

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

City Office—Rooms 2 and 3, Rook Island Building, corner Sixth and Edmond streets.

The St. Joseph Journal Publishing Co., Publishers.

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

Entered at the Postoffice in St. Joseph, Mo., as Second Class Matter, September 4, 1897.

Subscription Rates table with columns for rate type (Daily, Weekly, etc.) and price.

Country subscriptions are payable in advance. Do not send checks on country banks.

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

Special 10 per cent. commission allowed publishers, who are authorized to take subscriptions.

FARMERS AND PROBLEMS.

Present conditions in America are merely an incident in the development of a new agricultural region. Now that the period of settlement and exploitation of the soil is passed, we are under the necessity of developing systems of farming suited to the individual soils in order to develop their highest efficiency and to make the most of their fertility.

FINANCING THE JEWISH FARMER

Dr. J. Spelman, United States Department of Agriculture. The farmers will be given ten or fifteen years in which to pay back the money, and by the time the debt is due it is pretty certain to be paid.

IN WOMAN'S REALM

Celery and Cheese.—Stew until tender celery cut into one inch pieces. Take one cup of water left after removing the celery and add it (the water) to a rich white sauce.

BREEDING DRAFT HORSES.

During the twenty years just past the farmers of the corn belt have gone through a process of evolution in their horse breeding, says an exchange.



Daddy's Bedtime Story

"I HAD to give our dog a whipping today," said Evelyn. "He will chase cats, and I won't have the poor things scared out of their lives." "He minds me in everything else, and he won't even play with other dogs if I tell him not to, but he can't let the poor pussies alone, and it makes me miserable to see them get so frightened that their poor tails get as big as their bodies."

of the native stock has been considerably raised. It is now very seldom that a farm team is seen that weighs less than 1200 pounds each on the average. It is not uncommon to see pairs in the field that will weigh 1400 or about in working condition.

COOKERY.

Spiced Peaches.—Peel seven pounds of fruit, but do not remove the stones; to one pint of elder vinegar add three and one-half pounds of sugar, one tablespoon of ground cinnamon and one of mace and one teaspoon of cloves.

Peach Marmalade.

Peel, stone and cut ripe peaches in small pieces, take three quarts of fruit and one cup of water to each pound of sugar. Place them on fire, boil and skim then put in the peaches and let them boil hard, stir and mash them until the whole is a thick mass. Then put in glass jars and seal.

Peach Custard.

Pare and quarter eight quarts of ripe peaches. Simmer for 30 minutes in one pint of water. Then strain and add the peaches and simmer 30 minutes longer. Add one and one-half cups of elder vinegar and one-half cup of sugar, two teaspoons of ground cinnamon, and one-half teaspoon of mace, nutmeg and pepper.

Stuffed Peaches.

These are a delicious accompaniment for roast turkey at Thanksgiving time. Select medium sized peaches, wash and take out the stones, cover with salt water, and let them stand overnight. In the morning fill the centers with grated horseradish mixed with a little celery seed and a small piece of ginger.

CALLS MISSOURI HORSE BEST

Cavalry Expert Declares State's Equines Rank With His Mules. Washington, Oct. 13.—In a report to the quartermaster general of the army, just received, Maj. Fletcher Hardeman, who is in command of the station, expresses the opinion that the most satisfactory horses at Fort Reno are those purchased in Missouri.

FORTUNE MADE BY DELAY

Cargo of Sugar Increases \$107,140 During Time on Seas. Philadelphia, Oct. 14.—The value of the cargo of sugar which arrived here Thursday on the British steamship Kwara from Java, increased in value during its delayed transit more than \$107,000. The Kwara sailed from Java on August 1. When the 6,000 tons of sugar were put on board the value per 112 pounds was 14s 6d.

WON'T TAKE JURISDICTION

Federal Judge Refuses to Take Part in Swanson County Matters. Guthrie, Ok., Oct. 13.—Swanson county does not exist and a Federal Judge Cotter will not go behind the state supreme court declaration that abolished the county in order to pass upon the legality of its creation under state laws.

DOLLARS IN THE BARNYARD

Manure Represents Money to Farmer if Rightly Used. Wallace's Farmer: If we could convince the farm boys that there were a hundred silver dollars in the manure pile out in the barnyard, we would have every boy digging with a mattock and main to find those silver dollars.

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Co.

Intending Purchasers of a Strictly First-Class Piano Should Not Fail to Examine the Merits of The World Renowned Sohmer

This is the instrument much loved by many artists. It is a special favorite of the refined and cultured musical public on account of its rich tone quality, its action, durability, elegance of design and finish.

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Co.

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Including new arrivals in ultra-smart models for street, afternoon and evening wear. The display of dresses for general wear is the best we have ever yet shown.

