

A SLOW CATTLE DEAL

BEST STEERS STEADY, OTHERS WEAK TO 15c LOWER—TWO RECORDS BROKEN.

BEEVES \$9.55; Y'RLINGS \$9.15

Both Sales Highest in History of Local Yards—Cows and Heifers Steady to 10c Off—Stockmen Hold Steady.

Fat cattle trade had slow tone again today with the general drift of prices toward a lower level. Local receipts were almost double the Monday supply and estimates of 2,300 head called for 700 more than arrived on the same day a week ago.

The heavy bearish pressure noted at Chicago yesterday came as a big surprise to the trade, and was the subject of considerable gossip in the cattle yards here this morning.

The tone of the trade was rather lacking in life throughout. When enough sales had been made to furnish a very good idea of the status of prices, the market was quotable about steady on the strictly good to choice grades, with a few weak grades below yesterday's general level.

The following prices are quotable on the St. Joseph market today: Choice to prime steers, \$9.00@9.50; good to choice, \$8.50@9.00; fair to good steers, \$7.75@8.40; common to fair, \$6.50@7.75; good to fancy yearlings, \$7.00@8.75.

The same old stereotyped story of light supplies and broad general demand was sufficient verbiage to describe today's trade in this department. Offerings were restricted to a small assortment of strong weights, and that escaped packers' close scrutiny and a few scattered lots of light and medium weight stockers of mediocre quality.

Good to choice feeding steers are quotable at \$6.25@6.75; fair to good feeding steers at \$5.60@6.25; good to choice stockers, \$5.50@6.25; fair to good stockers, \$5.00@5.50; stock cows, \$3.65@4.25; stock heifers, \$3.60@4.00; stock calves, \$4.50@5.00.

There was a rather meager supply of butchers' stock on sale here this morning, although the offerings outstanding yesterday were largely by a good margin. Good corned-cows and heifers were in active demand and these kinds held Monday's former range.

The following quotations are current on the local market: Choice to prime cows, \$5.00@7.00; medium to fair cows, \$4.45@5.25; common to fair cows, \$3.75@4.50; good to choice bulls, \$5.25@6.25; fair to good bulls, \$4.50@5.25; veal calves, \$7.00@8.00; medium calves, \$6.00@7.25; common and heavy calves, \$5.00@6.00.

Neither buyers or sellers were able to figure out any material change in range and sales today. Veals were weak again today and it was with difficulty that a \$8.00 top was maintained.

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Government Engineers Will Take Year to Survey Project. Dodge City, Kan., July 16.—Government engineers will begin within a few days the survey for what may become the greatest irrigation project east of the mountains. It is known as the Cimarron River project and contemplates the damming of the Cimarron river near a point where Seward, Stevens, Grant and Haskell counties meet, and the forming of one of the greatest artificial lakes in the United States.

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HOGS START OFF WELL

OPENING SALES STEADY TO STRONG BUT MARKET BREAKS ON CLOSE.

MIDDLE ROUNDS WEAK, 5c OFF

Extreme Finish Nickel Lower—Top of \$7.35 Made Early in Session

There was all brands of a market in the performance pulled off in the hog division today. Opening fully steady, with strong spots on best butchers, the market flattened out and closed fully 5c lower.

Early advices were encouraging and sellers had hopes of realizing higher prices. Initial sales were called steady to strong but after about a third of the supply had been closed out, the demand weakened and during the remainder of the session it was a slow going and unsatisfactory market.

The following prices are quotable on the local market today: Choice to prime hogs, \$7.35@7.50; good to choice, \$6.75@7.25; fair to good, \$6.00@6.50; common to fair, \$5.25@5.75; yearlings, \$6.50@7.00.

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LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

Today's Receipts.

Receipts from Jan. 1 to Date. The following table shows the local receipts from January 1, 1912, and receipts for the corresponding time in 1911:

Receipts by Cars. The following shows the number of cars of stock handled today by railroads centering at the local yards today:

Representative Hog Sales. No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price

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SHEEP TRADE ACTIVE

SUPPLIES MODERATE BUT PACKERS IN BEARISH MOOD FORCE DECLINES.

SPOTS SHOWED 10 TO 15c OFF

Reduction Confined Exclusively to Plain Light Lambs—Sheep Steady

Much irregularity in the selling basis, with several kinds of a market annexed to the same time, was the salient feature of today's market for live muttons, speaking especially in preference to the lamb end of the trade.

The following shows the number of cars of stock handled today by railroads centering at the local yards today:

Representative Sheep Sales. No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price

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ITEMS IN BRIEF.

J. E. Clark, of Diller, Neb., had in a load of porkers today, also a mixed car of cattle and hogs.

A. Bruntz, of Friend, Neb., marketed two cars of live pork here today.

D. A. Page, who ships stock extensively out of Hardy, Neb., had in two cars of pork.

A. A. Young, of Bostwick, Neb., marketed today a car of cattle and hogs.

A car of hogs was marketed today from one of the Rankin farms. The shipment was loaded at Burlington Junction, Mo.

J. B. Nunnally and Sprague & Son, of Maryville, Mo., had in hogs for today's trade.

"Bill" Rainey, of Arkeo, Mo., had in two cars of swine today.

C. J. White, of Quilman, Mo., supplied the trade with two cars of cattle today.

Among the shipments from Atchison county, Missouri, were consignments of hogs, including a lot from E. Boyer, Hindman & Son, J. P. Stevenson, J. J. Shoecraft, Rankin & Lynn and R. C. Greer.

Westboro, Mo., was represented today by shipments of two cars of cattle from Rankin & M.

George Remfer, of Cameron, Mo., sent in one car of hogs.

Christian & Rankins, of Forest City, Mo., contributed one car of cattle today.

