

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

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TO REDUCE COST OF MEAT. An early and decided reduction in the cost of meat to consumers is announced as the result of the passage in the New Jersey legislature of a bill permitting the sale of Belgian hares in that state.

HEAVY POULTRY SHIPPING LOSS. At the annual convention of the Missouri Wholesale Poultry, Butter and Egg Dealers' Association at Kansas City last week Dr. Mary E. Pennington, the government poultry and egg expert, advocated strongly the abandonment of the practice of shipping poultry in ice, and the substitution of the dry packed method entirely.

NOT A FAD BUT A NEED. Sioux City Record: "While there will be no corn planted in this section of country for at least two months, unless the spring should prove an unusually early one, it is high time that farmers were giving the subject of seed corn serious thought.

HONORS TO CAPT. AMUNDSEN. Norwegian Now Credited With Discovery of South Pole.

SUGGESTS FARM VILLAGES. Isolation, lack of society and utter loneliness, the three great causes of dissatisfaction with farm life present a not very difficult problem—if it is really a problem at all.

FOR CONVENIENCE IN WASHING THE AUTOMOBILE. For convenience in washing the automobile and for the fact that the job may be performed, a wash gun has been invented which holds a quart of gasoline, and when pumped up to one hundred pounds pressure instantly cuts out all accumulations of dirt and grease which occur in corners and crevices which are not to be reached by the ordinary methods.

WOMEN ARE ASSESSORS. The assessor of Spokane county, in the state of Washington, has appointed seven women to handle household assessments in Spokane this spring.

WOMAN ON SCHOOL BOARD. Miss Cornelia Bradford has been selected by Mayor Wittipson to be a member of the Board of Education in Jersey City.

THE FIRST FAINT CALL. From the bubbling larch and the plane trees tall With the blue bird on the wing O, we hear the near clear call, although The lilies are law, 'neath the snow.

FREE SEEDS. Our 1912 CATALOGUE OF RELIABLE Seed your names and address for package of our new famous WHITE TIP RADISH. Absolutely free.

Lightning Pileless Scales. New Pattern. Solid Channel Steel Frame. Chassis are seven inches which is the height of platform from ground.

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

Wanted to Buy. The BEST Imported Stallions, \$1,000. Home-bred draft stallions, \$500 to \$800. All horses warranted sound and sure breeders.

Blair Horse and Mule Co. Stock Yards, St. Joseph, Mo. Auction Every Friday Private Sales Daily. All Stock Sold With a Full Guarantee to Be as Represented.

FOR SALE. A THREE-YEAR-OLD IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION. Gray, weighs 1,900 pounds. A good breeder. A good-boned, good quality horse.

IMPORTED PERCHERON HORSES. None but the best handled by us. All our horses are imported direct from France—no home-bred, short-bred scrubs.

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Daddy's Bedtime Story

When I was a boy I used to drive our old horse Fritz now and then when father had an errand to a neighbor's that a small boy could be trusted with.

Fritz was always the horse harnessed for me because he was so old he couldn't run away if he had tried, and he wouldn't have run if any one had tried to make him.

Fritz often took us over there, and he knew the way quite as well as any one in the family. It got to the neighbor's and was given a hearty greeting. It was beginning to grow dark when I started home.

You must make Fritz step lively or you'll be late for supper, our neighbor's wife called after me. I took her two youngest boys for a ride as far as the corner. Then I put them down and told them to hurry home.

As it would soon be quite dark I thought I would try a short way, one we seldom traveled because the road was not good. It was a road that crossed a little bridge over a lively stream.

Fritz gave a sharp neigh and backed and backed, and then he turned round, and in spite of all I could do he trotted right around the way we had come. When he reached the old familiar road he swung into a good trot, for by that time Fritz was hungry and wanted his stall.

When we reached home father was watching for me. I admitted I had stayed too long at the neighbor's and then told of trying to make short cut home through the woods.

Father walked up to old Fritz and patted him on the head. There are some horses, said father, that know more than human folks, and I guess Fritz is one of them.

The roadmaster was along here this afternoon, and he told me that the high water had weakened the old bridge so that it fell some time last night or today. If Fritz had gone on you would have fallen into the high water and maybe been drowned.

of social life they do not begin to cure the condition. It has been suggested that the farmers of the future will live in villages or camps and go to their outlying farms in the morning, returning only at night after the day's work is done.

A section of land generally contains from four to ten families whose homes are placed as far apart as possible. By bringing all the houses of the families to one common center the nucleus of a village would be formed which might later include the families of adjoining sections and form a compact village of from fifteen to thirty families.

Among the advantages of farm-villages life as compared to the present system of isolation it may be suggested the economy of labor on the partial or complete co-operation of farm work; the obliteration of the line fence, the barrier that has so long stood between harmonious relationship between neighbors and even provoked internal and deadly feuds; a central heating system, effective drainage and sanitation, the beautifying of home surroundings and all the manifold comforts of life possible in modern methods of building which are not entirely practicable in scattered farm homes.

Christiania, Norway, March 3.—Two local newspapers have received dispatches from Captain Roald Amundsen announcing that he reached the South Pole on December 14, 1911. The dispatches were sent from Hobart, Tasmania, where Amundsen arrived Thursday.

Rejoicing over Captain Amundsen's success in reaching the South Pole is widespread over Norway. The feeling of the people was voiced in the storking by the president, Frederick Kowow. At the opening of the session President Kowow said: "We cheer for the members, said: 'We cannot begin our day's work without expressing our thankful joy and the admiration and pride with which we are all filled by the news that Captain Amundsen and his comrades have reached the South Pole and planted the Norwegian flag there.'