Stylish Winter Coats for Misses and Children

Special showing of a large selection of entirely new styles and materials, including: Handsome Flushes and Corduroy, all sizes \$5.00 to \$18.50 White Bearskin and White Corduroy \$1.25 to \$7.50

HALF WAY MARK REACHED

Land Registration Period on the Home Stretch. Gregory, S. D., Oct. 14.—Wednesday marked the half way mark in the land opening. As a whole the showing has been very satisfactory to the citizens of the town and the government officials.

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CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Reliable Professional Men and Business Institutions Who Want the Trade of Readers of The Stock Yards Daily Journal. BELTING, RESTAURANTS, ARCHITECTS, PRINTING, ABSTRACTORS.

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FOR Oct. 17 1,000 to 1,500 Range Horses 150 to 300 Head of Mules of All Kinds, and 300 Head of Broke Horses. Don't Forget this is the time in the year to buy the Un-branded Horse and Mule Colts.

IMPORTED PERCHERONS Our fall shipment direct from France arrived Sept. 1, 1911. See our exhibits at Inter-State Live Stock and More Show, St. Joseph; Missouri State Fair, Sedalia; American Royal Show, Kansas City, Mo.

Saved \$6.50 On His Bill of Lumber

You Can Do The Same! The above letter is only one of many thousands that show what it means in dollars and cents—what it means in quality to buy your lumber, mill work, hardware, paint and other building materials direct from us at wholesale prices.

Stop Paying Hold-Up Prices

Get our catalog and make out your bill. Send it to us and we will make you a wholesale delivered price on anything you need for house, barn or other buildings. Many people bring their bills to Council Bluffs. It's time well spent for you to do this. We can then show you our right and one-half price on material and lumber that you get the best quality you ever had.

Our New 100 Page Catalog FREE

You should send for the catalog at once. It contains over 5,000 items of building material—also prices on everything that will surprise you and truthful description of each item. It is the most complete catalog ever published and should be in the hands of every man who wants "quality material" at the lowest possible price.

G. Haer Lumber Co. 145 Broadway, Council Bluffs, Iowa Branch—2030 O. St., Omaha, Neb.

DRAINED LAND IN DEMAND

Big Falls, Minnesota, Residents Waiting for Change to Invest.

Greenbush, Minn., Oct. 14.—"I'm going to buy 640 acres of that swamp land, and five years from now I'll have the finest farm in Minnesota," said the speaker who was a young man, a resident of Big Falls, who accompanied the state drainage commission on its inspection of Ditch No. 59, near Big Falls, and the land he referred to is part of the 20,000 acres lying between the Big Falls and International Falls that the state will offer at public sale in the latter city the second Monday next month.

Particularly, it was a part of the 17,000 acres that the fourteen miles of ditches south and east of Big Falls, completed this summer, have converted from a lametrack and muskeg swamp, on all of which water stood waist deep three years ago, into a dry, rich, vegetable soil on a clay subsoil.

A loaded wagon may be driven over it now where many could not walk three years ago, and the young men of Big Falls, its business men, merchants and professional men, are going to buy as much as they can get of it at the sale next month.

They don't want to speculate, they say. They expect to cultivate it, they want to boom Big Falls, and they hope to raise their own wheat. The growth is to develop those lands between and along these ditches. Already they have their plans made, the plots picked out they want to buy, and they have a number of acres cleared and under cultivation next year.

It will cost them \$4 or \$5 more an acre to clear it and plant it in timothy, for example, they say. The clearing will be comparatively easy, a team of horses and a chain, and a knot of the chain around the spinning undergrowth that covers nearly all of the acreage, a tug by the team and up come the small young trees.

The ditch itself? Two long arms, the main channels, two miles apart, one below and the other east of Big Falls, and both emptying into Big Forks river, five miles off, twenty feet wide and a depth that varies from three to seven feet—these are the secret of the rich farm land that was once a dismal swamp.

Commencing them two laterals, each two miles long and of the same width and depth are the contributing links that seal the chain.

The ditch has a history which many will remember. Two years and a half ago the contract was first let to R. A. Klyz & Son and the work of dredging was begun. It progressed finely until, in the south main channel, a 190-foot stretch of rock was struck. Through it the ditch had to go, for there was no other way to the river and through the rock it went after much blasting and quarrying. It was finished this summer and the commissioners, in looking over it, expressed themselves as pleased with it.

No one anticipated, however, were the laterals to Ditch No. 59, near Little Fork, and it is very doubtful whether this ditch, with its peculiar history, too, will be accepted by the commission and some more work is done by the contractors the same as for 59. They are known as the worst in the state's whole drainage system.

THE PEANUT INDUSTRY.

Its Growth During Past Few Years Has Been Remarkable.

