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ST. JOSEPH, MO., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1912

LAST EDITION.

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

BEEF STEERS WEAKEN

LARGER SUPPLIES AT ALL POINTS GIVES TRADE AN EASIER UNDER-TONE.

PRICES STEADY TO DIME OFF

Cows and Heifers Unevenly Steady to 15c Lower—Bulls Firm—Calves Strong—Stockers and Feeders Lower.

A sharp increase in receipts of cattle at the five leading points today created a weak feeling in the trade in beef cattle. The market in the five centers totaled 45,300 head, a gain over last Wednesday of 8,500 head and the figures showed an increase over the week of 10,000 head.

Early arrivals included a good quota of beef steers and at the same time there was a larger percentage of the run in the stock than was noted on the previous days of the week.

Best steers offered sold at \$7.25 @ 7.40, with bulk of the sales ranging under \$7.00.

The following prices on steers are quotable on the St. Joseph market: Choice to prime, \$8.00 @ 8.75; good to choice, \$7.25 @ 8.00; fair to good, \$6.50 @ 7.25.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers. No. 1, \$14.11; No. 2, \$13.85; No. 3, \$13.60; No. 4, \$13.35; No. 5, \$13.10; No. 6, \$12.85; No. 7, \$12.60; No. 8, \$12.35; No. 9, \$12.10; No. 10, \$11.85; No. 11, \$11.60; No. 12, \$11.35; No. 13, \$11.10; No. 14, \$10.85; No. 15, \$10.60; No. 16, \$10.35; No. 17, \$10.10; No. 18, \$9.85; No. 19, \$9.60; No. 20, \$9.35; No. 21, \$9.10; No. 22, \$8.85; No. 23, \$8.60; No. 24, \$8.35; No. 25, \$8.10; No. 26, \$7.85; No. 27, \$7.60; No. 28, \$7.35; No. 29, \$7.10; No. 30, \$6.85; No. 31, \$6.60; No. 32, \$6.35; No. 33, \$6.10; No. 34, \$5.85; No. 35, \$5.60; No. 36, \$5.35; No. 37, \$5.10; No. 38, \$4.85; No. 39, \$4.60; No. 40, \$4.35; No. 41, \$4.10; No. 42, \$3.85; No. 43, \$3.60; No. 44, \$3.35; No. 45, \$3.10; No. 46, \$2.85; No. 47, \$2.60; No. 48, \$2.35; No. 49, \$2.10; No. 50, \$1.85; No. 51, \$1.60; No. 52, \$1.35; No. 53, \$1.10; No. 54, \$0.85; No. 55, \$0.60; No. 56, \$0.35; No. 57, \$0.10.

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED. The proportion of butchers' stock in the general receipts of cattle today was materially increased over preceding days of the week and quality was somewhat better, taking the run as a whole, although there were very few cows or heifers offered of strictly choice or prime merit.

Plain killing cows were slow and largely limited to 10c and a few of the better grades of heifers sold on a steady basis but a weak feeling prevailed this branch of the trade and a good many of the medium and common light heifers had to accept a 10c @ 15c decline.

Outside demand, which has been a prop to the heifer market, was active today and packers thus had an opportunity to weaken the list. There was not a great deal of change in the market today as far as bulls were concerned, this class of stock presenting a pretty fair demand at steady prices.

The following quotations are current on the local market: Good to choice cows, \$4.60 @ 5.75; fair to good cows, \$4.00 @ 4.60; common and cullers, \$2.75 @ 3.75; choice to prime heifers, \$6.00 @ 7.25; good to choice heifers, \$5.00 @ 6.00; common and cullers, \$4.25 @ 5.00; medium heifers, \$3.75 @ 4.15; good to choice bulls, \$4.50 @ 5.50; fair to good bulls, \$3.00 @ 4.00; medium and cullers, \$2.00 @ 3.00; common and heavy calves, \$3.00 @ 4.50.

Stickers and Feeders. No. 1, \$8.85; No. 2, \$8.60; No. 3, \$8.35; No. 4, \$8.10; No. 5, \$7.85; No. 6, \$7.60; No. 7, \$7.35; No. 8, \$7.10; No. 9, \$6.85; No. 10, \$6.60; No. 11, \$6.35; No. 12, \$6.10; No. 13, \$5.85; No. 14, \$5.60; No. 15, \$5.35; No. 16, \$5.10; No. 17, \$4.85; No. 18, \$4.60; No. 19, \$4.35; No. 20, \$4.10; No. 21, \$3.85; No. 22, \$3.60; No. 23, \$3.35; No. 24, \$3.10; No. 25, \$2.85; No. 26, \$2.60; No. 27, \$2.35; No. 28, \$2.10; No. 29, \$1.85; No. 30, \$1.60; No. 31, \$1.35; No. 32, \$1.10; No. 33, \$0.85; No. 34, \$0.60; No. 35, \$0.35; No. 36, \$0.10.

Yearlings and Calves. No. 1, \$10.50; No. 2, \$10.25; No. 3, \$10.00; No. 4, \$9.75; No. 5, \$9.50; No. 6, \$9.25; No. 7, \$9.00; No. 8, \$8.75; No. 9, \$8.50; No. 10, \$8.25; No. 11, \$8.00; No. 12, \$7.75; No. 13, \$7.50; No. 14, \$7.25; No. 15, \$7.00; No. 16, \$6.75; No. 17, \$6.50; No. 18, \$6.25; No. 19, \$6.00; No. 20, \$5.75; No. 21, \$5.50; No. 22, \$5.25; No. 23, \$5.00; No. 24, \$4.75; No. 25, \$4.50; No. 26, \$4.25; No. 27, \$4.00; No. 28, \$3.75; No. 29, \$3.50; No. 30, \$3.25; No. 31, \$3.00; No. 32, \$2.75; No. 33, \$2.50; No. 34, \$2.25; No. 35, \$2.00; No. 36, \$1.75; No. 37, \$1.50; No. 38, \$1.25; No. 39, \$1.00; No. 40, \$0.75; No. 41, \$0.50; No. 42, \$0.25; No. 43, \$0.00.

