

BEEF VALUES SHRINK

500, the ordinary class of steers weighing from 600 to 900 lbs. at \$5.50 @ 5.75.

DOWNWARD MOVEMENT IN STEERS THIS WEEK, GRASSERS SUFFERING MOST.

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 grassers, \$5.50 @ 6.00; fair to good stock steers, \$5.00 @ 5.40; stock cows, \$3.45 @ 4.25; stock heifers, \$3.50 @ 3.90; stock calves, \$4.50 @ 5.00.

CHOICE OFF BUT 10 TO 15c

Decline on Other Classes Varies Greatly—Cows and Heifers Are Steadily to 15c Lower—Stock Cattle Are Active.

The cattle market was nominally steady today, not enough stock coming to stimulate the market.

ARE FOR GOOD ROADS.

Holt County Citizens Taking Live Interest in Highway Improvement.

A spirit of road improvement has broken out in Holt county that will make the residents of other landlocked environs, according to information received in St. Joseph.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

No business of consequence was transacted in this division today, the few ends and ends available meeting with ready outlet at steady prices compared with the previous session.

GOOD CATTLE OFF IN CHICAGO

Corn Fed Bees Selling 30c to 40c Lower Than Last Week.

FALLS CITY YIELD IS GOOD.

Falls City, Neb., July 19.—Christ Horn of near here had twelve acres of alfalfa that made twenty-eight bushels to the acre, after fall and spring pasturing.

HOGS STRONG TO 5c UP

LIGHT RECEIPTS MET FAIRLY ACTIVE CLEARANCE ON THIS BASIS.

EXTREME CLOSE WAS LOW

Choice Light Hogs Fetch Top Price of \$7.65, With Bulk of Sales in a Spread of \$7.45 @ 7.60.

RECEIPTS BY CARS.

The following table shows the local receipts from January 1, 1912, and receipts for the corresponding time in 1911:

Table with columns: 1912, 1911, Inc., Dec. Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, etc.

RECEIPTS BY CARS.

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

Table with columns: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, etc. Total, 500, 26,300, 4,300.

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET.

Today's cash values: Receipts: wheat, 8 cars; corn, 5 cars; oats, 0 car.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The following Chicago board of trade quotations are furnished by T. P. Gordon, 1005-1009 New Corby-Borace Building, St. Joseph, Mo.

Table with columns: Options, Opened, High, Low, Close, etc. Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc.

OTHER LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO. CHICAGO Union Stock Yards, Ill., July 20.—The Live Stock World report:

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 20.—Special to The Journal: The Drivers Telegram reports:

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., July 20.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., July 20.—Special to The Journal: The Drivers Telegram reports:

FEW SHEEP HERE

FRESH OFFERINGS LIMITED TO MEAGER SUPPLY OF MIXED NATIVES.

NOTHING CHOICE ON OFFER

Market Nominally Steady—Lambs Steady for Week—Sheep Closing 10c to 15c Higher—Moderate Receipts Anticipated.

ONE DECK OR AROUND 100 HEAD

of mixed natives constituted today's offerings in the sheep house. Demand was good and the scant crop cleared readily at steady prices.

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A CARD INDEX FARM

SEPARATE RECORDS KEPT OF VARIOUS TRACTS AND COMPARED DAILY.

WEAK FIELDS GIVEN AID

Remarkable Showing Wins Promise of Branch Line and New Town From Frisco

REMARKABLE SUCCESS IS BEING HAD

By Frisco's card index farm, the number of men employed and the cost of their labor, the condition of each crop at certain periods of the growing season and other details relating to the farm work.

CHAS. LESLIE, OF BELVIDERE, NEB., WAS AMONG

those who had hogs in for today's market.

FOR THE BEST VALUES IN WHISKEY, TRY HILGERT'S, 207 So. 6th St.

A. T. Cassebeer, of Baileyville, Kan., was represented on today's market by a shipment of hogs.

CHAMPION FEED SAVED CORN

Evans Bros. & H. consigned a car of hogs to the local trade today from Shubert, Neb.

