

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

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

Vol. XII, No. 110.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1908

LAST EDITION.

TERMS: SINGLE COPY, 5 CENTS PER YEAR, \$4.00.

DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 54 Cars, 1,647 Cattle; 91 Cars, 7,208 Hogs; 7 Cars, 980 Sheep.

A SLIM RUN OF STEERS

Market for Final Day of the Year Active and Prices Were Stronger.

GOOD BEEVES ARE SCARCE

Desirable Grades of She Cattle Steady to Strong—Canner Trade Slow—Bulls Moved Freely—Calves Sell Steady to Strong—Stock Cattle Market Rules Active at Firm Prices—Hog Trade Active and Mostly 10c Up—Sheep Steady to Easy, Quality Poor.

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
Cattle	582,756	615,024
Hogs	2,341,917	1,908,617
Sheep	691,387	782,387
Horses	22,705	26,894

LIVE STOCK IN SIGHT.		
	1908	1907
Cattle	7,000	30,000
Chicago	2,000	11,000
South Omaha	3,000	5,000
South St. Louis	1,000	7,000
East St. Louis	2,500	9,500

RECEIPTS BY CARS.		
	1908	1907
Cattle	19,100	65,700
Hogs	35,300	104,300
Sheep	7,300	36,300
Month ago	27,000	96,300
Year ago	23,300	73,300

CATTLE. Moderate Run For Final Day of Year—Steers Strong. The record of 1908 is made. The last lines of market history for the year were finished today and the finish was on a strong, active basis of prices. Receipts for the last day of the year were of small volume in the total at five points while at the local market the offerings did not reach moderate figures. Total for four days at five markets is 112,000, an increase of 17,000 compared with last week. At this market the record for the four days is 3,000 ahead of last week.

Offerings included a few very good kinds of short-fed steers but nothing on prime order. The demand was good and prices were full steady to strong on a basis of advances earlier in the week. Some decent heavy weight hogs at \$6.55 were considered fully strong and the bulk of steers went readily in a range of \$5.50 to \$6.25 for only fair to good light and medium weights. Common to fair light killers \$4.50 to \$4.90.

The market is in generally good condition and with the opening of next week the trade should meet moderately liberal receipts at full up to present standard of prices.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers.		
	1908	1907
40-100	13.34	13.55
23-40	12.53	12.75
17-23	11.74	11.95
11-17	10.95	11.15
5-11	10.16	10.35
2-5	9.37	9.55

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED. In the cow and heifer trade today everything except canners sold freely. Good to choice cows were badly wanted and sold strong to a shade higher. A few sold at \$5.00 and up but most of the good dressed beef styles were cashed in a range of \$4.00 to \$4.75. Medium cows sold largely at \$3.25 to \$3.75 and prices were considered steady to firm. Below a \$3.00 level, in the sanner class, trade was altogether lacking in life and values were barely steady. A few choice heifers were noted in the day's offering but the fair to good steers predominated. The market for heifers was generally steady.

In the bull department there was not much change compared with yesterday. Trade had fair activity at steady prices with bulk of the recent bulls selling at \$3.50 to \$4.25.

Light calves were steady with top selling at \$8.00. Medium and heavy styles showed a little strength. It is noted that the strong weight offerings have been advancing a little right along while light veals have been maintaining a steady level.

Stock Cattle Purchases Yesterday.		
	1908	1907
George Spencer & Co.	134	115
Maxwell, Spawley & Co.	115	115
J. V. Atkins	115	115
C. B. Reynolds	38	38
W. R. Roundtree	32	32
W. E. Kennedy	19	19
G. Hoffman	18	18
M. P. Donegan	15	15
Joseph Baker	15	15
B. Maxwell	13	13
H. Kirby	11	11
George Kooker	10	10
Peter Hansen	9	9
Charles Tramp	4	4
P. S. Wright	3	3
Richard Sheehan	3	3
Country and order buyers	443	443
Total	960	960

HOGS. Strong Upward Turn in Prices and Trade Active. Final day of the year brought a good finish to the hog trade. Supplies were moderate all around, demand good and sellers had little trouble in securing an advance of 10 cents over Wednesday prices for the bulk of holdings. Supplies at five points for expired portion of the week total up \$15,000 and are \$4,000 ahead of last week. Locally the increase for the week is 16,000.

Cool weather and moderate supply were both in favor of the seller today and packers were not long in conceding an advance of around 10 cents over prices for the previous day on the bulk of hogs, although in some instances the sales were thought to be over 5 cents higher. The trade had good activity and hogs were sold in reasonable hour.

Quality was about the same as on the previous day. Not many top quality mixed but a pretty good grade of mixed were on hand and not so many underweight lights as on the previous day.

Prices ranged from \$5.00 to \$5.95, with the bulk selling at \$5.55 to \$5.85. The bulk yesterday sold at \$5.40 to \$5.80, a week ago at \$5.15 to \$5.45, a month ago at \$5.40 to \$5.70, a year ago at \$4.35 to \$4.40, two years ago at \$6.30 to \$6.40, three years ago at \$5.07 to \$5.15, four years ago at \$4.30 to \$4.55.

Pigs and Lights—100 lbs. and Under.			
No.	Av. Shk. Price	No. Av. Shk. Price	
79-118	5.75	83-102	5.40
81-118	5.60	85-102	5.25
83-118	5.45	87-102	5.10
85-118	5.30	89-102	4.95
87-118	5.15	91-102	4.80
89-118	5.00	93-102	4.65
91-118	4.85	95-102	4.50
93-118	4.70	97-102	4.35
95-118	4.55	99-102	4.20
97-118	4.40	101-102	4.05
99-118	4.25	103-102	3.90
101-118	4.10	105-102	3.75
103-118	3.95	107-102	3.60
105-118	3.80	109-102	3.45
107-118	3.65	111-102	3.30
109-118	3.50	113-102	3.15
111-118	3.35	115-102	3.00

Bulls and Steers.			
No.	Av. Shk. Price	No. Av. Shk. Price	
3-1170	4.25	1-1575	3.60
3-1203	4.10	1-1608	3.50
3-1236	3.95	1-1641	3.40
3-1269	3.80	1-1674	3.30
3-1302	3.65	1-1707	3.20
3-1335	3.50	1-1740	3.10
3-1368	3.35	1-1773	3.00
3-1401	3.20	1-1806	2.90
3-1434	3.05	1-1839	2.80
3-1467	2.90	1-1872	2.70
3-1500	2.75	1-1905	2.60
3-1533	2.60	1-1938	2.50
3-1566	2.45	1-1971	2.40
3-1599	2.30	1-2004	2.30
3-1632	2.15	1-2037	2.20
3-1665	2.00	1-2070	2.10
3-1698	1.85	1-2103	2.00
3-1731	1.70	1-2136	1.90
3-1764	1.55	1-2169	1.80
3-1797	1.40	1-2202	1.70
3-1830	1.25	1-2235	1.60
3-1863	1.10	1-2268	1.50
3-1896	0.95	1-2301	1.40
3-1929	0.80	1-2334	1.30
3-1962	0.65	1-2367	1.20
3-1995	0.50	1-2400	1.10

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS. Regular dealers were stirring around in the yards at an early hour this morning, looking for anything useful in the stocker and feeder line. They were not able to buy much, however, as offerings were very meager. The feeling was firm on everything having the requisite quality. Good fleshy feeders were most favored but stockers of attractive quality did not lack for competition. There was the same narrow outlet for trashy light stockers, however, and these kinds sold barely steady.

