where he gathered many valuable specimens.

HUSBAND OWNS WIFE'S GOWNS.

This Is Decision of English Court, Causing a Sensation.

London.—It has been only a few weeks since an English judge decided that a wife had to live wherever her husband said, and now the Brompton county court has gone much more than a step further and decided that a wife's dresses are the property of her husband, particularly if he has given them to her.

The action causing this decision arose from a seizure of dresses and other articles of apparel supplied by costumers to a woman living in Chelsea. Her husband asserted the seizure was illegal, as he had given his wife the money to buy the dresses, and they accordingly were his. The judge in summing up said that according to law, if a man presented his wife with articles of jewelry and clothing for her use only during his lifetime, such did not become the wife's absolute property.

As was to be expected, this decision has aroused the ire of the suffragettes, and Miss Parkhurst condemns it in unmeasured terms, and the secretary of the suffragette societies calls it positively wicked. However, nobody seems to think it will lead any woman to prefer to remain a spinster if she has a chance otherwise.

Jersey Egg Sprouts Tail.

South Eatontown, N. J.—Walter Smock has a perfect egg with a tail to it two inches long, which grew out of one end of the egg. It looks as if a mouse had crept into the egg and neglected to draw its tail in with it.

RESTORES MUMMIES' COLOR.

Prof. Wilder First Tried His Process on a Frog.

Boston.—An interview is published here with Prof. Harris Hawthorne Wilder of Smith college in which he tells of the discovery of a process for restoring to their original state the shrunken features of mummies.

Through the use of a weak solution of a caustic potash Prof. Wilder says he has restored the bodies and features of a number of mummies of the race of American cliff dwellers so completely that the color of the skin, the contour of the features, and even diseases of the skin, become easily distinguishable.

A dried frog which had been lying in his laboratory for a year was his first subject. One night before retiring he tossed this flattened and almost shapeless object into a vat of potash. At the time he was not certain whether it was a frog or a toad, so completely had its distinguishing marks been lost in the drying. The next morning he was astonished to find what appeared to be a live frog with all the natural colors and markings clearly shown, floating upon the surface of the potash.

This led Prof. Wilder to begin at once experiments upon mummified small animals, and finally upon the mummies of ancient races.

More Psychology.

"Lady," said Plodding Pete, as he finished the luncheon which had been provided, "I said I'd do me best to help out wid de wood-choppin'."

"That's what you said."

"An' I'm a man of word."

"Then why don't you reach for the ax and go to work?"

"Lady, I merely took de contract. I didn't guarantee to do de work myself. I'm a telepathic wood-chopper, an' if you don't disturb me while I'm concentratin' my thoughts I'll surprise you. Jes' remember, if anybody walks up like he's half awake an' goes to work on dat wood, dat I'm de grateful party who mesmerized him."

Bloom on the Egg.

"I know these eggs, at least, are fresh," said the young housewife. "As I took them from the basket, a white bloom, like the down of a peach, came off my hands."

Her husband, a food expert, gave a sneering laugh.

"In that case," he said, "I will forego my usual morning omelette. That bloom, as you so poetically call it, is lime dust. It shows that the eggs are pickled. Lime dust, which rubs off like flour, is the surest test we have for pickled eggs—a not unwholesome article, but not to be compared with the new-laid sort."

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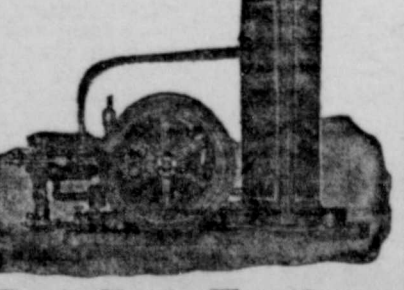
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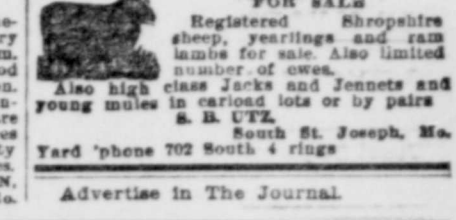
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Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to let your cattle die of blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular.
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COMING EVENTS

Government Will Eventually Be Building Roads in Every State.

SUBJECT GAINS IMPORTANCE

Department of Agriculture Will Be Great Aid in Project.

Washington, D. C.—If the bills in congress are shadows of coming events, the time may not be far distant when the national government will be engaged in road building in every state in the country.

Some of the bills introduced called for the distribution of the present treasury surplus among the states exclusively for the purpose of building public roads. Others called for the creation of a bureau of public highways and for national aid in road construction or for state and national co-operation.

There is no question that good roads in all parts of the country would represent a saving of hundreds of millions of dollars to the American people. There are more than 2,000,000 miles of roads in the United States, and less than 5 per cent of the total miles is in the class known as "improved roads."

The enormous economy of good roads is so obvious that argument of the matter is superfluous. It costs about \$10,000,000,000 to macadamize our entire system. This, however, is not proposed. There are cheaper but still effective systems, known as sand clay roads and burnt clay roads, the cost of which is from \$100 to \$500 a mile.

The little end of the wedge in this matter appears in connection with the rural free delivery system of the postal service. These routes now cover more than 925,000 miles of dirt roads and carriers make their rounds over them every week day.