Circular No. 88, of the Department of Agriculture, has the following regarding the picking and handling of peanuts: The growth of the peanut industry in the United States during the last 15 or 20 years has been so great that few people realize its present importance. During the past few years there has been a change in the methods of handling, have been made and there is now need for improvement all along the line, from the producer to the consumer. The problem which confronts the cleaner and dealer is to place upon the market peanuts that are clean and free from insect or other injury.

While the primary trouble lies in the methods employed in picking peanuts from the vines, there is need for general improvement both on the farm and in the cleaner's establishment. Farmers are not exercising proper care in the harvesting and curing of the crop; this results in placing upon the market peanuts which are full of mildew and damaged peanuts. As peanuts come from the farms they too often contain dirt, stems, cotton stubs, and other trash of all kinds, rendering necessary a system of cleaning of weight which leads to general dissatisfaction. The machine used for picking peanuts from the vines break many of the pods, and the kernels are "peas" subject to the ravages of insects during the summer. It is a well-known fact that if the shell of a peanut is not broken or cracked the peas will keep longer in the shell. The present situation does not present any serious difficulties, but merely shows the need of a general improvement in all parts of the industry in order to place the work entirely above reproach.

Many of the growers of peanuts hold their crop through the winter months and plant as early as the first of January. Very often the farmers do not have a suitable place to store their peanuts and heavy losses result from this practice. The first step in improvement is to pick the peanuts as early as possible, not break or injure the peanuts and then to secure better methods of storage and handling. It is a fact to be deplored that cars and warehouses used for the storage of peanuts are not as clean as they should be, and in the past very little attention has been given to the matter of preventing injury from insects, rats and mice.

Harvesting and Curing. In the sections where the bunch peanuts are grown the work of stacking and curing is as a rule quite well done. The greatest damage is done by the runner pea is grown, and this is due primarily to the heavy growth of vines, with the pods borne all along the runner. The vines are cut and the pods are stacked without a part of the peas being exposed to the weather. This exposure causes the mildewing of the pods and frequently the molding of the peas which is caused by the use of more careful stacking and proper curing of the stacks with peanut vines or hay. In some sections the farmers are preparing to hold their crop for a long time, and they are properly cured, causing them to mold in the bags or in the storage bins.

Picking from the Vines. So long as the bulk of the peanut crop was picked from the vines by hand very little trouble was experienced with breaking of the pods. The scarcity of labor has compelled the adoption of machinery for picking peanuts and this machinery has proved far from satisfactory in that they break the shells.

Peanut-picking machines are of two classes, (1) the cylinder type, similar to the ordinary grain thrasher and (2) picking machines which remove the peas from the vines by means of a woven-wire screen. The cylinder machine breaks a large number of pods when run at a high rate of speed, and since the work of picking is paid for by the bag there is a tendency on the part of the owner of the machine to run through as many as possible. If the machines are not overfed and the cylinder is run at a speed not exceeding 370 revolutions per minute the damage will not be great.

The picker type of machine does not break any appreciable number of pods and its work is almost equal to that done by hand. The fault of all these machines is that they do not properly clean the peanuts; the manufacturers, however, are now providing a more complete cleaning process. Every farmer who hires his peanut crop should be sure that the machine does proper work, that the pods are not broken, and that the peas are well cleaned. The most successful operators of threshers and picking machines do not crowd the machines, but content with turning out 60 to 75 bags a day. It should be borne in mind that peanut-picking machinery is still more a matter of the experimental stage and that many improvements remain to be made. For the present the demand is for quality of work, although there is no reason why the capacity of the machines should not be increased. Considerable breakage of the pods comes from tramping upon them around the thrasher, and this can be avoided by having the ground rather than place it up upon the market during the autumn months when prices are generally at their lowest. In order to do this suitable storage facilities are necessary.

Frequently the bags of peanuts are simply piled in an open shed or in the yard, where they are not properly protected. Occasionally the bags are simply stacked upon the ground in the field without even the protection of a canvas cover. A building for the storage of peanuts need not be expensive, but may be constructed of rough boards with an iron roof and the whole raised a little above the ground for dryness. All openings for ventilation should be screened to keep out mice and rats; insects will not prove serious provided the peanuts have not become broken in picking or handling.

In some cases it has been found most convenient to store peanuts in bags. In no case should the bags be piled too high—that is, more than seven courses, and alleyways should be left every third or fourth row. Some growers follow the practice of storing in crows or bins, where the peanuts are piled loosely until they are

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NEW YEAR'S CORN CROP.

Farmers Should Always Plan Their Operations Ahead.

Farmers should always be looking a year ahead, and not merely looking, but working, laying plans for the crops of the coming year. It is too early to plant corn yet. May will be time enough for that; but it is not too early to think about the cultivation of the land that the farmer intends to plant in corn. It is not too early to get his seed, and think about how it can be kept safely through the winter, says Wallace's Farmer.