Columbia, Mo., March 11.—The record of the stock judging teams from the Missouri College of Agriculture has convinced people that students trained at Columbia understand live stock. That they also possess the ability to tell in an effective way what they have been taught along these lines is well brought out in the results of an essay writing contest which has just been reported.

Chicago Daily News: With butter going to extraordinary prices the tendency of many farmers is to use whole milk substitutes for that important table article. Good butterine is at least more palatable than poor butter. Unfortunately, however, the substitute is not as cheap as it ought to be. The government tax of 10 cents a pound on butterine or oleomargarine sold every article of commerce that increases the price to consumers.

Every honest person willingly concerned in the production of butter should not be sold as butter under any circumstances. Legislation needed to prevent fraud and to insure the safety of every citizen. The tax on uncolored butterine is only 4 of a cent a pound. But the appearance of an article of food may have almost as much to do with its palatability as its taste.

For convenience in washing the automobile and for the fact that the job may be performed, a wash gun has been invented which holds a quart of gasoline, and when pumped up to one hundred pounds pressure instantly cuts out all accumulations of dirt and grease which occur in corners and crevices which are not to be reached by the ordinary methods.

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FISHER ON LAND LAWS.

Secretary Does Not Favor Borah Bill Now Under Consideration.

Washington, March 11.—Secretary Fisher in a letter to the members of the house public lands committee, sets forth his ideas of changes needed in the present homestead laws. In the letter he characterized the Borah bill reducing the period of residence to three years, and then the right of entry could be made, as "loosely drawn" and "with all the liberal features and none of the severe restrictions of the Canadian law."

Western members are not inclined to agree with the secretary's plan for the classification of lands. No one can tell what may be agricultural land tomorrow, they say, and to attempt the classification would entail endless labor and indefinite results.

The classification plan becomes more difficult as the public land areas diminish. In one community, for instance, an entryman might find it profitable to build a reservoir and irrigate the land otherwise unquestionably arid. Such lands might very properly be classed as non-agricultural today, but might become profitable undertaking tomorrow.

Light to be shed on pelts. Alleged Graft in Sum Paid as Wolf Bounties.

Rapid City, S. D., March 11.—On the theory that the large amount of wolf pelts which are being sold in the Hills counties may cover a "graft," court proceedings have been commenced here by State Attorney Denu in the circuit court, Judge deciding to prove interesting. It is learned that State Auditor Anderson, of Pierre, is back of the proceedings and that the action was started in Justice Leoy's court here by the summoning of John Hebbelwaite, a bookkeeper for two local hide firms, he being ordered to bring the books of the companies into court. Hebbelwaite refused and secured a writ of habeas corpus for contempt. His attorney at once commenced habeas corpus proceedings, which were heard by Judge McGee in the circuit court, the judge deciding that the justice could not commit for contempt in the circumstances.

Way to make food dear. Tax on Oleo Should be Removed in Interest of Wage Earner.

Chicago Daily News: With butter going to extraordinary prices the tendency of many farmers is to use whole milk substitutes for that important table article. Good butterine is at least more palatable than poor butter. Unfortunately, however, the substitute is not as cheap as it ought to be. The government tax of 10 cents a pound on butterine or oleomargarine sold every article of commerce that increases the price to consumers.

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IN WOMAN'S REALM

LOVE ITS OWN REWARD.

"He was not worthy of her love," they said. And begged that she would turn aside From him, or in her woman's pride, at least. Her love within her heart would hide.

And so they counseled, thinking naught of him, To whom such love was wealth indeed. The one thing sweet in all his purblind life, A refuge in his sorest need.

For who is worthy of such perfect love, And shall one always count the cost? For who shall say that one who freely gives, Can ever feel her love as lost? —Frank Fair.

OPPOSE HIGH CAR STEPS. Washington women, headed by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, a lawyer, are making a campaign against high steps of street cars.

HELPING GIRLS TO SAVE. The New York section of the women's welfare department of the National Civic Federation is interested in helping working women save for vacations.

IS WELLESLEY GRADUATE. Mrs. Alfred S. Clark, president of the Women's Trade Union League of Lawrence, Mass., who has taken an important part in the strike of mill operatives in that city, is a Wellesley graduate.

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PUBLIC SALE

Friday, March 22, 1912 At Walnut Park Farm

Entire Holdings of Standard-Bred Trotting Stock

St. Joseph and Savannah Interurban direct to grounds. Catalogue to be obtained of Davis Bros., 606 Edmond street, St. Joseph, Mo.

Sale also includes 35 HEAD OF MULES of serviceable age. Col. Geo. Bain, Auct. R. L. McDonald, Prop. Lexington, Ky.

Blair Horse and Mule Co.

Stock Yards, St. Joseph, Mo. Auction Every Friday Private Sales Daily

All Stock Sold With a Full Guarantee to Be as Represented. Large Selection of Horses and Mules Always on Hand.

Consign Your Horses and Mules to Us.

FOR SALE

A THREE-YEAR-OLD IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION. Gray, weighs 1,900 pounds. A good breeder. A good-boned, good quality horse.

A SEVEN-YEAR-OLD JACK. Black with mealy points; height 15 hands, 3 inches; weighs 1,075 pounds. A big-boned blocky fellow and a good breeder.

GRIGSBY & BARBER, Skidmore, Mo.

IMPORTED PERCHERON HORSES

None but the best handled by us. All our horses are imported direct from France—no home-bred, short-bred scrubs. Our prices as low as anyone, quality considered. Guarantee and insurance the very best.

No Importing Firm West of the Mississippi River has ever equalled our winnings at the four greatest horse shows of the south-west in 1911. Interstate Show, St. Joseph; Kansas and Missouri State Fairs, and American Royal, Kansas City.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO., SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO. CHAS. R. KIRK, Mgr.

