

THE WEEK IN CATTLE

FAT STEERS LOWER MONDAY AND TUESDAY BUT LOSS WAS PARTIALLY RECOVERED.

CHEAPER KINDS CLOSE FIRM

Others a Shade Lower—Best Steer Still Steady to 10c Lower, Others 10 @ 25c Off—Veals Decline—Good Feeders Firm.

The market for beef cattle was a nominal affair today, owing to scantiness of receipts which numbered less than 200 head all told.

Course of the beef steer market this week has been a little erratic. Under enlarged supplies at all of the leading markets early in the week a weak tone featured the trade.

Prices on the opening session ruled generally steady to a shade lower than last week, although the decline did not apply to all classes, feeder competition resulting in a steady range of values for cheap feeder steers selling around and below \$5.25.

There has been a fair showing of cattle offered this week salable above the \$7.00 line. One steer sold at \$8.00 with best fall load offerings selling at \$7.50 and \$8.00.

Local receipts for the week total approximately 12,000 head, as compared with 14,000 during the corresponding period a year ago.

The following prices on steers are quotable on the St. Joseph market: Choice to prime, \$7.75 to \$8.25; good to choice, \$7.10 to \$7.75; fair to good short-fed, \$6.50 to \$7.00; medium to fair short-fed, \$5.00 to \$6.00; common to medium, \$4.25 to \$5.00.

COWS, HEIFERS AND MIXED. There was hardly sufficient cow stuff offered for buyers' inspection today to stimulate general interest.

Cows were taken readily enough, however, at steady prices, but the few lots of heifers scattered around moved rather slowly and there was a feeling of weakness to this branch of the trade.

Bulls and calves were steady with a few exceptions. The following prices on calves are quotable on the St. Joseph market: Choice to prime, \$10.00 to \$11.00; good to choice, \$8.00 to \$9.00; fair to good, \$7.00 to \$8.00; common to fair, \$6.00 to \$7.00.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS. The following Chicago board of trade quotations are furnished by T. P. Gordon, 1005-1008 New Corby-Forshee Building, St. Joseph, Mo.:

Table with columns for Wheat, Corn, Oats, and other grains, showing prices for various grades and quantities.

STOCKS AND FEEDERS. Disposal of the few odds and ends of stock and feeders was included in today's meager cattle supply.

What is said to be one of the strongest searchlights in existence has recently been placed on the roof of the Bank of International Penions, Plaza Libertad, Montevideo, Consuelo Ferrel W. Goding of that city states that the candle tower in 20,000,000. The light can be seen eleven miles and illuminates every portion of the city.

HOGS SELL POINT OFF

FAIR SATURDAY RUN CLEARED AT PRICES GENERALLY 5c LOWER.

NO CHANGE IN QUALITY

Best Butcher Hogs Make Top of \$6.25—Bulk Ranged From \$6.00 @ 6.15—Pigs Sold on Steady Basis.

Final day of the week brought out a fair run of hogs at the leading markets and prices sagged a point.

Estimates on the local supply called for 4,000 head. Trade was featured by a rather slow pulse with the bulk of sales showing a nickel decline from Friday's average.

Local receipts of hogs for the week aggregated approximately 39,500 head, as compared with 73,022 the preceding week.

At the five leading markets there were received during the week in round figures 487,200 hogs.

Representative Hog Sales. No. A. S. Hk. Price. No. A. S. Hk. Price.

63-389,120 @ 6.25 85-210 @ 6.05 62-280 @ 6.25 78-210 @ 6.05

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LAMBS CLOSE HIGHER

UPTURN OF 15@25c IN THIS CLASS OF MUTTON FOR THE WEEK.

SHEEP FINISH ON FIRM BASIS

Best Lambs For Week Sell at \$6.60—Top Wethers at \$4.75—Ewes Sold Up to \$1.00, With Bulk at \$3.75 @ 3.90.

There was not enough mutton material received today to establish a market on the car, or about 200 head, put in appearance.

Wethers were sold and prospects were that the one car would be held over until Monday.

There was a slight improvement in the price of mutton, both locally and at the five markets.

Aggregate marketings at the local market for the week total up to 12,300, as compared with 14,219 for the previous six days.

At the five markets a total of 193,500 sheep and lambs have registered since the start of the previous week.

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CORN TO BE KING INDEED

To Occupy Spotlight at Kansas State Fair This Year.

Hutchinson, Kan., Jan. 27.—Corn is to be king at the Kansas State Fair of 1912.

If any one thing is to predominate among the exhibits and features of the big fair this year it will be corn. Already a state-wide movement has been launched by the fair association to hold a state corn show here in connection with the State Fair.

The building devoted to fisheries display this year will be set apart for the state fair exhibit.

Carrying out the idea that the state fair is instructive and has an educational mission, a school of instruction is to be maintained during the fair.

Two boys from every county in the state are to be entertained during the fair as guests of the state fair association.

These boys will be required to be good growers, and to bring or send their exhibits of corn grown by themselves this year, to be placed on exhibition at the fair.

The selection of the two boys from each county will be made by a committee in each county composed of two representative bankers and the county superintendent.

A camp will be maintained at the fair grounds, and these 200 boys will spend the week in camp. Daily lectures will be given by experts of the State Agricultural college, and a series of instruction in corn growing as well as other agricultural topics will be maintained on the fair grounds.

At the same time the prizes and inducements offered to the boy corn growers, will result in boys in every county of the state growing corn the best that there is.

DAIRYMEN QUIT FIGHTING

They Promise to Abide by the Pure Milk Ordinance for the Present.

Practically all of the dairymen who have been resisting enforcement of the milk ordinance have capitulated and will obey the law for the present.

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ITEMS IN BRIEF.

King City, Mo., was represented on the local market today by the following shippers: Joe, Deiter, a car of hogs, and the First National Bank, with two cars of hogs.

W. A. S. Derr, one of Missouri's largest shippers, had a car of hogs on today's market billed from Forest City.

C. E. Noland, of Forest City, Mo., a regular patron of the market, was here today with a consignment of hogs.

Frank Walters, of Rockport, Mo., increased today's hog receipts with a one-car consignment.

Shambaugh & Co., who operate around Shambaugh, Mo., were represented on today's market with a car of hogs.

L. W. Ross, Wallace & Chandler, and Burge & Blackie, all of Grayville, Ia., had hogs in for today's market.

Wm. Miller, of Lenox, Ia., accompanied a car of hogs to the market today.

Excelsior Cattle Fattener has proven a great success. The cheapest and best feed that can be fed with corn, increases the gain, shortens time of feeding.

Among the Arkose, Mo., shippers on today's market were Rainey & Blagg, with one car; Art Rainey, one car, and John Dickey, one car.

Bard & Higgins, of Elk Creek, Neb., shipped a car of hogs on today's market.

Vesta State Bank, of Vesta, Neb., was represented on today's market with a car of hogs.

Champion Feed saves corn. Was among those who had hogs on sale today.

A. Erickson, of Beatrice, Kan., accompanied a car of hogs to the local market today.

Try the stock yards lunch at Transit House Cafe. Best meal in the city for the money.

W. Shaffer, of Bremer, Kan., added a car of hogs to today's receipts.

Gilmore & Dickerson, of Lawrence, Kan., sent in a car of hogs for today's market.

There is an feed at the Excelsior Mill, St. Joseph, Mo., 150 head of cattle and sheep for themselves and feeders.

Champion Molasses Feed shortens feeding period, increases gain, reduces cost per pound of gain, equally good with ensilage.

Chas. & H. of Prescott, Ia., patronized the week-end market with a consignment of hogs.

Gault Bros. of Cromwell, Ia., had a car of hogs on sale today.

"Dixie Brand" cottonseed cake, meat hulls, coldpressed cake, linseed meal, liberal terms, good service, trustworthy. Humphreys-Godwin Co., B-499 L. S. Exchange, Kansas City.

J. B. Horton, of Ravenwood, Mo., was here today with a car of hogs of his own feeding.

Local Quotations Corrected to Date by Local Dealers.

The following quotations are furnished daily by the St. Joseph Hay and Stock Exchange Association for the benefit of Stock Yards Daily Journal readers:

Timothy—Choice, \$21.00 @ 22.00; No. 1, \$19.00 @ 20.50; No. 2, \$17.00 @ 18.50; No. 3, \$14.00 @ 15.50.

Clover mixed—Choice, \$19.00 @ 20.00; No. 1, \$17.50 @ 18.50; No. 2, \$15.00 @ 16.50; No. 3, \$12 @ 14.