Stock heifers were quoted steady to firm today with only a scant run on sale.

Stockers and Feeders.			
No.	Av. Shk. Price	No. Av. Shk. Price	
16-1059	4.90	1-840	4.00
16-1144	4.25	1-925	3.50
10-1059	4.25	1-840	3.50
10-1144	3.60	1-925	3.00
10-1229	3.00	1-1010	2.50
10-1314	2.40	1-1095	2.00
10-1400	1.80	1-1180	1.50
10-1485	1.20	1-1265	1.00
10-1570	0.60	1-1350	0.50

Yearlings and Calves.			
No.	Av. Shk. Price	No. Av. Shk. Price	
10-632	4.15	1-650	3.50
10-717	3.50	1-735	3.00
10-802	2.90	1-820	2.50
10-887	2.30	1-905	2.00
10-972	1.70	1-990	1.50
10-1057	1.10	1-1075	1.00
10-1142	0.50	1-1160	0.50
10-1227	0.40	1-1245	0.40
10-1312	0.30	1-1330	0.30
10-1397	0.20	1-1415	0.20
10-1482	0.10	1-1500	0.10

Feeding Cows and Stock Heifers.			
No.	Av. Shk. Price	No. Av. Shk. Price	
2-540	3.40	1-609	3.10
2-625	2.80	1-694	2.50
2-710	2.20	1-779	2.00
2-795	1.60	1-864	1.50
2-880	1.00	1-949	1.00
2-965	0.40	1-1034	0.40
2-1050	0.30	1-1119	0.30
2-1135	0.20	1-1204	0.20
2-1220	0.10	1-1289	0.10

Feeding Bulls and Steers.			
No.	Av. Shk. Price	No. Av. Shk. Price	
1-690	3.40	1-1000	3.20
1-775	2.80	1-1085	2.50
1-860	2.20	1-1170	2.00
1-945	1.60	1-1255	1.50
1-1030	1.00	1-1340	1.00
1-1115	0.40	1-1425	0.40

Packer's Cattle Purchases.		
	1908	1907
Swift and Company	700	700
Morris Packing Co.	400	400
Hammond Packing Co.	200	200
Total	1,300	1,300

Packer's Purchases Yesterday.		
	1908	1907
Swift & Co.	534	4,700
Hammond	449	3,616
Morris	525	3,024
Total	1,508	11,340

THE OLD YEAR
Began in Panic and Went Through Trials of Presidential Campaign.

THROUGH IN GOOD SHAPE
St. Joseph Made Comparatively Good Showing in Live Stock Receipts.

HOGS BROKE ALL RECORDS
No Other Market Showed So Large Proportional Gain—Cattle Receipts Fall Off But Decrease is Comparatively Light—Sheep Run Has Been Disappointingly Light—Outlook For Future of St. Joseph Market is Encouraging For Substantial and Permanent Growth.

History of the live stock trade has been. In the live stock trade the year has not been what the producing interest could have wished. And yet there has been a measure of encouragement in the developing conditions of the trade. Prices have not at all times been on a parity with the feeds that are required to make the standard grades of cattle, hogs and sheep demanded by the meat trade. However, there is no profit in pessimism and the only look at the dark side of affairs should be with a view of profiting during the coming year by the mistakes and short-comings of the past.

Two elements of antagonism to profit-making prices were encountered during the year. The one was a panic with which the year was ushered in; the second was a presidential campaign which is always a disturber of industrial and financial interests that is reflected back upon the foundation of all industry, viz: the farm, feed-lot and ranch. In the face of these the tendency has been toward recovery from the low prices prevailing at the beginning of the year and the final months have shown prices fairly remunerative to the producer and feeder.

CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Live Stock World reports: Cattle—Receipts, 7,000. Market steady to strong; cows strong; feeders steady. Hogs—Receipts, 36,000. Market 10 @ 15c higher; top, \$6.15; bulk, \$5.60 @ \$6.10. Sheep—Receipts, 15,000. Market steady to strong.

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 31.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports: Cattle—Receipts, 2,000. Market 10 @ 15c higher; cows and heifers 10 @ 15c higher; stockers firm; calves strong. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000. Market 10 @ 15c higher; top, \$5.92 1/2; bulk, \$5.40 @ \$5.85. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000. Market steady; lambs \$7.35.

SOUTH OMAHA. SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 31.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Journal-Stockman reports: Cattle—Receipts, 2,000. Market active, stronger. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000. Market 10 @ 15c higher; top, \$5.90; bulk, \$5.40 @ \$5.70. Sheep—Receipts, 7,000. Market 10 @ 20c lower.

EAST ST. LOUIS. EAST ST. LOUIS, National Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 31.—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports: Cattle—Receipts, 2,500, including 400 Texas. Market steady to strong. Hogs—Receipts, 9,500. Market 10 @ 15c higher; top, \$6.15; bulk, \$5.60 @ \$5.85. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500. Market steady.

ST. JOSEPH CASH MARKET. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 31.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports: Wheat, 5 cars; corn, 5 cars; oats, 0 car. No. 2 red... 1.06 1/2 @ 1.07 No. 3 red... 1.04 @ 1.05 No. 4 red... 1.01 @ 1.03 No. 2 hard... 1.01 @ 1.05 No. 3 hard... .99 @ 1.03 No. 4 hard... .96 1/2 @ 1.03

THE CATTLE TRADE. In the cattle trade for the year St. Joseph has reason to congratulate herself. Receipts have fallen short compared with the previous year. However, considered in comparison with receipts at other points and the aggregate at the five leading primary points the St. Joseph showing has been a flattering one. The aggregate shortage at five points is approximately \$50,000 while the falling off at St. Joseph has been less than \$2,000 head.

The shortage is a result of a short supply of cattle in the country and in many a fault of the market. At prices at the beginning of the year were at a discouragingly low level on every description of cattle. This was due to the panic that broke over the country about November 1, 1907, and was at the full flow of its depressing influence when the year was ushered in.

