

CATTLE MARKET FIRM

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Table with columns for date (1...1910 to 2...1912), price, and quantity. Includes sub-sections for Veal Calves and Cattle.

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There was the usual small Friday run of cattle being estimated at 500 head. There were a few loads of steers scattered around and buyers cleaned up these in good season at steady prices. Beef cattle trade this week has been rather uneven but the general course of prices has been higher. On the opening day there was a slow, weak tone to the market and bulk of the fat steers sold a dime under last week's closing level, but there has since been a decided turn for the better, Monday's loss being fully recovered, and prices in the close show a margin of fully 10¢ to 15¢ over values in force on the rank and file of the steers at the finish of last week. Since Monday receipts have been rather light at all of the leading markets and the shrinkage in supplies was the principal factor in putting the market on a better footing. Combined receipts of cattle the past five big markets aggregate approximately 130,000 head for the current week, a decrease of 15,000 head from last week and a falling off of over 29,000, as compared with year ago. Supplies at this point all show a reduction, the week's run approximating 8,900 head, as compared with 12,447 head for the corresponding period a year ago.

There has been considerable complaint from both buyers and sellers regarding the poor quality of the steers offered here during the week. Aside from one or two loads, the bulk up to \$5.00 there have been no really good fat steers on sale. The top on full loads was \$7.50 and this price was paid for 140-lb. cattle that had only been on feet for four months. Bulk of the steers offered consisted of plain to just fair qualified short-fatted grades that sold largely within a spread of \$1.00 to \$1.25, with a few sales at \$1.10 to \$1.25.

There has been a good active inquiry for medium to strong weight cattle from both the local packers and eastern order buyers. Demand at this weight and ordinary warmed-up and short-fatted steers have also moved freely since Monday and show practically as much appreciation in value as do the better grades. The demand for strong weight feeders has been a help to the market for the plainer grades of beef steers.

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Cows and heifers shared in the improvement noted in fat steer prices this week. A fairly generous run of the stuff on the opening day of the week and a weaker trade in steers gave the market a dull edge and prices were weak to 10¢ lower, with exceptions 10¢ to 15¢ lower. Since Monday, when the incidence of light receipts, the market has steadied up and prices at the close of the week not only show full recovery of the early weakness, but show a gain of 10¢ to 15¢ on the run of cows and heifers as compared with a year ago. While interest has centered more strongly on the good to choice cows and heifers there has been a very good inquiry for the poorer and common classes and the week's advance in prices has been on no particular grade or class. A few of the best heavy dressed beef cows have sold this week at \$10.00, with bulk of the good kinds selling at \$4.75 to \$5.25, with a pretty useful class of butcher cows realizing \$4.00 to \$4.75 and an ordinary grade of killing stuff around \$4.00 to \$4.25. Yearlings gave the market a dull edge and prices were weak to 10¢ lower, with exceptions 10¢ to 15¢ lower.

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STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

City Office—Rooms 1 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.

Entered as the Postoffice in St. Joseph, Mo., as Second Class Matter, September 2, 1897.

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In asking change of address, please state your former postoffice. 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. Remit with postal order or draft payable to St. Joseph Journal Publishing Company.

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

Total 25 per cent commission allowed postmasters, who are authorized to take subscriptions.

- ***** TO STOP ON SIGNAL *****
* Burlington Makes Concession of Interest to St. Joseph Shippers.
* The St. Joseph Live Stock Exchange, through its railroad committee, has made arrangements whereby the Lincoln-Billings train, No. 43, will hereafter stop on signal at Fortescue, Mo., Preston, Salem and Dawson, Neb., to let off passengers board the train at St. Joseph. This arrangement will enable many shippers from those points to the local market to get home the same day their stock is marketed here instead of having to wait until the next day, as has been the case heretofore. Train No. 43 leaves the Union passenger station at 3:45 p. m. daily.

RESTOCK WITH PURE-BREDS.