TRY HILGERT'S 25c MERCHANTS LUNCH

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

WHOLESALE BEEF PRICES

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

Table with columns: Dressed Beef, Ring, Loin, Ribs, etc.

OUR DAILY SPECIAL

One half the world minds its business while the other half butts in.—Denver News.

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STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

The St. Joseph 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 5, 1907.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Daily, per year, \$4.00; Daily, six months, \$2.00; Daily, three months, \$1.00; Daily, one month, .50; Tri-Weekly, per year, 2.50; Semi-Weekly, per year, 1.50; Weekly, per year, 1.00.

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

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

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

Usual 20 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.

TIME TO FIGHT CHINCH BUGS.

The chinch bug is busy again this summer in west central and central Missouri collecting its annual dues from the farmers, according to a recent bulletin issued by department of entomology, Missouri University. Now is the time for the farmer to rebel; not a week or two later but today. They have already sapped much of the wheat and rye of that region and are now on foot, the old ones as well as the pesky young "red-coats" moving into the corn fields. If they succeed in reaching the corn fields they will continue to lay waste to these and later give rise to a second regiment of young "red-coats" which in turn will continue to feed and mature by first when they hide in rubbish, corn shocks, and deep down in the clumps of grass in meadows, pastures and waste lands. Here they sleep until next spring when they will reappear in even greater numbers than this year.

Now is the time to act! Throw up barriers in front of their line of march. Plow a strip 10 or 15 feet wide and thoroughly pulverize it to form a dust mulch. This serves as an excellent barrier though it is well to run over this each day with a drag to make sure none cross. A deep furrow in which a log is dragged is also good. In case of rain run a narrow line of tar or road oil as a barrier and trap them in post holes. By all means keep them from the corn. If they have already gotten into corn and are clustered on the first few rows, destroy them either by spraying with coal oil emulsion or soak cobs in oil, light them and use as a torch to flash up and down the stalks thereby burning them. In severe cases it may be necessary to give up a portion of the field and establish a barrier some distance in front of them out in the field. Don't throw up your hands and give over the corn field to them without a struggle. Forget about the chinch bug disease for it cannot help you unless the weather is favorable and the spores of the disease are present by the millions in your field already waiting for warm rainy weather. Then this fall co-operate in carrying out a systematic burning of all fields and waste lands where the bugs are collected for the winter.

SUCCESSFUL HOG RAISING.

The following article was written by A. D. Leavelle, and first appeared in the Dearborn (Mo.) Democrat. It is worthy of careful consideration from all hog growers:

Owing to the ravage of disease and the high cost of feed it is no wonder that so many farmers have become rather discouraged with hogs. With hogs selling at the present "seemingly" high prices, \$7.50 to \$7.75 per hundred, unless the feeder has used good judgment in feeding there is very little profit in it. The corn is of a very poor quality and does not seem to have the feed value that it usually does, and unless it is fed in connection with some good forage crop it is next thing to an impossibility to produce pork at a very great margin of profit.

Experiments have proved beyond a question of doubt that it is possible to feed hogs more economically on such forage crops as red clover, alfalfa,

Daddy's Bedtime Story—The Story Of the Lion In the Sky



JACK and Evelyn were always interested in stories about the stars. "I told you before," began daddy, "that every month the sun rolls through a group of stars that has an odd name. In July it is in the group of stars known as the lion. "Once there grew up in Greece a lad of great strength and cleverness named Hercules. One of the wonderful things he did was to choke to death with his infant hands two serpents that tried to kill him in his cradle. As he grew older he became stronger, and he was so good natured that he was always trying to help those about him. "But after a while Hercules came into the power of a wicked king, who set him all sorts of hard tasks. "The first of these was to kill a fierce lion which had been frightening and killing the people in a valley called Nemea. "Hercules took the big club, which was so heavy that no one else could handle it, and his big bow that no one else could bend. "When he came to the wild, lonely valley of Nemea the lion, which happened to be very hungry, came out to meet Hercules. All the people had moved out of that part of the country because they were so afraid of the lion, so it was hard for the animal to get a meal. "Hercules stepped briskly up and, fitting an arrow to his bow, sent it straight at the lion's head, but the brute's skin was so thick that the sharp point could not pierce it. Hercules tried arrow after arrow, hoping that at last he might find a tender spot. "When the last arrow was gone he picked up his club and as the lion drew near let it fall with a heavy stroke on the creature's head. The club slid off the lion's thick mane and fell to the ground. Hercules had then only his own strong hands with which to fight. "He grasped the snarling lion by the throat and, using all his strength, soon strangled the brute. "Hercules started home with the lion's skin thrown over his shoulder. When he entered the town where he lived the people and the wicked king were frightened. They thought the Nemean lion itself had come to attack them. Instead of praising Hercules for what he had done the king ordered him after that not to enter the city until he had permission. "But the people were so pleased with this wonderful service which Hercules had done them that they named a group of stars the lion, and so it has been called ever since, and in July the sun enters the space in the sky where the lion group is found."