WANTED TO BUY

Horses, Mares and Mules from 4 to 8 years old. Stock must be fat and broken to work. Highest cash price paid. We carry a nice line of young stock for farmers.

JOHN HANN. Barn 1023 South 9th St., Northwest Corner Patee Park, St. Joseph, Mo. Advertise in The Journal.

RIEGER'S PURE OLD MONOGRAM WHISKEY

Over 125,000 People Are regular and satisfied customers for Rieger's Pure Old Monogram Whiskey—there couldn't possibly be a better testimonial to its exquisite smoothness, mellow flavor and absolute purity.

Only purity and age is a guarantee of good whiskey for medicinal purposes—the purity of Rieger's Monogram is guaranteed by us under the Pure Food Law while its age is guaranteed by our twenty years in business. You can buy with confidence.

We Prepay The Express 8 Qts. Rieger's \$5 Monogram Private Stock 4 Qts. Rieger's \$3 Monogram Extra Fine FREE Order it 22 Two sample bottles of Rieger's Fine Monogram Whiskey, Gold Tipped Whiskey Glass and Patent Corkscrew.

J. Rieger & Co., 1513 Geeser Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Lightning Pileless Scales

New Pattern. Solid Channel Steel Frame. Chassis are seven inches which is the height of platform from ground. Lever are octagon in shape giving greater strength. Bearing are Tool-steel. This Scale will last a life time with ordinary care.

Equipped with compound Beam Free. Furnished absolutely complete except platform planks. Guaranteed accurate and tested to more than its capacity. Write for price and description before buying.

300 Mill St. Kansas City, Mo.

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FREE SEEDS

Our 1912 CATALOGUE OF RELIABLE Seed your names and address for package of our new famous WHITE TIP RADISH. Absolutely free.

Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa, Millet, Rape, Cane Seed, Kaffir Corn, Blue Grass, Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets, Cow Peas.

CHESMORE-EASTLAKE MERCANTILE CO. 407 FELIX STREET ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Miss Bonnington's Boots

By James Cathcart

Perhaps at a more fashionable watering place Miss Bonnington's boots would not have created the slightest stir, but at Silver Beach the first question asked the newcomer on the piazza was, "Have you seen Miss Bonnington's boots?" and a negative reply was to admit a truly recalcitrant arrival.

There was nothing remarkable about the boots save that they were of Nile green waterproof material laced high upon the calf. At the resort where stockings or at the best sort of canvas slipper to be had at the drug store for a quarter were considered sufficient, the appearance of Miss Bonnington on the sands at the bathing hour was the signal for the gathering of a crowd of the curious.

Natalie Bonnington professed an indifference to the curious gaze of the hotel patrons and the natives. She could not help being aware of the excitement she created, yet she did not discard the boots.

Ridley told himself a dozen times that he did not love Miss Bonnington because of her boots. A dozen times he had started to leave the place and thus free himself from the web of the enchantress, yet each time he saw Natalie without the boots—and stayed.

In honest truth he could not tell whether or not he loved the girl. Aside from these odd bathing boots, her attire was most demure. She affected the simplest dresses—and looked better in them than the women who wore silks and satins all out of harmony with the weather.

Her manner matched her garments, for she was demure almost to a point of affectation and never a roguish wrinkle marred the calm serenity of her full, lustrous eyes. Those eyes were Natalie's greatest charm. Ridley loved to lie on the warm sands in the afternoon, sounding the placid depths of her liquid orbs. At such times he

was sure that he was in love, and he was—until he remembered the boots.

It was in this uncertain frame of mind that he took to dressing early for his bath, and then running up to the sands, around the point well out of sight of the crowd around the boats. Not until he felt sure that she had gone back to her dressing room did he venture to return, but even with this expedient his heart continued to be torn by uncertainty.

But it was to the boots that he owed the final answer to his questioning heart. He was running along the sands on his way back to the bath houses when, on the turn of the point, he discerned a huge sun umbrella. Projecting below the edge he could see Miss Bonnington's boots digging desperately beside a mound of sand that covered the extremities of her companion. Just as he passed, scarcely making a sound in his bare feet, he heard a kiss; a loud, undeniable smack.

It was not the sort of a kiss he imagined some day bestowing upon the arched curve of those red lips when he should have at last decided to speak. He had mentally rehearsed the scene over and over again, now in a dark corner of the piazza, again under the sunshade, but always in his dreams the scene had ended in her whispering "Yes" and his lips had touched hers, tenderly, reverently, in the first kiss of love.

That Miss Bonnington should seek a secluded part of the beach on which to indulge her osculatory tendencies was intolerable. He was a man easily swayed by little things and the loudness of the smack had sickened him, while at the same time his loss told him how truly he had loved the girl. He dressed as rapidly as possible and sought his room. He was too miserable to mix with the others. He wanted to be alone where he could think it all over.

His room seemed blurred with images of the past. He could see the yellow sands and himself beside Natalie questioning the limpid clearness of her eyes. He could see the piazza in the soft moonlight and the rapt look upon her face as she quoted poetry to her; then they vanished before the image of the afternoon with the half-entombed companion, the boots beneath the sunshade and that smack reverberating like the noise of thunder in the solitude of his soul.

By evening he had pulled himself together and he even dressed for the regular Wednesday night hop, but he kept carefully away from Natalie until late in the evening, when he ran across her standing pensively in a corner of the piazza, watching the reflection of the moon across the broken waters.

"Her face brightened at his approach and she impulsively put out her hand to stop him.

"I have not seen you all day," she cried. "Have you been ill?"

"I was a little upset," he answered constrainedly.

"Is it trouble?" The soft eyes beamed their sympathy.

"In a way," he agreed. "I saw something this morning that rather upset me. Around the point," he added, meaningly.

"Ah, yes," she mused. "You go far up the beach to bathe."