The hog cholera situation of the past summer and fall has developed one fact that stands out prominently, says the Kansas Farmer. This is that hogs will be in demand and that breeders who have good hogs for sale will have a very satisfactory business, and the public sale averages will run higher than for several years past. This will not be due to the hog cholera alone, though that has had its influence. The farmers are coming to appreciate more and more the absolute necessity for good blood as a means of economical pork production on high-priced feed and high-priced farms. Those who have lost hogs by cholera as well as the army of young farmers who each year leave the agricultural college to start in business for themselves, will be largely influenced to purchase at the winter sales in order to give the good blood a trial at least.

SILOS AND CATTLE FEEDING.

Wherever corn was grown the past year the representative of the silo manufacturer kept busy at work, with the result that silos were sold by the thousands, says an Iowa exchange. It now develops that these silos have been a great incentive to cattle feeding, and that many more cattle have been put on full feed this fall and early winter than the public has thought probable.

Wherever one wishes to go, from Minnesota in the north to Texas in the south, he is most sure to see the great round bulk of the silo looming up above barns and other buildings. At the foot of the silo there is the usual cattle yards, in which are either dairy cows or cattle that are being fitted for market. Now and then a farmer is using his silage as a winter ration for his stock cattle, but the great majority are fitting their stock for market instead of for the pasture again. The extent to which the silo has thus encouraged cattle feeding is surprising. Men who never have fitted a bunch of cattle for the block before are trying it this winter because they have silage to feed and they have been told that it is great stuff on which to fatten cattle. Without the silo these men would not have thought of feeding cattle for the market this winter, no more than they have thought of it other winters.

IOWA A BIG HOG STATE.

We have been looking over the figures of the census report of 1910, giving the number and value of swine on farms, says Wallace's Farmer. A very cursory examination of it shows that Iowa is the most hog-rich state in the Union, being credited with a total number of 7,527,000, with a value of about \$70,000,000. The hog-hisness of Iowa can be brought out more clearly by a few comparisons. For example, the states of Missouri and Nebraska together are credited with only 7,870,000, or about 249,000 more than Iowa. The states of Illinois and Kansas together have only 7,631,000, or about 150,000 more than Iowa. The three states of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania combined have only 7,695,000, or about 169,000 more than Iowa. The states of Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon and California have only 5,850,000 and even if we add Louisiana the hog-rich state of Iowa is still over 200,000 ahead. The states of Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas combined have

Daddy's Bedtime Story—How Cats Once Won A Battle



DADDY had been telling how the catching of geese once saved the great city of Rome from being taken by its enemy's army. Said daddy, "Now, if you like, I will tell you how some of Tabby's family once won a battle." "Cats can fight," remarked Jack thoughtfully, "but I never knew they could do anything like that." "Oh, of course they could if they wanted to. Cats are a heap cleverer than dogs," said Evelyn as she stroked the purring Tabby stretched out on the rug before the fire. "Well," smiled daddy, "it wasn't because the cats in this case were so clever, but because a clever general knew how to make use of them. "The man was Cambyses, king of Persia. "Cambyses lived about 500 years before Christ was born. Then Persia was a great and rich country and her soldiers were such fine fighters that they could beat the armies of their neighbors. "King Cambyses made war with the Egyptians, the rich and clever people who lived in Africa along the river Nile. "The Egyptians also were good fighters. Cambyses tried, but at first his soldiers could not beat them. "Then Cambyses had an idea. Everywhere he went in Egypt he found cats, handsome sleek creatures that never bothered to get out of any one's way. "There were even temples or churches where cats were fed and cared for. The Egyptians thought it was wicked to harm a cat because they said the animals belonged to the moon goddess Pasht. "Cats were so cared for in Egypt because they killed the rats and mice that otherwise would have eaten up all the Egyptians' grain. Grain was the chief crop of the Egyptians, and by selling it to their neighbors who had none they had become very rich. "Cambyses, the Persian general, heard that the Egyptians feared to kill a cat lest the cat goddess send them some dreadful punishment. "So Cambyses caught cats and had his soldiers catch them for him. When he had what he thought would be enough he marched his army against the Egyptians, each Persian soldier with a pussy in his arms. "When they reached the Egyptian army, the latter were afraid to return the blows of the Persian soldiers lest they might hurt a cat. So they were easily beaten, and Cambyses was so pleased with his trick that he treated the beaten Egyptians very kindly."

Live Stock Receipts.

The following shows the receipts of live stock by months at the South St. Joseph Stock Yards for the years 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912.