Feeding Cows and Stock Heifers. No. 1, \$5.00; No. 2, \$4.75; No. 3, \$4.50; No. 4, \$4.25; No. 5, \$4.00; No. 6, \$3.75; No. 7, \$3.50; No. 8, \$3.25; No. 9, \$3.00; No. 10, \$2.75; No. 11, \$2.50; No. 12, \$2.25; No. 13, \$2.00; No. 14, \$1.75; No. 15, \$1.50; No. 16, \$1.25; No. 17, \$1.00; No. 18, \$0.75; No. 19, \$0.50; No. 20, \$0.25; No. 21, \$0.00.

Heifers. No. 1, \$7.50; No. 2, \$7.25; No. 3, \$7.00; No. 4, \$6.75; No. 5, \$6.50; No. 6, \$6.25; No. 7, \$6.00; No. 8, \$5.75; No. 9, \$5.50; No. 10, \$5.25; No. 11, \$5.00; No. 12, \$4.75; No. 13, \$4.50; No. 14, \$4.25; No. 15, \$4.00; No. 16, \$3.75; No. 17, \$3.50; No. 18, \$3.25; No. 19, \$3.00; No. 20, \$2.75; No. 21, \$2.50; No. 22, \$2.25; No. 23, \$2.00; No. 24, \$1.75; No. 25, \$1.50; No. 26, \$1.25; No. 27, \$1.00; No. 28, \$0.75; No. 29, \$0.50; No. 30, \$0.25; No. 31, \$0.00.

Feeding Cows and Stock Heifers. No. 1, \$5.00; No. 2, \$4.75; No. 3, \$4.50; No. 4, \$4.25; No. 5, \$4.00; No. 6, \$3.75; No. 7, \$3.50; No. 8, \$3.25; No. 9, \$3.00; No. 10, \$2.75; No. 11, \$2.50; No. 12, \$2.25; No. 13, \$2.00; No. 14, \$1.75; No. 15, \$1.50; No. 16, \$1.25; No. 17, \$1.00; No. 18, \$0.75; No. 19, \$0.50; No. 20, \$0.25; No. 21, \$0.00.

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HOG TRADE SLIPPERY

MOVEMENT RATHER SLUGGISH AT 30c LOSS IN PRICES—RECEIPTS LIBERAL.

QUALITY FAIR; WEIGHTS LIGHT

Large Showing of Light Mixed Packer and Butcher Grades—Top \$6.15—Supply Estimated at 10,000.

The hog market hit a soft spot today, prices receding under fairly liberal supplies at all the central markets. The trade locally was in sharp contrast to that of the previous day, when light receipts encountered an active outlet at strong average basis of prices.

Quality was fairly good, but weights did not come up to the standard set yesterday. Leads weighed 240 lbs. and were comparatively scarce, while the bulk of the run was in the light butcher and mixed packer classes.

Pigs did not show up very freely in the run. The market for this class of stock was quotable steady to weak. Prices ranged from \$5.50 @ 6.15, with the bulk selling at \$5.90 @ 6.15, a week ago at \$5.00 @ 6.25, a month ago at \$4.75 @ 5.10, a year ago at \$3.75 @ 4.25, three years ago at \$3.50 @ 3.90, and four years ago at \$3.00 @ 3.40.

Representative Hog Sales. No. 1, \$6.15; No. 2, \$6.00; No. 3, \$5.85; No. 4, \$5.70; No. 5, \$5.55; No. 6, \$5.40; No. 7, \$5.25; No. 8, \$5.10; No. 9, \$4.95; No. 10, \$4.80; No. 11, \$4.65; No. 12, \$4.50; No. 13, \$4.35; No. 14, \$4.20; No. 15, \$4.05; No. 16, \$3.90; No. 17, \$3.75; No. 18, \$3.60; No. 19, \$3.45; No. 20, \$3.30; No. 21, \$3.15; No. 22, \$3.00; No. 23, \$2.85; No. 24, \$2.70; No. 25, \$2.55; No. 26, \$2.40; No. 27, \$2.25; No. 28, \$2.10; No. 29, \$1.95; No. 30, \$1.80; No. 31, \$1.65; No. 32, \$1.50; No. 33, \$1.35; No. 34, \$1.20; No. 35, \$1.05; No. 36, \$0.90; No. 37, \$0.75; No. 38, \$0.60; No. 39, \$0.45; No. 40, \$0.30; No. 41, \$0.15; No. 42, \$0.00.

St. Joseph Hay Market. Local Quotations Corrected to Date by Local Dealers. The following quotations are furnished daily by the St. Joseph Hay Receivers and Shippers' association for the benefit of Stock Yards Daily Journal readers: Alfalfa—Choice, \$20.00 @ 21.00; No. 1, \$18.50 @ 19.50; No. 2, \$17.00 @ 18.00; No. 3, \$15.50 @ 16.50; No. 4, \$14.00 @ 15.00; No. 5, \$12.50 @ 13.50; No. 6, \$11.00 @ 12.00; No. 7, \$9.50 @ 10.50; No. 8, \$8.00 @ 9.00; No. 9, \$6.50 @ 7.50; No. 10, \$5.00 @ 6.00; No. 11, \$3.50 @ 4.50; No. 12, \$2.00 @ 3.00; No. 13, \$0.50 @ 1.50; No. 14, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 15, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 16, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 17, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 18, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 19, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 20, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 21, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 22, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 23, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 24, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 25, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 26, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 27, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 28, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 29, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 30, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 31, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 32, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 33, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 34, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 35, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 36, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 37, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 38, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 39, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 40, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 41, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 42, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 43, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 44, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 45, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 46, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 47, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 48, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 49, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 50, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 51, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 52, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 53, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 54, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 55, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 56, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 57, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 58, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 59, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 60, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 61, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 62, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 63, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 64, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 65, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 66, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 67, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 68, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 69, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 70, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 71, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 72, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 73, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 74, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 75, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 76, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 77, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 78, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 79, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 80, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 81, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 82, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 83, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 84, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 85, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 86, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 87, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 88, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 89, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 90, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 91, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 92, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 93, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 94, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 95, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 96, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 97, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 98, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 99, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 100, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 101, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 102, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 103, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 104, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 105, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 106, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 107, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 108, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 109, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 110, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 111, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 112, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 113, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 114, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 115, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 116, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 117, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 118, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 119, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 120, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 121, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 122, \$0.00 @ 1.00; No. 123, \$0.00 @ 1.00; 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STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