Alfalfa—Choice, \$16.00 @ 17.00; No. 1, \$14.00 @ 15.00; No. 2, \$12.00 @ 13.00; No. 3, \$10.00 @ 11.00.

Lowland prairie—No. 1, \$19 @ 21; No. 2, \$18 @ 20; No. 3, \$17 @ 19.

Packing hay—\$5.00 @ 7.00. Lowland prairie—No. 1, \$19 @ 21; No. 2, \$18 @ 20; No. 3, \$17 @ 19.

Straw—\$6 @ 7.

CONCENTRATED STOCK FOODS. Ko-Pres-Ko-Kake—Carlots, per ton, \$25; ton lots, \$26.

Cottonseed meal—Carlots, per ton, \$29.40; ton lots, \$30.50. Alfalfa—Choice, \$19.00 @ 20.00; No. 1, \$18 @ 19; No. 2, \$17 @ 18; No. 3, \$16 @ 17.

Linseed meal—Carlots, per ton, \$39.00; ton lots, \$40; 1000-lb. lots, \$21; less quantities, \$2.20 per 100 lbs.

WHOLESALE BEEF PRICES. Following are today's wholesale prices for beef cuts as given out by Swift & Company:

Dressed Beef. No. 1, No. 2, No. 3. Ribs 13 1/2 12 1/2 11 1/2

Loins 19 18 17 1/2. Ribs 12 11 10 1/2. Chucks 8 1/2 7 1/2 6 1/2. Plates 6 5 4 1/2.

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

Cattle, Hogs, Sheep. Chicago 63,000 219,000 92,500. Kansas City 33,800 78,000 42,000. St. Omaha 17,000 79,700 31,700. St. Joseph 12,500 43,500 11,300. Total 126,100 419,200 177,500.

BIG SALE OF HORSES

BIGGEST AUCTION OF THE WINTER SERIES PULLED OFF HERE YESTERDAY.

QUALITY WAS A SURPRISE. More Good Horses Offered Than Have Been Assembled at Any Market Recently, According to Dealers.

Yesterday's sale of horses at the stock yards sale pavilion was big in many ways and it was a horse year for the number of animals put through the ring; big in the number of buyers at the ringside, and big in the interest displayed. Fully 350 horses were offered, many within recent months, as were offered on the St. Joseph mart yesterday. More than 300 of the 350 head of horses on hand were good to choice drafters and chunks. The high quality of the horses was a surprise to visiting horsemen and caused general comment.

It was a brisk, snappy and strong market. Buyers were numerous and they showed genuine appreciation of the class of horseflesh put up by their spirited bidding. There were buyers present from the tri-states—Iowa, Missouri and Kansas—others from Indiana, Illinois, and eastern and southern markets. Interest and competition in the good horses never lapsed from start to finish and prices were high. Many of the horses were sold for \$200 to \$250, with a few up to \$260 a round. Good serviceable chunks sold principally in a spread of \$150 to \$180, with ordinary kinds \$110 to \$140.

A revival of interest in southern drafters was noticeable. There were several buyers after horses for shipment to the south and others for their requirements came in for many an adding. Prices were strong to a little higher. Southern demand has been rather slack for the past few weeks, but the activity displayed yesterday by southern buyers was taken to mean considerable improvement in the situation in the south.

Farm chunks met a fair demand, selling freely at steady prices. When the sale closed last yesterday afternoon only a few common and unbroken horses were left unsold. Col. Al. Guy, of Indianapolis, Ind., officiated as auctioneer and kept the offerings moving at a lively pace.

Following the sale W. B. Blair, manager of the sale, said: "The quality of the horses seen here today has seldom been equaled on the St. Joseph market. Furthermore, I don't believe such a classy lot of horses to the number that was offered here today has been seen in any western market this winter, or even at Chicago, or St. Louis. Shippers have learned that buyers come here for good stock and they are getting it. Everything sold at a good price, too. Let the good kinds come; this market can take care of them."

Next regular sale will be held at the local barns next Friday and indications are that a good supply of horses will be offered at that time.

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

Four-Fifths of Excavation on Big Ditch Has Been Completed.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—New Year's day, 1912, marked the completion of four-fifths of the excavation for the Panama canal. According to the canal record, the American engineers who preceded the French engineers moved 78,148,980 yards, but only 29,998,000 yards of this work was of value in the construction of the canal as retorted by the Americans. On January 27, 1912, the canal was excavated 72,230,439 cubic yards.

The vast concrete construction is also going on rapidly, and at the beginning of the year 75 per cent of the concrete for the canal locks was in place.

TIME TO CLEAN HARNESS. With Care You Can Make It Last Twice as Long as Usual.

You can make your harness last twice as long by giving it proper care, and it takes but a very little time to do it. "A good set of double harness," says C. E. Chasman, assistant professor of mechanics at the Kansas agricultural college, "if properly cared for, should last the working lifetime of a horse."

"All work harness should be thoroughly cleaned, washed and oiled once a year. Winter is the best time to do this when the work on the farm is not so rushing. Every farmer should have a simple repair outfit, such as a leather punch, rivet and a sewing outfit. If your harness begins ripping, take a few minutes and make the necessary repairs. It will often save you a break-down in the rush season, and may eliminate the necessity of buying a new set of harness."

IGWA BOYS TO SEE CAPITAL. Plan to Reward Those Who Excel in Corn Raising.

Washington, Jan. 27.—A number of the house representatives from Iowa held a meeting in the office of Judge Proudly to consider the question of how to give a trip to Washington to the boys who excel in corn raising in each congressional district. Most of the members of the delegation have offered such a trip as a prize. Those who have promised such trips include Messrs. Proudly, Hubbard, Woods, Pickett, Tower and Kendall.

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

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

The St. Joseph Journal Publishing Co., Publishers.

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

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In asking change of address, please state your former position. State whether your paper is Daily, Tri-Weekly, Semi-Weekly or Weekly. State whether you pay for it, or some live stock commission firm, and if the latter, the name of the firm.

Country subscriptions are payable in advance. Do not send checks on country banks. Send with postal order or draft payable to St. Joseph Journal Publishing Company. If you do not receive your paper regularly, notify this office or your commission firm, at once, so the matter may be regulated without delay.

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

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

THE OLEOMARGARINE TAX.

The present high prices for butter, which it is predicted will continue until well along in the spring, have come just in time to put in a boost for the Burleson bill reducing the tax on colored oleomargarine. The bill fathered by the Texas representative repeals the present tax of 1/4 of 1 cent per pound on uncolored oleomargarine and 10 cents per pound on colored oleomargarine, and substitutes a flat tax of 2 cents a pound on oleomargarine, colored or uncolored. The bill is now before the house committee on agriculture, from which it is sure to emerge with a favorable report, possibly with the flat tax cut to 1 cent per pound. The Democrats are said to be ready to rally to its support, and the prediction is that the bill will have no trouble passing the house. What will happen to it in the senate is not known, but it is believed to stand a good chance of enactment.

The present high tax on colored oleomargarine, accompanied by a nominal tax on the uncolored article, represents an effort to protect farmers and dairymen from competition of the oleomargarine manufacturers. Oleo is a cheaper product than butter. Colored with the same ingredients used for coloring butter, it cannot easily be told from butter, either by its appearance or flavor. Before the tax was put on it was claimed that oleo often was sold as butter. Such a transaction was held to be a fraud, both upon the consumer and the butter maker. The butter interests contended that they had a right to be protected from this fraudulent competition, which reduced the price of butter by giving to a cheaper substitute a large part of the legitimate butter market. Efforts to prove that there was anything injurious or unwholesome in oleo failed. All that was proved against it was that it was a cheap substitute for butter, sometimes palmed off as butter, and that its competition was hurting the butter makers. The case as thus developed was sufficient to induce congress to impose what then seemed to be a prohibitive tax on colored oleo.

MUCH DRAINAGE WORK.