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cow peas, rape and blue grass, but alfalfa ranks highest with red clover a close second.

It is often a question to hog raisers, "What kind of hogs shall I raise?" While I am a breeder of Durocs and a strong believer in the red hogs, I would not attempt for one minute to decide that matter for you, for I believe that every man who raises hogs for any purpose should select a breed that suits him best, always selecting breeding stock from the best he can find, and every year try to improve it. There is one phase of the hog business that is costing the farmers thousands annually—that is the "no purpose" method of breeding.

Sometimes you see a man with a very respectable herd, but he becomes dissatisfied and crosses his hogs with another breed. The results are not what he expected and, not being satisfied, he again crosses with still another breed. By this time he has a hog with about all the undesirable points. We can never expect to produce an even or uniform bunch of hogs by practicing this method.

It is just as easy to raise a good hog if we go at it right, and a great deal more profitable.

If there is anything in blood, it is undoubtedly pure blood that has brought hogs up to their present perfection. A trip through any part of the country and a close examination of the hogs in any particular section will show that in spite of the fact that skilled breeders condemn the practice of the crossing of breeds, it is still very common. As a result of this hogs show an alarming lack of uniformity, and in my opinion after the first cross from pure breeds they show a striking tendency towards late maturity. Those who handle grade hogs will always find it advantageous to go in the direction in which the blood lines in their herd predominate.

If there is a preponderance of Poland China blood, then the males of that breed should be used and likewise on the other hand, if the herd has been started on a Duroc Jersey foundation pure bred males of that breed only should be used. By working on this basis there is a constant tendency to fix a useful type and there will be established a degree of uniformity that can never be obtained where there is a promiscuous mixture of the breeds. Scrub hogs are neither desirable to look at nor profitable to raise.

PROTECTS BEAVER HERD.

Oklahoma Pioneer Watches Over a Colony of Two Hundred. Shattuck, Okla., July 20.—The only permanent colony of beaver in Oklahoma is near this place inhabiting a body of water known as Ivanhoe lake, owned by W. E. ("Shorty") Adams, an old frontier cattleman. A scientist from New York who came here a year ago to study the habits of beaver, said this was the largest single colony on the American continent. It is estimated there are about 200 beaver in the colony. Their number is due almost entirely to the fact that Adams has given them absolute protection, and has permitted none to be killed or

NEW GRADES FOR ALFALFA

National Hay Association Adopts Stricter Rules.

Kansas City, Mo., July 20.—At the meeting of the National Hay association, new grading rules on alfalfa were adopted after some discussion. The grade of standard was created, which is to take the place of No. 2 and No. 3 alfalfa. Recognition of brown hay was made after some discussion. The grade of standard was created, which is to take the place of No. 2 and No. 3 alfalfa. Recognition of brown hay was made after some discussion. The grade of standard was created, which is to take the place of No. 2 and No. 3 alfalfa. Recognition of brown hay was made after some discussion.

TO AID STATE DEVELOPMENT

Railroads Will Help Exploit Resources of Arkansas.

Little Rock, Ark., July 20.—Plans for co-operative work in the development of Arkansas have been agreed upon by the agricultural commissioners of the Rock Island and Cotton Belt railroads. H. M. Cottrell, commissioner for the Rock Island and W. C. Beattie, new commissioner for the Cotton Belt, met in Little Rock Monday afternoon and formulated a campaign of action in all lines of agricultural development.