The coming of spring saw, as is usually the case, an advance over prevailing winter prices and for a time all offerings of beef stock that showed any pretension to corn feeding sold at prices that fairly paid out on a basis of corn prices. Then came the range season and while cattle that had ripened on the cured grasses of the range countries made fairly remunerative prices, the bulk of native stock was not of a quality to get above range prices and low summer values resulted for all native or corn belt stock except the small contingent that had been fed out on corn. It may as well be observed here that at no time in the year, with all the bearish vicissitudes that have envied the trade, has there been a spot where intelligent and well directed feeding operations have not made market price for corn.

With the final months of the year the market has taken on a healthy and encouraging tint with prices for all kinds of cattle on a profit-making level and the new year dawns with prospects favorable to good prices. It is apparently evident that the production of cattle in this country has not been keeping pace with increased population and consumptive demands for beef products. The country is evidently face to face with a cattle shortage and not in several years has there been a better or more encouraging outlook for profitable feeding operations than prevails at the present time.

IN THE HOG TRADE. The marketing of hogs has been enormous at all market centers so far as numbers are concerned, but in weight the great numbers have fallen short of an average. At the St. Joseph stock yards the total of 2,345,000 is nearly a quarter of a million ahead of the previous banner year and the proportion of gain is larger than at any one of the other trading markets. Prices at the outset of the year were lower than at any other time during the year. The year had, however, not

TO BUY CATTLE HERE.
Live Stock to Be Sent Direct to Metropolitan From St. Joseph.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

Jesse Engle, of Sheridan, Mo., was on today's market with a load of cattle. N. B. Dobson, of Pickering, Mo., marketed a car of hogs here today. Ben Pearce had in a car of hogs today from Corning, Mo. Wm. Sancierman, Tarkio, Mo., had a car of hogs on today's market. Rankin & McIntosh, of Fairfax, Mo., marketed sheep and hogs here today and Rupe & Son and J. M. Thompson, of the same point, disposed of hogs. Reynolds & W., of Kellerton, Ia., had a car of hogs and a mixed load on sale here today. D. P. Simpson, of Cawker, Kan., furnished a car of cattle for today's market. F. Howland contributed a car of cattle and hogs to the receipts today from Stella, Neb. M. W. Lamaster, of Peabody, a Kan., was represented on the cattle market today by a two car shipment. E. L. Heath, of the same point, had in a consignment of cattle. Sutton & Redman, of Weatherby, Mo., found outlet for four cars of cattle here today. Lyle Bros., well known shippers of Amity, Mo., had two cars of stock on sale here today. Ed. Reeves, of Byron, Neb., marketed a load of cattle here today. Correction: In yesterday's issue of The Journal the sale of 80 hogs, weighing 188 lbs., the price was reported at \$5.65, instead of \$5.60 the correct figure. Frank Benson and L. L. Hager, two shippers of the vicinity of Belleville, Kan., were at market today, the former with one load of hogs and the latter with a mixed load of stock.

MAY RECOVER LANDS.
Government Takes Testimony to Show Fraud in Getting 20,000 Acres.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 31.—Defendants in the coal land fraud cases, the United Fuel company and the Pleasant Valley Coal company submitted final testimony to John W. Christy, United States examiner in chancery. An alleged illegal taking of 20,000 acres of valuable coal lands by the companies is charged by the United States government, which is seeking to recover the land in question. According to the government's representatives the Pleasant Valley Coal company and the Utah Fuel company employed entry men to take up those lands for grazing purposes, though the property was known to contain valuable coal deposits.

Fred A. Mages, special assistant to the United States attorney general, who is conducting the hearing here for the government, and John M. Zane, attorney for the defense, will depart in a day or two for New York to take depositions of the Morton Trust company for the defendants. According to the government the company knew the lands on which the \$2,000,000 bond issue was made were secured illegally and therefore the claim against the and is not valid.

ROCKY FORD FINISHES.
Rocky Ford, Colo., Dec. 31.—The factory of the American Beet Sugar Company has finished slicing beets. This ended a run of seventy-three days in which 88,000 tons of beets were converted into 170,000 bags of sugar of 100 pounds each. About forty men will be retained during the summer to put the plant in shape for next season. The output this season is about three-fifths that of last year. Manager Wietner states that the conditions are favorable for a much better season next year.

WANTED—Young single man, experienced cattle feeder, at once. Inquire room 237, Exchange building, South St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE.
Ewes dropping lambs; 140 west-erns, 2 to 4 years old; lambs from Shropshire bucks. Rex Bradbury, Exchange building.

PIMBLEY PAINT AND GLASS CO.
213 South Sixth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

BUTTER FAT.
The Blue Valley Creamery Co., St. Joseph, Mo., quotes butter fat today at 31c for No. 1.

SEES HIGHER PRICES.
Dave Bryson, of Adams, Neb., Looks For Better Cattle Trade.

"If there is as big a shortage of cattle on feed throughout the corn belt as in my section, I see nothing that can prevent a big advance in prices during the winter and spring months." Thus commented genial Dave Bryson, a heavy shipper and feeder of Adams, Neb., who was in yesterday with cattle and hogs. In my locality there are not over 500 cattle on feed where usually between 3,000 and 3,500 are fattened. This covers a radius of 15 miles. I cannot remember a time when so few cattle were handled in my neighborhood. Now, if this is a criterion of conditions in general, the scarcity must exert its influence on the market and I am banking corn worth 35 cents per bushel for 175 head of steers on substantially higher prices for cattle within the next few months.

"We have had mild, dry weather, just the right kind for feeding operations. About the usual amount of fall wheat was sown in our section. That seeded early is looking good, but the later sown fields are not showing up so well, owing to the lack of moisture.

"There are a good many young hogs in the country, but matured kinds are becoming scarce"

Continued on Page Two.

THE STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

405 West Illinois Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.

The Saint Joseph Journal Publishing Company, PUBLISHER.

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

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If you do not receive your paper regularly, notify this office at once, so the matter may be regulated without delay.

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

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

A SIGNIFICANT SHOWING.

Receipts of hogs at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph and St. Louis for 1908 foot up 16,769,500 in the semi-official total. This is approximately one and a half millions less than the banner year, 1901.

IN PLEASING CONTRAST.

Journal-Stockman: Market conditions at present are in pleasing contrast with a year ago. At that time stockmen were compelled to sacrifice their stuff for any old price and had to take "confetti" at that.

THE MICHIGAN QUARANTINE.

Live Stock World: The government has modified the quarantine in Michigan but there is a string tied to it in such a way that the Michigan farmer is not free to ship where he wants to.

ACTIVITY IN TEXAS LAND AND CATTLE.

Not since 1906 has there been such activity in Texas land and cattle as has been shown during the past few weeks. From the Rio Grande border to the upper tier of Panhandle counties ranches are changing hands.

There are many reasons for the activity in both land and cattle. Texas people are waking up more and more to the knowledge that the day of cheap land in Texas has passed.