"Way beyond the crowd," he confirmed. "I like it better there."

"You must take me some morning," she said. "I have never been to the point. Is it not absurd?"

"You have not been to the point?" His lip curled in scorn. Probably she would deny the scene of the morning.

"I should like a quiet swim," she said softly. "Do you know that I have just found out why the beach is so crowded?"

"Yes?" He wondered what she would tell him now.

"It is because of my boots," she said with a rippling laugh. "Do you know that people came to see my bathing boots. Of all the foolish things of which I have ever heard. It seems they were almost what you call a sensation."

He smiled in spite of himself. Her mother was a Russian and at times her odd expressions were delightfully quaint. One might almost believe that she was sincere in her declaration of the new discovery.

"The boots are a little—individual," he agreed. "I could recognize them anywhere."

Natalie did not observe the emphasis upon the last word. "They were very comfortable," she said musingly. "And the people were so disappointed when I did not wear them this morning."

"You did not wear them this morning?"

"I gave them to the maid who makes the bed. With \$100 I could not give her as much pleasure. Is it not odd, their love of color?"

This, then, was the explanation of that noisy kiss. With beaming face he caught her hand.

"Natalie," he cried.

The rest of the scene passed off as he had planned it, even to the whispered "Yes" and that reverential first kiss. Miss Bonnington's boots had served their turn.

MADE WOMEN TURN AND LOOK

Sailor With His Little Son Attracted Sympathetic Attention From Crowds of Shoppers.

In a crowd of Christmas shoppers in Sixth avenue there appeared a picture that made at least two score of parcel-laden women turn and look, says the New York Press. It was a sailor clad in the picturesque blue of the American navy, with wide collar turned back from a sun-bronzed throat, round cap bearing the gilt letters of his ship set rather rakishly on his head, and the wide, flapping ends of his sea-going trousers just escaping the mud of the street. Nothing unusual about all this. The thing that made the feminine heads turn to look was the fact that in his arms he juggled a wee duplicate of himself. His baby son was round and ruddy of cheek. His little sailor collar was turned back from a fat and dimpled throat. Even the string with the midshipman's whistle on the end was tucked under his collar, and his tiny trousers were cut exactly like his sailor daddy's. His cap bore the same ship's name. The windows rigged for Christmas seemed to fascinate the sailor man as much as the sailor baby.

They didn't mind the rain, and they were utterly unconscious that folk were turning round to look at them in warm-hearted wonder. Daddy and son were not buying anything—only looking; having a bit of a Christmas outing together, fraternally, so to speak.

Two women bumped into each other as they twisted their necks to watch the sailor baby pointing at a Teddy bear. There eyes met and each smiled at the other in a way that plainly said: "Dear little chap—poor little chap—wonder where's his mother—"

How a Play Is Written.

When Eugene Walter writes a play the tools necessary to the process are one large room, one outfit of furniture and one exceptionally rapid stenographer. Mr. Walter and the stenographer enter the room. The door is locked, and work is begun by placing the furniture as it is to be placed on the stage—in other words, by setting the scene. Then the young dramatist begins to act. He is all the characters in his play. He rushes about the apartments, quarreling with himself, making love to himself, now standing here as one person and then racing to the opposite end of the apartment to be another. All the time he is speaking the words that come into his mind as natural under the circumstances, and the stenographer is taking them down at top speed. At the end of an hour or two an act is finished, an invisible curtain is rung down, and, if the amanuensis hasn't fainted, as two did in one day of labor on "Paid in Full," the stage is set for the next act.—Channing Pollock in The Footlight.

PAPER BAG COOKING

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

IMPROVES MEATS OF ALL SORTS.

By Martha McCulloch Williams.

Is savory meat—no matter what sort—one of your gastronomic delights? Cook it in the paper bag, and it will be a greater delight than ever.

Suppose you want an approach to barbecued lamb—as near an approach as the gas range or the coal one permits. Get a rack, not too big, fat and tender, and have the ribs ends cut very short and all the angles of the backbone carefully removed. Wash it quickly, wipe dry with a damp cloth, rub all over with soft butter, pop in a paper bag, very well greased, and cook in a hot oven ten minutes, then in a moderate one fifty minutes longer. Take up and open the bag, but only a little way on top. Then pour carefully into it a sauce made thus: Boll soft in a little water half a dozen pods of cayenne pepper, mash in the liquor, remove strings, add half a cup of butter, half a cup of very strong vinegar, half a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of Worcester sauce and a saltspoon of ground black pepper. Cook together for five minutes, stirring constantly. Dip by small spoonfuls over the meat in the bag, putting on about half. Set the bag back in the oven after cutting away a square on top. Turn the heat on full and cook for five minutes longer. Take up the meat on a hot platter, pour the bag gravy over it, and serve what remains of the pepper mixture in a separate boat. The meat roasted thus without seasoning is tender and juicy and ready to take flavors from the gravy and the sauce.

Serve with it potatoes—both sorts—baked in their jackets, using very little water in the bags with them so they shall be mealy. Too much water makes white potatoes waxy or heavy, and gives to sweet potatoes a pale flavor not desirable. The secret of paper bag cooking, as of all other cooking, is learning the difference between enough and either too much or too little. Serve also with the meat either turnips cooked in a bag or carrots or spinach.

A salad soaked goes well with the highly seasoned meat—much better than cold slaw, though that will serve at a pinch. Fresh cucumbers, sliced thin, and seasoned only with salt and vinegar, are best of all.