If it is intended to plant corn on sod land without doing anything with it in some sections, it is not too early to think about it. Many a farmer is harvesting a twenty-bushel crop of corn when he might have had forty or more bushels per acre, if he had simply thought and planned a year ahead.

A farmer named Russell, over in Illinois, has averaged seventy bushels of corn per acre for the last ten years. He grew 103 bushels of corn per acre on a ten-acre field in 1909, and 98 1/2 bushels in 1910. The state board of agriculture has given him a certificate verifying these yields.

Now this man has done nothing that any good farmer on naturally good corn land could not do. He has done nothing that has not been advised from year to year by Wallace's Farmer. In his latitude (Warren county, Ill.) it is proper to fall plow, and he generally does it. The trouble with many farmers is that they let their fall plowing stand without doing anything with it until about time to plant corn. This man disks and double disks, rolls if he thinks it advisable, harrows thoroughly, and sometimes rolls before planting. He carefully selects his seed corn, lets it mature, keeps it dry and tests it. He gives thorough cultivation, harrowing twice before the corn is up and three to five cultivations afterwards.

Now there is nothing in this that any farmer can not do; but he must think about it now. If he has clover or blue grass sown in the fall, he is rich, then let him apply manure. Apply it now. Plow it during October, and plow half an inch deeper than it has been plowed before, if the land is an ordinary depth and naturally rich, or prairie soil. The depth of plowing must be determined by the nature of the soil. It is not wise to throw up too much cold clay all over the land, but it is safer in the fall of the year than in the spring. The immediate thing to think about now is how to get your land rich enough for the crop by manuring, if necessary, and how to get the next winter's freezing to help you in getting your land ready for the seed.

The farmers of the United States grow about two-thirds of a pound of corn per hill of three stalks—miserable bunnies. Two pounds to the hill is easily possible, and that is about all that this Illinois farmer does. It is even possible to grow three pounds to the hill, and that will possibly be done thirty or forty years from now; but no man on naturally good land should be satisfied with an average of less than seventy bushels. This means that some years he must grow eighty bushels or even ninety.

We are not likely to achieve any such results unless we think about it along in October, and put our thinking into practice by manuring and plowing so as to get the forces of nature in line with us instead of against us. In sections in the extreme south, however, where there is no winter freezing, where the land is heavy clay and likely to run together, you had better plan to plow in the spring, but mature now.

PLANNING A NEW TOWN.

To Be Built On Santa Fe Extension in Haskell County, Kansas.

Hutchinson, Kan., Oct. 14.—A new town is to be built in southern Haskell county, six miles south of the present county seat of Santa Fe. The new town will be built on the Santa Fe extension southwest from Dodge City, and will go on section 32, township 29, range 32. In all probability the town of Santa Fe will be moved to the new townsite and be made the county seat of Haskell county.

This was the report brought to Hutchinson by Harry Kirby, of Greensburg, who owns a lot of land in Haskell county and has been down there looking after his realty interests.

"That is the talk in Haskell county," said Mr. Kirby, "and it sounds reasonable. I know the Santa Fe owns two sections of land at that point, in section 32, which is to be the townsite."

It was intimated in Santa Fe circles that the new Haskell county town would be located at Taw, which is southeast of Santa Fe and which now consists only of a house, barn and a windmill. At any rate, somewhere a few miles below the present county seat, a new town is to be built, and it appears certain that the county seat town will move there in a body.

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NEBRASKA FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. 569 acres, Jefferson county, Nebraska, grain and stock farm; well improved; railroad station and acreage yards on land. Will consider land in eastern Kansas, Nebraska or North-west Missouri up to \$15,000. Will give easy terms on balance. For particulars, write Nider & Catlin, Fairbury, Nebraska.

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Timothy—Choice, \$18.50@19; No. 1, \$17.00@18.00; No. 2, \$14.00@15.50; No. 3, \$9.00@11.50. Clover mixed—Choice, \$17.50@18.50; No. 1, \$16.00@17.50; No. 2, \$12.00@13.50; No. 3, \$9.00@11.50. Alfalfa—Choice, \$13.50@14.00; No. 1, \$12.00@13.00; No. 2, \$8.50@11.50; No. 3, \$11.00@12.00; No. 2, \$9.00@10.50; No. 3, \$7.00@9. Prairie—Choice, \$12.50@13.00; No. 1, \$11.00@12.00; No. 2, \$9.00@10.50; No. 3, \$7.00@9. Loveland prairie—No. 1, \$8.50@10; No. 2, \$8.00@8.90. Alfalfa—Choice, \$16.00@16.50; No. 1, \$14.00@14.50; No. 2, \$12.00@12.50; No. 3, \$8.50@11.50. Packing hay—\$5.00@7.00. Straw—\$5.00@6.00.

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NORTH BROTHERS 755-57 Live Stock Ex., Kansas City, Mo.