The general prosperity of Texas cattlemen is being reflected in other lines of business and the new year will open with bright prospects.

CONSUMPTION OF CHRISTMAS TREES.

It takes a good many evergreens to supply the demand made by our old mythical friend Santa Claus at Christmas time, though chief forester Pinehot says that there is no better use to which these little trees could be put.

It is true that there has been serious damage to forest growth in the cutting of Christmas trees in various sections of the country, particularly in the Adirondacks and parts of New England.

It is generally realized that a certain proportion of land must always be used for forest growth, just as for other crops. Christmas trees are one form of this crop.

THE OLD YEAR

Continued from Page One.

advanced far when there was an improving tendency in prices began to develop and mid-summer found hogs selling pretty well up to a parity with corn values.

THE SHEEP TRADE.

The producing interest of the live mutton trade have not altogether prospered with conditions during the past year.

At the beginning of 1908 the country was just recovering from a severe financial disturbance and sheep products, mutton and wool, especially the latter, were selling low compared with preceding years.

Receipts were lighter than for several years, due to a shortage in the number of sheep and lambs fed in Colorado.

Trade jolted along in a very unsatisfactory manner through the months of July, August and September with prices at the lowest point in recent years.

Information at hand indicates a smaller amount of live mutton on feed in the country than at this time a year ago and the producing end of the trade holds bullish views as to the future market.

No records were broken in number of sheep received at this point during the past year.

AS TO THE ST. JOSEPH OUTLOOK. In the language of the street, it is a cliché that the packing industry in this country must assume large proportions.

Daily Yards Capacity. Cattle 15,000; Hogs 25,000; Sheep 18,000; Horses and mules 2,000.

Aggregate of Pay-Rolls. Packers \$2,982,000.00; Stock Yards Company 177,600.00; Commission merchants and other related industries 375,000.00.

Daily Slaughtering Capacity. Cattle 10,000; Hogs 35,000; Sheep 10,000; Poultry 10,000.

Saved His Life and His Rupee. During the great flood at Hyderabad, India, a native banker, overtaken by the sudden rush of water, made his way onto a mound, where he was quickly isolated.

Its First Telling. Eve had fabricated her first biscuits. "Just like mother used to make," declared Adam, fulsomely.

Per Capita of New York. New York city has the largest per capita personal property assessment of any city in the state.

Subscribe for The Journal.

PUT TO QUEER USE

PICTURES DIVERTED FROM THEIR PRIME PURPOSE.

Have Been Known to Aid Greatly in Conviction of Criminals—Once Efficacious in the Collection of Debts.

Though the prime purpose of pictures is to please and instruct, they have at times been diverted to other uses.

SOME STATISTICS.

Tables giving receipts and valuations of live stock for 11 years.

Table with columns: Year, No. of head, Valuation. Rows for 1898-1908 for Hogs, Sheep, and Horses and mules.

Largest Day's Receipts.

Table with columns: Year, No. of head, Valuation. Rows for 1898-1908.

Largest Week's Receipts.

Table with columns: Year, No. of head, Valuation. Rows for 1898-1908.

Largest Month's Receipts.

Table with columns: Year, No. of head, Valuation. Rows for 1898-1908.

Largest Year's Receipts.

Table with columns: Year, No. of head, Valuation. Rows for 1898-1908.

The Stock Yards Company.

Table with columns: Capital stock, Amount of pay-roll, Number of miles of switch tracks, Number of switch engines.

Daily Yards Capacity.

Table with columns: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and mules.

Aggregate of Pay-Rolls.

Table with columns: Packers, Stock Yards Company, Commission merchants and other related industries.

Daily Slaughtering Capacity.

Table with columns: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Poultry.

Saved His Life and His Rupee.

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Table with columns: Year, No. of head, Valuation. Rows for 1898-1908.

Largest Week's Receipts.

Table with columns: Year, No. of head, Valuation. Rows for 1898-1908.

Largest Month's Receipts.

Table with columns: Year, No. of head, Valuation. Rows for 1898-1908.

Largest Year's Receipts.

Table with columns: Year, No. of head, Valuation. Rows for 1898-1908.

The Stock Yards Company.

Table with columns: Capital stock, Amount of pay-roll, Number of miles of switch tracks, Number of switch engines.

Daily Yards Capacity.

Table with columns: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and mules.

Aggregate of Pay-Rolls.

Table with columns: Packers, Stock Yards Company, Commission merchants and other related industries.

Daily Slaughtering Capacity.

Table with columns: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Poultry.

Saved His Life and His Rupee.

During the great flood at Hyderabad, India, a native banker, overtaken by the sudden rush of water, made his way onto a mound, where he was quickly isolated.

Its First Telling.

Eve had fabricated her first biscuits. "Just like mother used to make," declared Adam, fulsomely.

Per Capita of New York.

New York city has the largest per capita personal property assessment of any city in the state.

Subscribe for The Journal.

SWIFT, DONOVAN, VAN VLIET, FASCHER, WELBY, BACH, SIEMENS, Secretary, Treasurer, Superintendent, Cashier.

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Table with columns: Cattle, per head; Hogs, per head; Corn, per bushel; Hay, per 100 lbs.

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Is handled best by THE ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS BANK

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PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS: L. F. SWIFT, President of Swift & Company; EDWARD SWIFT, Vice-President of Swift & Company; EDWARD TILDEN, President of Libby, McNeil & Libby; O. W. WALLER, Manager Swift & Company; St. Joseph; EDWARD MORRIS, of Nelson Morris & Company; JOHN DONOVAN, Manager St. Joseph Stock Yards Co.; W. L. SHELLEY, Treasurer St. Joseph Stock Yards Co.; I. A. VANT, President; G. O. EVERHARD, Vice-President.

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ARMOUR IN PRINT

Head of Great Packing Industry Talks of Packer and Stockman.

INTERESTS ARE MUTUAL

What Helps One Helps the Other, Each Hurt by Others' Injuries.

J. Ogden Armour, the Chicago packer, contributes the following interesting article to the Breeders' Gazette:

It is a good thing for the farmers and stock growers to realize as definitely as possible the real immensity of their industry. American agriculture is capitalized at \$29,000,000,000. There is not a drop of water in this stock. This staggering sum is the United States government's conservative appraisal of actual values. A low estimate of the live stock owned by American farmers is \$4,320,000,000, while the value of the three leading foreign crops most used in animal industry—corn, oats and hay—in 1907 was \$2,377,000,000. It is impossible to even approximate the immense value of stock yards, packing houses, machinery, refrigerator cars and other property maintained by those engaged in the marketing and distributing of meats in the principal packing centers of America. The immense sum of \$325,000,000 was paid in cash to the farmers and stock growers of the United States during 1907 for animals marketed in Chicago alone. According to the agricultural department, the United States contained, on January 1, 1908, 50,973,900 head of beef cattle alone; now with a population of 80,000,000,000 to 90,000,000 an equal number of head of beef cattle is warranted—and more than that sacrificed under the restrictions of certain foreign countries, such as Germany and France, are withdrawn and an open market given to American meats and meat products.

