

# STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

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

Vol. XII, No. 106.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1908

LAST EDITION.

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## DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 14 Cars, 423 Cattle; 15 Cars, 1,245 Hogs; No Sheep Reported.

### CATTLE MARKET NOMINAL

Most of the Arrivals Were Directs—Steer Values Sharply Higher for Week.

### LAST WEEK'S LOSS REGAIN

Few Choice Beves Coming—Cow and Heifer Values Unevenly Higher for Week—Bulls Stronger—Calves in Active Demand—Stock Cattle Values Higher—Live Pork Prices Boosted 10 to 15 Cents on a Scant Run—No Sheep Offered; Sharp Bulge in Market this Week.

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

	1908	1907	Dec.	Inc.
Cattle	578,088	612,429	36,851	...
Hogs	2,312,740	1,888,048	426,694	...
Sheep	688,683	788,168	174,485	...
Horses	22,562	26,309	4,247	...

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	400	10,000	2,000
Kansas City	200	2,800	500
South Omaha	200	1,800	1,500
St. Joseph	400	1,200	1,200
East St. Louis	600	2,500	100

RECEIPTS BY CARS. The following shows the number of cars of stock handled today by railroad centering at the stock yards:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. R. & G. East	15	...	...
C. R. & G. West	4	...	...
Great Western	1	...	...
Missouri Pacific	1	...	...
St. Joseph & Grand Island	7	...	...
A. T. & S. F.	1	...	...

## CATTLE

Only Directs Arrived For Post-Holiday Market—Week Light. It was not expected that the day after Christmas would bring out any more than a usual Saturday run. The few arrivals were confined to direct to the stock cattle speculators with a few to the packers. Trade was nothing more than nominal. For the week the total of cattle at the five leading primary markets is only 98,600 and shows a decrease of 64,000 compared with the previous week and at the local point the falling off is about 7,000. Sharply reduced receipts early in the week at once started an improving tone to the market and Tuesday saw about all of the decline of the previous week regained, with a good active tone to the trade. Since Tuesday the market has held about steady as to prices, but with nothing apparent in the movement of buyers that seemed to call for liberal receipts during remaining days of the old year. However, as will be practically be no receipts until next Monday it is probable that fair supplies on that day might meet a good reception.

During the week there have been a few fairly good cattle here, although nothing on a prime or fancy order. Sales on best have ranged from \$8.00 to \$6.50 and cattle selling at these prices here have been admittedly selling relatively higher than same grades are selling at in Chicago. Bulk of steers have been of light to medium grades, selling in a range of \$5.25 to \$5.75 with inferior to fair light killers going at \$4.25 to \$4.75.

## COWS, BULLS AND MIXED

Only a handful of the stuff was on sale this morning and the market was a quiet affair on an unchanged basis of prices as compared with Thursday. Extremely light receipts and an upturn in prices have been leading features in the cow and heifer trade this week. Demand has been strong most of the time and medium to good butcher cows have advanced 20 to 25c from the low point of last week. The same advance applied to anything decent in the higher line. Canners and cutters have also sold to better advantage and prices have been marked up 15 to 20c from the worst time last week. Light trashy heifers sold stronger in sympathy with the general stronger in sympathy with the general class of dressed beef cows sold at \$4.50 to \$5.25, but a range of \$4.00 to \$4.40 bought pretty desirable kinds, while most of the medium cows landed at \$3.40 to \$3.90. In canners and cutters it was mainly a \$2.25 to \$3.00 trade. The better grades of heifers have been scarce. Not many sold above \$5.00 and bulk of arrivals were of a class to sell at \$3.60 to \$4.50. Bull values are closing 10 to 15c higher than a week ago. While strong and active the calf market this week did not develop much change in quotations which

range from \$3.00 to \$8.00 for common to choice grades.

## STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

Bulk of cattle arriving at this point today were in the stocker and feeder classes, but most of them were billed direct to yard dealers. Transactions on the open market were confined to narrow limits and trade was of a nominal character at unchanged prices. It has been a quiet week in the stocker and feeder trade in point of volume. Not many stock cattle have arrived and the holiday character of the week has kept many buyers at home. However, demand has been actively strong for the limited offerings and current prices on the general run of stockers and feeders show an advance of 15 to 20c compared with the close of last week. Most strength has been on good fleshy feeders at \$4.50 to \$5.25, but anything useful or attractive has found ready outlet. Indications point to increased receipts hereafter of the coming week and dealers look for a good demand from country sources. The market for stock heifers has ruled strong and active throughout the week and prices have advanced 10 to 15 cents.

## Packers' Purchases Thursday.

Cattle Hogs Sheep  
Swift & Co. .... 212 2,690 375  
Hammond ..... 190 1,012 272  
Morris ..... 177 1,404 250

Total ..... 579 5,106 1,097

## HOGS

Little Post-Holiday Run Quickly Picked Up at Higher Prices. A little run of less than 20,000 hogs at five leading markets today is a further evidence of general celebration of the Christmas holiday all over the country. The market was necessarily of short duration and prices were sharply higher, the packers probably bidding up on a mere handful of hogs to get a run started for the first of next week. Bids were unevenly higher and the supply was bought at around 10 to 15 cents over prices prevailing Thursday, with supply being quickly absorbed at the prices. This advance of today puts prices now current 20 to 25 cents above the close of one week ago.

Quality of hogs was fairly good compared with former days of the week and included a few very good kinds of medium and heavy weights. Receipts for the week total 20,900 against 39,724 last week, 45,257 a month ago, 24,459 a year ago, 28,043 two years ago, 27,483 three years ago and 21,599 four years ago. Aggregate receipts at five markets were 23,900 against 419,700 last week, 420,600 a month ago, 249,000 a year ago, 237,000 two years ago, 264,700 three years ago and 297,700 four years ago. Prices ranged from \$5.20 to \$5.90, with the bulk selling at \$5.30 to \$5.70. Yesterday a holiday; the bulk a week ago sold at \$5.10 to \$5.50, a month ago at \$4.55 to 70c and a year ago at \$4.50 to \$4.55, two years ago at \$6.25 to \$6.35, three years ago at \$5.05 to \$5.07 1/2, four years ago at \$5.35 to \$5.50.

Pigs and Lights—100 lbs. and Under. No. Av. Shk. Price No. Av. Shk. Price  
93...170...-5.50 21...98...-4.00  
97...189 160 5.50 9...101...-4.00  
80...187 49 5.35 37...163...-4.30  
77...186 120 5.50 4...111...-4.00  
101...182 240 5.40 5...106...-4.00  
58...162 40 5.35 1...106...-4.00  
78...154 65 5.35 1...120...-4.00  
105...177 120 5.30 8...90...-3.90  
82...154...-5.30 18...89...-3.85  
17...177...-5.25 13...74...-3.75  
2...18...-5.15 1...121...-3.60  
2...85...-4.00  
Heavy and Mixed—200 lbs. and Upward.  
86...265...80 5.90 73...210...-5.70  
88...234 80 5.75 78...208...-4.0 6.90  
85...160 50 5.20 49...228...82 6.90  
19...282...-5.70 74...268...-5.60  
Odds, Ends and Wagon Hogs.  
2...191...-5.35 1...600...80 4.50  
4...180...-5.25

Range of Prices. This Week Last Week  
Monday.....\$5.00 @ \$5.65 \$5.00 @ \$5.60  
Tuesday.....4.90 @ \$5.65 4.90 @ \$5.70  
Wednesday...4.90 @ \$5.60 4.95 @ \$5.70  
Thursday.....5.00 @ \$5.60 4.95 @ \$5.70  
Friday.....5.20 @ \$5.90 4.75 @ \$5.65  
Saturday.....@.....4.90 @ \$5.65

Average Weight. Dec. 18.....204 Dec. 21.....210  
Dec. 17.....214 Dec. 22.....201  
Dec. 18.....201 Dec. 23.....202  
Dec. 19.....197 Dec. 24.....205

## SHEEP

Yards Bare of Live Mutton Final Day of the Week. Following the Christmas holiday, final day of the week did not bring out enough live mutton at any of the markets to furnish a reliable test of the trade. At this point the yards were bare of animated fleeces and notably the market was a nominal affair on a basis of Thursday's values. Local receipts for the week total 3,100 compared with 8,414 the previous week a year ago. The five point aggregate for the week is 77,400 as compared with 219,400 the preceding week and 77,600 same week a year ago. The live mutton market this week has acted just the reverse of last. Where last week demoralization reigned the market has this week been excitedly higher. This condition has been brought about through the agency of small receipts, total marketing at five points being less than half what it was the preceding week, no doubt, to the Christmas holidays. Locally lamb values have more than regained the loss of last week and current quotations are the highest of the season. From low time last week the advance has been 75 to 80c and in cases more, and the market stands 25 to 35c higher than before the

## A NEW COTTON COUNTRY.

Paraguay's Superiority in Growth, Productivity and Life of Plants. Paraguay is naturally a great cotton country, and perhaps no country in the world could produce a greater quantity of cotton per acre than could be produced in the rich and fertile soil of that republic. As early as the year 1863 there were estimated to be 55,000,000 cotton plants under cultivation in Paraguay. The plant attains a vigorous growth in the wonderfully productive alluvial lands of the republic and produces an abundant yield. In some parts of the country, near Curugua and Caaguazu, the plant has a tree-like growth. In Asuncion the plant grows to a very large size, and the variety most common in Paraguay lives about ten years. In the early history of the country the Jesuit missionaries clothed themselves with cotton raised and prepared by the aborigines. At a later period considerable cotton was grown and exported to Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe and Corrientes, in the Argentine Republic.

## OTHER LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Union Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 26.—The Live Stock World reports: Cattle—Receipts, 400. Market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000. Market 5 to 10c higher; top, \$6.00; bulk, \$5.40 to \$5.90. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000. Market steady.