An Advertisement in The Journal is a Business Getter

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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 packers furnish a daily market for all kinds of cattle, ranging from Cannors to Export Cattle. Look up your R. R. connections, you will find them in our favor.

MORRIS & COMPANY SUPREME HAMS SUPREME BACON SUPREME LARD SUPREME SAUSAGE SUPREME DRIED BEEF and LION BRAND CANNED MEATS

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Seaman & Schuske Metal Works Company SHEET METAL CORNICES AND SKY LIGHTS FIRE DOORS AND SHUTTERS Hot Air Furnaces and Steel Collings, Tin, Slate, Tile, Gravel and Roofs Roofing 1604 Frederick Ave. Phone 497 Old and New St. Joseph, Mo.

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\$3.50 RECIPE FREE, FOR WEAK MEN. Send Name and Address Today—You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

ELDER'S SANITARIUM TREATMENT. I guarantee to cure all cases of Elder's Sanitarium...

NEW COUNTERFEIT \$10 BILL. Washington, Oct. 14.—The public is warned by the secret service against a new counterfeit \$10 bill. This spurious note, in the Crocker National Bank of San Francisco, is of the series of 1902-1908, bears check letter "P" and the names of Charles H. Treat and W. T. Vernon as treasurer of the United States and register of the treasury respectively. It would deceive only inexperienced handlers of money.

SEE SERIOUS FOOD SHORTAGE

Soil League Head Says We Will Have to Eat Less and Waste Less.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 14.—"If the population of the United States increases in the next ten years as has been in the last decade we will have to eat less and waste less."

This was the declaration of Howard H. Gross of Chicago, president of the National Soil Fertility League, at a convention here. According to President Gross this country is on the verge of a serious food shortage and drastic measures for conservation and intensive cultivation of the soil must be taken immediately.

James J. Hill and Samuel Gompers are members of the advisory committee of the league and Clarence S. Fink of the International Harvester company and F. A. Delano, president of the Vabash railroad, are among the directors of the organization.

"Within fifty years our population will be doubled," he said, "hence the food supply of the present and the coming generations forms the most important economic problem in the world today. No country ever has grown great or prosperous without an abundant food supply at a reasonable cost. It is only a step from hunger to revolution."

"Driven by necessity the governments of Europe took up the question of food supply for the people in a very serious manner about twenty-five years ago. A study of the situation soon made it clear that the farmers were not realizing the yield from their farms that was easily attainable; that more intelligent cultivation and a higher standard of practice was necessary.

Those who have made a study of the problem are almost a unit in reaching the conclusion that the next step in agriculture is to send out soil chemists to study conditions and cooperate with the farmers."

LOG DEEP IN GROUND. Struck at Depth of 350 Feet in Drilling a Well.

Hutchinson, Kan., Oct. 14.—Well drillers putting down a deep well on the farm of C. W. Bachelor, twenty-five miles north of this city and twelve miles northwest of McPherson, made a remarkable find.

IT'S HARDLY BELIEVABLE.

But Report Has It Hetty Green Will Devote Cash to Charity.

New York, Oct. 13.—That Hetty Green, the richest woman in the world, may give a goodly slice of her fortune toward the establishment of a university for the education of aliens arriving in New York, is stated on good authority. The university project is a pet plan of the Countess Annie Leary, an English aristocrat, who is in the city on a visit.

FARMERS' CONGRESS.

Thirty-First Annual Meeting Opens at Columbus, Ohio.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 13.—The thirty-first annual convention of the Farmers' national congress opened here yesterday with addresses of welcome by Governor Harmon and other state and city officials. Conservation of national resources, reforestation and other national issues are to be thrashed out in a thorough manner and some lively sessions are in prospect before the close of the convention on next Monday.

Parcels post, good roads and improved inland waterways are the three issues for which the farmers are plugging. The congressional session during the week by Gifford Pinchot, Hon. C. C. James of Ontario, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture W. H. Hays and Jesse Taylor, secretary of the good roads union of Ohio.

Two candidates for the presidency of the congress are being boomed, George M. Whitaker of Washington, D. C., is the choice of the eastern delegates and C. F. Sanford of London, Ohio, that of the Ohio and western men. Practically every section of the country is represented.

AFTER BAILEY'S TOGA.

Another Aspirant for Senatorial Honors in Lote State State.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 14.—R. D. Smith of Jourdanton, known to his friends as "Railroad" Smith, for the last two terms representative from Atascosa county in the Texas legislature, is the latest candidate to announce for the United States senate to succeed Joseph Weldon Bailey at the expiration of the latter's term of office. Mr. Smith is a very young man, having graduated only a few years ago from the University of Texas, is an aggressive fighter and is not lacking in ability. He practices law, edits a county newspaper and also finds time for politics. He is more than six feet in height and has a powerful physique. In announcing his candidacy he declares for repeal of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, direct election of United States senators by the people, conservation of natural resources, development of arid lands and tariff for revenue only.