Bolled batter pudding goes finely with such savory meat and its vegetable complement. To make it, take for each person who is to eat of it a fresh egg, a level tablespoonful of flour and half a cup of milk. Beat the egg yolks very light, adding to them alternately the flour, with a little baking powder sifted through it, and the milk, taking care to mix very smooth. Beat the egg whites very stiff and melt a level spoonful of butter for each three eggs in the pudding. Beat in the melted butter—it must not be hot, only warm enough to run—then add raisins and citron, in the proportion of a cupful for every two eggs. The raisins must be seeded, the citron finely shredded, and both well floured. Beat them in well, but quickly, then add the whites of eggs. Fold rather than beat them in, and pour the pudding into either a well greased paper bag or a mold lined with well greased paper bag paper. Set either mold or bag inside another bigger bag, pour in enough water to come half way up the side, seal, and cook in a very hot oven seven minutes, then in a moderate one for three-quarters of an hour. Be careful to leave room in the bag; the pudding rises a lot if it is made right. Serve in the mold, cut it with a very hot knife or spoon, and serve with a rich sweet wine or lemon sauce. Before putting in water, be sure that the outer bag is water-tight all up and down the seam. You can, if you like, make a bag mold for the pudding, but the paper bag, tied tight at the mouth, is rather more trustworthy. The boiling bag must, of course, be set upright; hence it will be apt to require the whole oven space.

(Copyright, 1911, by the Associated Literary Press.)

HINT FROM SOYER.

By Nicolas Soyer, Chef of Brooks' Club, London.

Saline de Cannelon: Take a cold roast duck and join it neatly. Place the carcass, giblets, bones, etc., in a clean enameled iron stewpan, add to them a couple of sage leaves or a little powdered sage, a large onion stuck with a clove, a pinch of powdered sweet herbs and half a pint of stock. Bring to the boil, skim carefully, then draw the pan to the side of the fire and simmer very slowly until the goodness is fairly extracted. Then strain through a hair sieve into a clean saucenpan, place on the fire and reduce about one-third. Add salt and pepper to taste, the peel from half a dozen French olives and half a glass of port. Meanwhile, grease a bag thickly, place in it the joints of the duck and cook for ten minutes. Remove the bag from the oven and pour the gravy in. Close the bag, and make very hot for ten minutes. Then dish up on a hot salad dish and serve garnished with fried croûtons and accompanied by clipped or straw potatoes. Any kind of game may be rechauffed after this recipe.

(Copyright, 1911, by Sturgis & Walton Company.)

WILL MEET WIFE IN CITY

Hotel Men Have Unique Plan for Keeping Salemen Over Sunday.

Springfield, Mass.—"Meet your wife in Springfield," the newest slogan among commercial travelers, attracted to this city hundreds of drummers and their wives, not to mention children. The Springfield Hotel Men's association, comprising the six largest hostels in the city, is sponsor for the undertaking, which traveling men say is unique. Conspicuously displayed in the lobby of the hotels is this notice:

"The hotels and merchants of Springfield are united in a friendly endeavor to make our city the most popular in New England as a place for traveling men to stay in over Sunday."

Nearly 500 men and women attended the entertainment at Cooley's hotel. "We stand for a dignified Sunday and the programs we shall give will in no way be vaudeville shows," said Henry E. Marsh, proprietor of the hotel, to the correspondent. He is also president of the Hotel Men's association. He has been in the business nearly half a century and is said to know more commercial travelers than any other boniface in the United States.

"The drummers' receptions," as many call the Sunday affairs, caused a protest from the churches, and in order that they shall not interfere with the evening worship they will begin at eight o'clock hereafter instead of 7:30 p. m. Musical numbers include selections by an orchestra and vocal solos by members of a Hartford church choir.

"We've got the right idea and are going to push it through," said a hotel man. "The drummer who tells his wife that he can't be home over Sunday can at least meet her here. If not, he can enjoy wholesome recreation by himself. Without intending it as such, we've planted the nucleus of a great reform movement. Who knows but the hotel men of Springfield may go down in history with Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison and other men who had ideas and the courage of their convictions."

ASKS PROBE OF ODD HOSTS

Yale Professor Attacks Idle Rich as a Body of Parasites Which Preys on Society.

Washington.—Declaring the "parasitic rich" in America must be controlled before the advance of socialism and anarchy can be checked, Prof. Henry W. Farnam of Yale, president of the American Economic society, announced himself in favor of a scientific investigation into the remarkable class that has instituted monkey dinners in Newport and all-night snake dances in New York.

In an address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Professor Farnam said: "It is a matter of common observation that wealthy families in our country often contain a number of parasitic members—members who derive a large income from society without rendering any appreciable economic or public service in return."

"These general and obvious facts need, however, to be examined historically and statistically in order to enable us to judge correctly of the reaction of prosperity on the human mind."

"Many of this class walk our streets, eloquent, but unconscious arguments for socialism, terrible examples for the moralist, living texts for sermons, rich material for these problem novelists, but still comparatively neglected by the economists, the sociologist and the statistician."

Wonderful Curiosity.

On the banks of the Willamette river, a short distance above Portland, Ore., stands one of the most remarkable rocks in the world. It is known as the Balancing rock. Rising from a broad base in a small column, roughly round in shape. Just above this is a huge mass of rock, bearing a tree on the summit, the total height of rock and column being about 100 feet. Although a great deal larger and heavier than the pillar on which it stands, the big rock is very accurately balanced. For how many centuries this odd freak has stood not even the wisest scientists are able to determine, but it has evidently been there for a very long period. The entire rock is of a volcanic nature, and the most singular thing about it is the fact that the knob and pillar are entirely disjointed from one another. Wind and weather, no doubt, are slowly wearing the Balancing rock away, but the process is so imperceptible that, falling some unforeseen catastrophe, the monument will probably endure for many centuries.

PROFIT IN MUSKRAT FARM

Woman Enlarging Her Bank Account in Novel Manner—Owns 400 Acres of Marsh Lands.