Langdon, Mo., was represented here today by W. A. Rupp & Son, with two loads of cattle.

R. Harmes, of Phelps, Mo., had a car of cattle on today's trade.

PLANTING MOTH BALLS

KANSAS GIRL FARMERS DISCOVER BUG ERADICATOR MEN HAVE LONG SOUGHT.

ONE IN EACH TOMATO HILL

Odoriferous Pellets Scattered Near Melon Vines Also Used to Keep Parasites Away From Them.

Wichita, Kan., July 15.—That three girls may run a farm without being fired out off from the world and may have a better time farming than "doing society" is being demonstrated by Marion and Lucille Murray and Miss Ruth Gander who are operating a truck garden north of Wichita.

A recent story printed about their farm brought them a deluge of letters from all over the country suggesting names for it and giving them advice. Letters have been received lately from persons in New York, Connecticut, Illinois, Oregon, New Jersey and Nebraska, who had read the article and wished to suggest a good name for the farm.

Only a small variety of names has been suggested, although there have been many letters of suggestion. Most of the interested persons suggest some combination of the three first names of the girls, and this idea causes a remarkable similarity in the names offered. "Ruthal" and "Marion" are favorite names among the correspondents, these words being composed of combinations of syllables taken from the names "Lucille," "Marion" and "Ruth." The girls have not found any of the names suitable.

Kansas farmers will be delighted to learn that moth balls should be planted with tomato plants, so as to drive away insect pests.

The young ladies have tried the virtue of moth balls for several years and have found them an excellent protection against moths, so they naturally concluded that all this trouble with bugs which the Kansas farmers have placed several moth balls beside each melon plant and are not worrying about bugs.

Moth balls are used as a panacea for almost all the ills of the girls' farm. The girls have found an excellent protection against moths, so they naturally concluded that all this trouble with bugs which the Kansas farmers have placed several moth balls beside each melon plant and are not worrying about bugs.

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LONG PRICE FOR YEARLINGS

Mixed Heifers and Steers Sell at \$9.15, a Record Figure

That noted feeder, David Haxton, of Sabetha, Kan., pulled in this morning with a car of his own yearlings, which he has raised for yearlings, one-third steers and two-thirds heifers, that weighed 843 lbs. and were bought at the Hamilton market for \$9.15.

This establishes a new record for yearling steers and heifers on this market. These choice baby calves were the year's calves of Mr. Haxton's own raising, and the average age of the bunch was right at 14 months. These calves were a car of cattle on today's market.

Wm. McCalla, a heavy shipper to the market, sent in a car of hogs for today's trade, billed from Pawnee, Neb.

Peter Klien, of Fairview, Kan., was here today with a shipment of good heaves that sold at a satisfactory price.

Champion Feed saves corn. Chris Nelson, of Ruskin, Neb., who markets his regularly, disposed of a car of cattle on today's market.

L. E. Drahman, one of Nebraska's largest live stock shippers, had two cars of cattle on sale today, billed from Deshler.

F. J. Bodkie, of Gilman, Neb., was here today looking after the sale of a consignment of cattle.

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

Nora Coal & Grain Co., of Nora, Neb., was represented on today's market with a shipment of cattle.

Dave Haxton, of Berwick, Kan., an established farmer and feeder of stock, marketed a car of choice cattle here today.

If in need of feed, call on our agent, Ed. Edwards, Room 316, Exchange building, St. Joseph, Mo. CHAMPION FEED CO., TARKIO, MO.

Ed. Sherlock, of Wilcox, Neb., a regular patron of this market, had a car of hogs on sale today.

S. H. Shell, of Wilcox, Neb., was here today with a car of hogs for today's market.

Try Hilgert's 25c merchants lunch and be convinced its the best in the city. 207 So. 5th St.

PIMBLEY PAINT AND GLASS CO., 213 South Sixth street, St. Joseph, Mo. RECORD SALE OF STEERS. Dennis O'Connor Gets Highest Price Ever Paid on This Market.

Dennis O'Connor, of Osborn, Mo., one of the well-known sub-standard farmers and feeders of Clinton county, received today the highest price ever paid for beef cattle on the St. Joseph market, when he sold a car of beef cattle for \$9.15. Mr. O'Connor is an old patron of the Kansas City market, was here today with a load of well-finished beefs, averaging 1,218 pounds, that sold at \$9.15, or 23c per hundred dressed higher than the former record price on full loads of cattle on this market, \$8.93. Mr. O'Connor is an old resident of Clinton county and has made a snug little pile of money by farming and live stock feeding operations during the past several years. He has the reputation of turning out about the best cat-tle that comes to market from this section of Missouri, which is one of the big feeding grounds of the state.

MIGHTY BUTT BACK. Some sheep are decidedly exclusive. Do not butt in amongst them, because they probably light show up tonight and butt back.

GOOD RUN ON TEXAS SIDE. Twenty-One Cars of Cattle Marketed Monday in Quarantine Station. The arrival yesterday of 21 loads of Oklahoma cattle in the quarantine, or Texas division, comprised the largest receipts of southern cattle marketed here on any previous day this year. White & Ledbetter, big cattle operators of the old Osage county in Oklahoma, marketed ten cars of steers, weighing around 1,040 pounds, at \$8.25. Russell, East & Co. had in a shipment of similar size from Blackland, Okla. These cattle were of lighter weight and sold at \$8.20, averaging around \$90 pounds. Russell, East & Co. also had a shipment of these cattle in Kansas City, where they sold 10 cents per hundred under the price secured for their cattle yesterday at \$8.15. Phil Hood shipped from Elgin, Kan., a single load of light cattle, mixed steers and heifers, which sold in the quarantine division yesterday at \$8.15.