Government Report Shows Many Drainage Projects in Various States. Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—The Annual Report of Dr. A. C. True, Director of the Office of Experiment Stations, to Secretary Wilson shows a great amount of drainage work being done in various states. In treating with the subject the director says: "The following projects of survey drainage have been completed and are in course of construction: Arkansas: Black River levees, DeKalb farm, Kentucky; Marra farm, Maryland; Bureau of Animal Industry, North Carolina; Drake drainage district, Pender county test farm, Leon Swamp Canal, and Cape Fear River levee, South Carolina; Vermont drainage district, Nebraska; Elkhorn river bench lands, North Carolina; Chadbourne drainage district, Pender county test farm, Leon Swamp Canal, and Cape Fear River levee, South Carolina; Vermont drainage district, Nebraska; Morgan horse farm, Virginia; Truck experiment station farm, Berkeley swamp, California; Reclamation of lands subject to overflow, as by floods—Alabama: Little Hurricane creek, Nebraska; Bench lands of upper Elkhorn river, Oklahoma; Black Bear Creek, Oklahoma. Reclamation of lands continually wet—swamps, marshes, etc.—Arkansas: Crooked Bayou drainage district, Mississippi; Bolonzi drainage district, North Carolina; Beck Swamp and Jacob Swamp, South Carolina; Little Wambaw swamp, South Carolina. Improvement of natural water-courses or construction of new channels to provide outlets—Georgia: McRae branch, North Carolina; Third creek and Fourth creek, Haw river, Virginia; Chickahominy river, Virginia. Farm drainage—Arkansas: Penitentiary farm, Mississippi; Rogers farm, Walnut Grove plantation, North Carolina; Pender county test farm—Edgecombe test farm, Red Crest test farm, South Carolina; James Island, Clemson College farm, Virginia; Sterling demonstration farm, Arlington experiment farm, Virginia. Drainage of irrigated lands—Colorado: Grand River Valley, San Luis Valley, Arkansas River Valley, Idaho; Payette and Boise River Valleys, drainage district No. 1, New Mexico; Pecos Valley, Texas; Lower Rio Grande Valley, Utah; Various tracts in several counties, Washington; Spokane, Yakima Valley, including Moxee Valley, Wyoming; Big Horn Basin, including Grey Bull Valley, Shoshone Valley, Montana. Alabama: Prairie lands, California; Lands injured by alkali in Orange county, Georgia; Edinham county, Telfair county, Maryland; River bottom lands in Montgomery county, Massachusetts; Green Harbor river marsh lands, Missouri; Wynonnda river, North Carolina; Ellis Hill drainage district, Salem creek, Beaver Dam swamp, Brownsmarsh, South Carolina; Sumter, Levy Bay, Wappahoochia plantation, Dean Hall plantation, Wadmalaw Island, Sriligland, Great Pedee river, Virginia; Drainage district No. 1, Newport News, Meherrin river, North Carolina.

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Daddy's Bedtime Story

The Stranger on the Wheel. JACK wanted a bicycle story. "Have I ever told you the story of Bicycling Billy?" asked daddy of Jack and Evelyn. "Not that we can remember," they answered. "In some ways that bicycle was a good thing for Billy's folks. At first he was always glad of an excuse to use it. If grandma wanted some more yarn or a bit of cambrie from the store Billy was always anxious to go after it, and grandma was always pleased with the speed with which Billy brought back her yarn or cambrie. "But things changed. By and by the bicycle got to be an old story, and Billy did not hurry so fast. It wasn't that the bicycle went any slower, but Billy would stop and chat whenever he met a friend. "There was one rule Billy's father and mother had made about the bicycle. That was that Billy must always be in with it before dark. "Sometimes when Billy had stayed longer than he should with some chums he had to scurry home at a lively rate. "One evening he had gone in to the home of a boy friend to see some interesting new puppets, and it was getting dark when he came out. "So when he started he made the bicycle spin. After awhile he noticed another bicycle hurrying along beside him. It was foggy that night, and he couldn't see the rider, but it struck him that the little fellow in the peaked cap rode an odd bicycle. The front wheel was very, very tall, and the back wheel was very, very small. "The stranger was the speediest bicyclist Billy had ever seen, and the boy hustled to keep up with him. Billy never allowed a bicycle which was going his way to get ahead of him. "Suddenly Billy looked down, and he thought he saw a little hole in the ground. He looked again, and it wasn't ground at all, but cloud, with here and there little rifts in the gray through which he could see the stars shining below him and around him. Then suddenly the stranger gave his wheel a twist and shot off the cloud out into clear sky. "When Billy opened his eyes his mother was bending over him. "There he's all right now," said old Dr. Smith, who was at the other side. "The boy's all right, ma'am; just stunned a little by the fall when his bicycle struck that stone. "And, though Dr. Smith and everybody laughed when Billy told about the queer stranger and the race over the clouds, they could never make him believe that he had only dreamed this as he lay stunned before Dr. Smith drove along and picked him up on the road."

DRAINAGE EXPERTS MEET.

Conference at Memphis May Mean Big Results. Memphis, Jan. 25.—At the conference of drainage experts held here Monday, a program has been started there which will eventually result in the reclamation of millions of acres of submerged lands. The movement is designed to promote state and national drainage plans, although national aid will not be refused. Article one of the Missouri drainage law will be taken as a model upon which other states of the Mississippi Valley will be urged to enact legislation. The meeting was called by Edmund T. Perkins of Chicago, acting president of the National Drainage Congress, and John H. Nelson of Jefferson City, secretary of that body. Mr. Nelson, who is secretary of the Missouri Waterway Commission, was chosen chairman of the Memphis conference and D. E. King of St. Louis secretary. Among those present was Jacob A. Harman of Peoria, Ill., who has been prominently identified with the drainage of wet lands in present Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri for the past twenty years. The conference appointed a committee to complete the details of the proposed law, which committee will meet at St. Louis January 30. This committee will report to the National Drainage Congress at its meeting in New Orleans April 9 to 13. R. B. Oliver, former state senator from Cape Girardeau, Mo., was in St. Louis Tuesday. Mr. Oliver attended the meeting at Memphis. Among other Missouri officials who were present were William O'Brien, chief engineer of the Little River drainage district; Otto Kocktzky, a pioneer in drainage engineering, and D. E. King of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain railroad. "The meeting indicated a reawakening of drainage interest throughout the Mississippi Valley," said Mr. Oliver. "Representatives from Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, Florida and other states, in addition to Missouri, were present. "Missouri is generally regarded as the pioneer in drainage work, and our laws are considered with great favor by other states just beginning to realize the importance of the reclamation question. In fact, Missouri, by her own initiative, has taken long strides toward the solution of the problem, and the areas already drained in southeast Missouri testify. We are asking nothing of the national government except that it control the waters of the great rivers, and perhaps the drainage of the problem may be worked out in a scientific way."

JOHN D. IN HIS ORCHARD.

Mr. Rockefeller Employs Small Army in Effort to Save Apple Trees. Tarrytown, N. Y., Jan. 25.—John D. Rockefeller has a small army of foresters at work on his Pocantico Hills estate trying to save his apple orchard. For three years the trees have failed to produce a normal crop and tree doctors recently found that the San Jose scale was responsible. Immediately Mr. Rockefeller made arrangements to have the trees treated and the men are at work scraping off the bark and removing the scale. Mr. Rockefeller himself takes great interest in the work, spending a long time each day watching the progress made. The surplus supply from the Rockefeller orchard is sent annually to New York hospitals. Mr. Rockefeller is a great lover of trees. He never permits one to be cut down and transplants more trees than any man in the country.

POULTRY GLUTS MARKET.

Oversupply of Chickens in New York and Prices Lowest in Twenty Years. New York, Jan. 26.—Because of an almost unprecedented oversupply wholesale prices for live poultry in New York City are now down to 11 1/2 cents a pound, a figure that has not been reached in twenty years. Not even the present low quotation is considered by local dealers to mark the end of the decline unless immediate slump occurs in the amount of live poultry being shipped into this city principally by western and southern farmers. At present there are in freight yards in Jersey City, nearly 200 cars loaded with live chickens for which no market has been found.

FARMER SERIOUSLY HURT.

Rock Rapids, Ia., Jan. 26.—M. Holman, a farmer living four miles east, was seriously injured by falling from the starting of his sled, a distance of twenty-five feet, breaking his leg between the knee and thigh. His head also was injured.

KANSAS STOCKMEN PLOWING

But It Is Snow They Are Turning, Not Soil.

Hutchinson, Kan., Jan. 27.—Western Kansas stockmen and farmers are busily engaged in plowing. The plowing is being done to get pasturage for their stock, but instead of turning the sod they are plowing the snow off the ground. By scraping the snow the grass is uncovered and the stock can get range feed and pasturage.

A. W. Wells, of northern Kearney county, scraped off enough snow to afford pasturage for his herd of twenty-one head, and he has lost no stock. He has been out of forage for three weeks, and declares his stock were saved only by his plowing the snow.

Reports have come in from all over southwestern Kansas now, and these reports show that there were no very serious losses of stock during the late storm.

E. M. Dean, of Morton county, reports that the total loss of stock in that county will not exceed sixty head. The largest herd in that county consists of 700 cattle, and there was but one head lost in that bunch.

B. O'Connor, of Finney county, lost but twelve weak cattle from about 2,000 head. Simon Ginzrich, of Finney county, did not lose a head.