Newark, Del.—Running a muskrat farm may be a queer business, but that it is profitable Mrs. John Fox can vouch for. Mrs. Fox owns four hundred acres of marsh land between Silver Run and Appoquinimink river, in the lower part of New Castle county, on which nothing whatever can be raised except muskrats, yet she will clear in the four months from November 15 to March 15 more money than any wheat or corn grower in the state will in a year on a farm of the same size.

The muskrat crop this year is unusually good and as a consequence Mrs. Fox is fattening her bank account. In the past 15 days men employed by her have trapped 1,700 muskrats. The pelts are worth 45 cents apiece and the bodies five cents, making the market price 50 cents for each animal.

During the entire season it is expected that ten thousand muskrats will be trapped on her marsh land, which will bring in \$5,000, and of that amount at least three thousand dollars will be profit.

Saved a Thousand Dimes.

Denver, Colo.—Deluged with letters and postal cards and gifts coming in goodly numbers, Miss Ivy Cole, a waitress in a local cafe, who saved up 1,000 dimes received in tips within the year to buy a fur coat, is amazed at the attention her frugality has attracted.

She had received letters and postal cards from many parts of the country and proposals of marriage from east, west, north and south.

Miss Cole began saving all of the dime tips she received a year ago last Thanksgiving day. She has saved exactly \$100, or 1,000 dimes.

TO TELL FUNNY STORY

PROPER METHOD IS REVEALED BY THEOPHILUS SMIFF.

Take Joke by the Hand and Lead It About Until Thoroughly Acquainted, Then Assume Air of Undertaker and Spring It.

Ever since Cain slew Abel for calling one of his pet jokes a "chestnut," the world has been taking lessons in the art of being funny. The desire to be funny lurks in every human breast. There have been men who have lived it down, and these have invariably become great statesmen.

The Morning Telegraph has called upon Theophilus Smiff, the great expert and scientist, who is said to have been the first man who ever made a theater box office man smile, but he kept his secret well and became famous. Prof. Smiff said: "Humor is anything that is funny. It is in everything and in everybody. Extracted humor is followed by laughter, for it is by striking the responsive humor chord in the human breast that we get our only true effects."

"Therefore, no matter how good the joke, unless it is told in a manner to strike that cord, it falls of its own dead weight and furnishes us with one of the saddest sights in life."

"Select from any well known joke book a story. It should not be too new, as it is likely not to go so well as an old reliable joke that has been through several campaigns. Then cut from it all unnecessary adjectives, descriptions and apologies."

"Never apologize for a joke. After your joke by the hand, and after having led it about until you know all of its family history, assume the air of a funeral director telling the relatives from which side of the casket they are to view the late lamented, and then give utterance to your jape."

"The best way is to get the point of the story well in mind and then put it away entirely until you need it. Nothing so interferes with the success of a joke as to have the point hanging around in plain sight before the story is well started."

"Remember above all things that the face should be solemn, and the voice low and well modulated, with just a suspicion of sadness in it."

"Learn to pause at the right place, and if you are in doubt at all, the best place to pause is just before you start."

"This has been known to save a man many friends that he otherwise might have lost."—New York Morning Telegraph.

KANSAS CITY HAY AND GRAIN.

The following quotations are furnished daily by the Kansas City Receivers and Shippers association for the benefit of Stock Yards Daily Journal readers and advertisements following are reliable Kansas City hay and grain merchants who solicit your consignments or orders.

Timothy—Choice, \$20@21.50; No. 1, \$18.00@19.50; No. 2, \$14.50@17.50; No. 3, \$11@13.50.

Clover mixed—Choice, \$18@19; No. 1, \$15.50@17.25; No. 2, \$14@15; No. 3, \$11@13.

Clover—Choice, \$16.50@17; No. 1, \$13.50@15.25; No. 2, \$11@13; No. 3, \$8@10.

Prairie—Choice, \$16.00@17.50; No. 1, \$13.00@15.50; No. 2, \$10.00@12.50; No. 3, \$7.50@10.

Alfalfa—Fancy, \$20@20.50; choice, \$19@19.50; No. 1, \$18@19; No. 2, \$15.50@18; No. 3, \$14@15.50.

Packing hay—\$5.50@5.5.

Lowland prairie—No. 1, \$12.50@13; No. 2, \$11@12; Straw—\$5.75@5.75.

KANSAS CITY HAY AND FEED.

Hay Wanted!

Will purchase on your track or handle on commission. Write us what you have.

NORTH BROTHERS

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Classified Real Estate Advertising. 1 cent per word first insertion; 1/2 cent per word each subsequent insertion. Cash, money order or check must accompany the order. Write for sample copies of THE STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

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PRINTING. Combe Printing Company. Stockmen's Stationery, Bank Outfitters and Lithographers. A complete stock of Typewriters, factory rebuilt—low prices. Send for our catalogue.

KANSAS CITY HAY AND GRAIN. HAY Clark Wyrick & Co. 1313 B West 11th St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Kansas City Hay Co. Buy & Sell Hay. Do You Want to Buy, Sell or Consign Hay or Corn OR ANY OTHER KIND OF GRAIN OR MILL FEED? C. E. Shofstall Hay & Grain Co. 607 L. S. Exch., Kansas City, Mo.

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MORRIS & COMPANY. Supreme Hams, Supreme Bacon, Supreme Lard, Supreme Sausage, Supreme Dried Beef and Supreme Canned Meats. MORRIS & COMPANY. CHICAGO ST. JOSEPH KANSAS CITY ST. LOUIS.

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Should be appetizing, concentrated, readily digestible and highly nourishing. Corn is the cheapest and best foundation feed. It makes Heat and Fat, but does not make hogs grow. Corn and

Swift's Digester Tankage

make the ideal ration for rapid, economical growth and attractive market finish. Sold in any quantity from a hundred pound sack to a carload. Try it.