City Office—Rooms 2 and 3, 800 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 and duration (Daily, Weekly, Monthly, etc.)

In asking change of address, please state your former address. State whether your paper is Daily, Tri-weekly, Semi-weekly or Weekly.

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

Usual 10 per cent commission allowed postmasters, who are authorized to take subscriptions.

ILLOGICAL PRESUMPTION.

There seems to be an idea in the country that the meat trade is practically owned and controlled by three or four big packers with headquarters in Chicago.

STUDYING SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

There is much being said through the stock journals and agricultural press of the present time about sheep on the farm.

What is needed more than anything else is the agitation and discussion of sheep husbandry.

The entire western country is ideal for growing sheep, with the exception, possibly, of small areas in some states of low, wet or marshy lands.

There has never been a more favorable time for the prospective sheep breeder to embark in this work.

UTILIZING WASTE LAND.

In line with his policy to use the machinery of the Department of Agriculture to help lower the cost of living, Secretary Wilson thinks the lands near the large cities should be used so that their markets for food stuffs could be supplied with home-grown products.

"This applies not only to the potato crop but to nearly all the trucking crops. And, too, this situation does



Daddy's Bedtime Story

Tom, Mike and Jerry, The Firemen's Clever Pets

Attended Fires Together

TABBY and Sheppie don't seem to like one another very well," remarked Jack.

The dog and the cat had just had a spat. Tabby meant to be boss indoors no matter what airs Sheppie might put on outdoors.

"I wonder if you would like to hear about a jolly family made up of a dog, a cat and a horse?" said daddy.

"Well," said daddy, "the cat's name is Tom. The dog is named Mike. He is a black and white spotted dog known as a Dalmatian hound.

"Jerry and Mike and Tom are fond of sugar. The children of the neighborhood run in often to visit the horse and see him go through his many tricks. His reward is always a lump of sugar.

"The three used to attend all fires together, Tom riding on Jerry's back, with his claws dug into Jerry's harness to keep him from falling off, while Mike dashed ahead, barking for people to get out of the way of the engine.

"One day in turning a corner, however, Tom did not hold on as tightly as he should and was thrown to the ground.

"Mike, though, has no notion of quitting. He runs to the fire, but sometimes he is lazy about walking home to the engine house. Then he gets on a street car.

"Mike and Tom and Jerry get along so well that they are known as the happy family. At night the three go to sleep in Jerry's stall, Mike laying his head on Jerry's soft neck, while Tom curls up on his warm back.

"A circus man once tried to buy Jerry from the firemen, but they only laughed at the offer. Money couldn't buy him."

not affect New York alone, but every city and community from Maine to Texas, and the west and middle west, but, indeed, almost the entire country.

"Washington is a fair example of the argument. There are thousands of acres of cheap lands in nearby Maryland and Virginia that would supply the Washington market with all the potatoes, cabbage, and other truck crops it would consume.

"In the south our reports show that most of the potatoes, cabbage, eggs, butter and meats used are shipped from a distance. One of our agents reported that at a hotel in North Carolina and was informed that the train from Washington was late and there were no eggs to be had in the town.

"The problem of supplying the markets with home-grown and home-raised food stuffs is a serious one in the question of the high cost of living, and when it is solved by the cultivation of the neglected acreage of lands, I believe the whole problem will have been materially reduced.

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Shopping at Home advertisement by SETH BROWN. Text: THE most clever and progressive women have learned the immense advantage of carefully reading the advertisements.

TO PROBE COMBINES.

Democrats Urge That Committee Be Named by House.

Washington, Jan. 2.—The shipping combine, the International Harvester company and the so-called money trust are to be investigated in this session of congress by one special committee, the creation of which will be recommended by the committee on rules.

"This is in line with the Democratic economic plan, the committee members believing that the three subjects can be made up by a single committee instead of by three separate committees because all of them are allied, the proposed inquiry in each case being to determine whether or not there are violations of the Sherman anti-trust act, interstate commerce law and national banking laws.

AN EXPERIMENT IN FEEDING

Oklahoma Agricultural College Will Fatten One Hundred Steers.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Jan. 2.—The agricultural and mechanical college at Stillwater has consummated a deal to place 100 feeder steers in the stock pens of the college for the purpose of demonstrating the best methods of feeding beef cattle.

It is proposed to feed part of the herd cold pressed cake, to others crushed cottonseed and to some corn from the Oklahoma soil. The worth of ensilage as well as other kinds of feed. The cattle will be fed from four to six months and then marketed.

KAN. HAS 13,743 TEACHERS

Women Show a Gain, While Number of Men Has Decreased.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 2.—There are 13,743 teachers in the Kansas public schools, according to E. T. Fairchild, superintendent of Public Instruction. This is a gain of 275 over the number of teachers in 1910.

There are 2,417 men and 11,326 women, a gain of 239 women over a year ago and a loss of 13 men teachers. The country schools have 7,820 teachers, the village and consolidated schools employ 3,925, cities of the second class 1,322, cities of the first class 1,245 and county high schools 129.

PLAN WALK ACROSS U. S.