Commissioner Beattie, who has recently been appointed to take the place of the late Guy L. Stewart, believes that Arkansas can become the center of hog-raising in the United States. In his opinion there is no better section for the production of hogs than will make the best hams in the world. He was formerly a government expert in this line of work and has only recently left the service to take up the development work for the railroad.

He believes in co-operation and after his conference with Mr. Cottrell it was decided by both that they should conduct their campaign for hog culture throughout the entire mileage of their respective roads in Arkansas. Both these companies have made a policy of agricultural development and both believe in a great future for the state, provided the correct methods of scientific farming are adopted by the people.

Mr. Cottrell called at the Chamber of Commerce recently and discussed with Secretary C. C. Kirkpatrick the prospects for lumber crops in this state. The peach crop was mentioned especially, as this product is just now being marketed in large quantities by the fruit growers of Arkansas.

In speaking of the marketing of this crop, Mr. Cottrell called attention to the fact that this very commodity is being marketed in large quantities by the fruit growers of Arkansas.

He related one incident of a commission house in Kansas City, which handled Arkansas peaches, saying that this firm calculated on losing two-fifths of every shipment received from this state on account of bad packing, ignorance of the proper methods of picking and perhaps a tendency to flood the market with spoiled fruit. This, he said, should not exist and would cease when the proper methods were taught the proper method of handling this crop. He declared the peach growing industry to be still in its infancy in Arkansas and capable of great development.

A CITY COWBOY.

Herding on Chicago Pastures a Profitable Business.

Chicago, Ill., July 19.—Scores of men and boys are making money by keeping cows on Chicago city pastures. If you would like to know how many families in the city keep their own cows take a trolley ride to the outlying districts and you will be able to see the proportions of the business. This year particularly the cow herding business in Chicago is booming because of the fact that the spring rains caused the grass to grow luxuriantly and the herds are larger than for some time.

On one big tract of pasture land in the center of which is a large pool of water one may see no less than fifty cows in one herd. The big pasture is in the vicinity of Archer and Kedzie avenues and the entire herd is cared for by one man, Wolf Greinberg is the name of the city "cowboy." He owns several of the cows, but the other belong to as many different owners in the region surrounding the pasture.

Greinberg is paid twenty-five cents a cow a week for herding them. This herder is a past master of the job. He has had five years experience, during which time he seems to have found out how to talk to a cow from a distance and compel her obedience. In considerable degree he is aided by his dog Prince. Prince does not belong to the shepherd tribe of dogs; he is only a terrier, but his master has taught him some valuable tricks in rounding up an animal that has strayed away from the herd.

TO COLONIZE BIG RANCH.

Cuchuta Properties in Sonora, Mexico, to Be Cut Up Into Farms.

Douglas, Ariz., July 20.—What promises to be the largest colonization policy yet inaugurated in northern Sonora is now being formulated by the Cuchuta ranch, owned by the A. A. Pesqueira, nominee to the Chamber of Deputies in the City of Mexico is now general manager. It is planned to construct a large dam to control water enough to irrigate about 75,000 acres of agricultural land. As soon as this dam is completed the ranch, containing 120,000 acres will be divided into farms of suitable size and either rented or sold on easy payments to those who wish to till the soil for a living.

The Cuchuta ranch is now fenced and divided into large pastures. Over 2,000 acres are under cultivation, being irrigated by a dam impounding the water of the Fronteras river a mile back. Greinberg is paid twenty-five cents a cow a week for herding them. This herder is a past master of the job. He has had five years experience, during which time he seems to have found out how to talk to a cow from a distance and compel her obedience. In considerable degree he is aided by his dog Prince. Prince does not belong to the shepherd tribe of dogs; he is only a terrier, but his master has taught him some valuable tricks in rounding up an animal that has strayed away from the herd.

CROP OUTLOOK FAVORABLE

Good Crop Conditions Reflected in Optimistic Trade Prospects.