THE PEANUT INDUSTRY.

Its Growth During Past Few Years Has Been Remarkable.

Circular No. 88, of the Department of Agriculture, has the following regarding the picking and handling of peanuts: The growth of the peanut industry in the United States during the last 15 or 20 years has been so great that few people realize its present importance. During the past few years there has been a change in the methods of handling, have been made and there is now need for improvement all along the line, from the producer to the consumer. The problem which confronts the cleaner and dealer is to place upon the market peanuts that are clean and free from insect or other injury.

While the primary trouble lies in the methods employed in picking peanuts from the vines, there is need for general improvement both on the farm and in the cleaner's establishment. Farmers are not exercising proper care in the harvesting and curing of the crop; this results in placing upon the market peanuts which are full of mildew and damaged peanuts. As peanuts come from the farms they too often contain dirt, stems, cotton stubs, and other trash of all kinds, rendering necessary a system of cleaning of weight which leads to general dissatisfaction. The machine used for picking peanuts from the vines break many of the pods, and the kernels are "peas" subject to the ravages of insects during the summer. It is a well-known fact that if the shell of a peanut is not broken or cracked the peas will keep longer in the shell. The present situation does not present any serious difficulties, but merely shows the need of a general improvement in all parts of the industry in order to place the work entirely above reproach.

Many of the growers of peanuts hold their crop through the winter months and plant as early as the first of January. Very often the farmers do not have a suitable place to store their peanuts and heavy losses result from this practice. The first step in improvement is to pick the peanuts as early as possible, not break or injure the peanuts and then to secure better methods of storage and handling. It is a fact to be deplored that cars and warehouses used for the storage of peanuts are not as clean as they should be, and in the past very little attention has been given to the matter of preventing injury from insects, rats and mice.

Harvesting and Curing. In the sections where the bunch peanuts are grown the work of stacking and curing is as a rule quite well done. The greatest damage is done by the runner pea is grown, and this is due primarily to the heavy growth of vines, with the pods borne all along the runner. The vines are cut and the pods are stacked without a part of the peas being exposed to the weather. This exposure causes the mildewing of the pods and frequently the molding of the peas which is caused by the use of more careful stacking and proper curing of the stacks with peanut vines or hay. In some sections the farmers are preparing to hold their crop for a long time, and they are properly cured, causing them to mold in the bags or in the storage bins.

Picking from the Vines. So long as the bulk of the peanut crop was picked from the vines by hand very little trouble was experienced with breaking of the pods. The scarcity of labor has compelled the adoption of machinery for picking peanuts and this machinery has proved far from satisfactory in that they break the shells.

Peanut-picking machines are of two classes, (1) the cylinder type, similar to the ordinary grain thrasher and (2) picking machines which remove the peas from the vines by means of a woven-wire screen. The cylinder machine breaks a large number of pods when run at a high rate of speed, and since the work of picking is paid for by the bag there is a tendency on the part of the owner of the machine to run through as many as possible. If the machines are not overfed and the cylinder is run at a speed not exceeding 370 revolutions per minute the damage will not be great.

SPARROW IS VINDICATED.

English "Pest" Found to Be in Reality a Blessing to Farmers.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 13.—Utah farmers no longer will look upon the English sparrow as one of their enemies, recent government investigations having demonstrated that the sparrow, as well as numerous other Utah birds, is a powerful aid in the fight being waged against the alfalfa weevil.

This information is conveyed to F. W. Chambers, state fish and game commissioner, in a letter from E. R. Klambach of the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, who spent two months in Utah recently investigating the relation of the Utah birds to the weevil pest.

Twenty-four varieties of birds were found to include the alfalfa weevil in their diet, the portion of the diet being from 6 to 82 per cent. The young of the English sparrow, subject to much past criticism by farmers, was found to share largely in the fight against the weevil. Examinations of 200 stomachs of this species showed that the weevil constitutes 32.1 per cent of food of the sparrow.

Expert Klambach's Letter. The letter of Mr. Klambach, outlining the results of the Utah tests, is in part as follows:

"Dear Mr. Chambers—Thinking that you would be interested in a few remarks concerning what I learned in your state regarding the relation of the native birds to the alfalfa weevil, I take occasion to address this to you. Since returning to Washington I have been engaged in the examination of the material collected, and many surprising facts were disclosed. Twenty-four species were found to have included the weevil in their diet, and these gave a total average of nearly 20 per cent as the portion of their food composed of this injurious insect.

"The young of the English sparrow gave a percentage of 32.1 as their share of the good work. This is based on the examination of over 100 stomachs, so it ought not to be far from right. The old birds ate but 11 percent of the weevil. In view of the past criticism of these species these results are rather remarkable and ought to go a long way in redeeming it in your state.