H. T. Warren and Companion Will Advertise Exposition.

San Francisco, Jan. 2.—Transcontinental tramping has come to be a most popular fad and Los Angeles has been either the starting or terminating point for many of the hikes. The latest aspirants for fame are H. T. Warren and a boy companion, who will leave Los Angeles on New Year's day with the firm determination to cross the United States by a southern route.

They intend advertising the 1915 Panama exposition and will bear a letter from the mayor of San Francisco to all the mayors of the towns, hamlets and cities en route. They say they will cross the United States within twelve months. They will leave without money, but hope to land in New York in better circumstances.

GAME RANCH IS SOLD.

Lyon Preserve in Texas to Be Cut Up Into Farms.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 2.—The great Mexican ranch and game preserve of Col. Cecil A. Lyon, Republican National Committeeman of Texas, has been sold.

It was here on hunting trips that Col. Lyon had as his guests Theodore Roosevelt, Postmaster-General Hitchcock, Gen. Fred D. Grant and Lord Beresford.

IN WOMAN'S REALM

GOOD THINGS TO EAT.

Steamed Leg of Mutton—Wash a leg of mutton and trim off all the rough fat. Put into tightly covered steamer and cook until tender. More time must be allowed for steaming than for boiling. When meat is tender lay it in a pan, dredge with flour and salt and set in the oven to brown. Serve with caper sauce and currant jelly.

Caper Sauce—Melt a rounding tablespoon of butter, add the same of flour and when it begins to cook stir in one cup of broth from the steamer. Cook five minutes, add a rounding tablespoon more of butter and one-quarter cup of capers.

Cheese Sandwiches—Grate one-half pound of cheese, add one rounding tablespoon of butter, the yolks of three hard boiled eggs, rubbed fine, and a teaspoon of mayonnaise. Spread thin slices of bread that have been buttered, then cut in bars or other shapes.

Brownies—One cup of butter, one-half cup of powdered sugar, one-half cup of molasses, one egg, one cup (full measure) entire wheat flour, one cup of pecan meats chopped fine. Cream the butter, add the sugar, molasses, egg well beaten and flour. Mix well, add the nuts and bake in individual tins with a half nut meat on each cake.

Sweet Pickled Prunes—Wash the prunes well in tepid water, rubbing each one thoroughly until clean, then put to soak in fresh cold water to cover and let them remain for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. By that time they will be full and smooth, and the water nearly absorbed by the fruit. Drain off the sirup and add one-half the measure of mixture of vinegar and sugar to make it pleasantly sweet. So much depends upon the prunes that it cannot be given definitely. Add a little bag of whole spices, about one teaspoon to each quart of fruit. Let the whole simmer very slowly until the prunes are well softened, but they should not break or lose their shape. Then turn them into jars and seal as usual. Prunes are frequently very sweet in themselves, some varieties having a large portion of sugary juice, and this little flavor of vinegar and spice is a pleasant change.

To Salt Almonds—Put the shelled almonds into boiling water to loosen the skins. Rub off the skins, dry the almonds and put them into a spider of boiling olive oil. When they have come to a nice brown, drain, put on waxed paper and sprinkle with salt.

Creamed Oysters—Splendid for lunches, teas, card parties, etc., a dainty and delicious way for serving oysters. Scald one pint oysters in one pint boiling water, then drain. Put the water in the saucepan with two tablespoonsfuls of butter, a little rice, two bay leaves and salt and pepper. Let it come to a boil and add a tablespoonful of cracker crumbs, one-half pint cream. Let it come to a boil and add the oysters, then cook two minutes more. Serve on toast.

Dried Green Pea Soup—Soak one cup of dried peas over night in plenty of cold water. Drain and put into saucepan with two quarts of cold water and cook slowly one hour. Add one teaspoon of salt and a bone from cold roast beef or from boiled ham. Cook slowly until the peas are soft and mushy. Strain and add one cup of thin cream and cook five minutes, add salt and pepper as needed.

Inexpensive Custard—Scald four cups of milk in a double boiler. Dissolve two level tablespoons of cornstarch in a little cold milk and turn into the hot milk. Stir and cook ten minutes to give time for the starch to be well cooked. Beat two eggs with three rounding tablespoons of sugar. Add to the custard, stir one minute and strain. When nearly cool add a teaspoonful of flavoring. This is a good rule when eggs are high.

Beet Relish—Mix together one quart of finely boiled beet, two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of chopped onion, one tablespoon of salt and a quarter of a teaspoonful of cayenne. Cover with cold vinegar and keep well corked. This is a change from the familiar kinds of pickles kept on hand by the careful housewife.

Clam Fritters—Separate the hard from the soft parts of a pint of clams and chop the hard parts. Put them into a piece of cheesecloth and press out as much water as possible, then season with half a teaspoonful of salt and one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper. Stir them into a batter made as follows: Beat two eggs until light, add one-third cupful of milk and one and a third cupfuls of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Fold, not beat, the clams into the batter and drop by spoonfuls into the hot fat. When cooked to a delicate brown drain off hot oil and serve.

Woman and Her Check. She was brisk and full of business as she bustled into the bank, stepped to a desk, indorsed a check and then handed it in at the paying teller's window.

"You see, I've indorsed it and come to the right window the very first time," she said with a beaming smile. "We women are getting to know a little about banking."

"That's very true, indeed, madam," said the teller, "but this check is not signed by any one."

"Well, I just got it from my husband. He's in Chicago. Here's his letter, telling that he is enclosing it."

20,000 Choice Feeder Cattle 20,000

ON EXHIBITION AND SALE AT

The National Western Stock Show

Denver, January 15 to 20, 1912

The greatest exhibition of feeder cattle in the world. Selected from the best range cattle herds in the west. A genuine opportunity for cattle feeders who know the value of good cattle.