New York July 20.—Bradstreet's weekly trade report says: "The keynote of this week's developments is quite accurately embodied in the phrase 'favorable crop prospects.' As a natural result optimism as regards future trade has notably increased and some reflection of this sentiment has already been experienced in a heavier demand from the spring wheat northwest, where crops are especially promising. Moreover retail trade has been stimulated by hot weather and clearance sales, the iron and steel trade retains all of its former life, and the railroads are beginning to talk of car shortage in the fall. There is somewhat more doing in dry goods, though demand has not yet expanded in a noteworthy way. In fact, visiting representatives of jobbing houses are not taking hold freely, though purchases cover a wide range of goods, with staples receiving the call, while buying of quantities of shoes is quite moderate. Collections vary, but it is probable that there has been a little betterment. Business failures in the United States for the week ending July 18, were 283, against 252 last week, 239 like week of 1911, 215 in 1910, 239 in 1909, and 263 in 1908.

SCHOOLHOUSES AS CHURCHES.

Kentucky has a law, passed in 1908, the last legislature, permitting the use of schoolhouses as places of worship during vacation.

then fell to Robert Pesqueira, who had already been selected as the future care-taker of the estate. Young Pesqueira is a graduate of the University of Mexico, having also attended several schools in the United States.

The railroad station for the ranch will be Esqueda, now known as Yacahual. The change in name will be made to conform to the desire of Francisco Esqueda who lost his life as a Madero soldier during the last revolution. Esqueda was commissioned by the federal government as commander of the rebel forces in Northern Sonora, as the messenger to demand the surrender of the town of Arispe to the Madero forces. On entering the town and stating his mission, he was made prisoner by the federal president, sent to Hermosillo, where he was tried and executed by the Diaz officials.

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Mr. Cottrell believes in Arkansas' resources, but also believes that there is much to be done in educating the people to proper methods and scientific farming.

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On one big tract of pasture land in the center of which is a large pool of water one may see no less than fifty cows in one herd. The big pasture is in the vicinity of Archer and Kedzie avenues and the entire herd is cared for by one man, Wolf Greinberg is the name of the city "cowboy." He owns several of the cows, but the other belong to as many different owners in the region surrounding the pasture.

Greinberg is paid twenty-five cents a cow a week for herding them. This herder is a past master of the job. He has had five years experience, during which time he seems to have found out how to talk to a cow from a distance and compel her obedience. In considerable degree he is aided by his dog Prince. Prince does not belong to the shepherd tribe of dogs; he is only a terrier, but his master has taught him some valuable tricks in rounding up an animal that has strayed away from the herd.

TO COLONIZE BIG RANCH.

Cuchuta Properties in Sonora, Mexico, to Be Cut Up Into Farms.

Douglas, Ariz., July 20.—What promises to be the largest colonization policy yet inaugurated in northern Sonora is now being formulated by the Cuchuta ranch, owned by the A. A. Pesqueira, nominee to the Chamber of Deputies in the City of Mexico is now general manager. It is planned to construct a large dam to control water enough to irrigate about 75,000 acres of agricultural land. As soon as this dam is completed the ranch, containing 120,000 acres will be divided into farms of suitable size and either rented or sold on easy payments to those who wish to till the soil for a living.

The Cuchuta ranch is now fenced and divided into large pastures. Over 2,000 acres are under cultivation, being irrigated by a dam impounding the water of the Fronteras river a mile back. Greinberg is paid twenty-five cents a cow a week for herding them. This herder is a past master of the job. He has had five years experience, during which time he seems to have found out how to talk to a cow from a distance and compel her obedience. In considerable degree he is aided by his dog Prince. Prince does not belong to the shepherd tribe of dogs; he is only a terrier, but his master has taught him some valuable tricks in rounding up an animal that has strayed away from the herd.

CROP OUTLOOK FAVORABLE

Good Crop Conditions Reflected in Optimistic Trade Prospects.