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MISTLETOE

SOLD BY

The Hammond Packing Co. St. Joseph, Mo.



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Best Field and Grass Seeds
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Missouri Valley Sanitarium, Atchison, Kansas
ANTISEPTIC TEAT OPENER
Easy to Adjust. No Danger.
No inflammation. No more hard milking. No sore hands. Makes a hard milker easy. Half your herd require them. First operation improves the cow or money refunded. Even a boy can adjust them.
\$1.00 Buy a Dozen.
J. E. DWIGHT, DES MOINES, IA.
514 Walnut Street.

URGES CROP ROTATION

GOVERNMENT EXPERT LEARNS LESSON IN HIS TRAVELS THROUGH EUROPE.

SUGAR BEETS IN GERMANY

Used in Rotation With Cereals and Has Resulted in Germany Producing Half of World's Product of Beet Sugar.

Crop rotation, which will enormously increase the yield from our cultivated lands and at the same time stop the rapid exhaustion of the soil, which is one of the most threatening dangers before the country, is the real solution of the problem of the high cost of living, according to Truman G. Palmer of Washington, who has just returned from Europe after an elaborate study of the results achieved there by a judicious system of alternating crops. By applying to themselves the results obtained through the experience of German agriculturists in this respect, he asserts that American farmers would increase their profits by \$1,500,000,000.

"The great trouble with the American farmer is that he is essentially a one-crop farmer," said Mr. Palmer. "He grows wheat or corn or cotton year after year from the same fields. This policy is sacrificing literally hundreds of millions of dollars a year which American farmers might receive without any considerable increase of effort. Our fertilizer bill is growing out of all proportion to that of Europe, having advanced from \$40,000,000 in 1890 to \$113,000,000 in 1910 with only a slight per cent. increase in the average yield of our staple crops. At the same time the soil is being robbed of its productive power in a condition, a rapidly developing which, unless a change is brought about very soon will put us in the position of being able to supply our own demands for foodstuffs."

"While the United States often is represented as 'feeding the starving hordes of Europe,' the truth is that the rehabilitated soil of the old continent, even excluding Russia, the granary of Europe, produce more bushels of the five crops of wheat, rye, barley, oats and potatoes per capita of the population than we in the United States produce. With only 45 per cent of the surface area of the United States, Europe, without Russia, produces twice as much wheat and oats, seven times as much sugar, twelve times as many potatoes and twenty-five times as much rye, notwithstanding the fact that we live in the same latitude, even apart from the cultural climate, virgin soils of greater natural richness and that these European lands have been cropped for centuries."

"The better results obtained by European agriculturists frequently are attributed to the intensive methods of cultivation employed. To an even greater degree, however, they are due to the fact that Europe long ago realized the ruinous results of the single crop policy, and by the adoption of a wise system of rotation has increased the yield of all its crops, while, at the same time, preserving the fertility of its soil in undiminished volume. While intensive methods can be introduced very gradually, it is not possible for American farmers, without any considerable added effort, to adopt a plan of crop rotation that would encourage the increase of the yield of their acres, and so would benefit not only themselves but every person in the country."

"For example, Germany learned nearly a generation ago the tremendous value of the sugar beet as a crop to be used in rotation with cereals, and the cultivation of this crop has been encouraged in all possible ways until Germany now produces half of the entire world product of beet sugar. In the United States the cultivation of this crop has increased very greatly, but it is just solely by its direct return without any consideration of the indirect benefits in increasing the yield of other crops. Although these indirect results are the most valuable of the two. In fact the great increase in the acreage yield of Germany's crops has taken place since the general introduction of the sugar beet as a crop to be used in rotation one year in four, that is since the early 80's."

"Conceding the fact, which can be substantiated by the testimony of Europe's foremost agricultural economists, that the beet sugar industry, more than any one other cause combined, has furnished the inspiration which has resulted in placing Europe so far in advance of the United States in concrete agricultural results, the question naturally arises as to why we have not followed more closely in Europe's footsteps, doubled the acreage yield of our staple crops and produced all our sugar at home, instead of producing but 500,000 tons of beet sugar at home and importing 2,500,000 tons, the equivalent of what Europe exports after supplying her 400,000,000 inhabitants."

"It is the great virtues of the sugar beet for use in rotation with other crops, aside from the fact that it can be grown profitably in the great majority of the states of the country, that it is a great normal school of agriculture. It trains the indifferent farmer to be an expert farmer because of the fact that sugar beets form the only important agricultural crop which, unless the price per ton be exceedingly high, refuses to return a profit or even expenses when farmed in a slipshod manner. The superior methods which the farmer is forced to apply to beet culture gradually are applied to the production of other crops and finally are adopted by neighboring farmers, even though they do not take up the cultivation of this particular crop."

HAD PAPER IN 1604

Was Published Earlier Than Boston News Letter.

LOOKING UP COLD STORAGE

Conclude It Is Good Thing After Massachusetts Inquiry.

American Cultivator: A cold storage commission has been looking up the whole subject in Massachusetts and the result is a report which should be considered with especial care by those reformers who are so frequently offering freak bills on cold storage to the various state legislatures. This investigation is by experts including not only professors and scientists but business men of high ability and reputation. The result should do much to dispel the prejudice and misunderstanding regarding the general facts of the cold storage system.