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 26.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports: Cattle—Receipts, 200. Market nominal. Hogs—Receipts, 2,800. Market 10 to 15c higher; top, \$5.95; bulk, \$5.40 to \$5.80. Sheep—Receipts, 500. Market steady; yearlings \$6.25.

SOUTH OMAHA. SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 26.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Journal-Stockman reports: Cattle—Receipts, 200. Market unchanged. Hogs—Receipts, 1,800. Market 5 to 10c higher; top, \$5.85; bulk, \$5.50 to \$5.75. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500. Market higher.

EAST ST. LOUIS. EAST ST. LOUIS, National Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 26.—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports: Cattle—Receipts, 500. Market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 2,500. Market 10c higher; top, \$6.05; bulk, \$5.50 to \$5.85. Sheep—Receipts, 150. Market steady.

## NORTHERN TREES IN FLORIDA

They Do Not Seem to Know When to Wake Up, as Southern Trees Do. It is a curious sensation one has who escapes the frost-bound north and reaches middle Florida. He has just waked up for winter, and here he is just beginning his garden work. The seasons get so mixed after awhile that he will call winter summer and will speak of spring as last winter, says Oaking. Everything else is turned about for he is calculating on green peas for New Year's dinner. He hears the bees at work in his orange trees, and the hens are laying as in mid-summer. Only one thing goes on like the north—the deciduous trees do not hold their leaves all winter, but drop their foliage and go to sleep for about three months.

## FARM FOR SALE

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

## BIG OKLAHOMA BLAZE

Business Part of Town Wiped Out on Christmas. Oklahoma City, Okla., Dec. 26.—Practically the entire business section of Oklahoma City was wiped out by a fire yesterday, the loss aggregating about \$55,000. Five business houses, a lumber yard, and three warehouses were burned. A defective flue caused the fire. The Merrill-Houston Lumber company, \$20,000, and L. D. Comstock's store, \$10,000, were the heaviest losers.

## TOTAL LIVE STOCK MOVEMENT.

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

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	57,400	118,000	42,500
Kansas City	19,200	44,000	17,500
Omaha	7,500	22,500	12,100
St. Joseph	5,000	20,900	9,300
St. Louis	9,500	34,500	2,200

## KILLED WHILE HUNTING.

Savannah Youth Dragged Gun Toward Him by Barrel. Savannah, Mo., Dec. 26.—While hunting Christmas morning, Carey Latham, son of J. C. Latham, a blacksmith of this place, was instantly killed by the discharge of his gun. In company with his father, the boy was hunting near the 102 river, about two and a half miles east of Savannah. His father saw a squirrel about thirty feet from where the boy was standing. Grabbing his gun by the barrel, the boy called it toward him in ascending a bank. The trigger caught in some heavy hazel brush and discharged the weapon. The shot entered under the chin and penetrated the brain. Death was instantaneous. The dead boy, who was 16 years old, drove a wagon for the Cobb meat market.

NEBRASKA'S CORN YIELD. Nebraska state report gives a corn yield of 175,600,000, which is 27,900,000 under the preliminary figures of the government. This variation, like that of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, is an annual one, due to the government reporting a larger acreage than the state department. Last year the state yield was 159,732,000, or 10,600,000 under the government final.

## ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Dairy Cow Worth More to Country Than Wheat, Hay or Cotton Crop.

The following is a continuation of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson's recently issued report, covering twelve years work of this important branch of the federal government: The dairy cow maintains an industry whose products are worth more than the wheat crop or the hay crop or "King Cotton." They go for almost every one of the 10,000,000 families of the country as milk or butter or cheese, but more especially as milk. It is a matter of greater concern to the public than ever before that milk and butter should be wholesome and unadulterated. The quality and healthfulness of these products largely depend on bacteria. It has been necessary to perfect a system of inspection of dairies and milk-distributing plants which within two years has been adopted by over 140 of the larger cities. It has great value in giving to dairies a definite rating on the basis of a score card in which 100 points are perfect, and the application of this inspection is distinctly educational. Definite things are pointed out where improvement can be made, and the system has been received with great favor by the authorities in charge of dairy inspection.

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Matter of Great Concern that Milk, Butter and Cheese Be Unadulterated. Taken From Secretary Wilson's Annual Report From the Department of Agriculture—System of Inspection Perfected That Has Been Largely Adopted in the Larger Cities—General Awakening on Part of Creamery Owners as to Importance of Better Management.

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Supplementary to the inspection of creameries performed by state dairy commissioners, the department has instituted a system of market inspection of butter followed by reports back to the creameries in which it is made, the object being to provide the butter maker with information concerning defects. Through the efforts of the department there has been a general awakening on the part of creamery owners and managers to the immense loss annually sustained by reason of incompetent business management, and the publicity given to this work has caused three great dairy schools to offer this winter for the first time special courses in creamery management. The educational work of the past twelve years in behalf of improved dairy conditions has caused, through private means, the organization of a national dairy show association, which brings an annual show in Chicago. It binds together everything in dairying from the breeding and feeding of dairy stock to the finished dairy products in the form of butter, cheese and milk. It is the center of a great annual gathering of dairymen in the broadest sense of that term and is becoming a great factor in dairy education and advancement.

## RECLAIM MISSOURI LANDS.

Large Tract Along Missouri River Being Saved From Erosion. Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 26.—More than one and one-half million acres, much nearer the market centers than the land now being settled in the west, will be redeemed if congress passes the bill this winter appropriating money for the improvement of the Missouri river along the Nebraska and Kansas lines and through Missouri. The land that will be gained through the control of the stream will be the very richest of alluvial soil, now mostly unimproved and unclaimed, because recurring overflows in the height of the crop-growing season make it useless. With the river channel widened and dredged, as is proposed, all this land will be practically safe from floods and of the most fertile imaginable.

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Bill Now in Congress. A project to improve the river was started through a desire to recomence navigation with steamboats now an almost deserted mode of travel and freight carrying. Bills are now in congress appropriating money for improvement between St. Louis and Kansas City, and others will be introduced carrying the work as far north as Sioux City, Iowa. Shippers along the line say that the improvement of the stream is an accessory to the lakes to the gulf waterway project, since it would give the farmers of western Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa an all-water route to St. Louis and Chicago, as well as to the Gulf of Mexico.

## ITEMS IN BRIEF.

Gray & Co., of Clearmont, Mo., had hogs on sale here today.  
G. W. Cox, Fairbury, Neb., cashed in one load of swine here today.  
W. L. Gore, of Liberty, Mo., disposed of one load of hogs here today.  
C. Giland, Jr., of Troy, Kan., disposed of one load of hogs here today.  
Heacock & Son, of Verdon, Neb., marketed one load of hogs here today.  
Sol. Well, of Severance, Kan., was at this point today with one load of hogs.  
R. H. Clegg, of Steele City, Neb., was at market today with one load of hogs.  
B. Gorsett, of Bolckow, Mo., marketed one load of hogs at this point today.  
G. K. Wright, of Mayville, Mo., consigned one load of swine to this market today.  
P. S. Heacock & Co., of Preston, Neb., contributed one load of hogs to the receipts today.  
J. R. Stone, of the vicinity of Bradyville, Ia., was at market today with one load of hogs.  
BUTTER FAT. The Blue Valley Creamery Co., St. Joseph, Mo., quotes butter fat today at 29c for No. 1.  
DISEASE-PROOF RICE FOUND. Seed of Varieties Immune to "Rotten Neck" Will Be Developed. Washington, Dec. 26.—Capt. S. G. Stoney, president of the Rice Association of South Carolina, has been here for several days in the interest of the rice industry in that state. For several years this industry has been languishing both on account of the low price of the product and because of a disease known as "rotten neck," or "blast," which has threatened to entirely destroy this industry. Rice blast appeared about five years ago, and was to the rice planters a new disease. At that time the matter was called to the attention of Congressman Lever, and through his efforts an appropriation of \$5,000 was secured with which to combat this disease. It was thought at first that the only hope for the rice planter was the abandonment of rice growing and the substitution of other crops on rice lands. That was not a feasible plan, and the department then directed its attention to an effort to find a rice which is resistant to the disease. Prof. Metcalf of the department was sent to Italy and China, and he comes back with 30 varieties of rice, which, in those countries, are resistant to the blast. Capt. Stoney, with Congressman Lever, has had numerous conferences with Secretary Wilson and Prof. Galloway of the Bureau of Plant Industry, during the past week, and the whole rice situation has been thoroughly thrashed out with the result that the department has promised that fifteen or twenty experimental rice farms will be established in South Carolina in areas most affected by this disease. The farms will comprise one or two acres and will be planted with these resistant seeds. The planter will be called upon to furnish the labor, fertilizers and the like, while the department will furnish the seed; see to the planting and the growing of the crop. Prof. Chambliss, recently of Clemson College, has been put in charge of the work, which will begin at once. It is confidently expected that this industry will be saved from destruction. The improved labor conditions and the higher price of rice have given quite an impetus to the industry for the coming year, and it is understood that a much larger acreage will be planted than in many years past.  
RIVER SUBJECT TO ORDERS. La Guna Cofferdam, Largest Diversion Project in America, Closed. Tuma, Ariz.—The successful closure of the La Guna cofferdam was effected yesterday. Seven hundred feet of concrete construction remains to be built. This comprises the river section of the dam and is a continuation of the 47,770 feet of walls and cement paving already in place. In sixty or ninety days the greatest diversion dam in America and one of the greatest in the world will be ready to distribute water from the Colorado river over an immense area of arid land.  
TO INVESTIGATE CRUELTY. Governor of Oklahoma Appoints Committee to Confer With Kansas Body. Guthrie, Okla., Dec. 26.—Governor Haskell has appointed a committee to act with a committee to be named by Governor Hoch of Kansas to investigate charges of alleged cruelties to Oklahoma prisoners confined in the Kansas state penitentiary at Lansing, Kansas. The Oklahoma prisoners had been placed in the Lansing penitentiary to await the building of an Oklahoma state prison. Miss Kate Barnard, Oklahoma state commissioner of charities and corrections, recently filed with the governor a sensational report asserting that Oklahoma prisoners were being mistreated at the Kansas penitentiary.  
FOR SALE. Ewes dropping lambs; 140 wethers, 2 to 4 years old; lambs from Shropshire bucks. Rex Bradbury, Exchange building.