Lark Mitchell, of Seward county, had about the heaviest loss out of that section. He lost forty head out of a total of 200. His place is ten miles northwest of Plains.

D. T. Tabb, of Gray county, reports that the only heavy loss sustained by stockmen of that county was one feedlot of 200 head of calves, which were lost out of a bunch of 500 head. There were a few losses north of the river where feed was not convenient to the corral.

Al Courtney, of Kendall, Hamilton, county, reports that he has heard of no heavy losses. Considerable of the Colorado cattle has drifted into western Kansas because of feed shortage in Colorado.

Will Antrim, of Plains, Meade county, gives it as his opinion that the cattle loss is confined mostly to little calves that were trampled by the herds in sheds.

At the Allen Bros. ranch, in Kearney county, which it was rumored, had lost its entire herd, the announcement is made that the only loss was young calves.

W. R. Haskell, of Kearney county, declares there was plenty of feed and shelter for the stock there and the losses were trivial.

Sam Horner, of Garden City, cattle inspector, declares he has heard of no serious losses. There are less calves in the country than usual. The losses were confined to thin cattle and calves.

Allen Courtney, of Stanton county, states that fully 1,000 Colorado cattle were driven by the storm over into Stanton county seeking feed and shelter. Several hundred head of these Colorado cattle were killed by the storm.

This loss was due to the fact that these cattle had no owners on the ground to look after them. This is the only serious loss reported in Southwestern Kansas. The remainder of the loss is said to be about forty miles south of Syracuse.

WOULD WORK THE TRAMPS

Sioux City Police Chief Has Plan to Solve "Vag" Problem.

Sioux City, Ia., Jan. 27.—Chief J. B. Richards is working out a scheme for a municipal garden which will give employment to vagrants and tramps next summer. The plan is to utilize the vacant lots in Sioux City that summer quarters. From information gathered from other cities that have tried out the scheme, the chief is of the opinion that the most practical solution of the tramp problem yet tried. The plan contemplates taking the vacant lots and patches of ground in and about the city that would otherwise go to weeds and put the city to the expense of cutting, and making potato patches of them, using the tramps and vags that are sentenced in county court to perform the labor under the supervision of an officer.

The benefits of the scheme, as the chief sees it, are these: The vacant ground thus utilized would present a better appearance, the city would be saved the expense of cutting the weeds. Many tramps would soon be discouraged from coming to Sioux City; those that did come would be put to work. There would be some potatoes raised, perhaps enough to pay a good sized dividend into the city coffers, or enough to cover the cost of the city jail and poor farm, or supply the poor of the city during the next winter. It would be up to the city council to say what disposition should be made of the crop, or the proceeds of it.

"A large army of tramps infest Sioux City every summer," said the chief. "They camp in the parks and outlying groves about the city front, and they present a problem which has been hard to deal with. They forge their food and commit petty crimes to get money to buy beer. All we have been able to do is to march them out of town now and then, and suspend the fines of those arrested, providing they would leave the city. The jails are not large enough to hold them. Most of them who are arrested say they are looking for work; with a municipal garden they would be put to the test. When a down and out man who needed a little financial aid came along, it would be all right to put him to work and pay him a reasonable amount for his labor, in order to encourage him and assist him to his destination."

The plan of the municipal garden will be laid before the city council when completed.

SETS NEW BUTTER RECORD

New Jersey Cow in Year Produces Total of 1,277 Pounds. Newton, N. J., Jan. 27.—The world's record for butter production in one year held so long by a cow named by Colonel IV. Whanna, a Wisconsin Holstein-Friesian cow, has at last been broken by Pontiac Clothilde de Koe II, an eastern cow of the same breed. The cow world's champion has just finished a year's test, and according to the official figures, produced in 365 days, 1,277 6-16 pounds of butter from New York City are now down to 11 1/2 cents a pound, a figure that has not been reached in twenty years. Not even the present low quotation is considered by local dealers to mark the end of the decline unless immediate slump occurs in the amount of live poultry being shipped into this city principally by western and southern farmers. At present there are in freight yards in Jersey City, nearly 200 cars loaded with live chickens for which no market has been found.

HONESTY IS NEEDED

BREEDERS OF PURE BRED STOCK SHOULD BE ACQUAINTED BY HIGH PRINCIPALS.

CALLING IMPOSES A TRUST

Misrepresentation of Stock Causes Injustice to Breeder and to Persons Who Make Purchases.

The business of breeding and selling pedigreed live stock is one that necessitates honesty and fair dealing. Higher motives than mere financial success must dominate the work of those to whom is entrusted the responsibility of developing and improving the breeds. The man who so far ignores the dictates of his conscience as to misrepresent the breeding of an animal does an injustice to the breeder and to those with whom he deals. His crime may be likened to that of the man who robs the soil, or to that of an enterprise which wastes the natural resources of the country, because the damage done cannot be easily repaired and coming generations must suffer the consequences.

The breeder should accept his calling as a trust to be kept inviolate and under no consideration should ownership of the best animals of a breed carry with it the right to put these animals to uses which will narrow or destroy their powers of advancing the breed.

There are some rather common practices which, while not dishonest, are almost equally contemptible. The practice of contracting at distant stations to satisfy the hobby of some rich owner of a show stable may be cited as an example. Instance after instance where this has been done with irreparable loss to the country's breeding interests of the country might be mentioned.

Pedigree record and fair associations find it an impossibility to prevent fraud. They have created every safeguard in the way of rules and regulations of which the mind of man can conceive, and while they have mitigated dishonest practices they find it impossible to insure prevention. As in 72 dealers in all lines of business the matter of honesty rests with the individual. No amount of official papers, official seals, marks of identification, ear tags, hoof numbers, photographs, descriptions of the individual, compulsory registrations, compulsory reports of births, deaths and transfers, inspection at the point of entry, foreign certificates, or other red tape and obstacles will ever entirely prevent fraudulent practices so long as there are dishonest men in the business. Most purchasers of live stock realize this and many refuse to buy animals from anyone of whose honesty they are not well assured.

The greater appreciation for the efforts that have been made by record associations and others to prevent fraud nor does he think these efforts have been in vain. The man who is dishonest in the sale of those with fraudulent inclinations the better for in this way the bunglers and the careless will be caught. There is a type of man, however, that cannot be deterred by such measures. He is crooked work, if driven from one breed he soon takes up another.

It is singularly unfortunate that a business which reacts to the benefit of character and honesty at the same time offers lucrative opportunities for dishonest practices. The ease with which paste may be sold as diamonds in the live stock world has proved an irresistible temptation to some, and at times threatened to diminish or destroy the invaluable accumulations of many years of patient labor.

A highly sensitized public conscience, a higher regard for the truth which rests with us as breeders, quicker vigilance in all dealings and quicker and more severe punishment when the truth is discovered—these are most important in order that the work of bettering the live stock of the world may not be handicapped by a weakling at the very fountain-head of this improvement—the breeder. The writer's attitude is not pessimistic, but those who are in a position to know will agree that there is just cause for the sounding of a warning. If the crookedness that has occurred in the breeding, registration, sale and exhibition of live stock during the last ten years could be collected and displayed in one man, it would pretty well shatter faith in human nature. Many who are well aware of this situation object to anything being said of it publicly, but publicity is the best possible remedy.—National Stockman and Farmer.

CATTLE, HOGS OR HENS.

Some Things You Should Consider Before Specializing.

You will have to decide for yourself whether it will be most profitable to raise cattle, hogs, or sheep; ducks, chickens, or turkeys.

For the man who makes these sources of income merely a sideline to his main business, say farming, it is well to have a few of each, probably two or three cows, half a dozen or a dozen hogs, and one or two hundred chickens. These make a constant income which, though small, will be found sufficient to provide most of the living expenses of a family.

For the man who specializes in any kind of stock raising, the profit depends on two things: location, and the taste of the individual. What might be profitable in one place might be a complete failure in another, because of the distance from market, expense of procuring proper food, and other things. One man may make a great success with sheep while another at the same place will fail utterly because he dislikes the handling of sheep.

"Pure-bred animals and fowls are not profitable for the man who derives his profit from the produce of his herd and flock," says E. H. Webster, dean of agriculture and director of the experiment station at the Kansas agricultural college. "The cost of producing pure-bred animals is much higher than that of ordinary animals, and the produce, as a rule, is not enough better in quantity and quality to pay interest on the greater investment."

"However, the herd should contain or have access to a pure-bred sire and thus raise its standard by degrees and with but little extra cost."