At first producers had an idea that cold storage reduced the price paid them for products. Of late they seem to have given up this idea, but consumers have often believed that cold storage is responsible for the high cost of living. The commission compares prices before and after storage and finds it has not raised the average cost to consumers. It has tended to increase volume of production because it has evened the price at various times of the year. It has encouraged farmers to produce more food material because a reasonable price could be depended upon at all times of the year. The commission is even inclined to think that the average price to consumers has tended lower so far as concerns cold storage. Some have claimed that speculation in cold storage produces advanced prices unduly, but the commission thinks there is no serious injury from such action because of the numerous practical difficulties in the way of artificially controlling the supply of food. Yet the speculative danger is given some weight by the commission and seems to be the most serious danger, but the commission points out that laws already enacted provide for punishment for manipulation of food prices.

NEW BUTTER FAT RECORD

Seven-Year-Old Holstein Better Producer Than Chief Josephine.

Carlotia Pontiac, a seven-year-old Holstein cow owned by the Missouri College of Agriculture has beaten the record of Missouri Chief Josephine in butter production. She produced during the month of January 2146 pounds of milk which tested 3.57 per cent. This makes the butter fat yield for the month 76.8 pounds or about one-tenth of a pound more than was produced by Josephine for her best month's fat production.

Carlotia Pontiac does not give the quantity of milk produced by Josephine but her fat record is very much higher. She has been milking for 140 days and in this period of time has produced 928.6 pounds of milk containing 29.1 pounds of butter fat. This is equivalent to 381 pounds of butter. Her average daily milk yield is 66 1-3 pounds. Her daily yield of butter fat is 2 1-5 pounds.

EXCHANGE DIRECTORY.

Following is a list of the commission firms and stock cattle dealers engaged in business at the St. Joseph stock yards.

Commission Firms.
Butler, James H., rooms 337-38.
Byers Bros. & Co., rooms 202-204.
Clay, Robinson & Co., rooms 229-32.
Crisler Bros. Co., rooms 303-307.
Daily, C. M. & Co., rooms 17-19.
Davis & Son, rooms 206-17.
Drinkard, Emmert & Co., rooms 803-15.
Ermannert Com. Co., rooms 302-4.
Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 229-32.
Knollin Sheep Commission Co., rooms 219-22.
Lee Live Stock Commission Co., rooms 210-13.
Missouri Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 201-203.
National Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 332-40.
Nichols, Blanchard & Gilchrist, rooms 326-28.
Prey Bros. & Cooper, rooms 313-22.
Stewart & Co., rooms 226-28.
St. Joseph Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 212-14.
Shay, H. 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, secretary-treasurer, 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 Dealers.
Aikins, J. V. & Co., room 301.
Adcock, George, room 332.
Baker, Joseph, & Son, room 319.
Baker, James, room 318.
Dawson & Reynolds, room 201.
Gillette, M. H., room 218.
Maxwell, Spayde & Co., rooms 305-3
Morlock, W. H., rooms 234-26.
Milly, John, room 319.
Roundtree, W. R., room 318.
Rockwood, Geo., room 212.
Timmerman, W. O.
Etrick, James.
Wright, Perry.
Sheep Dealers.
Lyon, J. E., room 219.
Order Buyers.
Morlock, W. H., rooms 235-34.
Maxwell, Spayde & Co., rooms 306-8.

HAD PAPER IN 1604

Was Published Earlier Than Boston News Letter.

LOOKING UP COLD STORAGE

Conclude It Is Good Thing After Massachusetts Inquiry.

Periodical, in Manuscript Form, Called "Master William," issued 300 Years Ago by French on St. Croix Island, Me.

New York.—An industrious digger into the depths of the past has brought to light the interesting fact that America's first newspaper was published a full century earlier than the date commonly ascribed. If it was not a newspaper in the later acceptance of the term it was at least a periodical, prepared and published with more or less regularity for the eager perusal of the little community which it served.

In short it was on St. Croix Island, a few miles below the present city of Calais; that the Master William was published during the winter of 1604-05 by the members of the French expedition under DeMonts and Champlain, who were seeking to establish there the capital of the vast and vague empire claimed by France in America. They were the first Europeans to pass a winter on these northern shores of the new world since the days of the legendary Northmen centuries before; and at that time they were the only Europeans in America north of the Spaniards in Florida.

Samuel Champlain himself, later the founder of Quebec and the father of New France, was the chronicler of the expedition, and in his vivid story of that winter on St. Croix Island he makes express mention of the Master William, the significance of which appears to have been overlooked by historians generally. He relates that the paper was prepared from time to time "by the bright spirits of the party" to while away the tedium of the long and severe winter. It was passed around in written, not printed, form; but among a few score men, all deadhead subscribers, that was a wholly satisfactory method of publication.

Christmas day, 1604, was celebrated by the colony with special zest—it was the first Christmas observance, by the way, in what is now New England—and after the religious exercises of the morning and before the feasting and drinking and general merry-making became too boisterous a special Christmas issue of the Master William was read to the company by the editors. So early did the idea of the "extra" and the "holiday number" take root in American journalism! It is a great pity that the chronicler did not include a copy of the Master William in his record, or something more about it than the bare mention of its occasional appearance.

It was not until 1704, a full century later, that the Boston News Letter was established, commonly spoken of as the first newspaper in America, and continuing for fifteen years to be the only one. An attempt was made to publish a newspaper in Boston in 1690, but only one issue was put forth. It was called Public Occurrences, and the watchful authorities promptly snuffed it out "for uttering reflection of a very high order." How successfully have most newspapers of later years steered clear of any such danger!

But we are wandering far from the enterprising young adventurers of St. Croix Island and their newspaper of 1604. Their effort was a small one and the results were transient; but there is a certain sentiment which attaches to certain things, and in historical matters a certain importance also. The Master William deserves its rescue from oblivion, and should not again be neglected when the story of the feeble beginning of new world journalism is told. But what an opportunity was missed by the publishers of the Calais Times or the Eastport Sentinel when they failed to take the name of the pioneer sheet and to put forth the claim of being its direct successor.

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