## ANIMAL INDUSTRY

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J. R. Stone, of the vicinity of Bradyville, Ia., was at market today with one load of hogs.  
BUTTER FAT. The Blue Valley Creamery Co., St. Joseph, Mo., quotes butter fat today at 29c for No. 1.  
DISEASE-PROOF RICE FOUND. Seed of Varieties Immune to "Rotten Neck" Will Be Developed. Washington, Dec. 26.—Capt. S. G. Stoney, president of the Rice Association of South Carolina, has been here for several days in the interest of the rice industry in that state. For several years this industry has been languishing both on account of the low price of the product and because of a disease known as "rotten neck," or "blast," which has threatened to entirely destroy this industry. Rice blast appeared about five years ago, and was to the rice planters a new disease. At that time the matter was called to the attention of Congressman Lever, and through his efforts an appropriation of \$5,000 was secured with which to combat this disease. It was thought at first that the only hope for the rice planter was the abandonment of rice growing and the substitution of other crops on rice lands. That was not a feasible plan, and the department then directed its attention to an effort to find a rice which is resistant to the disease. Prof. Metcalf of the department was sent to Italy and China, and he comes back with 30 varieties of rice, which, in those countries, are resistant to the blast. Capt. Stoney, with Congressman Lever, has had numerous conferences with Secretary Wilson and Prof. Galloway of the Bureau of Plant Industry, during the past week, and the whole rice situation has been thoroughly thrashed out with the result that the department has promised that fifteen or twenty experimental rice farms will be established in South Carolina in areas most affected by this disease. The farms will comprise one or two acres and will be planted with these resistant seeds. The planter will be called upon to furnish the labor, fertilizers and the like, while the department will furnish the seed; see to the planting and the growing of the crop. Prof. Chambliss, recently of Clemson College, has been put in charge of the work, which will begin at once. It is confidently expected that this industry will be saved from destruction. The improved labor conditions and the higher price of rice have given quite an impetus to the industry for the coming year, and it is understood that a much larger acreage will be planted than in many years past.  
RIVER SUBJECT TO ORDERS. La Guna Cofferdam, Largest Diversion Project in America, Closed. Tuma, Ariz.—The successful closure of the La Guna cofferdam was effected yesterday. Seven hundred feet of concrete construction remains to be built. This comprises the river section of the dam and is a continuation of the 47,770 feet of walls and cement paving already in place. In sixty or ninety days the greatest diversion dam in America and one of the greatest in the world will be ready to distribute water from the Colorado river over an immense area of arid land.  
TO INVESTIGATE CRUELTY. Governor of Oklahoma Appoints Committee to Confer With Kansas Body. Guthrie, Okla., Dec. 26.—Governor Haskell has appointed a committee to act with a committee to be named by Governor Hoch of Kansas to investigate charges of alleged cruelties to Oklahoma prisoners confined in the Kansas state penitentiary at Lansing, Kansas. The Oklahoma prisoners had been placed in the Lansing penitentiary to await the building of an Oklahoma state prison. Miss Kate Barnard, Oklahoma state commissioner of charities and corrections, recently filed with the governor a sensational report asserting that Oklahoma prisoners were being mistreated at the Kansas penitentiary.  
FOR SALE. Ewes dropping lambs; 140 wethers, 2 to 4 years old; lambs from Shropshire bucks. Rex Bradbury, Exchange building.

## ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Dairy Cow Worth More to Country Than Wheat, Hay or Cotton Crop.

The following is a continuation of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson's recently issued report, covering twelve years work of this important branch of the federal government: The dairy cow maintains an industry whose products are worth more than the wheat crop or the hay crop or "King Cotton." They go for almost every one of the 10,000,000 families of the country as milk or butter or cheese, but more especially as milk. It is a matter of greater concern to the public than ever before that milk and butter should be wholesome and unadulterated. The quality and healthfulness of these products largely depend on bacteria. It has been necessary to perfect a system of inspection of dairies and milk-distributing plants which within two years has been adopted by over 140 of the larger cities. It has great value in giving to dairies a definite rating on the basis of a score card in which 100 points are perfect, and the application of this inspection is distinctly educational. Definite things are pointed out where improvement can be made, and the system has been received with great favor by the authorities in charge of dairy inspection.



THE STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

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ALL OVER BUT SETTLING.

Christmas is over and you can now begin to square away for a start into the new year. All things considered the year past has not been a bad one. The country has gone through a panic and a presidential campaign at one and the same time and has come out with conditions as to markets in much better shape than they were at the start of the year.

SQUANDERING OUR FISH SUPPLY.

United States Fish Commissioner Bowers has called attention to another of our national resources that we are squandering is our fishes, says an exchange. Under modern conditions it looks as if we are doing everything possible to make life a burden for migratory fishes.

A SPECULATIVE PLANE.

Omaha Journal-Stockman: The sheep business has always been regarded as of a highly speculative character, that is, men got rich or went broke in sheep about like they do on the board of trade. Of late years, however, the business has been on a steadier basis owing to the broader demand for mutton created by the improved distributing facilities of the packers.

CORN FEEDING VALUE.

In the feeding of corn there has been exhibited by experimental work the nutritive value of the dent and flint varieties and this difference seems to be distinguishable. They both seem to give returns equal in the feed lot, while other analysis shows flint corn to be slightly richer in protein.

Sweet corn has a higher feeding value than any of the other varieties, as it is not only richer in protein, but very decidedly so in fat. There is an accepted opinion among feeders that new corn does not have the feeding value of old corn that has been cared for. This is easily understood because of the decrease in moisture which takes place during the storage of the grain.

FARM BUSINESS AND ADVERTISING.

Within recent years farming has been taking on the dignity of a science and a profession. It is something more than a mere occupation out of which to eke a mere existence. It is a business enterprise and, like the mercantile trade on the retail streets of the hustling city, the man who infuses modern, progressive ideas into his operations is the one who will make the best showing in his invoices at the end of the year.

The scientific, practical business farmer of today should learn the lesson of clearance sales and economical advertising. On every farm there accumulates more or less shop-worn goods in the way of machinery, live stock and household goods. A well timed announcement of the fact that you are offering these at clearance sale, made in a progressive newspaper that circulates largely among farmers will bring you buyers when otherwise you might, like the shop keeper on the retail street who does not believe in advertising, sit and wonder why you can't get rid of your shop-worn goods.

Venison is selling at 8 cents a pound in Vermont. Evidently turkey is the real game delicacy.

The Greek olive crop for 1908 is said to be a total failure. The green plum crop, however, will supply the shortage.

IN WOMAN'S REALM

Anise-Zwieback.

Beat whites of five eggs, add yolks, one-half pound of sugar, stir twenty minutes (same direction always) to a cream. Add one heaping tablespoon of anise seed and half a pound of flour. Stir together a while. Bake in long, narrow tin, rounded bottom is possible, in moderate heat for about twenty minutes. When partly cooled, cut in slices of three-quarters of an inch each and brown in oven.

Luncheon Dish.

Boil a good sized chicken until done. Separate from bones and cut up as if for a salad. To this put a coffee cup of bread or cracker crumbs, a coffee cup of milk, a heaping tablespoonful of butter, salt and pepper to taste. Mix and put in a bowl or pan and steam till hot through. As it is served cover with cream sauce and mushrooms. To make sauce, take one pint of sweet milk. Let it come to a boil and then stir in two teaspoonfuls of flour previously mixed with cold milk, a spoonful of butter, and can of mushrooms.

Baltimore Whip.

Grate the rind of two lemons and squeeze out the juice; add two teaspoonfuls of vanilla, one cup of pulverized sugar, two whites of eggs, and the yolks of four. Beat for ten minutes. Dissolve two boxes of gelatin in a cup of warm water; when cool add to other ingredients drop by drop, then fold in the well beaten whites of four eggs, beating constantly. Turn the mixture into a glass dish, beating constantly. Serve with orange juice sweetened and maraschino syrup.

Orange Flavored Fowl.

The Virginia housewife is famous for her savory roast duck. This is due to the orange flavor combined with it, for she, instead of using onion in her dressing, as is elsewhere done, roasts one large or several small oranges in the body of the duck. The oranges are washed and put in whole without being peeled, then the dressing is added. The plan may be adopted with turkey and chicken with excellent results.

Individual Oyster Pie.

For each pie take a tin plate half the size of an ordinary dinner plate, butter it and cover the bottom with a puff paste as for pies, lay in five or six select oysters, or enough to cover the bottom, butter them and season with a little salt and plenty of pepper, spread over this an egg batter and cover with a crust of the paste, making a small opening in it with a fork. Bake in a hot oven fifteen or twenty minutes until top is nicely browned.

Potato Pancake.

Grate six raw potatoes; when grated add one egg, tablespoon of flour, and salt and pepper. Fry the same as any pancake. These are fine with fried ham.

Escalloped Ham.

Two cups of finely chopped boiled ham, one cup of finely chopped hard-boiled eggs, one teaspoon of mustard, pepper to taste. Mix the above together with a white sauce (of boiled milk and flour), cover top with bread crumbs and small pieces of butter, and bake one-half hour.

Rice Puffs.