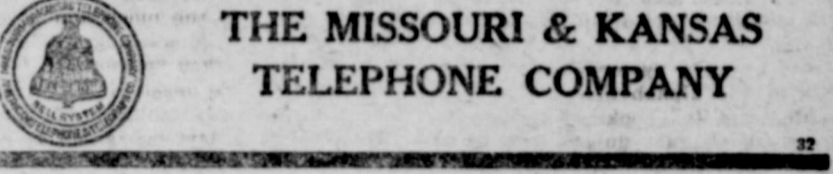


The Farmer's Wife Telephones

"JOHN is going over to the village and I'm sending you over one of my pumpkin pies. John says they are almost as good as the kind 'mother used to make.' How are all your folks? Come over when you can—good-bye."

In rural communities most of the neighboring is done over the telephone. It is impossible for the farmer's wife to just drop in a moment on her neighbors.

The Bell Telephone Service not only links farm to farm but reaches out to town and distant city.



California . . \$25 Low Rate via the Rock Island MARCH 1 TO APRIL 15.

Daily Through Tourist Car

VIA THE EL PASO SHORT LINE. ELECTRIC LIGHTED.

Leave St. Joseph 8:00 p. m. every day. Arrive Los Angeles 7:15 a. m. third morning. Three nights and two days en route—no change of cars. Choice of two other routes through scenic Colorado. Big, comfortable berths, in roomy, well-lighted and ventilated cars on fast trains with dining cars.

Send today for our folder, "Across the Continent in a Tourist Sleeping Car," and let me tell you how inexpensively you can make the trip. Low Round-Trip Rates Effective Throughout the Summer.

For tickets, reservation and information, phone, write or call upon. JOHN J. GOODRICH, City Passenger Agent, Sixth and Edmond Sts., St. Joseph, Mo.

SHIPPERS TO ST. JOSEPH

You Are Invited to Call at

ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS BANK EXCHANGE BUILDING SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Ask Us About Our Method of Handling Proceeds of Shipments on Day of Sale

Satisfaction to Yourself and Your Home Bank

PROTECT YOUR CATTLE FROM BLACKLEG

Take No Chances. Blacklegoids are Simplest, Safest and Surest Preventive.

No Dose to Measure. No Liquid to Spill. No String to Rot. PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A.

Advertise in "The Journal."

Lucien's Attachment

By BELLE MARIATES

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press)

Lucien sat on the park bench gazing into the aloofness of the tree tops while the old query, "To eat or not to eat," absorbed his attention.

With a sigh of self-denial he finally decided to eliminate breakfast. His mastery over the demands of a healthy young appetite met with reward.

"I'll bet," he mused, "there isn't another man in the city who will look for a job in the female help column!"

He began a systematic consideration of the alphabetically arranged wants: agents, bookkeepers, cooks, dressmakers, fur finishers, grocers, housemaids.

This advertisement held his attention by reason of his having brought with him to the city a letter of recommendation and introduction to Mr. Edgar Wyndham, a prominent corporation attorney.

After the pyrotechnical display Lucien went to the Wyndham apartments to don his evening clothes—surviving garments of his college days.

"Mr. Lucien Rand, 'The Navarre.' 'Let father hug his illusions of delusions. Don't explain.' 'BETTY.' Betty had cautioned Lucien to leave the imparting of his occupation to her discretion.

"The next morning on his way to the office, he was enlightened. He ran into Judge Trent. Lucien summoned all his vanishing courage. 'He knows!' he thought with an inward groan.

"Lucien," said the judge solemnly. "I acknowledge with wonder and admiration your achievement in this great city. Unable to glean much information from Betty as to your progress, I resolved to come and ascertain for myself. I came yesterday and went to the offices of Mr. Wyndham. Through the door you had left ajar, I saw you sitting at the desk in a private office evidently in full charge of the mail. I didn't disturb you, but last night I went to the Navarre. You did not see me in the dusk. You were coming out of an apartment in evening clothes. I was too abashed to speak to you then. I returned to my hotel and thought the situation over. You show that you can arrive under obstacles. I withdraw my objections to your marrying Betty. I am almost sorry that you have prospered so greatly because I am getting to be an old man, and, Lucien, I shall be very lonely without Betty. I suppose, with an appraising sweep of his hand toward the imaginary glories of the city, 'you couldn't live without all this?'

"Judge," replied Lucien in temulous eagerness, "I would give up a partnership with Mr. Wyndham for the clear open skies of Lafferton and—Betty."

"Then, Lucien, take a partnership with me—and Betty."

Different. Giles—Take two letters from "money" and "one" will be left. Milos—Is that a joke? Giles—Yes. Milos—Well, I know a fellow who took money from two letters, and it was no joke. He got twelve months in jail.—Bystander.

Breaking a Will. "So you were successful in your efforts to break your uncle's will in which he left you only \$20,000?" "Yes, I won out easily."

"And how much did you finally get?" "After paying the lawyers, I took down \$3,500."—Detroit Free Press.

Cats and Tiers. He—What do you women do at your club? She—Talk about the faults of your men. What do you do at yours? He—Try to forget the faults of your women.—Boston Transcript.

"I wish the position for—myself." For an instant Mrs. Wyndham wondered if her husband were perpetrating one of his periodical practical jokes. A second glance into the serious, wan eyes assured her of his sincerity.

"Come in, and we will talk about it," she invited.

"You see," she began, when he was seated, "this isn't quite the kind of a position you could fill. I simply want some one to sweep, dust and tidy the rooms, answer the bell and serve on the nights we receive."

"I could do those things more quickly and thoroughly than a housemaid could, and I am experienced in serving."

"What experience have you had?" she asked, baffled as to his station.

"I worked my way through college. I waited on tables."

"Surely with a college education you should aspire to a different position from this."

"I did aspire, until I got too hungry. Will you give me a trial?" Fortunately for him, Mrs. Wyndham

could remember similar and less prosperous days. Recollections of the struggle necessary to send her brother through college enlisted her sympathy.

"Here is my reference," he continued. She took the letter from him.

"Why," she exclaimed, "it is addressed to my husband, and is from his old professor. And could he do nothing for you?"

"There is no place it seems in this city for a young attorney."

"You may start right in on your duties," she said impulsively. "You may bring my breakfast from the café before I have time to get ready for breakfast in my room."

When Mr. Wyndham came home he learned of the addition to his household with much amusement. He was used to his wife's innovations.

Lucien's trial week was most satisfactory. He kept the flat in order and served with dexterity at Mrs. Wyndham's card parties. There was plenty of leisure for him to pursue his studies.

As time went on, his services came to be in demand by the other occupants of the Navarre, and he became an understudy in almost every kind of work. When he had been in service two months, the Wyndhams too their annual flight to the mountains, leaving Lucien at the flat as caretaker. The day succeeding their departure was a holiday and all members of Mr. Wyndham's law firm were away. Lucien had been instructed to go to the office and look over the mail, forwarding to Mr. Wyndham all marked "personal."

The rooms were deserted, and with a sigh of renewed ambition at the sight of all the law books, he sank into the armchair at an oak table to indulge in roscate imaginings, and build his Spanish domain. With a start came the shattering of dreams. He carefully sorted the letters and redirected those to be forwarded. Then he carefully locked the office and returned to the Navarre. That night such of the apartment dwellers as had remained in the city repaired to the roof to observe the declaration of independence in the old-fashioned way. Lucien was engaged to superintend the fireworks. He was also to officiate at a little dinner to be served later.

After the pyrotechnical display Lucien went to the Wyndham apartments to don his evening clothes—surviving garments of his college days. When he came out of the apartment on his way to the dinner party he met a messenger with a telegram.

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PAPER BAG COOKING

Great System Perfected by M. Soyer, Famous London Chef.

FOR THE SCHOOL BOX FROM HOME.

By Martha McCulloch Williams. Are you numbered among the many mothers of this great nation who have boys and girls away at school or college? Then you know what a great delight it gives the children to receive from "Mother" a box of home-cooked things to eat, from solid meats, like turkey and chicken, to the frothiest of sweets.

Right here, good mother, you will find the paper bag a very present help. A plump chicken, a small fine turkey, bagrooted and well drained and popped inside another bag, lightly greased, packs well, can be eaten without a quail, and makes a mighty fine cornerstone for the upbuilding of a proper box.

The box from home is the cornerstone of the season's supreme school or college "spread." Wherefore, make it one to honor alike your child and your housewifery. Besides the turkey or the chicken, or the brace of ducks, or the nest of smaller birds safe in their own gravy, put in cakes, pies, tarts, tartlets, sundry small and piquant meat turnovers, indeed, the very choicest things amongst all those heretofore set forth as suitable for paper bag cooking. Make, too, in quantity pickled biscuit—they will be good much longer than the average college boy or girl can keep them.