Birds That Eat Larvae. The Brewer's blackbird ate weevils to the extent of nearly 20 percent of its stomach contents. The yellowheads fed their young about 6 per cent, while the adults themselves made away with over 20 per cent. The red wings contained about 12 per cent, while the bobolink and cowbird went as high as 55 per cent and 82 per cent, respectively.

"Several of the small sparrows were eating the larvae extensively; the little Brewer's sparrow, or sapsucker chippy, as he is commonly called, ate fully 80 per cent. The robin's record was about 20 per cent.

"Of the game birds but two species contained weevils, they being the killdeer and the valley quail. Although the former visited the alfalfa mainly when it was being irrigated, the result of the examination of stomachs collected at such times gave us a weevil percentage of over 48 per cent. A single stomach of the quail shot under similar conditions showed 25 per cent.

"Of the latter species we need more material. I understand that the open season for quail in Utah opens a large part of the alfalfa district, is during the month of October. May I ask you whether it would be possible for us to get in touch with hunters who would be willing to save the stomachs of the quail or other game birds shot in the alfalfa-raising districts. Perhaps you may know of persons who would be willing to furnish that material of their game dinner for the sake of adding to the knowledge of the food habits of this bird. Instructions and supplies will be gladly sent to such as may care to help out. It is possible that confiscated game secured by you or your deputies may be put to a similar use.

Birds Ready for Business. "Of course, the weevil has now gone into hibernation and the insects secured by any bird would be those found about brush heaps, along ditch banks and other sheltered places. However, one species, the cowbird, comparatively few which live through the winter is a greater service rendered than the killing of a hundred in the following summer.

"The victor with which the native birds have turned their attention to the reduction of this pest stamps them as one of the most effective controls over insect life. They are ready at any time to attack an insect which appears in unduly large numbers and consequently easy to secure. It is the abundance of an insect rather than its character or taste which determines whether or not it will be preyed upon by our birds."

TO HARNESS THE MISSOURI Three South Dakota Counties Interested in Irrigation Proposition.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Oct. 13.—The counties directly interested now have provided the funds to make a preliminary investigation in connection with one of the greatest irrigation and power projects in the history of the northwest.

The project contemplates the harnessing of the Missouri river, that heretofore uncontrollable stream, and the development of thousands of horse power for the pumping of water over a wide territory for irrigation purposes.

The estimated cost of the project is from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. Money for making the preliminary investigation has been provided by the county commissioners of the counties of Hughes, Sully and Stanley, situated on the Missouri river in the north central part of South Dakota. Engineers of national reputation will be engaged at once to make surveys and ascertain the feasibility of the plan.

The Missouri, where it flows along the shores of the Missouri, makes a gigantic loop, which is known as the "Little Bend" of the Missouri. The stream makes a wide sweep of thirty or forty miles and then doubles back upon itself, sweeping southward after making the loop and leaving only a comparatively narrow neck of land between where it commences to make the loop and the point where it again flows in a general southern direction. The "neck" is only 3,500 yards across.

In the loop there is a fall of 16.2 feet. It is in this fall which is expected to provide power for irrigation and other purposes.

By excavating the 2,500 yards across the neck of the Missouri river a 57,000,000 cubic feet a minute flowage at low water stage can be utilized. It is estimated that the low water flowage will provide 35,000 horse power,

CRANE CREEK PROJECT.

Irrigation for 20,000 Acres Near Weiser, Idaho.

Weiser, Idaho, Oct. 13.—The one great event which the citizens of this entire section have been awaiting for a month occurred here a few days ago, when the contract was let to Many Bros. & Co., the well-known contractors, for the construction of the big dam for the Crane Creek Irrigation project by the Crane Creek Irrigation Land and Power Company. As a result there is general rejoicing, and E. D. Ford, R. C. McKinney and others prominent local promoters of the great project are receiving congratulations on every hand.

The completion of the project means that 20,000 acres more of rich agricultural land, all within easy reach of Weiser, will be cultivated and vast areas of scrubbrush will be forced to give way to bearing orchards and prosperous homes.

All of the material to be used in the construction of the dam has been ordered shipped to Midvale, and two large forces of men and teams are now moving to the scene of work. The dam will be completed before January 1, 1912, and there will be plenty of water stored for the use of all the land near Weiser, whose canals head from the Weiser river below the mouth of Crane Creek. This insures to the Weiser irrigation district a full supply of late water for next year and forever.

The dam will be built to its full size as originally planned, although possibly the latest of the season may interfere with its being built to its full height this year.