One cup of cold boiled rice put through potato ricer, add two well-beaten eggs, salt to taste; drop by spoonfuls into hot fry a light brown; serve with maple syrup for breakfast.

WANT MORE MONEY.

Minnesota Sanitary Board Wants Appropriation for Fighting Cholera.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 25.—The five stock sanitary board's annual report recommends that the state dairy and food department be given an increased appropriation as it can more effectively enforce the laws with regard to the sterilizing of skimmed milk in creameries.

On this subject the report says: "One great source of the spread of tuberculosis is the feeding of unpasteurized creamery skim milk to hogs and young calves. The product of one tuberculosis herd sent to a creamery is sufficient to infect the farm of every patron of the creamery. It has long been recognized that creamery by-products were dangerous and a law was enacted some years ago requiring all milks delivered from creameries to be pasteurized at a temperature of at least 180 degrees. The enforcement of this law comes under the jurisdiction of the state dairy and food department."

A generous appropriation is asked for the establishment of a laboratory to manufacture serum for hog cholera. This was tried the past year with marvelous results, few hogs injected with serum, dying of cholera.

Concerning this disease the report says: "The first method which is to be recommended for use, especially in herds which have not been exposed to hog cholera, consists in injecting subcutaneously on one side of the body of the pigs to be vaccinated a suitable quantity of serum and simultaneously on the other side of the body a small quantity of virulent blood taken from a hog sick of hog cholera. Experiments have shown that by this method pigs are given a firm immunity lasting at least six months and probably much longer."

"The 'serum-alone method,' which consists simply of the injection of the protective serum, without the simultaneous use of disease-producing blood appears to confer only a temporary immunity upon the treated pigs, unless they are exposed to hog cholera a short time after receiving the serum, in which case they also acquire a lasting immunity. For these reasons the 'serum-alone method' is admirably adapted to the treatment of hogs in a herd where hog cholera has already

broken out, but which have not themselves shown visible symptoms of disease.

"The experiments which are being carried to determine the curative properties of the serum are not yet complete, but from the results thus far obtained we know that serum in the dose used for immunization cannot be depended upon to cure hogs which already show visible symptoms of hog cholera. Further work along this line is needed. It should be stated that neither the serum simultaneous nor the serum-alone methods when properly applied, appears to injure the hog in any way."

KEEPING APPLES IN GROUND.

I have kept apples until the next year's crop ripened with little or no rot at a cost not exceeding 3 cents per bushel as follows:

Pick them as soon as ripe; store in the coldest place in an outbuilding, or the north side of trees will do; cover about eight inches with straw, hay or like material to exclude the sun and light, as apples keep better in the dark.

As soon as freezing weather comes sort the apples carefully. Then dig a trench twelve inches deep and about three feet wide and of convenient length; put in two or three inches of straw, hay or crab-grass—I use the latter. This is to keep the apples clear of the ground. Then put in the apples about three high and cover with the same material used to bed them.

On top of this put about three inches of dirt, which should be patted with the back of the shovel, so it will shed water.

When the ground freezes down to the apples (in fact, let some of the apples freeze) cover the trench with about twelve inches of hay or corn fodder arranged to shed water and keep the frost off spring.

About the last of April the apples may be sorted and all those that show signs of rot placed in the cellar or any other cold place.

You will find the apples kept this way will be fresh and crisp—much better than if kept in the cellar.

I put very few apples in our cellar, and that is when I take them out of the trench as we wish to use them, as the trench is unhandy to open and close.

Care must be taken when opening to keep out frost and air and warmth. Jacob Faith, Missouri.

ADD TO INSURANCE RISKS.

English Company Now Issuing Policy Against Insanity.

London.—A novel departure has been taken by an English insurance company—that of issuing policies against insanity. Seeing that one in every 280 persons in the United Kingdom is certified to be insane, the company is of the opinion that it will find a large number of clients anxious to insure against a melancholy contingency in their own case.

For a premium of \$2.50 per annum the company will guarantee a payment at the rate of \$500 a year during the period of insanity up to five years, or for a premium of \$5 to pay \$500 a year for an unlimited period.

There are few contingencies in an ordinary person's life that can not be insured against. Among the risks which can nowadays be insured against are:

- No issue to marriage. Increase of income tax. Injury to servants. Loss by bad weather. Riot involving loss. Fire or burglary. Twins. Unemployment. Servant's dishonesty. Loss of trade. Loss of keys or season ticket. Depreciation in a mortgage value. Delay of important documents in transit.

Loss of motor car, horses, dogs, etc. Singer against loss of voice. Musician against injury to hand. Playwright against failure to play. Novelist and composer against non-success of work.

War, death, accident, illness.

RARE OLD BOOK IN DETROIT.

"Young Man's Companion" Printed Nearly Two Centuries Ago.

Detroit, Mich.—Among the treasures which have just come into the hands of Edward Young of Detroit is a volume of 400 pages that has come down through his family for nearly two centuries, having recently been sent him by a relative.

The book, old and yellow, and much the worse for wear, is "The Young Man's Companion; or, Arithmetic Made Easy." The introductory announces that it contains "Plain Directions for a Young Man to Attain to Read and Write True English, with Copies in Verse for a Writing School, and Inditing of Letters to Friends."

The book was written by W. Mather "in an easy style, that a young man may attain the same without a tutor." That the "Young Man's Companion" was popular in its day is indicated by the fact that this was the thirteenth edition, "with many Additions and Alterations, especially of the Arithmetick, to the Modern Method."

The "Companion" was "printed in London for S. Clarke, the corner of Exchange Alley, next Birchin Lane, 1727."

Adorning the fly leaf are the names of several into whose possession the book found its way, beginning with Anthony Linnis, in 1730. It is fairly bursting with information, although in this day and age it is difficult to see how a considerable portion of it possessed any special interest for young men.

CANCER FROM GARDEN WORM?

Buffalo Physician Has New Theory as to Hideous Malady.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Buffalo Academy of Medicine has heard a new theory as to the origin of cancer. Dr. Hiram D. Walker of this city said in a paper on the subject that seven years of experiments had proved to his satisfaction that cancer was a parasitic disease and that the common garden worm was the source of the parasite in question. The transmission of the parasite from the worm to the human being came from the worm crawling over vegetables.

"If I am correct in my conclusions," added Dr. Walker, "all the suffering and death caused by cancer can be prevented by refraining from eating such vegetables as cabbage, celery, onions and lettuce which have been infected by these parasites."

Dr. Walker elaborated on a series of 60 experiments on various animals; feeding or injecting the parasitic germs obtained from earth worms into guinea pigs, mice and dogs, was followed in many cases by the development of tumors or cancers. In almost every case infection was fatal to the animals.

Dr. Walker presented a series of microscopic slides, showing cancer cells produced under these conditions. These cells were examined by prominent specialists and pronounced cancer cells, though the specialists were not told from what animals the cells were taken or how produced.

Says Man Could Live Forever.

New York.—Man should live forever if the proper "spirit life" is cultivated, according to Charles Brodie Patterson, who has made a special study of longevity. This rather startling statement he made at the Waldorf-Astoria at a meeting of the Medico-Legal society. Authenticated cases of extreme long life he pointed out to support his theory, adding that with proper care even the longest spans of life as now measured might be increased 20 or 30 years, or even indefinitely.

Another speaker said he knew of a man in England who lived to the age of 130 years and that those who wished might do the same. Alcoholic stimulants, declared another speaker, cut short many a life that would otherwise be long.

L. B. SWIFT, President. JOHN DONOVAN, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. L. B. VAN FLIST, Asst. Gen. Mgr. M. B. IRWIN, Traffic Mgr. CHAS. PARSON, Secretary. P. P. WELTY, Treasurer. L. B. BAUGH, Superintendent. LOUIS SIMMONS, Cashier.

ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS COMPANY

ST. JOSEPH, MO. We are in the Market every day for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep

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

Table with yardage and feed rates: Cattle, per head .250; Hogs, per head .200; Corn, per bushel .050; Hay, per 100 lbs. .000.

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

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK ST. JOSEPH MO. UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY. We wish all our friends and patrons the most cordial holiday greetings and best wishes for a happy, prosperous New Year. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$800,000.00

If you have money in the bank on which you are not receiving interest, write to us to-day. We pay interest on deposits and it is just as convenient for you to do your banking by mail. ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS BANK LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

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

MORRIS & COMPANY'S SUPREME HAMS, SUPREME BACON, SUPREME LARD, SUPREME SAUSAGE, SUPREME DRIED BEEF. AND LION BRAND CANNED MEATS. MORRIS & COMPANY CHICAGO ST. JOSEPH KANSAS CITY ST. LOUIS

SHAMROCK WHISKEY Is Distilled for Medicinal Purposes From Rye and Barley Malt. Age, ten years. No fill oil, no drugs. Price, \$1 per quart. ST. JOSEPH, MO. M. J. SHERIDAN, New Telephone 340. Importer and Dealer in Wines and Liquors.

Advertise in "The Journal."



# MY FILIPINO WATCH

BY CARROLL CARRINGTON

If a man have a big secret in his pocket he should sleep in a different town every night and put as many miles between his meals as he have the stomach for traveling; but mine, as secrets go, was not so very big at the beginning, and when I did stop by the wayside for longer than a night's lodging it was by compulsion of illness, which nobody in the world could recommend as companion to a man in the circumstances I have described.

During a very black week I lay in a room at the Santa Catalina hotel, where I had been overtaken by malaria while making a restless tour of the pleasure resorts of Southern California. At the week's end I pulled myself together, paid my bill and was on my way to the depot when I fell a victim to a coincidence.

It was during the first stages of the excitement attending that great run of tuna in Southern California waters two years ago, and young Walter Harvey of the Los Angeles branch of the hydrographic service was taking his first vacation in three years to put in a week of fishing for the big fish at Santa Catalina. That is how it came about that I met him coming from, while I was going toward, the depot. He seized my hand with the greatest appearance of delight.