The improved feeding—the better understanding—with the live stock growers and the packers is, to my mind, the greatest development of the live stock industry. It is big because it has already accomplished splendid results, but bigger still for what it means to the future of the business. There was a time when the average stock grower felt that the packer had eleven heads, and horns longer than those of the old-time Texas steer—and probably the packer had some notions of his own about the matter—but I believe that day is in the past. There can be no doubt that the live stock man and the packer do understand each other better today than they ever did before, and every day brings, in many different ways, unmistakable evidence of its sensible change of attitude.

Some of these evidences are so significant that I shall speak of them in detail, but first let me say that the gist of the whole matter is this: The interests of the packer and those of the producer are one; whatever hurts the packer hurts the producer, and whatever hurts the producer hurts the packer, and the packer's interest is bound to help the other, and the packer's interest is bound to help the other, and the packer's interest is bound to help the other.

There is the greatest food-producing area of the world but I am convinced that a natural and proper co-operation between the growers of live stock and the packers would, in the course of a few years, develop the east industry in the United States to prosperity far beyond what is realized today. Opening the old world markets which are now closed against American meat can be accomplished only by the combined efforts of the men who raise the live stock and the packers; and not meat can be accomplished only by the combined efforts of the men who raise the live stock and the packers; and not meat can be accomplished only by the combined efforts of the men who raise the live stock and the packers.

But to return to the significant signs in this changed attitude between the partners of the live stock industry—the growers and the packers. Speaking for myself, I can say that the most profitable trip I have taken in the last two or three years, have been those to the various state fairs of the live stock states. There I touched elbows with the men who grow the live stock; and if I could know that those with whom I talked got as much out of the contact, in practical instruction and enjoyment, as I did, I would be both gratified and surprised to me. Somehow I have had a different understanding of the live stock business as a whole since those visits. It was certainly good for me—that experience—and I only hope that the growers with whom I exchanged views and questions can say the same thing, and so heartily.

Hardly a day passes that does not bring to me tangible evidence of this new attitude, too, on the part of the growers. It comes in many forms—sometimes in the written or the spoken word, but oftener in the act which gives its own silent testimony quite as convincingly. From the many outspoken expressions of live stock raisers on this subject of the better feeling of the producers towards the packers let me quote, as representative of what I believe to be the up-to-date attitude of the growers, the words of Judge Robinson, formerly of the county, Missouri, bench. "I can't get along without the packer," declared Judge Robinson, "we wouldn't be we could. They're my best friends."

of the great live stock industry of America. When Judge Robinson's expression came to my attention, I felt like saying: "The same to you! And when the growers get that view of the situation they'll find the packers right there, too, and the whole industry will be on a basis it has never been on before or could not hope to realize without this practical realization of the natural partnership between us." The reputation of Judge Robinson throughout the whole stock raising world gives weight to his words; thousands of fellow stockmen share his sentiments and do not hesitate to say so, even to the local representatives of the packers, as well as to their neighbors and friends.

Again, there is not a packing company doing business throughout the country that does not receive letters from growers and shippers offering to ship their stock direct instead of having it go through the hands of commission men—disinterested parties—and let the packer price the stock on the basis of the prevailing markets. What stronger evidence of the confidence of the grower and the shipper in the fair dealing of the packer could be asked than this? The men who made this proposition stood ready to meet its acceptance. And these offerings are not rare and isolated cases; they are increasingly common in the experience of all packers.

Then, too, the packers or their representatives are often consulted direct by the grower and shippers of live stock as to market conditions and prices, and the fact that they very generally instruct their commission men to hold or to sell on the basis of that information is sufficient proof that it is accepted as sound and trustworthy. Buyers for the packing houses are constantly consulted in person by the owners of live stock who govern their movements according to the advice they receive from that source.

Careful inquiry among commission men develops the fact that they are of one voice in saying that their customers—the live stock growers and shippers, feel that their interests and those of the packers are essentially inseparable; that the packers are their friends; that together they may go out and win the world's markets and that the realization of this fact is the big thing that these latter days have brought to the business. There has been no exception to this testimony of the commission men as to the attitude of their farmer friends.

Perhaps this is enough on the question of the existence of this sentiment to which I am compelled to attach so much importance. Now for a few other phases of the situation on which this feeling has a very direct and practical bearing. What the American live stock industry needs more than anything else is the opening of the old world markets to American meats. While the packers would benefit by this I believe there can be no question that the live stock grower would get the biggest of the vast increase in the volume of profits which would come to the industry as a whole from the lifting of the embargo on American meats in France, Germany and other old world countries. Not only would the output be immensely increased by this but the packers would be able to pay the grower higher prices, and that without increasing the cost to the American consumer. Why? Because the people of European countries demand certain meats and certain cuts which our home people will not use.

How can this desirable result be brought about? There is just one way and it may as well be discussed in plain terms. The establishment of fairer trade relations between the United States and the countries of continental Europe is the only way. Reasonable tariff concessions on certain materials and manufactured products—industries which have long since passed the infantile stage in this country—can be made the means through American legislation and American diplomacy of opening to our meats the great European markets now closed against them. Only a few days ago Mr. Carnegie, the great iron master, came out frankly and squarely with the statement that the iron and steel industry of this country was no longer in need of the high protection which has made its growth to its present tremendous proportions possible and that it is now time to reduce the tariff schedules protecting it. Mr. Carnegie's utterance should give great encouragement to the farmers of the United States for it is by just such concessions as the famous iron master has proposed that the live stock growers of this country will come into their own. International diplomacy, especially with regard to commercial interests, is a game of give and take; there is bound to be a re-adjustment of various tariff schedules and the American farmer and live stock grower have only to make their wants known to their representatives in the national congress in order to witness a letting-down of the bars and an opening of the gates to American meats and meat products in the continental market.

The mere fact that we exported to foreign countries during the year of 1907 farm animals and animal products to the value of \$244,595,588—and that with important markets closed against us—is an indication of the vast volume to which our export trade might attain under fair conditions with the embargo lifted. Here is the one thing for the American farmer and live stock grower to work for, and he can accomplish more by his influence with the powers that be at Washington than all other agencies combined. Again I say that it seems inevitable that congress will enact certain changes in our tariff regulations, and it is up to the farmers of America to see that their claims are given proper consideration in this re-adjustment. There are very few men who will not frankly admit that there is ample room for making the necessary reductions in some of the tariff schedules to open up to the great live stock industry the markets of the old world, and that without working an injustice to any other business or industry of this country.