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mer to make sales. In comparison to the number of cattle there are in the country, a greater per cent of them than ever before are being fitted for market, because there is silage to use in the fitting of them.
IOWA A BIG HOG STATE.
We have been looking over the figures of the census report of 1910, giving the number and value of swine on farms, says Wallace's Farmer. A very cursory examination of it shows that Iowa is the most hog-rich state in the Union, being credited with a total number of 7,527,000, with a value of about \$70,000,000. The hog-hisness of Iowa can be brought out more clearly by a few comparisons. For example, the states of Missouri and Nebraska together are credited with only 7,870,000, or about 249,000 more than Iowa. The states of Illinois and Kansas together have only 7,631,000, or about 150,000 more than Iowa. The three states of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania combined have only 7,695,000, or about 169,000 more than Iowa. The states of Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon and California have only 5,850,000 and even if we add Louisiana the hog-rich state of Iowa is still over 200,000 ahead. The states of Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas combined have
only some 230,000 more hogs than has Iowa.
The question may arise: Why is it that Iowa so far outranks all other states in the production of hogs? One reason is that it is a great corn state. Someone may say: Illinois is quite as great a corn state as Iowa. Why do they not raise as many hogs in Illinois as in Iowa? One reason is that Illinois has three great corn markets within its own borders, and there is a short haul and a low freight rate both to Chicago, to Peoria and to East St. Louis. The feeder of live stock in that state is handicapped by the fact that on account of the difference in the freight rates, corn is worth about five cents a bushel more than in Iowa.
Another reason why Iowa goes so largely to hogs is that it is a great cattle feeding state, and to feed cattle profitably, you must have hogs to follow. Still, another reason is that Iowa farmers are more generally live stock feeders than the farmers in any other state. Many feed hogs in order to condense freights, and this encourages them to feed cattle for the same purpose. In short, Iowa farmers grow hogs because they know how perhaps better than those of most other states; and the cheapness of corn as compared with the states farther east encourages them to get the know how.
Advertise in The Journal.

TO CUT COTTON ACREAGE

Appeal Made to Southern Farmers to Restrict Production.

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 1.—In a letter addressed to the southern farmers, Secretary A. C. Davis of the National Farmers' Association has urged out from his headquarters at Rogers, Ark., a pressing appeal for immediate action in signing the acreage reduction pledges for 1912. A reduction of 25 per cent has been agreed upon, and prompt action is imperative or the plan fails. By March 1 he expects to be able to announce the result of the plan as to success or failure. Secretary Davis' letter is as follows: "The National Farmers' Union, the commissioners of agriculture and the governors of the southern states, at the meetings held by the respective bodies last fall, recommended a material reduction of the cotton acreage for the year 1912. After careful thought these representative bodies unanimously agreed that the amount of reduction should be at least 25 per cent to insure an equitable price for the crop of that year and the balance of the 1911 crop remaining in the hands of the growers.

"The form of pledges sent out by this office has been adopted by the executive committee of the cotton congress, to be used in connection with what is known as the 'Rock Hill' plan of securing signatures. Thousands of these pledges were sent out by me to each of the cotton-producing states, to be distributed to the local organizations and to the growers and planters who are in sympathy with the effort to secure a price for our staple that will at least be above the cost of production. It was thought that some could be found in each school district with sufficient interest in the outcome of the venture to circulate these petitions without pay and without price. Judging by the rate at which they are being returned to the office, I fear that a great number into whose hands they have fallen do not realize the importance of attending to this matter at once. Every person who produces cotton should be given an opportunity to sign this reduction pledge at once.

"This is not a one-man fight, but a fight that the entire south has agreed upon to show the world what they may expect when refusal is made to give us at least a living wage for the product of our labor. Its success depends entirely upon the loyalty and patriotism of the men most concerned. If we are going to reduce the acreage, let's say so right now and show the amount on pledges. Don't hang fire and think that it does not matter if your petition is not received. Suppose any small per cent even think that the result is a failure. "By March 1 we expect to announce to the world whether the cotton producer will or will not reduce acreage. Which shall it be?"

RURAL FRANCE NOT GAINING

Census Figures Show Population Increase Is All in Cities.