"Talk about luck, my boy!" he cried. "Why, it's nothing short of providential. Where you going?—not away from here just as I arrive!—I should say not! Remember you promised to come fishing with me when I saw you in Frisco a month ago—just in from Manila the day before, weren't you? Haven't heard a word from you since—not a word! Where've you been?—and how's the Filipino watch? Was there really anything in that story you were giving me up there?"

"For heaven's sake, don't shout!" I retorted. He had turned me about and was walking me back to the hotel. "You can see that I still have the thing—and I may add that I am getting sufficiently tired of it."

Whereupon I took the secret out of my pocket and showed it to him.

It was nothing but a large silver watch, with Oriental designs on the back and some words in the native language of Luzon engraved in Roman lettering on the inside of the cover. Under these words was the name of "Emilio Aguinaldo."

I had picked it up on the outskirts of Manila the morning after our first battle with the Filipinos. The following night my room at the hotel had been broken into and ransacked while I was on a visit to friends elsewhere in the city; two days later I had been held up by four unknown assailants and robbed of everything I had on me, which happened not to include the mysterious watch, as I had thoughtfully hidden it; and a week later, after a narrow escape from being kidnaped, I had concluded Manila was no longer a place for a pleasure-seeker and embarked as speedily as I could for home, taking the watch with me. Nor had my flight altogether ended with the close of the voyage; for even after arriving on American soil I was still oppressed, in a degree grotesquely out of proportion to the insignificance of the incident, by a constant impulse to run away with my absurd prize as though it had been the key to some famous international conspiracy.

I told Harvey at dinner that evening that I had business in the city which would certainly take me north the following day.

"After we've caught a 300-pound tuna, you may go," he replied.

The next morning was inhospitably cold and dark when we stumbled into our clothes after a wakeful night and stole forth from the hotel, meeting our Italian boatman on the veranda. He had come to wake us up.

I think we must have been fishing full a half-hour when my companion gave a yawn and said it wasn't time for fishing yet and he couldn't for the life of him see why Andrea had called us so "bastily early."

"I not-a call-a you at all," said the Italian, shrugging his shoulders. "What-a time you teenk catch-a da feesh?"

"Not for an hour yet," Harvey replied, winding his line around a peg in the bow of the boat and pulling out his pipe. "I'll have to smoke to keep awake. My neighbor in the next room woke me up at all hours by opening and closing his windows, stamping round his room and otherwise creating an all-night disturbance. He's a queer piece, that chap. Calls himself Senor Anaidos."

"Spanish?" I observed quietly.

"Mexican grande, I'm told," puffed Harvey through his pipe. "Dead awfully very exclusive. Been here a week, they say, and knows nobody. Dresses with all the noisiness of royalty, but has one of those exquisite polishes you generally see on aristocrats from the Latin countries. As a matter of fact, though," concluded my friend lazily, "the beggar strikes me as having a sort of grey air. Looks like I imagine

one of those Egyptian magicians would look if Americanized."

"Vare wonderful, vare wonderful!" broke in the voice of Andrea, the Italian. He rested on his oars in some excitement. "One-a day he coma da feeshman's warf an' talk-a da dollare man, an' say, 'I show-a to you da dollare deespeer. You got-a da dollare? Feeshman pull-a da dollare out-a da pock' an' hand-a man one-a meenit. You see? Passa da han' dees-a way' and Andrea made a sweep upward with one hand—"an' da dollare deespeer. Wait-a da dollare coma back; no coma back. Da man he wait-a, too, an' look-a da afro, but dollare coma no down—no vare. Vare wonderful, all feeshmans teenk. Try-a da more dollare—all go up, no coma down. Vare wonderful. Feeshmans teenk he hava da devil een heem."

I felt for my watch. Harvey looked surprised.

"And didn't he give the dollars back?" he demanded.

"How giva back, when he no getta heemself?" asked the boatman.

Harvey was about to reply, but changed his mind and asked me what time it was.

"Half-past four," I replied, returning the watch to my pocket.

"And where are we, Andrea?"

"Closa da whistling buoy, sare. Half-a mile, I teenk."

I could see the tower of the buoy looming in the dark haze ahead of us. It seemed, as Andrea had said, about half a mile away.

"You want to get out of this," said Harvey, gazing around. "We're right in the line of the raft and the buoy, where there hasn't been a fish since the swimming season opened."

At that moment I felt a tap on the side of my coat. I turned questioning.

"Well, I said. 'What is it?'"

Andrea raised his brows with answering inquiry.

"What was it you wanted?" I repeated.

"I? I not-a want-a anyteeng."

"I thought you touched me."

"No, sare, I no touch-a you."

"Shut up talking," said Harvey. "Let's get to work."

For the next half-hour we circled slowly around the buoy and fished in silence. Then Harvey wound his line on the peg in the bow again and refilled his pipe.

"What's the time now?" he asked.

The next moment I could have fallen out of the boat with consternation.

My watch was gone!

I had worn it in a small inside pocket of my coat, without any chain, thinking it safer that way. I had consulted it but a half-hour before, and replacing it carefully, had buttoned my coat over it. Under the coat I wore a sweater, so there was no chance that I had mistakenly placed it in a waistcoat pocket.

The watch had simply been removed in some miraculous way from the pocket in which I was accustomed to keeping it, and in which I remembered with terrible distinctness having placed it such a little while before.

And now miracle was to follow miracle—or else we hadn't done with the first one yet—for while I was still frenziedly fumbling about my clothes I became aware of Andrea leaning forward in strange excitement, with his finger pointed seaward.

"What the deuce is happening anyhow?" cried Harvey, getting to his feet.

I was doubly dumb. Straight ahead of us in the haze of the dawn, I could descry the outlines of a vessel some two or three miles farther seaward. Our own boat was fully three miles from shore; the whistling buoy we could see quite distinctly on a line perhaps a quarter of a mile to the south of us.

Andrea was hauling a glass out of a locker and fixing it to his eyes.

"Vare wonderful!" he muttered under his breath. "I noa see da boat-a look lak heem before, teenk so!"

Well, I had. Here, in a part of the Pacific at least six weeks' travel from where I had last seen one, was a Filipino junk!

It was bearing with good speed southward, but coming in also. It seemed in a fair way to pass quite close to the whistling buoy, at which we also were heading. If we should stop at the buoy the strange craft would come within speaking distance of us, unless she should change her course. Trembling under a three-fold mystery—the hotel stranger, the junk, the magical disappearance of my watch—I urged Andrea to give me the glass and row with all his might for the buoy. Harvey I silenced with a shake of the head.

In ten minutes we had run the boat alongside the buoy and were resting on the side hidden from the Filipino vessel. By poking the glass around the corner I could see the incongruous visitor still coming on, now within a mile of us.

From a dazed inspection of this marvel I was shaken abruptly by a hand on my arm. I whirled about to find Harvey staring at me, his face the color of a bone.

"Pratt," he gasped, dragging me around to where I could follow with my eyes the direction he was indicating with his other hand, "do you see that?"

He pointed to a boxlike receptacle in the base of the buoy. It ran all the way through, from our side to the other, and was simply one of the inlets for the air that blew the whistle. Lying face up and ticking away as busily as ever, on the wet floor of the buoy was my Filipino watch!

It was enough to take the wits clean out of any man, this startling transition of the watch out here in the ocean, with the Filipino junk in sight, as an evident influence, a Filipino magician on shore, and the devil only

knew what else in the wind. To attempt an explanation of how the watch had got out of my pocket and jumped across a half-mile of ocean to the whistling buoy was, of course, beyond me, and I could only crouch in the boat with my two shivering companions and stare.

And so, while we were all crouching and staring, a visible link in the phenomena came before us. A human hand appeared in the aperture in the buoy, from nowhere that we could see, and, laying hold of the watch, withdrew!

Not one of us moved.

We must have sat gazing into the buoy like men dreaming for as long as you would take to catch your breath after a hard fall; then—"Santa Maria!"

The Italian's voice rose in almost a shriek. We stiffened in our seats and looked to where he was pointing.

Less than 200 yards away a man's head was bobbing upon the surface of the ocean.

I turned the glass upon it. At first I could see only the back of it, for it was moving away from us toward the Filipino vessel, which now stood half a mile out; but did not all of us know whose head it was? The foreign magician's, of course—the Filipino whom we had left three miles ashore in the Catalina hotel.

The next moment he turned and I saw his face. He was swimming rapidly toward the junk.

Andrea caught at his oars and tore them into the waves. The boat moved from the buoy. I gripped the sides and shouted to the Italian to row with all his might.

He was already doing so. But not in the direction I had meant. The boat had turned its nose shoreward and was splashing across the waves with a speed that bent me in the middle with every pull of the oars.

"You cursed fool!" I cried, springing for the Italian's wrists. "If you don't turn this boat around, I'll—"

But he did not hear me, nor feel my grasp upon him. He was rowing with the strength of a madman; terror had put a glare in his eyes, had deadened his senses of hearing and feeling. I called to Harvey for aid. My friend sat speechless in the bow, gripping both sides of the boat for support.

I hardly like to say what happened in the next instant, for at first it will not be credited, on top of the things already mentioned. But this is a narrative—not a story made to order while you wait—and must be kept to the facts.

While I still had hold of Andrea's hands, the Italian fell in a heap in the bottom of the boat. Harvey gave a hoarse cry of mingled prayer and curse, and I was left to clutch the nearest seat and gasp while the little craft tore over the white-caps with the speed of an express train.