Now a word about the live stockman himself. The more I see of the men who raise the live stock of this country the stronger is the impression which the stockman makes upon me. He seems to me the big strong representative figure developed by our agriculture. As a rule he is the leader in his community. He is progressive. When he saw that the packers needed choice beef and were willing to pay for it he fell into line and began an up-to-date campaign to improve the quality of his stock. And when he saw that the packers and the stock yards people were willing to spend thousands of dollars in exhibitions and exhibition buildings at all of the great live stock centers in order to encourage the breeding of the best meat animals obtainable, he responded with enthusiasm and spent his own money for imported breeding stock to bring his own herds and flocks up to high standard.

Again, I think no observing man will question that generally speaking the stockman has the best buildings and the best improvements to be found anywhere in the farming districts. He keeps his place up and you will generally find that the "show place" of a farming community belongs to a thoroughgoing wide-awake stockman. One reason for this is that the stock raiser is the natural conservator of his soil. Where the men who grow and sell grain conduct a systematic depletion of the acres he owns, the stockman is as systematically and as consistently enriching and up-building his soil. He is distinctly an agricultural benefactor.

But he is more than that, for almost invariably you will find him to be a good solid citizen, generously interested in public affairs and public schools. His hand goes to his pocket easily and his heart is in the right place.

FEEDING 11 YEARS AGO.

C. O. McCartney Fed Steers That Topped Market Here April 1, 1898.

The present stock yards at South St. Joseph were opened for business April 1, 1898. On that date Chas. G. Smith of Maryville, Mo., marketed 60 head of whiteface steers weighing around 1200 lbs at \$5.00 per cwt. They were sold for the day. He also disposed of 40 head of beefers not so well finished at a lower price.

At that time Mr. Smith was a prosperous farmer and owned one of the finest farms in Nodaway county but lost most of his money a few years later in unfortunate investments. Chas. C. McCartney conducted feeding operations for Mr. Smith. McCartney is now connected with a real furniture house and while in a less inquisitive mood the other day had the following to say to a Journal representative:

"Five cents per pound was considered a good price for steers at that time and the 1900 cattle marketed by Mr. Smith at the opening of the St. Joseph yards netted him a big profit. We picked up most of the steers around home at a cost of 3 cents per pound the preceding summer. We fed them a little corn on the grass until we put them on full feed along in the fall. Corn was cheap in those days. We bought most of the corn fed that winter at 11 cents a bushel but some of it cost 15 cents. Feeding such cheap corn on a two-dollar margin was therefore a very profitable game.

"After marketing the steers, Mr. Smith sent me down into southern Missouri to buy some stock hogs. I secured three carloads of the old type long-nosed, long-legged razor-backs, costing around \$3 per cwt. and shipped them to the Nodaway county farm. They were about the worst looking and meanest dispositioned porcine specimens I ever saw. People came for miles around to get a look at them on the Smith farm. A good many farmers said those hogs wouldn't eat corn. It did require a few days for them to acquire a taste for corn but when they did it was simply a sight to see them go at it. They made such rapid gains that in less than two months they were ready for market. We shipped them to St. Joseph and Mr. Smith more than doubled his money on the investment."

HAVE MANY FINGERS AND TOES.

Habit of Having 24 Fingers in Weather-by Family.

Wall, S. D.—When it was announced in the Wall Record that a boy baby with six fingers on each hand and six toes on each foot had been born to Col. and Mrs. Weatherby of this place, the colonel was filled with pride uncommon even among new fathers. Col. Weatherby himself has six well-developed fingers on his left hand and six toes on each foot. He says that extra fingers and toes can be found in his family for five generations back.

"But," says the colonel, "this baby is what I call normal. He is the first one in the family to have two sets of six. Now that he is balanced all around he makes rather a fit youngster. "I am expecting great things of the boy, especially if he has any musical talent. Think what he would do on the harp with 12 fingers, for example. Why, he would discover harmonies never before known to the world. I am not much on music, but even if I had been, with five fingers on one hand and six on the other, I would get some of the notes crossed."

"Or if the boy doesn't take to music, wouldn't he shine on a typewriter, or one of these printing machines that look like a typewriter and spit out sticks of type? I tell you, watch my boy Jim?"

Year's Yale Gifts \$1,263,000. New Haven, Conn.—Yale received gifts of \$1,263,440 during the last year, according to the annual report of Leo McClurg, treasurer of the university. The report says that Yale's apparent loss through the decreased value of its bond and stock holdings is about \$120,000 for the last year. This shrinkage is the result of the financial depression.

LOVE, THE MAGICIAN

FOR ITS SAKE WOMAN WILL ENDURE AND FORGIVE ANYTHING.

Eastern Journal Makes a Few Comments on the Position of the Average Wife—Works for Board and Clothes.

A young man not many years ago began calling on a girl; he kept her out on the front porch late at nights; he made life a torment for her if she looked at any other man; and finally he married her.

He is poor and her father is in fairly good circumstances, so that for the first time in her life she began to taste privation and self-denial. She cooks for him, cleans, sews, mends and slaves for him and their two children.

Why has this man put this woman in a position where she must experience such hardships in addition to his tyranny?

Because he loves her. This is a common interpretation of love, the sweetest word in the language.

Because he loves her, many a man has brought many a woman down to a hell which she has loyally striven to turn into a heaven.

Woman is so constituted that so long as she believes herself loved and appreciated she can forgive anything and endure anything and still be happy.

A wife is the only laborer on earth who works for her board and clothes and is expected to be grateful for the privilege.

But even she appreciates a trip and a day off now and then.

The husband who doesn't economize on expressions of affection or stint his wife on praise may do as he will without friction or argument.

So long as he doesn't sink the lover in the husband he need fear no rival. He may forget every other rule, but if he remembers this all will be well.

Even when the steak is leather and the bread a cinder he must merely remark that the meal isn't quite up to her usual high standard of perfection—and it doesn't happen again.

Every woman is an idealist, and she will break her neck trying to live up to what she thinks a loving husband expects of her.

There are worse things than work. It is generally the lonely, hungry-hearted women who are trying to amuse themselves and feed their starved lives on the froth of parties and the dry husks of club papers.

Sitting alone at night waiting for a husband to come home doesn't thrill a woman a bit more than it would a man.

But any woman can be broken of the club habit by a husband who will stay in of evenings and try to entertain her in a spirit of love—anything like that of courtship days.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Artificial Clouds. D. L. Murphy, United States consul at Bordeaux, reports the invention of M. Lestout, a French grape grower, of a process for producing artificial clouds for the protection of vineyards from frosts and the heat of the sun. The report says it has been tested under various conditions and proved a practical success. It consists of filling small wooden boxes, open at the top, with inflammable composition, reduced to a fine powder and pressed into a compact mass. When this composition, which consists of equal parts of resinous and earthy matter, is set alight, a dense cloud of smoke is produced, hanging over the vineyard long enough to protect the plants from the April sun rays, and give them a chance to recuperate from the dangerous effects of the frost. The inventor claims that by his method 50 acres may be protected at a cost of about two dollars.