Stock Show - Horse Show - Poultry Show Feed and Forage Show

THE BIG LIVE STOCK EVENT OF THE WEST

Special Railroad Rates

EMMETT F. COOK, M. D. SPECIALIST IN CHRONIC DISEASES OF MEN AND WOMEN. LONG BLDG., 710 FELIX ST., ST. JOSEPH, MO. Call or Write

THE EXCHANGE COTTON & LINSSEED MEAL CO.

660-662 Live Stock Exchange "NUFF SAID" Kansas City, Mo.

EXCHANGE DIRECTORY.

- Following is a list of the commission firms and stock cattle dealers engaged in business at the St. Joseph stock yards: Commission Firms: Butler, James H., rooms 337-38. Byers Bros. & Co., rooms 202-204. Clay, Robinson & Co., rooms 229-33. Crider Bros. & Co., rooms 303-307. Dady, C. M. & Co., rooms 117-19. Davis & Son, rooms 296-17. Drinkard, Emmert & Co., rooms 209-15. Emmert Corn. Co., rooms 292-4. Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 229-32. Knollin Sheep Commission Co., rooms 218-23. Leo Live Stock Commission Co., rooms 219-13. Missouri Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 201-203. National Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 333-40. Nichols, Blanchard & Gilchrist, rooms 328-28. Prey Bros. & Cooper, rooms 318-22. Stewart & Co., rooms 228-28. St. Joseph Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 212-14. Shay, R. O., Commission Co., rooms 205-207. Wood Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 312-14. Officers of Exchange: The officers of the St. Joseph Live Stock Exchange are as follows: President, A. F. Dady; Vice-president, W. True Davis; Sec'y-treas., E. F. Erwin. The board of directors is composed of A. H. Baker, M. W. Wyatt, J. G. Adams, L. E. Cooper, M. F. Blanchard, R. G. Denham and M. K. Stewart. Baker, Joseph, & Son, room 319. Baker, James, room 316. Dawson & Reynolds, room 201. Gillette, M. H., room 218. Timmerman, W. O. Stock, James. Wright, Perry. Sheep Dealers: Lyon, J. E., room 219. Order Buyers: Morlock, W. H., rooms 236-34. Maxwell, Spayde & Co., rooms 206-9.

Soft Corn

The country is full of soft corn which will not grade and must be fed on the farm.

Swift's Digester Tankage

to balance the ration and keep the hog's digestion in prime condition.

Swift & Company Chicago

Kansas City Omaha St. Joseph St. Louis St. Paul FortWorth



M J SHERIDAN, PROPRIETOR, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Importers and Dealers in WINES and LIQUORS

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...

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...

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the shareholders of the Drivers & Merchants Bank will be held and convened in the office of the Bank, corner of Laclede and Cherokee avenues, in the City of St. Joseph...

IT'S SO EASY TO GET A Good Meal. Leave the Stock Yards car at 6th and Edmond (transfer junction) and step into Lee Broom's Restaurant.

DETWILER STUMP PULLER. The result of over 20 years' experience in stump pulling as a business, with every make of machine, from the smallest to the largest.

CANCER. and tumor can be cured without a surgical operation of burning plaster. We have successfully treated those diseases for the past twenty years.

OIL AND COTTON SEED MEAL. Bran, Shorts and Tankage in car lots or less. Write for prices.

"This House To Rent"

By Bryant C. Rogers (Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

When Mr. Charles Westcott found he had a surplus of fifteen or sixteen thousand dollars on hand and no particular place to invest it, he casually mentioned the fact to his aunt, Mrs. Darby.

"Take the money and build you a house on one of your vacant lots," was the advice. "But why?" "But I'm without a wife."

"Oh, la, la!" "By, George, I'm struck on the idea of building a house! It will give me something to do. I shall take my coat right off and make things hum. Brick and stone for the material, and interior finish of wood from the Holy Land. The library will be a wonder."



She Surveyed It With Envy.

marriage shall follow. Lord, but how'd you thought there was so much romance in building a house!" "If you've said enough foolish things now you may go," announced the aunt. "I have corns, and I've got to go to the chiropodist's."

"You don't tell me he's started to build!" was answered. "Why, of course. There is a cellar being dug, and he's around bossing things. Does it mean an early marriage?" "I can't tell you what anything means in connection with Charles. He may take a notion any day to open a popcorn palace at a summer resort. Next we hear he'll be having the dirt thrown back to fill up the cellar."

"When we have put up a towel rack in the kitchen we shall be ready for the grand opening," was the reply. "Who is to select the furnishings?" "My wife, of course."

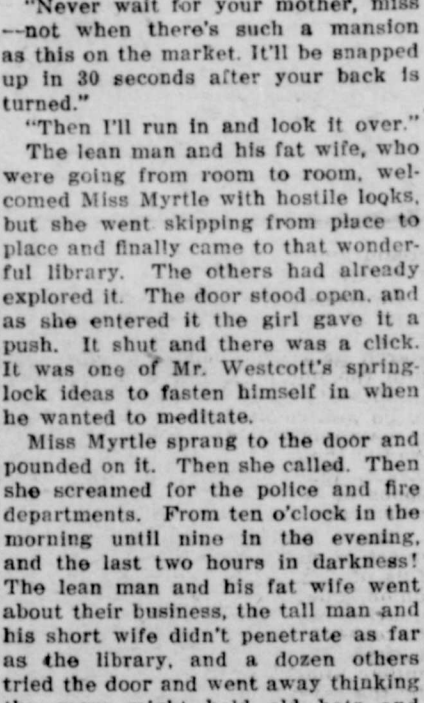
Colbrook's Burglar

By Catherine Coope

Cynthia threw herself, hot and exhausted, into a big chair in the drawing room. "Can't you find it?" her mother asked anxiously.

"Not a sign of it," Cynthia cried tearfully, "and I simply cannot go to the masquerade without it. I have looked the whole house over."

"I realize fully that I had not the slightest right in the world to enter this apartment but—" She hesitated and the color again flamed into her face. Colbrook was gazing steadily at her and something in his face told her that he was even then condemning himself.