What was moving it? I looked forward and saw the head again on the water. We should be upon it in a second—we should, at this rate, crash into the junk a second later. What was the invisible power or attraction that pulled us thitherward at so terrific a speed? Impressions of old wild stories flew before my mind—of tricks of sorcery and magic, at which I had always loved to scoff. Then the boat gave a jar, and the man swimming ahead of us was lifted clear out of the water.

He was hanging on to a thick line which stretched far ahead into the sea—Harvey's tuna line, with an immense tuna careering seaward at the other end of it!

"Hang on!" I yelled—for I could see the Filipino was more frightened now than anybody else. "Hang on for your life! Work your way toward the boat!"

He had sense enough left to know that if he let go the boat would strike him. He was only ten feet out on the line. The distant tuna had evidently risen near the surface, thus raising the line clear of the water near the boat. The Filipino junk was now but a hundred yards ahead, although sailing away as hard as it could, plainly in a confusion of fright.

"Cut the line!" shrieked the Filipino. "Then I will let go and you can pick me up."

"Harvey!" I cried, for he was in my way—"cut the line, or we'll be dashed to pieces."

He found his wits barely in time to save us. One slash of his knife did the business. The moment after, we had bumped up to the junk, and the Filipino had let go the line and was swimming toward us. He was a superb swimmer, and apparently indefatigable. He called in Filipino to the junk to stop. Before we could realize it we were hauled aboard of her by about a dozen Malays. Their captain saluted as we came over the side. Our Filipino stamped his foot.

"To sea!" he cried, shaking the water from his clothes. "To sea as fast as you can go. These gentlemen are very persistent—they do not like to part with what does not belong to them. They have decided to stay with us as far as Honolulu, and perhaps go all the way to Manila. See!" and he fished the watch out of a bag at his neck. "I had not only to take it out of the gentleman's pocket, but later to remove it from our appointed rendezvous and bring it aboard with my own hands. All my fine clothes are left at the hotel. It is too bad. But I have the chief's watch. Let the voyage home be a merry one for that."

Well, all our fine clothes were left at the hotel, too—or somewhere near it—and we had not the chief's watch. We decided that the voyage would be merry enough for us by stopping at Honolulu.

"Eet ees all like-a da dollare," mumbled Andrea, the Italian, as we followed a guide to our allotted quarters. "Sees-a go away; no sooa come back. Vare wonderful!"

## WORSHIPERS AT THE ALTAR OF SKULLS



Every Monday the people of Italy visit the ancient cemetery of Fontanelle, to pay honor to the dead. This they do also on All Souls' day, and it is that festival which yields the most picturesque sight of the year. Many make a pilgrimage to the altar of skulls not only that they may pray for the dead, but that they may pray for luck in drawing lottery-numbers. In reality, the cemetery is a disused stone-quarry into which the victims of the great plague of 1656 were thrown. Since then the remains of these unfortunate have been removed to another grotto, and skeletons found in various convents, churches and elsewhere have replaced them.

## FIGHT FOR FORTUNE

VAST RICHES OF INSANE WOMAN ARE IN DISPUTE.

California Courts to Decide Disposition of Sum Amounting to More Than One Million Dollars—Is Complicated Suit.

San Francisco.—Whether Mrs. Mary Voorman, an inmate for the last 33 years of the Stockton insane asylum and a woman more than 70 years old, shall retain in her name \$1,250,000, or that the greater portion of that sum shall be divided among her six adult children, is the question that is soon to come up before Superior Judge Morgan.

Behind the suit is a story of a \$2,000,000 estate drifting about in the current of the law for eight years. And the pathetic central figure in the controversy is a woman hale and hearty in her body but with a mind wrecked and blank. In the void world in which she lives she knows not whether she has \$1,000,000 or a cent, but the energies of the courts are to decide whether she shall have a greater or lesser percentage of fortune about which she knows nothing.

Fifty years ago Henry Voorman married Mary Duncan, the daughter of a very wealthy property holder of that time. Mrs. Voorman inherited large interests from her father, and it is said that that inheritance was the basis of the Voorman fortune, which now amounts to about \$2,000,000.

Thirty-three years ago Mrs. Voorman went insane, and was committed to the Stockton asylum. In 1879 her husband was appointed guardian of her property, and held that trust until his death in 1906. The property was an accumulation of many holdings in Chinatown, the south of Market street district, in the islands along the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, and in First National and San Francisco Savings Union bank stock. Voorman had charge of the estate, but it is alleged, did not make an accounting during all the time of his stewardship. Before his death he further confused the titles by merging all the interests into the Voorman company.

When he died the legal question arose as to how much accumulated property was legally his to be divided among his heirs and how much was his wife's, which could not be touched. It is contended that about \$1,250,000 of the \$2,000,000 estate properly belongs to the woman in the Stockton asylum. That would leave \$750,000 approximately to be divided among the heirs. The heirs contend for a larger share. As there was no accounting in the estate while Voorman was guardian the matter is peculiarly complicated.

## MATCH STICKS MADE OF GRASS

Important Discovery in Face of Shortage of Lumber.

Detroit, Mich.—The fact that lumber for the making of matches is becoming scarce in this country lends special interest to a report from British India that a grass is being successfully used for match sticks.

At Sholapur, India, says the Technical World Magazine, there is a factory which is making matches from a growth called *Surya grass*, which is abundant in some parts of India. The grass is cut into two-inch lengths, winnowed and screened to obtain uniform size and then boiled in paraffin for five minutes and dried in a revolving drum.

Twenty-four pounds of Bermuda paraffin are sufficient for 7,000 boxes of matches. Shaken through a horizontal sifter they are deposited in horizontal layers, which are secured in a frame for the dipping of the ends, and dipped in a solution of chlorate of potash, sulphate of arsenic, potash of bichloride, powdered gypsum and gum arabic. Six pounds of this mixture provide for the 7,000 boxes of 80 matches each.

By ingenious contrivance some of the closely packed stems are forced forward in the dipping so as to avoid the sticking together of the compact mass. After drying, the matches are packed in cardboard boxes. Materials are so cheap that matches sell for 26 cents per gross.

## Move to Protect the Public.

Washington.—Under a decision by the commissioner of patents any label bearing the words "guaranteed under the pure food and drug act, June 30, 1906," if intended to imply that the government is sponsor for the purity of the goods, will be refused registration. It is said that hundreds of packers and others throughout the country are printing their labels so as to give this impression, whereas it is held by the officials that the government simply accepts the assertion of the manufacturer that the goods are pure and then investigates his business.

## HORSES AND MULES

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

**FOR SALE**  
Registered Shropshire sheep, yearlings and ram lambs. Also limited number of ewes. Also high class Jacks and Jennets and young mules in carload lots or by pair. B. H. UTZ, South St. Joseph, Mo. Yard phone 702 South 4 rings. Advertise in The Journal.

## AMUSEMENTS

**BIJOU DREAM**  
COR. FOURTH & EDMOND STS.  
Acostly Opera, daily 1 to 5 P. M. to 11 P. M. Extra Rain: 10-15 Minute Program. Entertainment at Moving Pictures. Economical Program Changes Thursdays and Sundays, 10c, Children 5c.

## POPULAR ADVERTISING

**ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE**  
Choice home grown ALFALFA SEED for sale. Prices and samples furnished on application.  
J. A. PALMER, Stamford, Neb.  
418 Francis St. ST. JOSEPH, MO.  
Abstract of Title of the City of St. Joseph and Buchanan County. Telephone No. 867.

## OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS

Dr. E. D. Holme Dr. Anna Hurst  
OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS  
ST. JOSEPH, MO.  
Graduates from the A. T. Still School Kirksville, Mo.  
Office Suite, 41-43-45 Ballinger Building. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Old phone 1286.

## The Great World's Fair Prize

Winning Seed Corn, Seed Oats and all kinds of Farm Seeds in bulk. Barred Rock Chickens and Scotch Gilt Puppies. My large illustrated catalog free. Tells how to raise corn every year.  
John D. Ziller, Farmer Seed Corn Grower, HIAWATHA, IOWA. KANSAS.

## KODAKS

KODAK FINISHING  
Write For Kodak Catalog.  
WM. F. UHLMAN, St. Joseph, Mo.  
716 Francis St.

## 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

317 Felix Street

## Suit Cases

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

## INVENT NEW ILLUMINANT.

English Discovery May Revolutionize Lighting Industry.

## Washington.—Consul Joseph G. Stevens,

writing from Plymouth, says that it is claimed by two different parties, one of whom resides in that English district and whose invention he has examined, that from 50 to 75 per cent, can be saved on gas bills by the use of a new petrol air gas.

## F. Endebrook Trunk Co.

Third and Felix Streets.

## "Yes," and "No."

It is a useful accomplishment to be able to say "no," but it certainly is the essence of amiability to prefer to say "yes" where it is possible. There is something wrong in the man who does not hate himself whenever he is constrained to say "no." And there was a great deal wanting in this born dissenter. He was almost shockingly devoid of weaknesses; he had not enough of them to be truly polar with humanity; whether you called him a demigod or a demi-man, he was at least not altogether one of us, for he was not touched with a feeling of our infirmities. The world's heroes have room for all positive qualities, even those which are disreputable, in the capacious theater of their dispositions. Such can live many lives; while a Theocan can live but one, and that only with perpetual foresight.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

## Pure Iron at Last.

Chemically pure iron has never been obtained until very recently; it has been found almost impossible to remove the last traces of impurities, especially of sulphur. But a German chemist, Dr. H. Kreusler, has finally, by a long series of ingenious processes, partly chemical and partly electrical, succeeded in isolating the pure metal, the properties of which he reports to differ greatly from those of the impure iron that we know. Iron prepared by Kreusler's process resembles platinum.

33 1/3 % More Pigs  
3 0/0 More Pork  
More Profit

## Swift's Digester Tankage

Is used to balance rations for Swine

Guaranteed Protein, 60%  
Analysis Phosphates, 6%  
Pat, 85

For swine of all ages, fed up to one-half pound per head per day, costing less than one cent.