Taming a Refractory River. Since the timber has been stripped from its mountainous drainage basin, embodying an area of 27,000 square miles, the floods of the Susquehanna have been extremely sudden, violent and destructive. Such a particularly outrageous stream is the Susquehanna that it is difficult to find room upon it even to navigate a ferry boat comfortably. One of these quiet reaches is McCall's Ferry, where a part of Washington's army crossed on its way to do up Cornwallis at Yorktown. The commander himself crossed at Conowingo ford, 14 miles below. At this historic spot some clever engineers are demonstrating that the Susquehanna is good for something, after all, for they are building a hydro-electric power plant which is remarkable not only for its size but in many other respects as well.—Technical World.

New Variety. "You have deceived me," growled the man who had bought a bungalow in the suburbs. "How so, sir?" asked the oily tongued real-estate agent. "Why, when we were negotiating you said there were no common gossips in this neighborhood."

"And I spoke the truth, sir. They are all uncommon. You couldn't find their equal in seven states."

Not Political Talk. She—You never hear of women speaking from the rear platform of a car.

He—Oh, I don't know! I've heard 'em saying things to the conductor, all right!—Yeakera Statesman.

Suiting Him. "Say, boss, where am I?" asked the recently deceased negro, as he woke up. "You're in heaven," remarked the attendant. "Dat so? Den where's mah wings and harp?" "What you got is four brass buttons and a red necktie." "Glory, glory!"

Impossible. "I don't care about a church wedding, Myrtle. Do you? Wouldn't you rather be married right here at your own home?" "Yes, but I am afraid we can't do that, Algy. I'm quite sure it's forbidden in the lease."

AMUSEMENTS

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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. E. WARRICK, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Joseph Stock Yards Bank will be held and convened at the office of said bank, 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.

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.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Joseph 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.

HORSES AND MULES 500 Horses at Auction Grand Opening Sale at the St. Joseph Stock Yards Barns Saturday, January 2, 1909.

We will sell 500 horses, consisting of extra good draft, express, general purpose horses and some extra good farm mares. Sale will begin promptly at 10 a. m. Everything guaranteed as represented or no sale. Private sales daily. We carry the largest stock of horses and mules west of the Mississippi river.

F. H. SWEET. JACKS AND JENNETS FOR SALE—Brought on our Cherry Grove Stock Farm. All in extra good serviceable condition. Will bear close inspection, as all are right. Prices reasonable. Also fifty head of young mules. C. M. DAILY & SON, Savannah, Mo. FOR SALE Registered Shropshire sheep, pairings and ram lambs for sale. Also limited number of ewes. Also high bred and Jennets and young mules in carload lots or by pairs. S. B. UTZ, South St. Joseph, Mo. Yard 'phone 702 South 4 rings. Advertise in The Journal.

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TRANSIT HOUSE ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS, ST. JOSEPH, MO. FINEST STOCKMEN'S HOTEL IN THE COUNTRY. Rates: American Plan, \$2.00 and \$2.50 Per Day. European Plan, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25. A. W. KOHLER, Manager.

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About All the Rest
Are Whites.

Guthrie, Okla., Dec. 30.—Okla-
homa's population is placed at 2,225,-
261 in the biennial report of the Okla-
homa board of agriculture, this being
an increase of a little more than
2 per cent over the federal census
taken July 1, 1907.

Fifty-three per cent, or 760,835, are
males, and 47 per cent, or 684,426, are
females. 1,284,526, or 87 1/2 per cent,
are white; 111,909, or 7 1/2 per cent, are
Indians. There are 333 Mongolians.

Forty-eight per cent, or 700,641, are
21 years old and over.

The production of the four principal
crops in 1908 is given as follows:
Corn, 95,230,442 bushels, valued at
\$47,855,257; cotton, 493,272 bales,
valued at \$24,763,150; wheat, 17,017,-
887 bushels, valued at \$14,716,513;
oats, 16,955,928 bushels, valued at \$4,-
199,416.

The value of the various crops in
1907 is given as follows: Cotton, \$24,-
060,000; corn, \$95,500,000; wheat, \$9,-
500,000; oats, \$1,100,000; barley,
\$200,000; rye, \$9,000; castor beans,
\$2,700; kafir corn, \$2,800,000; milo
maize, \$1,150,000; Irish potatoes, \$1,-
326,000; sweet potatoes, \$226,000; on-
ions, \$33,900; cow pea seed, \$39,000;
alfalfa seed, \$151,000; broom corn,
\$2,300,000; cow pea hay, 152,000; soy
bean hay \$611; alfalfa hay, \$1,800,-
000; sorghum, \$731,000; peanuts,
\$23,000; garden products, \$465,000;
country marketed, \$1,415,000; eggs
marketed, \$2,244,000; cheese, \$20,-
000; butter, \$2,024,000; milk and
cream, \$1,152,000; animals sold for
slaughter, \$12,333,000; wool, \$16,500;
orchard products, \$702,000; small
fruits, \$167,000; grapes, \$42,000; wine,
\$28,700; honey, \$15,000; beeswax,
\$770; wood marketed, \$70,600.

The total value of these crops in 1907 was
\$114,370,156.

acres townsites, and 10,756,000 un-
accounted for.

VIEWS ON HAZING.

President of University of Illinois
Issues Address to Students.

Urbana, Ill.—President James of
the University of Illinois has issued
the following address to the students
of the University afternoon on the
subject of hazing.

To the Students of the University:
There should be no misunderstanding
on the part of the student body or
the general public as to the attitude
of the authorities of the University of
Illinois on the subject of hazing.

It is a rule of the Board of Trustees
that students found guilty of hazing
shall be dismissed from the university.
Since this rule went into effect, all
students who have been clearly proven
guilty of hazing have been dismissed.
Hazing is a violation of good man-
ners and the right of individual lib-
erty. It is a provocation of public
disorder. Public opinion throughout
the state has very properly set its seal
of condemnation upon it. On all ac-
counts it must be put under the ban
of the university.

In its milder forms it is a non-
sensical and almost idiotic form of
amusement, unworthy of the support
or favor of any sensible university
student. It was looked upon as a
comparatively light offense perhaps
twenty years ago in small institutions.
It is today altogether unworthy of the
traditions and reputation of a national
institution such as this has become.

In its coarser forms, hazing is a
vulgar, brutal, always demoralizing
and sometimes dangerous form of
sport, which the university cannot
countenance or tolerate. It naturally
leads to reprisals and may thus be-
come a source of serious disorder
within and without the university. In
its worst forms, which fortunately,
have not prevailed here, it may, not
inappropiately, be compared with night-
riding, white-capping, and other similar
forms of outrageous interference with
private and public rights.