Here are a few candy suggestions worth consideration even by a "woman" freshman—or sophomore.

Fondant, which is the basis of many candies, is variously made; this is as good a way as any I have found: To each cup of sugar allow a drop of acetic acid and one-third cup of cold water. Cook in a very clean brass or enamel kettle, stirring constantly until it begins to boil. Wipe off any dry sugar from the sides of the kettle, add the acid, cover the kettle and cook without further stirring at gentle heat until the syrup, dropped in cold water, forms a soft ball. Pour out then in a flatish dish, wet with very cold water. When cool, not cold, work with a paddle back and forth until white and creamy, then put in something deep, cover with a clean damp cloth, and set away to ripen. This formula is adapted from observation in a famous candy factory, where huge tubs of fondant stood month after month until the trained sense of the heads said it was just right for use. When ready to use, cut out a good lump, put in an earthen vessel and liquefy over boiling water. Then flavor and color to taste, and either dip into it blanched nuts, dates, figs or crystallized fruit or small rounds of hard fondant. After the first dipping, set them upon a wire rack over a bowl to drain and harden. Dip a second time if you want the candies very superior. If there is not time for this, roll white still soft in powdered sugar and set on waxed paper to dry and harden.

Fondant thus liquid, colored pink, green or yellow, flavored with mint and dropped from a spoon-tip upon waxed paper, makes delectable mint cream. Any other flavor can be used instead of mint. With orange or lemon flavor, after dropping the creams, sprinkle while still soft, with finely ground nuts, or stick a tiny bit of coconut in the center. Coconut cut to shape and cream nuts, shelled whole, make fine candies if they are first covered with stiff fondant and then dipped in the melted stuff, which has been made rich with chocolate. Here, as elsewhere, put in a very little brandy with the chocolate, as a means of accenting its flavor.

Fruit squares are good. To make them, take equal quantities of seeded raisins, well chopped dates cut small, figs steamed and cut up fine, shredded citron, shredded candied peel, shredded fresh coconut and shredded blanched almonds. Stir all well together and spread without packing evenly over a well buttered flat dish. Pour upon the mixture boiling hot a taffy made by boiling until it crackles in the teeth, two cups sugar, with one-half cup vinegar and water mixed and one tablespoonful of butter. Let stand till the surface hardens slightly, then with a well-greased knife mark in squares. Break apart when cold and wrap in waxed paper. Pack the wrapped squares inside a paper bag.

Lastly, be sure that almost the biggest cake bagged for the box is a Lady McMillan, which to my mind quite discounts Lady Baltimore. Take for it three and a half cups sifted flour, two cups sifted sugar, one cup blackberry jam, one cup sweet milk, two-thirds cup creamed butter, five whole eggs or yolks of twelve, two teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon mixed cloves and allspice. Cream butter with part of sugar, add yolks beaten light with rest of sugar, sift flour with baking powder and add alternately with milk and stiff beaten whites. Add spices mixed in half cordial, then jam. Bake in layers put together with icing filled with seeded raisins and chopped English walnuts. Use plain icing on top and sides. Or bake in a large sheet inside a bag, cut square and put together as directed. The essential thing is to fill a big bag with it, so that the spread it graces shall be a huge success.

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ONLY THOUGHT WAS TO HELP

Showing, to Paraphrase, How One Touch of Powder Makes the Feminine World Kin.

She was going to get off the car a few blocks further on and had a great longing to powder her nose before she alighted so that when she kept her tryst with him she should not present a shiny tip. The woman sitting next to her was of the critical sisters, who had looked her up and down from boots to bonnet when she entered the car. The woman with the shiny nose felt certain if she surreptitiously tried to extract her powder rag from her purse and dabble her tip with it the woman at her side would glare horribly. But as her street drew near she determined to risk it anyhow and trust to Providence that a quick dab would accomplish the desired result. She dabbed—blindly and hurriedly. But the woman saw her. She could feel the glare turned in her direction. Then, to her infinite amazement, the woman whipped open her reticule and extracted a small mirror. This she handed to her neighbor with an understanding smile. "Better take it, my dear—there's a gob of powder on the left side near your eye." The other woman, in her gratitude, forgave the glare previously administered, and remembered the good old adage, one touch of powder makes the feminine world kin.

There is an amusing story told in connection with the first venture in frog-farming ever made in the United States.

Early in the last century Audubon, the great ornithologist, went down the Ohio river from Pennsylvania in a little steamer of his own, stopping at various points to obtain specimens of little-known birds.

While at Hendersonville, Kentucky, which he made his home for some time, he built a mill and proposed to raise frogs on a large scale, preparing for that purpose a pond near the river.

The frogs multiplied wonderfully, and on warm summer evenings it was the practice of Audubon to sit under a tree near the pond, listening to the concert given by his stock, and calculating the amount of money he could derive from the sale of the grown frogs.

But one night, when the frogs were nearly grown, they heard the booming of bullfrogs in the Ohio. Their curiosity was aroused, and hopping out of the pond, they made their way to the river, into which they plunged and disappeared!

All busy women know the value of system, and every busy woman should systematize her daily tasks.

In the matter of letter writing many women are great procrastinators. They persistently leave important letters unanswered until the last possible moment, and then have to write a hurried note, often forgetting to take up important subjects for discussion.

The best way to do it is to have one day or evening set apart for weekly letter writing. One woman reserves Tuesday morning for this purpose, and she allows none but the most pressing duties to interfere with her writing.

While reading a letter she will jot down any particular thing she wants to mention in the reply on the back of the envelope, place it in the letter rack on her desk and when Tuesday comes has all the week's correspondence ready for answering before her. If during the interim of the receipt and answering of a letter she thinks of any point she wished discussed, that, too, is noted on the envelope.

With this system letter writing is a real pleasure—one that is looked forward to every week with keen interest.

The Mystery. An old lady was going over the zoo, and after some time she went up to a keeper and tapped him on the shoulder with her umbrella. "Well, mum," said the keeper. "I want to ask you," explained the old lady, "which of the animals in the zoo you consider the most remarkable." The keeper scratched his head for a while. Then—"Well, mum," he replied, "after careful consideration, as you might say, I've come to the conclusion as the biscuit goes to the laughing hyena!" "Indeed!" said the old lady in surprise. "and why do you consider the laughing hyena so remarkable?" "Well, mum," answered the zoological expert, "he only has a sleep once a week. He only has a meal once a year. So what he's got to laugh about is a bloom'n' mystery to me!"

Then There Was Trouble. There was an old Scotchman in Glasgow who was moving from one house to another on the same street. Being of an economical turn of mind, he had moved his bits of furniture on the wheelbarrow himself. The last thing left for him to carry was one of those old grandfather's clocks. It was rather heavy and awkward to handle. As he toddled up the street to his new home, with grandfather's clock over his shoulder, he met a friendly Scot, who had been imbibing "Tak ma' advice," said the intemperate "bu' versel' a watch"

HE GOT THROUGH THE GATE

Resourceful Chicagoan Tampered With the Truth, but Made His Point, Just the Same.

"When all is said and done Chicago people can beat the world in resourcefulness," said an envious New Yorker. "An exile from that city wished to see his wife off on an eastern train that positively refuses admittance to the platform without a ticket. He accompanied his wife to the gate.

"Just wait around on the platform a few seconds," he said, "and I'll come through and help you arrange your luggage."

"You can't go through," said a guileless New York friend. "If you have anything to say you'd better say it now."

"That's all right," said the Chicago man. "I'll be there."

"Two minutes later he dashed up brandishing a baby's milk bottle in the face of the astonished gatekeeper.

"For heaven's sake, let me through," he said. "I put this in my pocket at the last minute and my wife has gone off and forgotten it. The baby will starve to death if she doesn't get it."

"The guileless New Yorker, who lacked sufficient wit to see his own wife and three small children off, gasped in sheer envy, while the childless Chicago man, using a milk bottle as a harmless weapon, fought his way through to the platform."

One Man Discovered That Its Original Purpose Was by No Means All It Was Good For.