For Particulars Address

## Swift & Company Chicago

Kansas City St. Louis St. Paul  
Omaha St. Joseph Ft. Worth

## STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Joseph Journal Publishing company will be held and convened at the office of the St. Joseph Stock Yards company in the Exchange building, situated on the property of the last named company at its stock yards, south of the city of St. Joseph, in Buchanan county, Missouri, on Monday, January 11, 1909, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing directors of said company for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before such meeting. JOHN DONOVAN, President. W. B. WARRICK, Secretary.

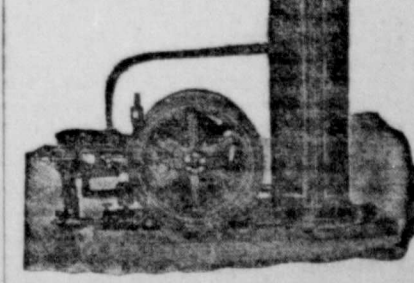
## STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Joseph Cattle Loan company will be held and convened at their office located in the Live Stock Exchange building on the property of the St. Joseph Stock Yards company, south of the city of St. Joseph, in the county of Buchanan, state of Missouri, on Monday, Jan. 11, 1909, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year or until their successors are duly qualified and for the transaction of such other business as may come before such meeting. I. A. VANT, President. J. L. FREELAND, Secretary.

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## BIELHEN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS



## Gasoline Engines

For all purposes. From 2 1/2 to 30 horse power. Also

## Steam Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Shafting and Pulleys. Repairing of All Kinds of Machinery.

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## BELTING!

For the Best write to LEWIS SUPPLY CO. 115 S. 4th St., St. Joseph, Mo.



SHOULD OWN ROAD

Judge Van Wegenen Declares It Is the Only System.

GOVERNMENT WOULD PROFIT

Thirty-Nine Countries Now Operate Their Own Railways.

"After many years of careful study I have come to the conclusion that government ownership of railroads is not a painful necessity brought about by the inefficient or corrupt management by private owners, but that it is a plain, simple function of government, the exercise of which would promote better government, add stability to commerce, eradicate many of the evils which bring about periodical depressions and in every way better our condition socially as well as financially," declared Judge A. Van Wegenen in an address before members of the Academy of Science and Letters in Sioux City.

"Naturally the first question which the uninitiated will ask is: This railway ownership by the government has been tried to any great extent? The answer is that government ownership has not only been tried, but is in operation in so many countries that it is a more settled policy than private ownership. Out of fifty-three countries in the world, thirty-nine own substantially all the railways and most of them have owned a great part of them for from twenty years to nearly forty years. Eight other countries own a large part of the railways, and there are only six countries where the government owns substantially none. These countries are the United States, the British Isles, Spain, Greece, Guatemala and Turkey."

Chain Ownership Socialistic. Mr. Van Wegenen then gave a brief but interesting synopsis of the invention and development of the great railway systems since 1826, when travel by steam first became practical. Belgium, he said, was the first country to adopt government ownership, and has never had any other system. The Belgian government owns and controls 2,560 miles of road. Germany was next in line, then Australia, then Russia, and so on until now nearly forty countries control their own roads, most of which pay big dividends.

"The principal argument against government ownership is that it is socialistic. So are public schools, such is our postal system, our public railways, and especially such is our carriage and omnibus systems in the cities. For this is nothing short of express business," said the speaker. "Our money order system is the same thing as selling exchange by the banks. There can be no doubt that the near future will bring a parcel post by which the government will enter the field of the express companies in a large way. "We own a railroad at the present time in Peoria. The fact is, however, that government ownership is the most effective means of preventing socialism. Individual effort has been stifled more effectively by the railroads than by any other agency. Let the government own the railroads and give their privileges to rich and poor alike, and you will see more than anything else that can be thought of to help the individual.

Would Help Water Commerce. "It is said that it would bankrupt the government to purchase the railroads. This is the weakest argument of all. If private parties can afford to own them it is because they are a paying investment. In Switzerland the head of the government railways gets less than is paid the general manager of the shortest route in the country. "The government could increase the capacity of the present system so as to do away with the car shortage for some time to come at least. The government would not have to carry all western freight into Chicago for transfer. It would not be compelled to maintain many depots, but as E. J. Hill has several times recommended, inexpensive terminals outside the city should be provided for this purpose. Then the use of all the cars as one system would not entail the enormous expense of continually returning cars to the road which owns them.

"Instead of making river rates to kill water transportation the government would make rates to encourage the use of the rivers. You understand of course that the Missouri river and Mississippi river rates are made to drive boats off these streams. This is a wasteful policy. "In conclusion Judge Van Wegenen declared that the world now is on a government ownership basis. "We are behind the times," he said, "but we shall not long be at the rear end of the procession."

SAND AND SAWDUST ROAD.

Minnesota Experiment That Appears to Be Successful.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: A road made from sand and sawdust is the latest style of roadmaking designed by George W. Cooley, state highway engineer. Last spring he made a section of road with clover and rye on second foundation. This has been very successful. The road made from sand and sawdust is at Cambridge, in Leant county.

Four inches of sawdust was raked on the sand road after being graded. This was worked into the sand by passing teams, and as fast as ruts were formed the sawdust was raked

into the ruts, to be further mixed with sand. This is a new road making material, and if successful will make an exceedingly profitable means of using the immense quantities of sawdust from the mills of the state.

In those countries where there is nothing but sand in the roads good roads are impossible without the addition of other material. Mr. Cooley is now experimenting with various means of turning the sand into vegetable loam which can be worked to advantage. The idea is that the sawdust will rot and mixing with the sand will form a loam suitable for roads. Such a small amount of money is appropriated by the state for the construction of roads that the experiments have been on a limited scale and the construction of roads proceeds slowly. This state spends only one-tenth as much on state roads as does New York in relation to the value of the property.

NO FRESH PORK TO ENGLAND

Important Changes in Connection With Export Trade.

National Provisioner: The bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture, has just announced some important rulings in connection with the enforcement of the laws which bring about periodical inspections and in every way better our condition socially as well as financially," declared Judge A. Van Wegenen in an address before members of the Academy of Science and Letters in Sioux City.

Requirements of the Canadian meat regulations are set forth, and compliance with them is ordered. Condemned products, such as sour meats, etc., may be rendered into inedible grease at the same establishment where condemned, provided they are properly marked and certain notice given. The announcements of the bureau of animal industry in these matters are as follows:

The New British Regulations. Referring to the regulations of the English government, effective January 1, 1909, which prohibit the importation of fresh pork unless the same is accompanied by a proper certificate to the effect that it is from carcasses which were free from tuberculosis in any degree, this subject was taken up through the department of state with the British officials, who declined to extend the time or to waive the requirement above indicated. Since the department does not see fit to furnish for export pork inspection which is not given to this product for domestic consumption, notice is hereby given to all concerned that no fresh pork shall be certified for entry into Great Britain on and after January 1, 1909.

Scrap meat or trimmings will not be admitted into Great Britain on and after January 1, 1909, and therefore should not be certified for entry after that date. Beef chuck butts intended for export to Great Britain should be packed so that they may be readily identified. The public-health regulations of England effective on January 1, 1909, prohibit the importation of products in which preservatives are present as follows: Of tripe, namely, an edible part of the stomach, or of a tongue, or kidney, or other preparation of, or comprising formaldehyde or a compound containing fluorine or boron, or salicylic acid, formic acid, sulphurous acid, benzoic acid, or any compound of any acid has been applied. Inspectors in charge will therefore not issue export certificates for the shipment to England of these or similar products to which any preservative has been applied, except as provided by section 2, regulation 22, R. A. L. Order 159.

The meat-inspection regulations of Canada require that shipments of meat and meat-food products from the United States shall bear meat-inspection stamps or be accompanied by export certificates. Where it is impracticable to apply the meat-inspection stamp, as in the case of sealed tank cars carrying meat-food products, certificates should be issued. The certificate should embody the name of the product, its weight, initials and number of ear, and the numbers of the seals. The bureau is advised from the office of the veterinary director-general of Canada that under the meat-inspection act of the Dominion of Canada sausage casings, beef bones and similar products are considered meat-food products.

Meat and meat products which are condemned for sickness or similar condition which make them unfit for food may be rendered into inedible grease for industrial purposes at the official establishment where condemned, without the addition of coloring matter or other denaturing agent, provided the product is properly marked "inedible" and the following conditions are complied with: When it is desired to remove such inedible grease beyond the jurisdiction of the inspector in charge of the establishment where the product was condemned, the inspector shall be furnished with a written statement by the owner, giving the amount of the product, the use for which it is intended, and the name and the address of the concern that will use it for industrial purposes, also with a copy of the bill of lading when the product is shipped. The inspector in charge will report in full by letter to the Washington office concerning all condemned products disposed of in this manner.

"Tom" Sotham of Hereford fame has located up in Michigan near Saginaw and is growing potatoes in wholesale fashion, merely as a prelude of course to acquiring another crack herd of "wifebeaters."

Meat Inspection. Meat inspection under the national law has extended from a few of the larger packing establishments doing an export business in the largest cities twelve years ago to all the establishments of the country conducting an interstate or export trade in meat and food products. The scope of the work has been enlarged to include the supervision of the handling and the preparation of all meat food products and the sanitary conditions under which they are produced as well as the thorough inspection of the animals for disease before slaughter and at the time of slaughter. Inspection is now maintained at about 800 official establishments; market inspection is maintained in 35 cities; certificates of exemption from market inspection are held by 1,922 retail butchers and retail dealers. During the year ending June 30, 1908, 54,959,901 cattle, sheep, swine and goat had ante-mortem inspection; 53,973,337 of the same sort of animal had post-mortem inspection, and the meat and food products inspected weighed 5,958,298,384 pounds. Important discoveries worth many millions of dollars to the farmers of the country have been made concerning the causes of and cures for animal diseases. The cause of hog cholera has been discovered, a cholera serum was prepared, and its use has demonstrated that it is a practical, trustworthy, and cheap cure for this disease. Methods of quarantine control of hog cholera have been worked out in some states and, with a preventive and cure in the form of a serum, there is rising the hope that this disease, which

TO HOLD COTTON

Cotton Warehouse Scheme Read at Meeting of Society Directors.