It may or may not be several years before this question comes to a focus in Washington, but the matter is before the country with a strong backing in the rural districts. It is probable that the movement will gather force from year to year, and it is by no means beyond the bounds of possibility that an early day will see the federal government building roads in all parts of the country.

Iowa Homestead: The average farmer met by a tradesman as well as a producer, and men who are not skilled in buying and selling must be contented with attaining a very moderate degree of success.

SCIENCE OF EARM

Continued from Page One.

lished in the Colorado Valley in Arizona and California.

Good progress has been made in breeding single-germ seed balls, which will greatly reduce the labor and cost of growing sugar beets. High-grade sugar-beet fully equal to the best imported, has been bred in this country.

Corn Breeding. Corn-breeding methods have developed varieties whose yield is 15 to 25 per cent above that secured by the best of the former varieties.

The corn plant is very pliable in the hands of skillful breeders. Ten generations of breeding at the Illinois station have increased the average protein content from 10.2 per cent to 14.25 per cent, and also have decreased it to 5.64 per cent; the average oil content has been increased from 4.70 per cent to 7.37 per cent and diminished to 2.65 per cent.

Seed-corn breeders' associations now exist in most of the states of the corn belt. Seed corn is now largely grown as a special crop. Pure strains are being developed, new varieties originated and other ones improved.

Other Plants. The Florida sweet orange has been hybridized with the cold-resistant trifoliolate orange and several new strains with greatly increased hardiness have been developed, so that the orange-producing area has been much enlarged.

At the Colorado experiment station a cantaloupe has been bred that is resistant to the rust fungus. In South Dakota the third generation of seedlings of the native sand cherry produce fruits 1 inch in diameter and of good quality.

Good varieties of wheat have been originated by breeding. The Minnesota station originated numerous varieties, two of which have spread over half a million acres, and yield from 1 to 3 bushels more per acre than the varieties formerly grown.

Methods of growing winter oats successfully in southern states have been developed of late by some of the southern experiment stations and varieties of oats adapted to winter culture have been distributed.

Trained explorers are constantly traversing foreign and remote lands in search of promising seeds and plants for trial and possible introduction into the United States, and from this one feature of the department's work many millions of dollars are added yearly to our national production of wealth.

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year was only 45,246 short tons of sugar. Since that time this crop has been introduced into new parts of the sugar-beet belt, with the result that the crop of this year amounts to nearly 500,000 tons of sugar, worth \$45,000,000.

Alfalfa and Winter Wheat. So immense has become the production of alfalfa, an introduced plant, that attempts to estimate its quantity and value fail. It is supposed that this year's alfalfa hay is worth \$100,000,000. This is the great forage plant and soil renovator of a vast area in the Rocky mountain and Pacific coast regions.

New varieties of hard winter wheat have been introduced which have been instrumental in extending the winter-wheat districts over 200 miles farther north and west, and which give an average yield of 5 bushels per acre more than the spring sorts.

The Swedish Select, the Tobek, and the Sixty-day oats have been introduced and have proved of far greater value than former local varieties in the north and northwest.

A variety of soy bean has been introduced from central China, suitable for becoming a cover crop for rice lands and greatly needed by the rice growers of the southern states.

The best varieties of the date palm, the offspring of the oasis of the Algerian Sahara, have been introduced and established in the southwest. The dry-land olive has been successfully introduced into Arizona and southern California.

The value of the prickly pear as a forage plant has been demonstrated, and this plant is now grown under cultivation and bids fair to render agriculture practical in regions where the rainfall is too intermittent to permit the growing of ordinary crops.

The discovery of a simple method of extracting camphor from twigs and leaves and the demonstration that American-grown trees contain a high grade of camphor have enabled this department to begin the establishment of a camphor-growing industry in Florida.

The basic thought underlying plant introduction has been home production in place of importations, the production of wealth and the diversification of products within the nation in place of dependence upon foreign agriculture.

SUCIDES BEFORE MIRROR. Col. Marchbank Leaves Note Ascribing Ill Health as Cause.

Joplin, Mo., Dec. 19.—Standing before a mirror in the bathroom of his apartments here yesterday Col. Hy B. Marchbank, a prominent stock broker, sent a bullet squarely through his brain. He died in his sister's arms thirty minutes later.

Marchbank left a note to his sister ascribing ill health for his action. The body will be conveyed to Newark, N. J., for interment. An invalid wife and five children survive. Marchbank was 63 years old.

THAT HALF BILLION HOARD. Postmaster General Meyer's Remarkable Discovery.

Postmaster General Meyer in that part of his annual report devoted to postal savings banks makes this statement: "It has been estimated that altogether fully half billion dollars not today placed in any bank, due to want of opportunity or lack of confidence, may be brought back into circulation through the agency of postal savings banks." This evidently does not refer to money carried in the pockets and homes of the people for current use. It refers to money hoarded—to money which has been piled up in hiding wholly without regard for present needs.

The amount of money estimated as circulating in the United States or existing outside of the government treasury is about three billion dollars. Something like 800 million dollars of this sum will be found in the vaults of national banks, and as much more perhaps in trust company reserves, state banks, savings banks and private banks. We may set aside a further amount of 400 million dollars to represent undoubted exaggeration of the government's estimate of circulation, money of the country which has found its way more or less temporarily abroad, and amounts to be accounted for, and we have as yet made no account of the amounts in the pockets and homes of the people and in places of business for current use.

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