AMUSEMENTS. At the Hippodrome—Vaudeville and moving pictures. Mule Foot Hogs for Sale—Thoroughbred young stock for sale at all times. Call on or address Ernest G. Graff, Rosendale, Mo. WEATHER FORECAST. For Missouri: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; warmer in northwest portion tonight. Kansas and Nebraska: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday. Iowa: unsettled weather with probably light showers tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight.

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

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 at the Postoffice in St. Joseph, Mo., as Second Class Matter, September 3, 1897.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Daily, per year, \$1.00; Daily, six months, \$0.60; Daily, three months, \$0.35; Daily, one month, \$0.15; Tri-Weekly, per year, \$0.75; Semi-Weekly, per year, \$0.50; Weekly, per year, \$0.30.

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 free 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.

If you do not receive your paper regularly, notify this office of your commission firm, at once, so the matter may be rectified without delay.

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application. Usual 25 per cent commission allowed publishers, who are authorized to take subscriptions.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Congress. Having at all times tried to give the people of the Fourth District my best service, I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-nomination, subject to the decision of the Democratic primaries, Aug. 6, 1912. CHARLES F. BOOHER.

For Circuit Judge.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the nomination, on the Democratic ticket, for the office of Judge of Division No. 2 of the Circuit Court of Buchanan County, Missouri, subject to the decision of the voters at primary, to be held August 6, 1912. Orestes Mitchell.

MUST CONSIDER THE CALE.

The liberal marketing of veal calves continues at all of the market centers, and the prospects for increasing the cattle production are decreased in the same ratio. The future cattle supply depends upon these calves. Breeders should let these calves come to maturity. Care well for the calf, keep all the vigorous ones, cull out the weaker ones and let them go for veal, but all others are needed more for increased pounds of beef now. A Panhandle cattleman last week sent two loads of calves to Kansas City. They were fine Whitefaced calves and brought \$8.00 a hundred, weighing out about \$14 a head. This method brings in quick and easy money, but finally, and in a very few years, the cow herd will come to market as "canners" and the cattle man will be out of business. Better keep the calves.—American Hereford Journal.

ARGENTINA'S BEEF DEMAND.

The increasing demands from foreign countries for Argentina beef bid fair to leave that country without cattle sufficient to supply local needs. The president of the nation has instructed the minister of agriculture to investigate the matter and make such recommendations as the situation may warrant. Various societies interested in the cattle industry have also taken the matter under advisement, so serious has the situation shown itself. Reports received from many of the investigators substantiate the statement that the annual slaughter of cattle by packing companies far exceeds the increase of the herds for the same period. Legislation looking to the limiting of the number of cattle slaughtered to the number represented by the yearly increase is proposed as the sole solution.

A FARMER'S VIEW OF IT.

John Rapp, of Burr Oak township, says that the talk to the effect that it will be but a few years when there will be a shortage of wheat for home consumption is all a poor guess. He asserts that without cutting out any of his present variety of crops he can double his yield of wheat on the same ground he is now farming, whenever the demand and the price are certain enough to warrant the expense of hiring more help and putting in effect better methods of cultivation. But so long as the price of wheat will probably remain at less than a dollar, farmers will not increase their burden of hired help for the purpose of practicing more intensive cultivation—in emulation of Horace Greeley's cabbage patch. He could raise prize cabbage, gardening for pleasure and health, all right, at a cost double the market price. Nearly everything goes according to circumstances, and as the bread demand grows, Mr. Rapp says the farmers will be Johnny on the spot with the goods to feed several times the population that now exists in America. When wheat gets to be worth double its present base value, there will be more per acre and less winter-killed.—Wathena, Kan., Republican.

COUNTY EXPERIMENT FARMS.

The more one studies the plan of the employment of advisory farm experts and county experiment farms,



The Crab Reached For Blackie's Tail.

Daddy's Bedtime Story

ABBY had been noticed sneaking off into the woods about dusk, and Jack and Evelyn remarked that they hoped their pussy was not getting into naughty ways, for a hunting cat was not to be put up with in a household where every one was devoted to birds and pets of all kinds. "If our Tab takes to hunting let's hope she'll have the luck of Blackie, a big cat that lived by the seashore where she could go out and pick up fish now and then," said daddy. "Blackie did not mind wetting her paws when she was after fish. "One day as she was strolling along the beach she noticed a queer creature scuttling in front of her. Anything that moved interested Blackie. She darted after the little creature to see what it was. When she got closer she sniffed the air daintily. "Why it's a fish! said Blackie to herself. And then Blackie was more interested than ever. Her mouth watered as she thought perhaps she would get a meal. "The queer creature seemed to be covered with a shell, and it sidled along in a funny way that made Blackie laugh. "If I had ten feet to walk on, guess I wouldn't walk sideways," Blackie sneered. "I'll stir that up a little." "Blackie raised a paw and patted the creature gently on one side. Then she patted it on the other, but not quite so gently. The queer fish stopped and raised its two front legs that were armed with very sharp claws. Blackie's tail was switching playfully about. Quick as wink the claws reached out for Blackie's tail and then closed on it. "Blackie gave a howl that could have been heard most a mile, and then she rolled over and tried to shake off the crab, for, of course, you know it was a crab. "Mr. Crab didn't care a snap for Blackie's claws. He wore a stout shell on his back, and the scratches never touched him. Neither did Blackie's teeth when she gave up scratching and tried biting. Indeed, Mr. Crab seemed to hang on tighter for every shake he got. "At last Blackie could stand no more, and, jumping up, she dashed home as fast as she could, hoping to get relief there. "Her folks killed the crab and at last got the claws out of Blackie's tail. Then she washed it with the tears in her eyes. "It was swollen for a long time, but at last it got better, but to this day the scar is on the tail, and Blackie wouldn't go near a crab for anything you could offer her."

the more the subject appeals to one and the bigger the proposition looms up. It will not be many years, perhaps, before every Missouri county will boast an experimental farm conducted by trained agricultural experts. Such a farm, rightly conducted, where farmers can go and see for themselves the advantages of the application of scientific principals to farming, will do more for the promotion of better agriculture than a ton of literature on the subject, even though it be written by the most eminent authorities in the country. Similarly the idea of employing an expert on farm matters at county expense to advise and instruct farmers in the old, old problem of how to make the earth produce to its fullest capacity without robbing the land of its most valuable asset—fertility, is well worth the cost.