TO SELL AT NEW ORLEANS

President Barrett Announces Dates for the Several State Meetings.

Beebe, Ark., Dec. 26.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the national farmers' union and the national cotton committee of that organization, the report of the committee relative to the handling of the cotton crop for next year, outlining a federation of warehouses, was approved by the board of directors. New Orleans was chosen as the permanent headquarters of the cotton committee.

The report of the committee, in part, follows: "Our efforts to hold 1,000,000 bales of the market has met with much favor among the members of our union and we have received pledges for thousands of bales of cotton to be held. Chain of Warehouses. "We have perfected a plan in which the next crop can be handled through union channels, that is, the federation of warehouses, which plan and by operation in Mississippi during the past year and embodies the feature of the new plan. It was outlined by J. Y. Callahan and was endorsed by the Fort Worth convention. "The state union of Tennessee, at its recent meeting, added two estimable features and are now putting the plan into operation. The details of this plan will be presented at an early date when state mass meetings will be called in the various states for the purpose of adopting the plan and putting the same into operation, because of the fact that the work necessary to be done will have to be done not later than March in order to enable the plan to be effective."

Date for State Meetings. President Barrett has called state meetings and will be held as follows: Oklahoma, Jan. 9; Mississippi, Jan. 12; Arkansas, Jan. 14; Texas, Dec. 21; Alabama, Jan. 16; Georgia, Jan. 18; Louisiana, Jan. 18; South Carolina, Jan. 20; Florida, Jan. 22; Missouri, Jan. 23; Illinois, Jan. 27; Kansas, Jan. 29; Colorado, Feb. 1; California, Feb. 3; Oregon, Feb. 5; Washington, Feb. 7; Kentucky, Feb. 9. North Carolina meeting was held Dec. 19.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Continued from Page One.

to prevent the percentage of water from exceeding the limit prescribed by law. Butter making in the home dairy and creamery has been almost revolutionized by the introduction of the farm separator, which separates cream from milk by a centrifugal process. The shallow pan of creek system and the deep-setting system have been largely eliminated, and with delivery by creamery patrons saves them labor and millions of dollars yearly in expense. Dairy education at our agricultural colleges has proved most effective. Short "trade dairy school" courses have been provided for those already experienced in the work of co-operative and proprietary creameries and cheese factories. By such means American butter and cheese have been revolutionized in quality and uniformity and greatly increased in quantity and at the same time in the prices they command. Home dairying, as taught in agricultural schools, is also having a marked influence on the amount and quality of dairy products produced and on the profits from dairy farming.

Meat Inspection. Meat inspection under the national law has extended from a few of the larger packing establishments doing an export business in the largest cities twelve years ago to all the establishments of the country conducting an interstate or export trade in meat and food products. The scope of the work has been enlarged to include the supervision of the handling and the preparation of all meat food products and the sanitary conditions under which they are produced as well as the thorough inspection of the animals for disease before slaughter and at the time of slaughter. Inspection is now maintained at about 800 official establishments; market inspection is maintained in 35 cities; certificates of exemption from market inspection are held by 1,922 retail butchers and retail dealers. During the year ending June 30, 1908, 54,959,901 cattle, sheep, swine and goat had ante-mortem inspection; 53,973,337 of the same sort of animal had post-mortem inspection, and the meat and food products inspected weighed 5,958,298,384 pounds. Important discoveries worth many millions of dollars to the farmers of the country have been made concerning the causes of and cures for animal diseases. The cause of hog cholera has been discovered, a cholera serum was prepared, and its use has demonstrated that it is a practical, trustworthy, and cheap cure for this disease. Methods of quarantine control of hog cholera have been worked out in some states and, with a preventive and cure in the form of a serum, there is rising the hope that this disease, which

TO QUIT LETTER WRITING.

President Will Voice His Sentiments in an Address.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Rear Admiral Melville, commander of the Philadelphia commandery of the Loyal Legion, and Colonel John P. Nicholson, recorder in chief of the Philadelphia commandery, asked the president to write the Philadelphia commandery a letter on its celebration of Lincoln's birthday, February 12. The president jokingly said that his letters were getting him into trouble and that his sentiments as to Lincoln would be voiced in the speech he will make at the Lincoln farm in Kentucky on February 12.

HENEY AT WHITE HOUSE.

President Felicitates Him Upon His Narrow Escape.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Francis J. Heney, special prosecutor in the San Francisco graft cases, whose face is still marked by powder burns from the shot which recently came near ending his life, called at the White house yesterday and was welcomed by the president, who felicitated him upon his narrow escape and speedy recovery.

Vulgarity of Quarrelling.

There must be a satisfaction in torturing human beings, for it is done so often. Nobody blames a wife for upholding her self-respect and resenting insult, but there is little sympathy for one who deliberately drives a man to deeds of rudeness and violence. Nagging and indulgence in bad temper leave indelible marks on the face of a woman, on her voice and on her character. They shrivel up whatever sweetness nature has put into her disposition and make her unlovely, even in the eyes of those who feel in duty bound to give her affection. It is often hard to maintain affection under provocation, but there is always the open door of escape, you know. A quarrel does not thrive when fed from one side only, and what should be important to every woman with pretenses to refinement is the undisputed vulgarity of McKering. Education and refinement are supposed to lift us so far above vulgarity that even the hems of our skirts are stained.—Exchange.

WALKED INTO TRAP

Congress Victimized by Keen-Witted Indians.

Innocent-Looking Bill Put Through National Legislature Will Net the Creek Tribe Not Less Than \$7,000,000.

Muskogee, Okla.—The Creek Indians have eulogized congress to the tune of \$7,000,000 in their treaty agreements, and the first knowledge congress will have of it will be this winter, when the Indians and the representatives of the department of the interior will demand that congress settle up. And the Creeks are laughing up their sleeves at the clever trap into which congress walked. The first Creek agreement provided that each Creek should receive 160 acres of land, the maximum appraised value of which should be \$1,040. Those who got land appraised for less than the maximum were to have the difference in land or in money. Then the Creeks slipped through congress an innocent looking measure that provided that new-born children should be admitted to the rolls. Congress had not figured, but the Creeks had. The result was that the new-born children took up all the surplus land for allotments. The allotting is complete and the Indians now are ready for a final settlement, and it will be recommended to congress this winter by the commissioner of the five tribes and the secretary of the interior.

It will take \$10,000,000 to equalize the allotments. The Creeks have only \$2,000,000 assets as a tribe. This leaves them a net \$7,000,000, which congress will have to pay. It is just \$7,000,000 additional wealth the Creeks have procured by outwitting congress. There are nearly 20,000 Creeks. This \$7,000,000 will mean \$350 to each man, woman and child, and when it is paid will be the greatest amount of money the Creeks ever had at one time. Every Creek allottee will share in it, unless he got land that was appraised at the full \$1,040. But the government has learned a lesson from the Creeks. When congress is notified that it must pay the Creeks, it also will be suggested that a new law be passed covering the Choctaws and Chickasaws, where the allotment is not completed, and where there is surplus land. The commissioners of the five tribes will recommend that the surplus land be sold and the money used to equalize the allotment of the Choctaws and Chickasaws. There is enough land left there to raise the required amount for those two nations.

The commissioner also will recommend that in all cases where Indians of these two nations have \$50 worth of land or less coming to them, that, instead of making these fractional allotments in land, the land be sold and the equalization made in money. The land thus sold would bring many times its appraised value, for the appraised value was merely a classification not a valuation, and the highest appraised value on any land was \$6.50 an acre. The Creeks would have had enough surplus land to have equalized their allotments had it been sold, if the new-borns had not been admitted to the rolls and allotted. It was this that gave them all the land and the seven millions additional. It is not proposed to let the government go up against the same game in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. The big Indian questions with which congress will have to deal this season is settlement or equalization of allotments. The segregated coal lands will not be up for legislation because the government has not completed its coal field tests. When the equalization money is paid the Indians will have more money than ever before in their history. It makes no difference if an Indian has gotten his allotment and sold every acre of it, if it was appraised for \$700 by the government he will be entitled to \$340 in money. The full-bloods will get the most, for nearly all their allotments were selected on cheap land, a lot of it appraised for one dollar an acre. In such cases the Indian will be entitled to \$880 in money. When this is turned loose the devices for separating the Indian from his money will put out of mind the riotous times that followed his Indian payments in earlier years.

Photography Will Be Tested at Illinois State Asylum. Peoria, Ill.—Two new cottages erected by the state at the Illinois Hospital for the Insane at Bartonville, at a cost of \$100,000, equipped with eight solariums for the continuance of the work of phototherapy, begun by Superintendent Zeller, will be dedicated soon. Phototherapy is studied in no other public or private institution in the cure of mental trouble except in Denmark, where it is used in the cure of diseases, and Dr. Zeller has received a letter from Munch asking for the results of his experiments. The solariums are eight in number—two equipped in ruby, two in violet, two in amber and two in opal. Dr. Zeller has found that the despondent insane patients are enlightened when placed in the red room and the violent patients soothed when in the blue room. Opal is antiseptic and aids the consumptives. Each of the cottages accommodates 150 patients.

WALKED INTO TRAP

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