IOWA ON WHEELS

College of Agriculture's Pro-
fessors Traverse En-
tire Territory.

FARMERS ARE INTERESTED

Come From Miles to Receive
Benefits of Perigrinat-
ing School.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 30.—Iowa has
a state agricultural college on wheels.
It is a unique school in the United
States and is the extreme in educa-
tional extension work.

Realizing the need of agricultural
instruction among farmers and the ab-
solute impossibility of farmers to at-
tend the state agricultural college,
Professor P. G. Holden, of the Ames
institution, conceived the plan of the
college on wheels.

The college consists of two cars—
one eighty-foot box car for the trans-
porting of fancy horses, cattle, hogs
and sheep—for judging purposes and
a combination passenger and baggage
car for the instructors and for sam-
ples of grain.

These cars have been donated for
use by the C. M. & St. P. R. R., and
all the railroads operating in Iowa
give free transportation over their
road for the college on wheels. The
college goes to a town and remains
there several days holding an insti-
tute, giving lectures and demonstra-
tions.

Staff of Instructors.
The staff of instructors in this short
course is composed of: Professor P.
G. Holden, director in charge of farm
crops; G. E. Stayner, secretary; A. V.
Storm, lecturer on schools; R. K.
Bliss, animal husbandry; R. E. Dren-
nen, animal husbandry; G. R. Bliss,
horticulture; Doctor C. H. Stand, vet-
erinary science; H. C. Pierce, poultry;
Miss Neale S. Knowles, domestic sci-
ence; Miss Edith G. Charlton, domes-
tic science; M. A. Hauser, farm crops;
G. V. Leffer, farm crops; Merritt
Green, farm crops; Miss Harriet Bey-
er, domestic science.

10; Correctionville, February 11-13;
Manchester, February 18-20; Mar-
shaltown, February 22-27. Return
to Ames college.

Farmers Like Idea.
From the result of these schools al-
ready held it is certain the farmers
will take well to the idea. They come
from miles to attend the winter short
course. The stock and poultry of high
class on hand to show farmers the
points desired is a great advantage.

When the plan was first launched
the question arose as to whether the
railroads under the antipass and dis-
crimination laws would have the right
to transmit free the teachers and
stock.

Attorney General Byers held that
the roads could furnish such for edu-
cational purposes. The railroads
have done this, as it is believed it will
increase the amount of stock raised
and shipped.

Several years ago Professor Holden
induced a couple of roads to run a
special train over their systems in this
state for the purpose of giving lec-
tures to farmers on raising corn and
proper seed selection. The result was
that the next year the Iowa corn crop
was increased 1,000,000 bushels. That
was an example of what a little edu-
cation would do, so the roads have
taken readily to Professor Holden's
latest idea—the college on wheels.

MAKING RAPID ADVANCE.

Realty Operations Throughout Dixie
Show Tremendous Progress.

Port Arthur, Texas, Dec. 30.—Char-
acteristic of such work being done in
the farther South toward the reclama-
tion of wet lands is the project an-
nounced in the Manufacturers' Record
for a drainage district, including 30,-
000 acres of land in and immediately
around Port Arthur, and extending
eight miles to the northeast. About
\$300,000 will be spent upon ditching
and draining 10,000 acres of this land
on the border of Sabine Lake, now
subject to tidal overflow, and to pro-
vide drainage for the rest of the area.

This work will require the digging
of about twenty miles of main drain-
age canal, ranging from 125 feet in
width to 10 feet in depth to 25 feet
in width and 6 feet in depth, together
with a considerable mileage of laterals.

Contract to Build Big Dam.
Another important undertaking is
the awarding of a contract for the
construction of a dam and power
house for the utilization of water
power at Ninety-Nine Islands, on
Broad River, seven miles from Black-
burg, S. C. About 20,000 horse-
power will be developed from trans-
mission by electricity to manufactur-
ing and lighting plants. The dam will
be 1,100 feet long and 90 feet high,
and will contain 170,000 cubic yards
of masonry. The construction con-
tract involves about \$550,000.

33 1/3 % More Pigs More Pork More Profit

When Swift's Digester Tankage

Is used to balance rations for Swine

Guaranteed Analysis { Protein, 60%
Phosphates, 6%
Fat, 8%

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

FINE OLD WHISKIES

GOOD WHISKEY, properly distilled, filtered and aged, is invaluable to the sick
room and an invigorating beverage for pleasurable drinking. You have every assur-
ance and every protection that you are buying good dependable whiskies when you
buy either of these brands. They are now pleasing thousands of people, and are
guaranteed under the Pure Food Laws. Do not spend your money for rectified or
compounded goods when for the same price you can buy a good article.



"Old Joel" Finest Honey Can Buy	"Our Choice"
Per Quart \$1	4 Full Quarts \$3
6 Full Quarts \$5	8 Full Quarts \$5
Express Prepaid	Express Prepaid

NO MARKS ON BOX TO INDICATE CONTENTS
We want your judgment on these brands. Send us an order and give it a good
test. Taste it, compare it with any Whiskey you have, and then, if not satisfied, send
it back and we will cheerfully refund your money.

CUT THIS AD OUT AND SEND IT WITH YOUR ORDER AND WE WILL
ENCLOSE A BOTTLE OF WINE FREE.
SEND FOR PRICE LISTS ON WHISKEY, WINE AND BEER. S. J.

D. FELTENSTEIN 315-317
EDMOND ST. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

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

At present there is a number of im-
portant structures being erected, in-
cluding the W. A. Bishop, ten-story
office building, Atlantic National Bank
building, Utica Investment Company's
building and others.

EXCHANGE DIRECTORY.

Following is a list of the commis-
sion merchants in the Live Stock ex-
change at the St. Joseph stock yards:
Blanchard, Rush & Co., rooms 326-
328.
Byers Bros. & Co., rooms 202-204.
Clay, Robinson & Co., rooms 329-
330-331-332-333.
Cox, Jones Live Stock Commission
Co., room 229.
Criter Bros. & Co., rooms 302-304.
Dally, C. M. & Co., rooms 317-319.
Davis & Son, rooms 206-208-215-
216-217.
Johnson & Son, rooms 205-207.
Kansas City Live Stock Commission
Co., rooms 226-228.
Knollin Sheep Co., rooms 219-221-
223.
Lee Live Stock Commission Co.,
rooms 209-210-211-213.
Missouri Live Stock Commission
Co., rooms 201-203.
Nichols, Gilchrist & Co., rooms 321-

STOCK CATTLE BROKERS.

Following dealers in stock cattle
are represented in the Exchange
building:
Alkins, J. V., room 301.
Baker, Joseph, room 319.
Donagan, M. F. & Co., room 3.
Hoffman, G. & Co., room 316.
Maxwell, Spayde & Co., room
Roundtree, W. R., room 316.

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