"There are some of the conveniences of the modern household," said a man who has nearly all the comforts of home, "that may be put to uses for which they never were intended, in several months of the year, at any rate. There is in my dining room a nicely gilded steam pipe that runs from floor to ceiling, and it is hot to the touch. Heat has many uses, and the heat that exudes from that steam pipe has served me in unexpected ways. I once tried to open an ink bottle the cork of which, made of glass, was so tightly wedged in that no amount of force I could apply served to dislodge it. I held the bottle to that steam pipe for a few minutes, and the problem of physics working finely, that cork came out in a jiffy. But, better than that, one afternoon while reading a newspaper I experienced a sudden attack of lumbago, and, as all the folk were out and I had no other means at hand, I removed my coat and waistcoat and slid up to that steam pipe and glued my back to the hot cylinder, and, the pain disappearing in a short while, I found the thing had all the beneficent virtues of a hot water bag."

Cure for Discontent. Women are taught very wrongly about love. They are allowed to read love stories at a tender age and to form a totally false notion of love. They see themselves as charmers at a very early age. They begin trying to captivate, to charm, to ensnare the opposite sex before they are out of the nursery. They live and die—many, many of them—without ever in the least understanding the truth about love, or, in fact, about anything else.

Women are very envious by nature. There seems to be plenty of justification in this one way you look at it. Why should one woman have luxury, ease, travel, society and fine clothes, and another woman have only toil and loneliness and privation? This is a useless question. We cannot explain the inequalities of life, but there is an answer to the woman who asks this question. It is this: The more barren the field the greater the privilege of creation. You have a chance to see what you can find by way of joy and beauty; you have an opportunity to create your own atmosphere, and it can be a very lovely one if you learn the secret of making it so.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

An Aggravation. "I wish," said Mr. Growber, "that Mr. Jabber wouldn't use that phrase, 'well, to make a long story short.'"

"Why?" "It invariably serves merely to make the story that many words long."

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POSTAL BANK A SUCCESS

Six Thousand Depositories and \$15,000,000 Deposits.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—Even the most enthusiastic advocates of the postal savings bank did not expect the great success the system has attained. In the first year the deposits have aggregated nearly \$15,000,000, and the money still is coming at the rate of \$1,000,000 a month.

When the postal savings bank system first was advocated by the government, protests from all over the country came from bankers. They insisted that their deposits would be decreased the moment the government went into the banking business.

The postoffice department replied to that argument with the assertion that the contrary would be true; that persons who were afraid to trust the banks, or who for any other reason were backward about opening savings accounts would flock to the postal savings banks with their money.

Since the law requires that postal savings deposits be, in turn, deposited under bond in the banks, the postal savings banks anticipated the result would be to increase the bank deposits. So true has this proved that the objectors have acknowledged their mistake and are claiming that the limit be taken off the monthly deposit permitted and that depositors be allowed to deposit as much as they wish. They have even importuned their postmasters to use their influence with the postmaster general to have the present law so amended that unlimited deposits may be made.

It is estimated that by the end of the second fiscal year more than \$50,000,000 will be on deposit with the government. Where does this money come from? Not from the well-to-do or the rich. Their money is working in investments. It is the portion of the postmaster general that the great bulk of it—has no means to tell the exact percentage—comes from "hiding places." He has had many illustrations that some of it has been buried for years. Miledred coins have been sent to him by enthusiastic postmasters.

At the present writing there are nearly 4,000 postoffices designated as postal savings banks, and the number is being added to at the rate of 1,000 a month.

LIVESTOCK DOING WELL.

Feeders of Northern Colorado Will Probably Make Money.

Greely, Colo., Jan. 27.—From the present outlook farmers who are feeding sheep in the Greeley district will make good profits this season, and at least 60,000 head are being fattened for the spring markets. The first lambs will be sold about the middle of February.

For the first time in four years the sheep feeding industry has returned to normal conditions, and farmers are feeding their surplus hay, finding better returns on it in winter than when sold as the raw product. The average number in the stock pens of the farms over the district runs from 1,000 to 2,000 head so that the returns on the sheep this season will reach more feeders in proportion to the number of sheep handled than ever before.

Albert Durkee, who is feeding 2,500 ewes at the sugar factory pens on beef pulp and alfalfa, has already put 1,000 head on Denver markets at good prices. Other feeders are W. H. Parr, Albert Ivo, Dale Corwin, Fred Gabe, Nels Bartholomew, Charles Mason and Lon Russell.

Some of the farmers bought directly from the range, but the greater number of them purchased from commission men in Denver, paying from \$4 to \$5 a hundred. At these prices the farmers estimate that they must sell for \$7 a hundred to play even. On this basis it is believed that the chances are good for a profit of from 10 to 50 cents a head. It is estimated by Greeley sheepmen that there are 250,000 head of sheep being made into mutton in Northern Colorado, which includes the districts of Greeley, Fort Collins and Fort Morgan, and 750,000 head on feed in the state at the present time.

There are probably 20,000 head of cattle feeding for market in the Greeley district on hay, beef pulp and beet sugar tops. Beet tops, which a few years ago were discarded by the farmers, are now carefully gathered, and sell for about \$4 an acre, as they are excellent for forage.

There is good money in cattle this season. Frank Hodges, of Plattville, sold 30 head of steers, averaging 1050 pounds each, on feed for two months, on Denver markets for \$1,650.

As far as it can be ascertained the alfalfa is standing the winter well and will not be "winter killed" as it has been for the last few years.

MONEY TO BOOST STATE.

Missouri Clubs Are After Private Subscriptions for That Purpose.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 27.—Plans for raising funds to advertise Missouri were discussed at the final session of the Federation of Missouri Commercial Clubs here. A permanent organization to raise money by private subscription was decided on. A permanent organization of the federation and its extension to include at least twice the present number of clubs, 69, was decided on.

An attempt was made to endorse the work of the immigration bureau, but it was given up when certain members started to fight the resolution. The next meeting place will be determined by an executive committee to be named by the present officers and board of directors of the federation.

The fact was developed that the convention was, to a man, opposed to parcels post, and no part of the resolutions that were adopted met with hearty approval as the one concerning the parcels post. Judge Miller, of Macon, who is an extensive dairyman, declared that Missouri is splendidly adapted to the production of milk, cheese and other dairy products, and that there is no reason why it should not excel his native land of Denmark in that line. Mr. Carroll of the immigration board deplored the attitude of legislators in the past toward such work and explained the difficulties of making the work a success when most of the time had to be spent in passing the "hat ground" for contributions to keep it going.

The resolutions adopted in substance follow: The Missouri farm is the best in quality and the cheapest in the United States; the capitalist and manufacturer can find in Missouri in the heart of the Mississippi valley, with its mighty agricultural and mineral resources, water facilities which will furnish

cheap and unlimited power for any enterprise; the 4,000,000 acres of swamp and overflowed lands in Missouri should be reclaimed, as should the 25,000,000 of submerged land in the United States advocated by the national drainage congress.

The people of the state are asked to assist in the effort to make the federation the bond between the different interests of the state. The improvement of the public roads, proper road laws, experiment stations and agricultural colleges which show the farmer how to increase crop production, the enactment of the lever bill providing for appropriations to the state agricultural colleges, and the Missouri state fair, were also approved. A permanent committee on agriculture to be appointed by the federation of local committees from the different commercial clubs was asked for.

FOR SEED CORN SPECIALS

Omaha Business Men Back Project to Warn Farmers of Danger.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 27.—Special trains with instructions from the Nebraska university agricultural station and other lecturers who understand crop improvements are the project of the grain men and others for crop improvement in Nebraska. Above all their aim is to see that seed corn is sown this spring that will grow.

E. P. Peck, who was one of the two men from this city attending the council of North American Grain exchanges at Chicago, E. S. Westbrook being the other, is leading the movement.

Prof. Bert Ball, secretary of the council of Chicago, will appear, and Dean Burnett and also Governor Aldrich are invited to speak at the meeting in this city the other night. It will be held at the Commercial club. Men who deal in seeds, Mr. Robinson of Waterloo; Mr. Emerson, of Fremont, and Mr. Coy of Velley, are invited.

"This is no Omaha proposition, but is a statewide proposition for improving the crops in the state. The glaring need today is seed corn. The question is where we are to get seed corn," says Mr. Peck.

Manager Parrish of the Commercial club publicity bureau, Mr. Peck says, has succeeded in getting the country papers all over the state to print the warning, "Don't Plant Seed Corn That Wasn't Grown."

For the meeting Friday evening wholesale merchants, lumbermen, implement men, bankers, newspaper men, all grain shippers and creamery men are working to make it a success. Conditions of seed corn reported at the Chicago meeting were deplorable in Iowa, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana, the corn belt states east of Nebraska.

Professor Ball shows one of the vilest contrivances that he carries with him for testing seed corn. It is the aim, Mr. Peck says, to get organizations in each county, and to get farmers in each county, to attend the lectures and to test their seed corn and to get better farming and above all to get the best seed to plant this spring.