Reached to the Shelf.

four flights of stairs for the janitor and even then he might not let her into the apartment. Suddenly her heart beat fast! She still possessed her key to the lock. Was it by any chance in her bag? It was!

Life of the Bicycle. The bicycle craze as a craze is history printed and put away upon the dusty shelves. But bicycle popularity is still a very lively thing, a long way from the time when the services of the obituary writer are suggested.

Sarcastic. "What late hours your husband keeps!" she said with a sneer. "Yes. He tells me that he's lost many an hour's sleep because he had to take your husband home first, she retorted with a grin of victory.

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When they were circling the room and Colbrook's arm was like a band of steel around the pink rosebud he bent his head. "After all," he whispered into the rosebud's hair, "you are a burglar."

Stuffing the Ballot. "That politician couldn't be honest if he tried," said Senator Sorghum. "What has he been doing?" "We arranged to take a straw vote in our community and we caught him sneaking around with a bale of hay."

A Candid Admission. "Are you sure you know all about that topic you write on at such length?" "Certainly not," replied Mr. Hibrow. "If I were sure I knew all about it I shouldn't be sufficiently interested in it to write about it."

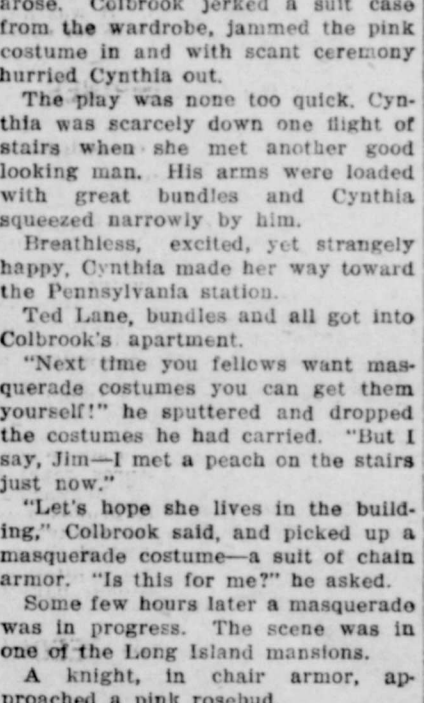
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Reached to the Shelf.

When they were circling the room and Colbrook's arm was like a band of steel around the pink rosebud he bent his head. "After all," he whispered into the rosebud's hair, "you are a burglar."

Stuffing the Ballot. "That politician couldn't be honest if he tried," said Senator Sorghum. "What has he been doing?" "We arranged to take a straw vote in our community and we caught him sneaking around with a bale of hay."

A Candid Admission. "Are you sure you know all about that topic you write on at such length?" "Certainly not," replied Mr. Hibrow. "If I were sure I knew all about it I shouldn't be sufficiently interested in it to write about it."

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HOW SOIL WASTE OCCURS

MUCH LOSS BY WASHING AND GULLEYING.

Professor M. F. Miller, University of Missouri, College of Agriculture.

One of the greatest sources of loss in soil fertility, according to Prof. M. F. Miller of the University of Missouri, is in the washing and gulleying of fields.

When ditches and gullies are formed, there is carried off in them a great amount of the top soil. This top soil is the richest part of the farm, and the most valuable. During the winter large quantities of valuable soil are carried away, down the crooks and streams, and eventually to the rivers. Enough soil goes down the Missouri river every year to make a layer 250 feet deep over a plot a mile square.

Much damage is done, too, that is not noticeable. The visible soil that is carried off is only part of the loss. The available soil fertility, which would be used the following year in crops, is in soluble form and can be taken by the water and washed out just like salt out of a bag. This leaves the land poorer than ever.

Much of the loss can be prevented. In the first place, land which is kept well supplied with humus, and consequently mellow and easily worked, has less tendency to wash than those that are run down and have little humus. So one of the things that can be done is to work vegetable matter and manure into the soil. An occasional green crop like cowpeas, plowed under, will help to remedy this condition. With the mellow soil, the water will soak down and into the ground, while with the compact soil and little vegetable matter, it will run off rapidly from the surface.

Another practice that should be more general is the use of cover crops in winter. The ground will be better off if it is covered with vegetable matter during the winter. Hard rains will not beat down the surface so much, and especially on soils that tend to run together, the condition will be much better in spring.

Cowpeas, although rather expensive to plant, are excellent as soil improvers and as a soil cover. Crimson clover is being tried in various parts of the state with some success. It is planted in the fall and stands over winter as a pasture, hay or cover crop. Mammoth clover is also used, and with its heavy long stems it rapidly improves the condition of the land.

Where gullies have already formed, they should be stopped and filled. Often a field is cut up by ditches which are entirely unnecessary. Brush piled in the lower end of such a ditch will catch the mud and eventually fill it up and stop the washing. In plowing, also, washing of the soil may be hindered by plowing across, instead of up and down the slope.

MISSOURI CORN SHOW

Valuable Premiums to Be Awarded at January Exhibit.

More than \$3,500 in premiums is offered for the best Missouri corn shown at the State Corn Show in Columbia, January 8-12. The prizes will also be awarded at this time in the boys' corn growing contest. Many boys all over the state have been entered and will have their corn on exhibition.

Corn that is to be shipped for show purposes should be packed carefully so that it will not be shelled on the way. It is often well to wrap each ear separately. Many growers have adopted the use of a box which is a convenient size and which is lined with wire gauze to keep out rats.

No one factor has so great an influence in the standing of a sample corn as uniformity. If the ears are the same length, shape, color, and the grain is uniform, the sample is likely to stand a good chance. The shape of the kernels is another important factor, as this means, to a large extent, the value of the corn for seed. The kernels should be deep and wedge-shaped, according to W. C. Hutchison of the College of Agriculture, and should have large, well-formed germs. The ideal kernel is the one that fills all the space allotted to it in the ear, and has no rounded corners to make waste space. The ideal ear would have the tip covered with kernels, but Mr. Hutchison advises that this point be not given too much importance. Few ears, he says, have this covered tip, and they are usually the short ones. Neither the largest nor the smallest ears make the best seed corn, but usually those just above the average in size. Shape and character of kernels is more important than large size.