Paris, Feb. 1.—Last year's quinquennial census returns, which were recently issued, give France a total population of 29,591,503, an increase of 349,264 since 1906. The most noteworthy feature of the returns is that the increase of the urban population is actually greater than the total national increase. In 64 out of 87 departments of France the population has decreased, and in some, where an increase is recorded, the growth has been almost entirely in the large towns of the department. The influx from rural to urban districts is strikingly shown in the et Vilaine, where the total population of the department has decreased 3,797 inhabitants, but the town of Rennes has 3,732 more inhabitants than five years ago.

The population of the Seine department, which is wholly urban, has increased by 305,424, more than three-quarters of the increase for the whole of France. There are 2,833,110 inhabitants in Paris, an increase of 124,717. Thus, the increase in the suburbs is greater than in Paris itself since 1906. The second largest town in France is Marseilles, with 550,515 inhabitants, and Lyons comes third with 522,795.

PROFIT IN WINTER FEEDING

Billings, Mont., Man Expects to Clear 90c a Head on His Lambs.

Billings, Mont., Feb. 1.—Evidence that there is a substantial profit in winter feeding of sheep, also that it is of advantage to farmers to market their surplus alfalfa in the form of mutton, is indicated in the experience of O. D. Parham, who is fattening lambs on his farm west of this city. It is understood he will net approximately 90 cents a head when the animals are placed on the market. The lambs weighed sixty-five pounds on an average when placed on feed last autumn and were purchased at 4 cents a pound. Since that time it is estimated that each has taken on twenty-five pounds of fat. The quotations show that lambs are selling on the eastern markets at 5 cents a pound, so that there has been a gain of 55 cents on the original weight, while \$1.25 will be forthcoming from the weighing to market on each animal, an aggregate increase in value of \$1.90. It is also understood that figures carefully kept throughout the period of feeding, show that the total cost, including all hay and labor, approximately \$1 for each animal, leaving a margin of 90 cents to the owner.

BAD YEAR IN KANSAS—NIT

Tabulation of Farm Reports For 1911 Hard on the Pessimist.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 1.—Kansas has just completed its recapitulation of the business of the year 1911, the year of drought and hot wind, and it has found that mother earth gave Kansas a golden rod of 20 gold pieces stacked on top of each other that would reach twenty-one miles into the sky. That golden rod twenty-one miles high represents the amount of farm products in the Southwest state for 1911. F. D. Coburn, secretary of the tabulate board of agriculture, has just tabulated the total farm products in the state in the year when Kansas raised less wheat than in any year in twenty-two and less corn than in any year in the last fourteen, and when he got through he found that the Kansas farmer had harvested from the fields, had slaughtered or sold for slaughter, or had marketed a grand total of

During February Your Chances to Save Money Are Greater Than Any Other Time in the Year. Shop Where They All Shop—At the Big Store. Horsch Bros. Co. Eighth and Felix Streets. St. Joseph, Mo. "THE BUSIEST CORNER IN TOWN." Members Retail Merchants' Association. Railroad Fares Rebated.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC: ABOUT three months ago we sold our interest in the Robinson Auto and Supply Company, with the understanding that we would re-engage in the automobile business in this city. We have now secured exclusive agency for the old reliable Cadillac Car for the counties of Buchanan, Andrew, DeKalb, Gentry, Holt, Atchison, Nodaway, Harrison, Worth, Caldwell and Daviess in Missouri, and Doniphan in Kansas. We are now located and ready for business in elegant new quarters at Eighth and Charles streets, just south of postoffice. The style of our firm is Robinson Cadillac Company. We expect to give our entire attention to selling and taking care of Cadillac Cars. We take this opportunity of thanking our many friends for their very generous patronage in the past, and of soliciting their kind consideration in the future. Very respectfully, WALTER H. ROBINSON, KENNETH W. ROBINSON. Bell Phone, 581.

Soft Corn

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

Swift's Digestor 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 Fort Worth

CHARACTER DOLL IS LATEST

Each Type is Made After the Portrait or Photograph of a Real Child.

Perhaps the most interesting feature about the jointed child dolls is the fact that each type is made after the portrait or photograph of a real child, and is often a copy of a living model.