July 1 of corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, hay, cotton, which represents about three-fourths of the value of all crops, declined 4.9 per cent during June, whereas in June, 1911, they advanced 4.7 per cent. On July 1 they averaged about 17.5 per cent higher than July 1, last year. Prices paid to producers of the United States on July 1 of 1912 and 1911, respectively averages as follows:

Corn, \$1.1 cents, 69.9 cents per bushel; wheat, \$2.0 cents, 84.2 cents; oats, \$0.5 cents, 37.5 cents; barley, \$1.9 cents, 79.1 cents; rye, \$2.6 cents, 76.9 cents; buckwheat, \$6.2 cents, 72.4 cents; flaxseed, 198.4 cents, 295.5 cents; potatoes, 92.6 cents, 92.6 cents; hay, ton, \$15.57, \$12.93; cotton, lb., 11.2 cents, 14.4 cents; butter, pound, 23.4 cents, 29.4 cents; chickens, 11.9 cents, 11.2 cents; eggs, dozen, 18.7 cents, 14.2 cents. Prices on June 15 of 1912 and 1911, respectively, averaged: Hogs, \$6.65, \$5.66; beef cattle, \$5.23, \$4.43; veal calves, \$6.33, \$5.7; sheep, \$4.52, \$4.24; lambs, \$6.92, \$5.51; milk cows, each, \$45.84, \$43.86; horses, \$145, \$145; milk, per gallon, 22.1 cents, 20.5 cents; apples, bushel, \$1.85, \$1.55; beans, \$2.62, \$2.19; sweet potatoes, \$1.11, \$0.94; onions, \$1.55, \$1.34; clover seed, \$11.59, \$8.50; timothy seed, \$6.65, \$5.25; wool, unwashed, 18.7 cents, 15.5 cents; peanuts, 5.2 cents, 5.2 cents; cabbage, 199 pounds \$2.67, \$2.46; broom-corn, ton, \$79, \$59; cotton seed, \$19.24, \$23.58; bran, \$29.25, \$25.87.

VINDICATE THE "IOWA IDEA"

Association of Agricultural Colleges Now in Favor of Hawkeye Plan. Ames, Ia., July 15.—A recent report of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges, which is a notable vindication of the Iowa idea in agricultural education. The committee on agricultural education held out against the theories and practices of Dean Charles F. Curtis and his associates at Ames, but now it declares for them without much reservation. The Iowa idea in agricultural education is to put practical agricultural subjects into the four years' college course at the very beginning instead of devoting the first two years wholly to non-agricultural subjects. That idea developed out of the experience of Iowa state college with farm boys and their fathers. Before the teaching of agriculture began at the opening of the course this is what happened: When the boys went home at the end of their freshman year and answered the home questions about their work, they could not point to a single agricultural study they had followed. That discouraged them, parents, and usually made the home folks impatient with "agricultural" college. The result in most cases was that the boys did not return for another year and the prejudice against college training for farmers deepened. To meet this practical situation Iowa state college put agriculture into the very first year of its courses and made the work meet the demands of Iowa people. This question was for some years a question of controversy in living here on agricultural education of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges. Always the committee refused to endorse the Iowa idea, but now it says that "further investigation as well as the practical experience of many institutions indicates that some of the more elementary subjects in agriculture should be taught in the freshman year." It adds that it is inclined to revise its former views and then cites the reasons that long ago led Iowa state college authorities to do the same thing.

PASTOR TOMATO FARMER.

Raising Plants and Runs Broom Factory When Not Preaching. Tipton, Ind., July 15.—The Rev. J. J. McIntosh, a preacher of the Holiness Christian Church in living here, runs a broom factory and raises tomato plants when he is not preaching in the local church or at camp meetings. The preacher's broom factory employs a dozen men and boys the year around. This spring he raised tomato plants on two vacant lots adjoining his home and shipped from a date to 29,000 plants to a factory at Peru. He sent in all 149,000 plants, for which he received \$1 a thousand. He is now planting the ground in late vegetables.

PRICES PAID TO PRODUCERS

A Decline of 4.9 Is Shown During the Month of June.

Washington, D. C., July 15.—In connection with the July report of the department of agriculture on crop conditions it is brought out that the average prices paid to producers on

Pigs Make Hogs and Hogs Make Money

They will make you 1/3 more money

Swift's Digester Tankage

is used to balance your home-grown feeds. For swine of all ages. Fed up to 1/2 pound per head per day. Insures rapid economical gains and profitable returns.

Swift & Company Chicago

Kansas City St. Louis St. Paul Omaha St. Joseph Fort Worth Harrison Station, Newark, N. J.

Be sure you get the genuine Swift's Digester Tankage

THRIFTY STOCK

PAYS MORE MONEY GIVES MORE SATISFACTION.