This comes from Lincoln to Manager Parrish: "The test at the state show here was 77, and the number of exhibits at the show was only one-fourth what it had been in former years. The people who showed are the ones who had corn that would grow. The others, of course, knew enough about the show business that it would do them no good to make it a seventy-seven per cent for a professional shakedown. It is very low, and indicates the grave condition which the people of the state are facing."

FOR EFFECTIVE RESULTS.

Move to Educate Iowa Farmers to Greater Agricultural Activities.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 27.—It is probable that within the next year provided the men who have been for a number of years doing effective work legislating to advance Iowa's material growth are not now given a setback, a big movement will be inaugurated to educate the Iowa farmer on all commercial and agricultural possibilities. Persons who have been making a study of the matter, declare that in the past the campaign work done for Iowa agriculture has been on a too narrow basis. What is wanted is a movement big enough and broad enough to embrace more than one county in Iowa, and to get something of this kind declared by well informed persons.

An inquiry at the state house the other day caused a compilation of facts to be made in regard to the corn crops, showing that very little has been done as yet in Iowa for better farming.

Corn was taken as an example. It was found that in the five year period prior to and including 1912, the average yield of corn per acre in Iowa was 34.3 bushels. That is a very low average yield and it ought easily to be doubled.

For the five year period ending 1911, the average yield had been increased to 24.5 bushels per acre. This is an increase of 10.8 bushels of corn per acre. It is pointed out that education in general good farming ought to produce much better results.

In the same time, comparing the same periods, the average yield of oats in Iowa decreased from 32.2 bushels to 27.7 bushels. It would seem that Iowa farmers are not even keeping up in their knowledge of how best to raise oats.

SUNFLOWER SEEDS AS FEED

Value Not Appreciated—With Grain Make Excellent Poultry Ration.

The fact that sunflower seeds make good poultry feed is not fully appreciated by all. With any grain they make a well balanced ration. These flowers grow well upon all irrigated tracts. The growth is very rapid and the large broad leaves of excellent shade for the young chicks. It is always a wise policy to plant the seeds so that they can be conveniently used. The falling seeds, thus saved, and the shade afforded is very valuable.

Sunflowers grow and produce the largest heads when planted in rows and cared for like corn. It is always advisable to allow the heads to become thoroughly ripe before harvest. Cut as little of the stalk off with the heads as possible. The heads are conveniently fed whole, especially during the winter months. When fed in this way it will be found that the seeds are relished by the fowls.

When the poultry is molting there is no better feed known. Wheat and millet are sometimes fed with sunflower feed. This makes a ration very valuable, not only because of its affording a variety but because of the valuable feed constituents that these grains contain. This ration, with an occasional feed of fresh meat, will make the hens lay. Corn should never be fed more than once a week for egg production but it is very valuable as a fat producer.

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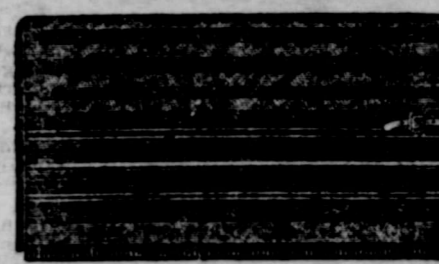


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Size 84x90, price.....\$2.25
Size 84x90, price.....\$2.50

We Have the Best Lap Robe in the Market—Our No. 395 X

This robe is double plush, black on one side and dark green on other side. Weighs 10 lbs., size 54x72. Guaranteed to keep out the cold; also water-proof, as the robe is interlined with heavy rubber.

\$5.00

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Stock Yards, St. Joseph, Mo.

Seaman & Schuske Metal Works Company
SHEET METAL CORNICES AND SKY LIGHTS
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Hot Air Furnaces and Steel Ceilings, Tin, Slate, Tile, Gravel and Ready Roofing
1604 Frederick Ave. Phone 427 Old and New St. Joseph, Mo.

C. F. Rock Plumbing & Heating Co.
MODERN PLUMBING, STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
Telephone 899. 115 North Third Street.

MARRY US, THEY SAY.

Kansas Girls Don't Like Idea of Farmers Importing Wives.

Peabody, Kas., Jan. 27.—Kansas girls don't like the idea of farmers importing wives from Europe. William Parry, editor of the Peabody Herald, printed a request for husbands from a club of eligible young women in Stockholm, Sweden, since the Stockholm notice was published many letters from Kansas have been received by Mr. Payton. And so a Peabody young woman asked that this be published.

The undersigned desire to exercise their leap year privilege by protesting against the men of this country making such efforts to get wives from Sweden, as shown by the multitude of letters you have received asking for the address of the members of the club in Sweden whose names have been given to the men in Peabody and vicinity. In this connection we desire to state that right here in Peabody there are young ladies who, in personal appearance, education, culture, refinement and in business, cooking and housekeeping ability are the peers of any woman in the world. These young women have been residents here for years and their personal worth is a matter of knowledge to everyone. As a matter of state pride, we urge that Kansas men look to the girls at home for wives, instead of seeking women in a foreign country, about the disposition, character and temperament of whom they have no knowledge.—Jennette, Mabel, Maude, Helen, Miss Mildred, Lena, Pearl, Elsie, Edna, Olive, Alice, Esther, Eileen, Helen, Ruth, Bertha, Beulah, Lena, Ethel, Daisie, Lulu, Anna, Edna, Laura.

The first Swedish bride is here. She was Miss Agatha Olson in Stockholm, but now she is the wife of Weston Lockney, a Chase county farmer. Lockney had Payton cable the Swedish club and the result is his marriage to Miss Olson, the secretary. Mrs. Lockney speaks English fluently, and says the other members of the club do also, with few exceptions.

"About a year ago," she said, "a young man who was raised with us and who had gone to Kansas and made a fortune in farming, came back to Sweden and married a friend of mine. He told the rest of us girls that there were a lot of nice young men in Kansas who would be glad of an opportunity to get a wife from among a crowd of as pretty girls as we were and he told us of the American leap year. After he and his bride came to Kansas the idea came to us to organize the club and study American ways and language and be ready to take advantage of leap year when it arrived.

We agreed that we would marry for love and not for money, and that we would be the right kind, and I am so happy

that we made that agreement, for my husband surely is the right kind of a man."

Mustard seed is sown in Holland in March and April. It blossoms like rape, but the plant is stronger. The crop as a rule is ready for harvest in August or September. The plants are cut and the seeds are dried on the shrubs of the plants, or perhaps more generally, the shrubs are put together in small piles and thus dried in the field.

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 329-33.
- Crier Bros. & Co., rooms 303-307.
- Daily, C. M. & Co., rooms 217-19.
- Davis & Son, rooms 206-17.
- Drinkard, Emmert & Co., rooms 309-15.
- Emmert Com. Co., rooms 302-4.
- Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 229-32.
- Knollin Sheep Commission Co., rooms 219-23.
- Lee Live Stock Commission Co., rooms 210-13.
- Missouri Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 201-203.
- National Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 323-40.
- Nichols, Blanchard & Gilchrist, rooms 326-28.
- Prey Bros. & Cooper, rooms 318-22.
- Stewart & Co., rooms 226-25.
- 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. Daily, vice-president, W. True Davis; see'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.

Stock Cattle Brokers.
Adkins, J. V. & Co., room 331.
Adcock, George, room 302.
Baker, Joseph, & Son, room 319.
Baker, James, room 316.
Dawson & Reynolds, room 201.
Gillette, M. H., room 318.
Maxwell, Spayde & Co., rooms 306-8.
Morlock, W. H., rooms 234-36.
Milby, John, room 319.
Roundtree, W. R., room 316.
Rockwood, Geo., room 319.
Timmerman, W. O.
Strook, James.
Wright, Perry.
Sheep Dealers.
Lyon, J. E., room 219.
Order Buyers.
Morlock, W. H., rooms 235-34.
Maxwell, Spayde & Co., rooms 306-8.

Special Notice

In order to thoroughly introduce our famous

Clover Lawn

(100 per cent proof pure Kentucky Whiskey)

We have decided to reduce the price for 30 DAYS

4 FULL QUARTS \$2.95
8 FULL QUARTS \$5.50
12 FULL QUARTS \$8.25

EXPRESS CHARGES PREPAID.
with each order, bottle wine, corkscrew and whiskey glass.
Absolutely the best value ever offered.

Self & Binswanger

"The Fine Whiskey Folks"
427 Edmond St., St. Joseph, Mo.

St. Joseph Stock Yards Co.

St. Joseph, Mo.

We Are in the Market Every day for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

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

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

Advertise in "The Journal." It Pays.