SOME NOVEL FRENCH CANES

Handles of Walking Sticks are Receptacles for Coins, Matches and Other Things.

The ingenuity of the Frenchman has not been confined to the making of weapons out of apparently harmless canes.

One of the canes is fitted with a coin box and a match box, these being contained in the head, which is provided with a carefully concealed lid.

Another cane handle contains a complete outfit of the game known as Petits Chevaux.

These handles have become very popular. They are of fine workmanship and generally of gold or silver.

Smoking in the Dark

According to experts in the tobacco business the prevailing impression that a man cannot enjoy a smoke in the dark is erroneous.

Most smokers do not like to smoke in the dark. They say it is necessary to watch the smoke ascend and to see the rings curl in order to thoroughly enjoy it.

About the Putterer

The art of puttering consists of doing for yourself slowly and inefficiently what you can pay some one else to do for you quickly and well.

The putterer works in pure love, and if it produces prove a poor thing it is at least his own. To be a perfect putterer is to achieve a liberal education.

Putting is a tonic relaxation from the mechanical efficiency of our professional selves, a corrective of the extreme specialization that otherwise would result in our becoming all foot or hand or head.

Same Thing

"And he said he was willing to die for me?" "Not exactly in those words, but that was the impression he was evidently trying to convey."

"What did he say?" "He said he was ready to eat your cooking any time you said the word."

Wanted—Men to learn the barber trade. Here is an offer that includes tools with tuition.

PROTECTING ITS INDIANS

Government of Brazil Treats Them With Solicitude and the Results Are Good.

The Brazilian government appears to have found a way of dealing with its Indians which is altogether different from that so extensively employed in North America where the 'civilizers' proceeded on the assumption that 'all good Indians are dead Indians.'

"The government of Brazil," says L'Tolle du Sud de Rio de Janeiro, "is always occupied with more or less solicitude in the amelioration of the lot of the natives, who are yet numerous in a great part of the country."

SAN SALVADOR'S NAME LOST

Identity of Island on Which Columbus First Landed Is No Longer Certain.

San Salvador is perhaps the most interesting historical point on the American side of the world, as it is the island upon which Columbus first landed.

A harmless and generally satisfactory way to bring brightness to the eyes is to bathe them with a solution of boracic acid and tepid water.

To Brighten the Eyes

Bright eyes are among the most radiant of beauty's jewels, since they give animation and light to the entire face.

Impervious to Hard Knocks. The microbe is tenacious of life, for Miguola found the bacillus leprosus placed on a sheet of glass lived for five years.

Happy Microbe

The microbe is tenacious of life, for Miguola found the bacillus leprosus placed on a sheet of glass lived for five years. Germs of potato disease sealed in a tube were living after a period of eight years.

Continuous Tungsten

After three years' research work, a British concern has succeeded, so it is said, in producing tungsten in such a form that it could be drawn into a continuous wire one-thousandth of an inch in thickness, used in any length or bent to any shape.

Lightning Piless Scales

Channels are seven inches which is the height of platform from ground. Lever mechanism also giving greater strength. Being new tool.

Consignment HIDES STEADY

THE hide market continues steady at unchanged prices since last week. We feel that it would pay you to give a little special attention to hides for the next few weeks and stockmen will find present prices very attractive for hides taken from any stock lost during the recent storms, if they send the goods direct to us.

Table with columns for SALT CURED HIDES, FURS, MINK-Central, MUSKRAT-Continual, FOX-Red and ry, WOLF-Prairie and Beaver, CAT-Wild and House, and various hide types and fur grades with prices.

James C. Smith Hide Co. St. Joseph, Mo. Branches: Wichita, Kan.; Topeka, Kan.; Grand Island, Neb., and Joplin, 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.

ANTI-FRICTION FOUR-BURR MILLS DOUBLE THE CAPACITY OF GEARED MILLS. BOVEE GRINDER & FURNACE WORKS 162 Eighth St. WATERLOO, IOWA

EMMETT F. COOK, M. D. SPECIALIST IN CHRONIC DISEASES OF MEN AND WOMEN. LONG BLDG., 710 FELIX ST., ST. JOSEPH, MO. Advertise In "The Journal." It Pays