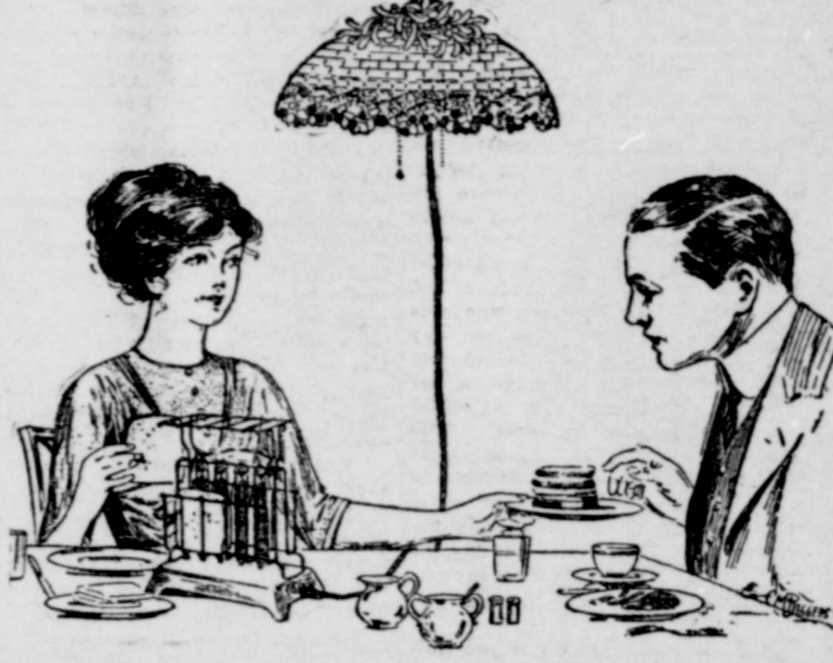
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RESCUED FROM STARVATION

A Kansas Farmer Was Starved to a Skeleton, and Given Up as Hopeless.

J. J. Horan, of Purcell, Kan., Tells of His Wonderful Experience With The United Doctors of St. Joseph.

The world looked pretty dark to Mr. J. J. Horan, of Purcell, Kansas, when he came into St. Joseph to see the United Doctors early in May. Mr. Horan is a prominent farmer out in his neighborhood, but he had a good success out of life, and then just when he should be beginning to enjoy the fruits of his labor, the bony arm of disease was laid firmly on his body and he became a weak, starving invalid, unable to work, unable to eat, a burden to himself and a great anxiety to his family.

After obtaining such astonishing results in so short a time he feels as though he owed it to humanity to tell other sufferers his experience, and does so in his letter which follows:

Purcell, Kan., July 11th, 1912. I don't believe any one in the state had a worse case of stomach trouble than I had and he alive, at the time I consulted the United Doctors in May this year. I was unable to retain any food, unable to work, and a living skeleton in appearance, for I had lost about all the flesh from my body and I looked as peaked, yellow and hollow-eyed as a consumptive.

The United Doctors gave me a careful examination and pronounced the case ulcers of the stomach and bowels. I went under their treatment and once for they assured me I could be cured by the United treatment. Now what followed is almost beyond belief. I have been transformed in a short period of time from a weak tottering invalid to a man doing a man's work. I have worked straight through the harvest in this district and surprised the whole neighborhood by so doing, for I had been considered the same as a dead man for three years. I have gained back almost to my normal weight and strength, and feel like my old self again. The United Treatment has done wonders for me so far, and I think I owe it to other sufferers to tell them about it.

J. J. HORAN. The United Doctors, those experts in chronic diseases and diagnosis who have their St. Joseph offices located at 729 Felix street, second floor, are every day doing a wonderful work in the cure of diseases of the stomach, kidneys, liver, mind and nerves, including rheumatism, gallstones, indigestion, liver complaint, neuritis, nervousness, constipation, weak back, swelling feet, dropsy, decline in strength, falling health, gout, asthma, epilepsy, diseases of women and diseases of men. There is no charge for examination to any interested sufferer.

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Two Widows and Another

By Bryant C. Rogers

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Moses Davenport owned the sawmill in the village of Dort. He was also half-owner of a grocery store. He also owned the vacant lots opposite the Methodist church. It can thus be seen at a glance that Moses was a man of importance. Added to the facts above given, he was forty years old and a widower, and it had been repeatedly announced that he would never marry again, having promised his wife on her dying bed that he would not do so.

One spring day the village of Dort buzzed with excitement. Nobody had fallen downstairs, and the doctors had not discovered a case of measles. The place had not been turned into a summer resort, and none of the hogs roaming the streets had come down with the cholera. All the excitement had been created by the report that Moses Davenport had quarreled with his sister, who kept house for him, and that she was going away and he had been heard to say:

"You can go and be hanged to you, and you need never come back! In six months I shall have a wife to run the house for me!"

Those were the exact words of Moses, as overheard by neighbors, and as they were repeated from mouth to mouth the excitement was intensified. There were widows in and around Dort, and everybody decided ahead that in case of marriage it would be a widow. There were Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Stringer, Mrs. White, Mrs. Elkins, Mrs. Bacon and others, and who would draw the lucky number? They were each and severally notified of what had happened, and what might happen, and though more or less frustrated each one tried to assume an air of indifference as she repented with beating heart:

"Is that all? Well, Moses Davenport will waste his time if he comes spooning around here. I wouldn't look at him twice."

These words were faithfully reported to the widower, and in one way and



"I can't afford to marry no such man."

another the excitement was maintained for a week. Then an agent for a new liver pad came along, and people rushed to buy, and other things were forgotten. Then Moses Davenport went courting. His first call was on Mrs. Davis. No girl would have called it by that name. He talked about the weather, predicted a thunder storm and said it was his opinion that potatoes would be high in the fall. The widow agreed with him. She smiled and laughed as she agreed. She congratulated him on the way he looked, and when he advised her to set out her tomato plants early she said she would take the advice of a wise man and do so. No talk of admiration, love or matrimony, but a very pleasant call—so pleasant, in fact, that after Moses had departed the widow said to her old maid sister:

"Sarah, that man will ask me within three months to be his wife."