All of the plans of construction have just been received and passed upon by A. J. Wiley and the construction will be of the very best. Some 400,000 pounds of cement will be placed in the concrete cut-off wall and tunnel lining. The cut-off wall will also be reinforced with heavy triangular steel mesh made especially for that purpose. The main body of the dam will be of earth, puddled and rolled in six-inch layers and covered with four inches of broken stone on top of which will be placed a heavy body of rip-rap. The water will be drawn from the reservoir through a tunnel which is already driven through the solid rock on one side of the dam, through twin gates placed side by side, each having an opening 325 feet. There is a four-foot drop directly from the gates into the tunnel, and an additional foot drop in the length of 327 feet. The discharge capacity of the tunnel is about 1,000 second feet. Both ends of the tunnel will be solidly buttressed with massive concrete retaining walls.

The canal system for the Crane Creek and Sunnyside districts will probably not be completed until early next spring, although the main canal already existing will be rebuilt and enlarged.

CARE OF YOUNG CALVES. Susceptible to Ravages of Flies and Should Be Kept in Barn.

By W. W. Kimball: The young calves are especially susceptible to the ravages of flies and it will seldom prove profitable to allow them out of the barn except for exercise during the night when the flies will not prove troublesome. There are numerous remedies that may be used as fly repellents but the following formula recommended by Doctor Moore has given excellent satisfaction wherever used and where many of the expensive preparations have failed to perform what their manufacturers claimed for them.

Fish oil.....100 parts
Oil of tar.....1 part
Crude carbolic acid.....50 parts
The cost of the mixture is about 30 cents a gallon and it may be applied with a hand sprayer every two days. Some prefer applying the mixture once a day, using lighter applications.

Leads of clover and other forage hauled to the stable every two or three days will keep the calves in excellent condition and the manure thus made will nearly pay for the increased labor required in cutting and hauling.

When we consider the relationship between the comfort of the cows and calves and the amount of milk and growth we can hardly fail to see that we should do all in our power to improve their condition in fly time.

OKLA. FORAGE CROPS HEAVY Yield of Cotton, However, Is Considerably Less Than Last Year.

Oklahoma City, Ok., Oct. 13.—The cotton production of Oklahoma will be 71.6 per cent of the 1910 yield, according to the State Board of Agriculture. The growing condition of the crop when last reports were received was 40 per cent, while the damage on the aggregate in the state is placed at 42.2 per cent.

The cotton crop amounted to about 550,000 bales in 1910, and on the basis of 71.6 per cent in yield the State's figures place the states' crop at 394,000 bales in 1911. Weather conditions for the next few weeks, however, may change the yield considerably.

In the monthly bulletin it shows the cotton yield, as but 25.7 per cent of a full crop, but the production of forage crops is heavy, there being 85 per cent of a full crop of cow peas and 87 per cent of sugar cane for forage. The seed crops are correspondingly good.

The apple production was 48 per cent of that of last year, while the peach crop was a little better, running 55.7 per cent of last year's yield.

100 MORE POSTAL BANKS. Depositories in Many Cities Will Begin Business Nov. 8.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 13.—One hundred third-class postoffices were yesterday ordered to commence business as postal savings depositories on Nov. 8. Among them were the following:

Kansas—Burton, Conway Springs, Glen Elder, Gas, Wamsutter, Homa, Luray, National Military Home, Pleasanton, Smith Center.

Missouri—Appleton City, Clarksville, Doniphan, Ladonia, Lockwood, Memphis, Montrose, Mount Vernon, New Haven, Palmira, Queen City, Weston.

Oklahoma—Antlers, Bristow, Cordell, Okarithe.

Indiana—Pierceton, Winslow, Walcottville.

Ohio—Junction City, McArthur, Nevada, New Bremen, Ripley, West Union, Yellow Springs.

Re-enforced concrete shingles are coming into general use. They are 50 pounds lighter per square than the best Bangor slate and 500 pounds lighter than the best roofing tile. They may be made any color and have other advantages.

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Tennessee White Corn Whiskey...\$2.00
Old Anderson Whiskey...\$2.00
Kentucky Bourbon Whiskey...\$2.00
Holland Gin, jugs or bottles...\$2.00 to \$4.00
Brandy, grape, apple, peach...\$1.00 to \$2.00
Port Wine...\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00
Sherry Wine...\$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50
Jug Wine...\$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00
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championships were judged throughout the day. The Guernsey class will be the next to come before the judges. Peter Pan, champion Ayrshire bull of the United States, England, Scotland and Wales, has been placed on exhibition by the owner, G. W. Clime, of Redmond, Wash. Other celebrities of the cattle world are also on display.

GET WHISKY FROM BANANAS.
Paris, France, Oct. 12.—The Sicile announces that it has advised that two Frenchmen at Saigon, Cochinchina, have at last succeeded in making pure whisky from bananas. For the new process they claim two qualities which will appeal to all whisky drinkers, cheapness and a delicious taste.

The Chinese postal rates are among the lowest in the world.