"We have long been educating our boys away from the farm. The only way to overcome this is to educate them back to the farm. The prosperity of this country depends on the prosperity of our farms, and under our fast changing agricultural conditions it is the brightest boy who is needed in agriculture."—C. B. Hutchison, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

JUDGE CHANGED HIS MIND

Chico Kid of New Mexico Did Not Propose to Have a Fine Imposed.

Broadway heard with some surprise that H. A. Du Souchet, the author of "The Man From Mexico," is a candidate for justice of the peace in the haulet in which he pays taxes in New Jersey. Why he should want to be a Jersey justice has the big street guessing. The obverse of the proposition is the wonder why Jersey should want him to be a justice. "Away back in 1878," said one of the old-timers, "Du Souchet was a justice of the peace down on the New Mexico line. In those days tarantulas and Indians were the chief native products of that region. Residents wore their guns handy, and train robbery was considered a profitable and not discreditable form of speculation. One day the Chico Kid, being very drunk, insisted on being arrested. The marshal didn't want to arrest Mr. Kid, but the latter insisted.

"I wanna plead guilty to drunkenness and disturbin' thuh peace," said the Kid to Justice Du Souchet.

"I will have to fine—" began Du Souchet.

"What?" howled the Kid. "Fine me? Why, you jine eared, yaller livered, pieceen toed ole maverick, there ain't enough justice in New Mexico to make me pay a fine."

"But Justice Du Souchet interrupted him urbanely.

"I was about to say," said he, "that I will have to find time to get real well acquainted with you, Mr. Kid. In the meantime, suppose we go and have a drink."—New York Letter to the Cincinnati Times-Star.

HE HAD TO STRIKE BACKWARD

Darkey Bound to Yield to Labor Movement But Was Getting Enough Wages.

"I keep a colored man around the house who waits on the table and does various things," said the lawyer. "Up to a year ago he was getting \$25 a month. Then he came to me one day and said he must have more money or he would strike. We talked it over and settled on \$28 a month. He has got along at that figure ever since until the other day, when he walked in on me and said:

"Mistah Blank, I see sure got to go on strike dis time."

"But I thought you were satisfied, Robert," I replied.

"No, sah—no, sah. I hain't dun satisfied."

"Well, how much do you want?" "I don't want any mo', sah."

"Then, what's the trouble?" "De trouble am, sah, dat de strike business am in de air all round me, an' I's got to strike or bust."

"Are you going to leave?" "No, sah."

"But you want more money?" "No, sah."

"Well, what then?" "A year ago, sah, I struck ford's fur \$28. Now I see gwine to strike backwards fur de same old \$25. Sorry, sah, but I must dup strike or dese white folks 'round yere will think I'm jest common trash and hev no respect for me!"

Long Overland Journey.

A strenuous overland journey has just been completed by Mrs. Sarah Conner and her four small children, who, after a trip in a disappiated buggy of 900 miles, have arrived at Wheeler, S. D., their destination. Mrs. Conner and her children commenced their journey at Moose Jaw, Canada, following the death of her husband, who left them in a destitute condition. Their nearest relative resided at Wheeler, in South Dakota. A span of ponies were hitched to a single seated top buggy, which contained the mother and her four children, one a girl of eleven, a boy of nine, a girl of seven and a baby of eighteen months. In the old buggy were piled the worldly possessions of the family. The journey required six weeks' time. Some days they were unable to travel more than fifteen miles. The two older children, and part of the time three of them, walked while the mother drove. The ponies had only such grazing as they could find along the road and were without grain the entire trip. They were nearly exhausted at the end of the journey.

The Tariff.

The word "tariff" traces itself back to Tarifa, Moorish name for a fortress on a southern promontory of Spain, running into the Straits of Gibraltar, and commanding the entrance to the Mediterranean. From this Tarifa the Moors, during their dominion in Spain, were wont to watch the merchant ships of the nations as they passed into or out of the Mediterranean, and making a sally therefrom, used to levy duty on the merchandise carried by the ships. It was from this practice that the application of the word came into use.

Ladies Object to Profanity.

The woman golfers of New York have made objections to swearing on the links and have discussed the matter in their clubs. The men who play over the links are all supposed to be gentlemen, but sometimes they are not careful of their language, and ladies have been made very indignant by some speeches. It has been suggested that notices be placed in the clubhouse, but the fact that the ladies have discussed the subject will, no doubt, be all that is necessary.

COLDS AND ROUP IN FOWLS

FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN TREATMENT OF DISEASES.

By H. L. Kempster, Assistant Professor of Poultry Husbandry, University of Missouri.

At that period of the year when winter is attempting to set in and also when a similar condition exists in early spring, there occur many changes in the weather within a very short time. Probably the poultry raiser has no more difficult problem of the year to encounter, especially in the handling of mature stock, than that of handling the flock so as to avoid the sickness resulting from these unsteady and unfavorable conditions. It is under these conditions that the birds are likely to develop colds which often result in quite serious losses.

Every chicken has a certain disease resisting power. It is only the weaker, more susceptible individual that contracts these troubles. A strong, healthy chick can be subjected to considerable exposure without any apparent evil results; but even the strong will succumb if conditions continue to remain unfavorable. The first rule, then, in combatting any disease is to keep the most healthy stock possible. Having observed this precaution, either factors must be considered in the treatment of colds.