"How can you tell?" was asked.

"A woman's intuition."

"But he didn't say anything in particular."

"No. He just came spooning around. I hadn't seen him for six months, and he wanted to see if I had lost any of my good looks. I haven't, and he'll be back again."

"And if he asks you to marry him?"

"I shall say yes, of course, but not be in too big a hurry to do so. Didn't you notice his looks of admiration?"

The old-maid sister hadn't noticed any such looks, but she had no other home to go to and therefore answered that she had.

On leaving the house of Mrs. Davis Moses called at that of Mrs. Elkins. His call was friendly. There was more talk about the weather and thunder storms, and on rising to depart he said:

"Widow, string beans are going to be scarce and high this summer, and if I were you I'd get them planted a bit early."

That was the nearest to love he got, but upon his departure the widow said to her daughter:

"Well, Hetty, you will soon be having a new pa."

DEPENDED ON THE HUSBANDS

Lady Book Agent Found It the Same With Both Wife and Widower.

The Tired Lady Book Agent was having a very poor day. She had rung innumerable door bells and talked till she was hoarse to all kinds of people. She had in every case been invited in, which was a good beginning. She had told her story, gone into details of half-calf, morocco, and plain cloth bindings, but no sale had been made. Young women and old had given the same excuse for not subscribing then and there.

"Yes, I like it very, very much, but I must consult my husband."

"Surely," the Book Agent thought, "no one can say that women disregard their husband's wishes even in these Votes-for-Women days."

Finally, late in the afternoon the last house was reached.

"Hi!" said the Book Agent, gleefully. "Here's where I get a sale. She's a widow, and she won't have to consult her husband."

So she rang the bell hopefully and was received by the Widow, who listened with great interest to the story of the merits of the books.

Just as the Book Agent was beginning to think she was making a sale the Widow sighed and said:

"No, I can't take it today. If only my dear husband were alive, I wouldn't hesitate a minute."

JOKED IN FACE OF DEATH

Last Words of Titanic's Purser, McElroy, Were Light-Hearted and Cheerful.

Charles Brown, the English comedian, lost a number of friends in the Titanic tragedy. He knew most of the officers on the ill-fated ship, and the purser, McElroy, had been his comrade for years. A recent letter from England brought to the actor the last words of McElroy—an air of calm British courage.

The fourth officer, Marzials, who went down with the ship and was picked up by a boat, is the man who testifies to McElroy's behavior. A small group of the Titanic staff was waiting for the final plunge. The water was lapping the deck at their very feet and the end was merely a question of a very few minutes. McElroy turned to his companions with a smile and shook hands with them, saying:

"Well, good-by, fellows; it looks like sand for breakfast tomorrow."

"That was typical of McElroy," says Brown. "He was one of the merriest, bravest men who ever lived. It was like him to have his little joke in the face of death."

Demand Sartorial Change.

Men's fashions for the summer in Berlin will show a marked departure from conventional ideas if the leaders of a new "common sense" clothing crusade have their way. The crusaders insist that men be allowed to wear light clothing during the summer, and the stiff collars be abolished. They declare that while women can discard heavy garments as soon as hot weather begins, and clothe themselves in silks and taffetas, the men have hitherto been forced to wear tweeds and chevots, and to encumber themselves with unnecessary articles of adornment merely because it has always been the custom. The man now insist that from July 15 to September 1, tweeds and chevots shall be considered unfashionable by smartly-dressed men, and that lounge and semidress suits made of linen, cambrie or silk material, shall be worn throughout the "season."

Philosophy of Pessimism.

The visitor dared to ask why Mr. Hardy was "so pessimistic a writer." This was the reply: "You are a young man. The cruelty of fate becomes apparent to people as they grow older. At first one may perhaps escape contact with it, but if one lives long enough one realizes that happiness is very ephemeral." "But is not optimism a useful and sane philosophy?" the visitor asked. "There's too much sham optimism, humbugging, and even cruel optimism," Mr. Hardy retorted. "Sham optimism is really a more heartless doctrine to preach than even an exaggerated pessimism—the latter leaves one at least on the safe side. There is too much sentiment in most fiction. It is necessary for somebody to write a little mercilessly—although, of course, it's painful to have to do it."—Interview with Thomas Hardy in English Illustrated.

Yuan Knows His China.

President Yuan Shih-kai of the Chinese Republic is still the shrewd, careful, and diplomatic Oriental. A special cable dispatch from Peking describes Yuan's first presidential address and gives quite a pleasant thrill as it describes how the president of China has decided that the new republic must set aside the traditions of the empire and hire foreigners to place the new fiscal policy on a Western foundation.

So far, so good. But the farsightedness of Yuan in taking this apparently bold stand is seen to be largely "policy," for, after all, his new republic cannot get out of the great loan if so sadly needs unless the terms of the bankers making the loan are carried out.

These terms provide for foreign "assistance," to say it diplomatically, in using the money when China receives it. So Yuan, after all, knows what he is about when he hails foreign advice in placing the fiscal scheme of China on a Western foundation.

Inventions of Esquimaux.

A collection of Esquimaux inventions, now on exhibition at the Affiliated Colleges, San Francisco, substantiates the claim that the Esquimaux is the most able inventor and skilled engineer among uncivilized people. In support of this the collection includes the first form of the oil heater and cook stove, water-tight boat, arch used for building purposes, and waterproof overcoats, as well as the most perfect types ever developed of the fish spear, spear thrower and harpoon. The smoking pipes form a link with Asia and their carvings with prehistoric Europe.