Colds are manifest by quick shaking of the head as if subject to some irritation, an occasional scratching of the eye with the foot, and a rubbing of the head on the wing or lower neck. Close examination will show a slight watering of the eyes and nostrils. Later developments are evident by a cheesy deposit in the eyes, a thickening of the mucous in the nostrils, and a ruffled appearance which the plumage takes on. Still later stages will show the eyes completely swollen shut, a considerable watering and also a slight odor arising from the decay of the mucous collecting in the nostrils. Many call this roup when it may be only pronounced advanced stages of a severe cold.

Colds are caused by quick temperature changes, exposure to cold, damp conditions, poorly ventilated quarters, and sometimes due to crowding and draft. When manifest in the flock, the first step is to remove, if possible the cause of the trouble. Generally this will result in speedy recovery of the whole flock. However, it is well to give a general treatment by means of the drinking water. Keep a saturated solution (a solution which will not hold any more of the crystals, leaving some in the bottom) of potassium permanganate. Put a tablespoonful of this solution in every gallon of drinking water.

For individual cases bathe the eyes and nostrils with any of the following: Saturated potassium permanganate solution; hydrogen peroxide; or a solution made of 4 per cent boracic acid, 26 per cent water, 10 per cent glycerine, and 59 per cent alcohol. If the affected bird is treated before the cold develops to any extent, one or two treatments will suffice, but sometimes treatment twice daily must continue for several days.

Roup is closely associated with colds. This is because of the extreme similarity between the early stages of the two diseases. Roup bears the same relation to chickens that diphtheria does to human beings. Colds are due to faulty environment, which can be more or less controlled. Roup, however, is a contagious disease and must be treated accordingly. There is no relation existing between the roup and colds, and there is no danger of a cold developing into roup except as the bird is rendered more susceptible to the attack of any disease. The roup germ is the cause of roup.

The early stages of the two being similar, it is well to watch the disease and treat it accordingly should it prove to be roup. Roup is often accompanied by a very offensive odor. It is very sickening, and when once observed there is no mistaking it for the slight odor arising from the decay of mucous in the nostrils in the case of colds. This is a distinguishing feature. In addition the mouth becomes covered with patches of white false membrane which when removed leaves a slight bleeding surface. Also this occurs in the nostrils and eyes, and especially in the corners of the mouth. Pip, canker, and even sorehead are said to be roup in some form.

The treatment consists in precautions when introducing new stock or returning stock from shows, fairs, etc. The drinking water should be treated as for colds. Affected birds should be removed from the stock, and, if not valuable, should be disposed of. Individual treatment consists in bathing the head as in the case of colds. A 2 per cent solution of creolin or carbolic acid will also be found helpful. Too much emphasis can not be put upon the desirability of disposing of the stock affected and close observation of the remaining birds for any new cases that may develop.

Schools For Farm Children.

Don't listen to the fogy who tells you that the three-scholar country school is good enough for your children because it was "good enough for you." Their world does move and the best schools should now be accessible to farm children. Centralization is coming to stay and the child's time is much too valuable to be frittered away by the inefficient teachers with poor tools.

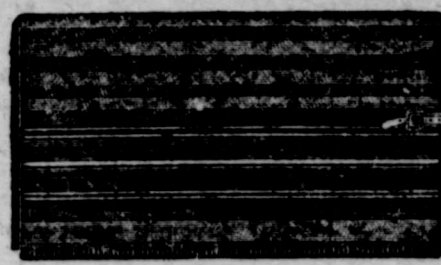
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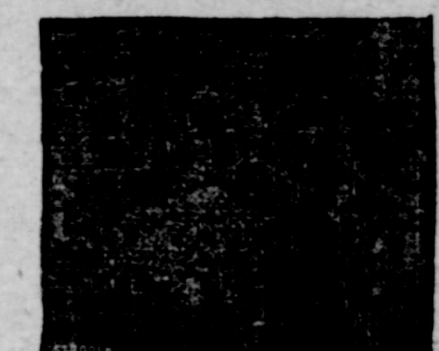
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In the Strand Magazine appears a unique article with the title, "What Six Rich Men Could Do." The author has taken as the world's six richest men John D. Rockefeller, Pierpont Morgan, Astor, Lord Strathcona, Andrew Carnegie and Lord Rothschild. He calculates that between them they own \$5,000,000,000. What might they do with such a sum if they combined forces? What things could they not achieve with \$5,000,000,000? Suppose they were aggressive and inclined to wage war. They could put 1,000,000 men in the field and maintain them for ten years, perhaps for twenty. The American Revolutionary war cost \$700,000,000. The wars with Napoleon from 1790 to 1815 cost Great Britain \$3,250,000,000. The Crimean war cost \$150,000,000 for two years. The South African war cost England \$1,250,000,000. The rich sextet could have borne the costliest of these wars and had a good sum over.

If they turned their attention to the sea they could with half their capital build a fleet that would be unique, overpowering, irresistible. The biggest fleet in the world—that of Great Britain—could probably be duplicated for \$1,000,000,000. Again these invincible six could give \$100 each to every man, woman and child in the British Isles. They could buy all the automobiles in the world and then have enough left over to purchase the Panama and Suez canals, and after that sufficient to buy up British shipping. These are a few of the startling things these six elderly gentlemen could do with their combined wealth if they only possessed the requisite audacity, imagination and agreement.

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AMERICAN MUSIC ISN'T BAD

David Bispham Says Much of It Compares Well With Best of Foreign Compositions.

At a recent recital which he gave in Carnegie hall, David Bispham said: "There is just as much bad music written abroad as there is in this country, only we do not always hear it. When we get foreign music we always seek the best. We buy the works of the best composers and we give no attention to any others. Here at home we hear all that is published. We cannot avoid the bad if we would. We hear it on the streets in spite of ourselves, and we grow to think, unless we take pains to study American music, that the most of it is poor. This is not true. Some of it is very bad, but much of it is as good as that written by the best foreign composers."

In proof of his faith in the good quality of American music Mr. Bispham makes it a rule to devote a portion of each of his programs to the work of American composers. While all of his audience may not agree with him that these songs equal the best

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