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Mistletoe. WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS. MISTLETOE. SOLD BY The Hammond Packing Co. St. Joseph, Mo.

Microscope in the Home. Miss Frances Stern of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is an advocate of the use of the microscope in the home as a means of assisting in the proper preparation of meals. The use of the microscope, according to Miss Stern, would help the housewife to do her work more intelligently. The bread maker, for instance, could learn why her bread was not a success by using the microscope. The housekeeper would also be able to tell the difference between wool, cotton and silk fibre, avoiding all possible deceptions.

Foreign Interference. Patriot—I understand you are living abroad now. Americans not good enough for you, eh? Expatriate—Oh, it isn't that; it is simply that I prefer being at home with foreigners to staying at home with foreigners.—Judge.

Ignorance is Bliss. "The humane society must be very active in some states," volunteered Miss Prim. "I read where a man in a small town was fined \$50 for running a blind pig."—Judge. New Australian Diamond Field. New South Wales reports an important new diamond field, in the northeastern part of the province. As usual the diamonds are found near the crater of an extinct volcano.

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PAYS TO RAISE CALVES

DAIRY FARMER, TO MAKE BUSINESS PROFITABLE, SHOULD REAR HIS OWN COWS.

MANY SACRIFICED FOR VEAL

Foundation of Any Dairy Herd Is in Calf, Says S. E. Barnes of the Laval Company, an Expert on Dairy Matters.

New York, July 15.—The dairy business in order to be profitable must be conducted in a business-like manner, says S. E. Barnes, De Laval dairy education expert, former director of dairy division United States Department of Agriculture. Good judgment must be combined with scientific knowledge.

In many sections of the country today there is a scarcity of good dairy cows. Too many farmers instead of raising their cows sacrifice them for veal and buy cows of unknown breeding or production or else buy high grade stock at a price several times greater than it would have taken to raise their own calves to maturity.

The dairy cow, no matter how good or how poor, must have had a start, and the foundation of any dairy herd is in the calf. Too many farmers never give the calf consideration until it is dropped.

The organs of digestion are developed the same as the other organs of the body, by use; and consequently the heifer should have a training that will tend to develop her feeding capacity. For that reason she should be fed coarse and bulky feeds, which not only tend to strengthen the digestive organs, but distend the barrel, or stomach, increasing the capacity to consume food.

After the calf has been removed from the cow it has to be taught how to drink and eat. The feeder will have to exercise patience at the start. He should always be gentle and kind, for from now on he is to take the place of the mother. To teach a calf to drink, wet the fingers in milk, stoop in front of the calf, and allow it to get a taste so that it will begin sucking the fingers. Hold the pail of milk up with the other hand and gently lower it into the milk the hand that the calf is sucking. Allow it to continue sucking and it will unconsciously be drinking the milk. After a while remove the fingers from the calf's mouth and allow it to drink alone if it will. If it will not, repeat the operation until it learns where the milk is and how to drink it. Getting the calf's head into the pail the first time is usually the most difficult part of the operation.

Once this is accomplished the rest will be comparatively easy. Never try to force its head into the pail; this will arouse its temper and defeat your purpose. The calf may have to be starved a day or so in order to make it eager to drink when it learns where the milk is.

At the age of three or four weeks the calf will naturally seek some kind of solid food. Take a handful of bran or other feed that comes within its reach; but it should be taught to eat bran, oats, and possibly a little cornmeal at an early age. Take a handful of bran or meal and dash this on the calf's nose just after it has finished drinking the milk. In licking the bran or meal off the calf will soon learn to eat the feed. It will then really learn to eat hay by itself if available.

Some idea of the cost of raising a heifer calf up to the time of her first coming fresh may be obtained from the test table given below of a 28 months old heifer and made by a dairy farmer friend of mine. No whole milk was fed to this calf after the mother's milk became fit to save. The calf was put on a half ration of skim milk, containing a very small quantity (about a teaspoonful) of blood flour. After a while she got two gallons of skim-milk and two spoonfuls of blood flour per day. She was encouraged to eat grain at an early age and she had access to silage and stage. At the end of five months she was turned out on pasture, when she got no feed except grass. She remained on pasture five or six months. During her second year she got silage, hay, cottonseed meal and dried brewer's grains, and was on pasture for about six months.

Cost of feeding a heifer calf to the time of her coming fresh: 2,550 lbs. skim milk, at 20c per cwt. \$51.00 10 lbs. blood flour, at 3c per lb. .30 50 lb. grain mixture, at \$22.50 per ton 1.12 200 lbs. hay, at \$16 per ton 3.20 6 months on pasture, at 25c per month 1.50 Total \$57.12

Second Year: 1,700 lbs. silage, at \$1 per ton. \$ 1.70 360 lbs. grain mixture, at \$22.50 per ton 8.10 360 lbs. hay, at \$16 per ton 5.76 6 months on pasture, at 50c per month 3.00 Total \$12.63 Total for two years \$69.75 The total cost of raising this heifer was \$22.41. She is out of a very good grade cow, and from a pure-bred bull. Her appearance indicates that she has been well raised and will make a good and profitable cow.

When it is taken into consideration that this twenty-months-old heifer was worth at the very least \$50 to \$60 it can easily be seen that her owner was well repaid for the trouble of raising her.

As it is almost impossible to buy good cows at anything like reasonable prices, the dairy farmer can not do better than raise his own cows. And besides, in raising the cows there is a chance for selection and training, and the owner knows what kind of cows he has when they are grown. The practice of buying fresh cows and feeding them heavily until they become fat and dry off, then selling them to the butcher, is fast thinning out the dairy cows of some sections of the country.

A record should be kept of the production of each cow, and none should be sacrificed that will produce over 5,000 pounds of milk and 300 pounds of butter per year. All heifer calves from all such cows should be saved and properly raised. When mature, if they do not give promise of being producers they can then be sold for beef.

most every healthy calf will be able to consume two gallons of skim milk daily when about three or four weeks old.

The bucket from which the calf is fed should be washed and scalded after each feeding, just as a milk bucket is cleaned. This method prevents a great many ills. The following incident is a good example of the opposite of this method: During an inspection of the barns of a well-to-do dairyman not long ago, attention was called to the calves. They were in bad condition, and the owner said they were not doing well. When asked what they were being fed, he replied that they were getting all they wanted of skim milk and a patented "calf feed." When calf-feeding time came, one of the herdsmen brought two fifty siop buckets, that would not have been fit to feed hogs from, and dipped these into a barrel of cold, sour skim milk, then mixed with this milk two or three handfuls of the "calf feed," and proceeded to feed the calves. It is no wonder that they looked bad.

After the calf has reached the age of three or four months it can be given a small quantity of cottonseed meal with the grain ration, and if good pasture is available it will soon be able almost to make a living off grass. The calf should not be fattened, but kept in a thrifty, growing condition. It is not best to fatten, but a good milk and butter producer.

A bulk ration is better for a growing calf than a ration with an excess of concentrates. The profitable dairy man is one that is capable of converting a large amount of feed into milk. In the training of a young heifer for her work care should be taken not to give too much or too little feed, but to keep her in good, growing condition. If she is stunted in growth she is also stunted in her digestive system.

The organs of digestion are developed the same as the other organs of the body, by use; and consequently the heifer should have a training that will tend to develop her feeding capacity. For that reason she should be fed coarse and bulky feeds, which not only tend to strengthen the digestive organs, but distend the barrel, or stomach, increasing the capacity to consume food.

After the calf has been removed from the cow it has to be taught how to drink and eat. The feeder will have to exercise patience at the start. He should always be gentle and kind, for from now on he is to take the place of the mother. To teach a calf to drink, wet the fingers in milk, stoop in front of the calf, and allow it to get a taste so that it will begin sucking the fingers. Hold the pail of milk up with the other hand and gently lower it into the milk the hand that the calf is sucking. Allow it to continue sucking and it will unconsciously be drinking the milk. After a while remove the fingers from the calf's mouth and allow it to drink alone if it will. If it will not, repeat the operation until it learns where the milk is and how to drink it. Getting the calf's head into the pail the first time is usually the most difficult part of the operation.

Once this is accomplished the rest will be comparatively easy. Never try to force its head into the pail; this will arouse its temper and defeat your purpose. The calf may have to be starved a day or so in order to make it eager to drink when it learns where the milk is.

At the age of three or four weeks the calf will naturally seek some kind of solid food. Take a handful of bran or other feed that comes within its reach; but it should be taught to eat bran, oats, and possibly a little cornmeal at an early age. Take a handful of bran or meal and dash this on the calf's nose just after it has finished drinking the milk. In licking the bran or meal off the calf will soon learn to eat the feed. It will then really learn to eat hay by itself if available.

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A heifer calf can be brought to maturity for one-third to one-half what it will cost to buy a good cow on the market, and usually when mature will prove to be a better cow, especially if she is out of a good cow and sired by a good bull.

There are 6000 known languages and dialects.

Consignment Hides Steady THE hide market is very quiet and tanners are out of the market temporarily waiting for better quality stock before buying; at the same time they are making a strong effort to force prices lower. We look for a steady market and make no change in prices for the coming week. Below Prices Are Guaranteed for the Week Ending July 20

You Need a Few Harness Parts Look at These Prices 11-8x16 ft., 1880 Buckles and Snap, set. \$3.25 11-8x20 ft., 1880 Buckles and Snap, set. \$3.50 11-8x18 ft., Buckle and Billets, set. \$3.50 11-8x20 ft., Buckle and Billets, set. \$3.75 11-4x20 ft., Buckle and Billets, set. \$3.95 LINES Made of No. 1 leather and guaranteed for two years. TRACES 1 1-2x6 foot, with Triangular Cockeye, per set. \$5.95 1 1-2x6 foot, 6 in., with Triangular Cockeye, per set. \$6.50 1 3-4x6 foot, with Triangular Cockeye, per set. \$6.95 Breast Straps 1 1-2 inches, with roller buckles, each. 50c 1 3-4 inches, with roller buckles, each. 75c Pole Straps 1 1-2 inch Pole Strap, with safe under ring, each. 50c 1 3-4 inch Pole Strap, with safe under ring, each. 75c Halters 1 inch, 5 or 6 ring, each. 75c 1 1-4 inch, 5 or 6 ring, each. 65c 1 1-2 inch, 5 or 6 ring, each. \$1.00 Make Up An Order of \$10.00 or More and We Pay the Freight. H. & M. Harness Shop Stock Yards St. Joseph, Mo. ORDER NOW BEFORE PRICES ADVANCE. RAINS CHECK FOREST FIRE In the last few days may have saved the state of Minnesota many thousands of dollars is the belief of D. P. Tierney, assistant state forester, who asserts the showers have prevented serious forest fires. "In my mind the rain Tuesday evening and showers that fell in other parts of the state yesterday have afforded a sense of relief to our rangers and patrolmen. Because of the extreme heat of the last three weeks the forests have dried out until serious conflagrations apparently were imminent. The rains, while not heavy, have been sufficient to dampen the trees and bushes until we need have no fear of serious fires for another fortnight." Old sheep sometimes make good money for experienced sheepmen, but young sheepmen would start with young sheep.