New York July 20.—Bradstreet's weekly trade report says: "The keynote of this week's developments is quite accurately embodied in the phrase 'favorable crop prospects.' As a natural result optimism as regards future trade has notably increased and some reflection of this sentiment has already been experienced in a heavier demand from the spring wheat northwest, where crops are especially promising. Moreover retail trade has been stimulated by hot weather and clearance sales, the iron and steel trade retains all of its former life, and the railroads are beginning to talk of car shortage in the fall. There is somewhat more doing in dry goods, though demand has not yet expanded in a noteworthy way. In fact, visiting representatives of jobbing houses are not taking hold freely, though purchases cover a wide range of goods, with staples receiving the call, while buying of quantities of shoes is quite moderate. Collections vary, but it is probable that there has been a little betterment. Business failures in the United States for the week ending July 18, were 283, against 252 last week, 239 like week of 1911, 215 in 1910, 239 in 1909, and 263 in 1908.

SCHOOLHOUSES AS CHURCHES.

Kentucky has a law, passed in 1908, the last legislature, permitting the use of schoolhouses as places of worship during vacation.

Classified Real Estate Advertising

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FARM POULTRY HOUSES.

Iowa Experiment Station Prepares Plans for Three Model Houses.

Ames, Ia., July 20.—There isn't even a nail missing in the description of the three poultry houses given in bulletin, No. 132, "Farm Poultry Houses," just issued by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station at Ames. Every detail and every step of construction is made clear by photographs showing the exterior and interior alike, and by builder's drawings showing the method of construction throughout, and by bills of materials that include every item needed.

Three types of houses are described, two movable and one stationary. The "A" shaped movable house may be built at a cost of \$39.00. The "Iowa Colony House," used first at the Iowa poultry farm at the station, costs about \$38.00. The stationary house is larger than either and may be built for about \$172.00 or \$180.00, de-

FARM STOCK SCALES

Pitless and with compound beam. Get prices. SCOTT HAY PRESS CO., 1303 W. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

pending on whether lumber and concrete or hollow tile and concrete are used.

The Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station will send these bulletins on request.

HOME-GROWN TEACHERS.

Chickasha, Okla., July 20.—In the Grady County Normal school more than 200 teachers are enrolled for the summer session. For the first time Grady county expects to have enough home-grown teachers to supply the demand.

Advertise in The Journal.

# Kleptomania

By Donald Allen

Copyright, 1912, by Associated Literary Press.

An event to be much talked about in society and another to cause chatter from the seventh floor to the basement at Maxim & Co's department store, occurred the same week. The first was the announcement of the engagement of Miss Edith Lisle to Mr. Eugene Nevins, who was one of the partners of the store, and society agreed that it was a fine match. Society refers to those things the same way men refer to horses in a race.

The second event was the general overhauling of the store detectives and many of the sales girls, on account of the sudden increase in shoplifting. Laces and other valuable goods not the usual prey of the shoplifter were being taken in a way to make the loss a serious one and to call for increased vigilance.

Maxim & Co. had the reputation of carrying the finest line of laces in the city. There were four salesgirls in this department, and the one in charge was Miss Grattan. She had held her place for nearly a year when the first theft was reported. The first and second cases were passed over, but when the third was reported Miss Grattan was placed under suspicion. It was Mr. Nevins who set the watch on her, and it was to Mr. Nevins that the report was made later on.

"Lives with her widowed mother; goes out very little and then with Mr. Traver, of the furniture department. It is said that they are engaged. If she takes the lace, she sells it somewhere. Cannot say that suspicion attaches to any one of the four at the lace counter." In the line of business Mr. Nevins had once called Miss Grattan to the office. She had not trembled and covered in his presence. On the contrary, she had seemed too assured and snippy to please him. There must be discipline in department stores, and when an employe is before the powers that be, or she is expected to act as if life was at stake. As Miss Grattan didn't, Mr. Nevins was displeased with her.

In the general overhauling Miss Grattan came first. Lace to the



"There is Slackness There."

value of \$200 had been taken from her department two days before. There had been a rush at her counter all day, mostly of well-dressed women. There had been scores and scores of sales. There had been scores who did not buy. The salesgirls must not only handle the stock, but answer questions, record sales, keep their eyes open and look upon every customer with suspicion, and feel that some one of those customers might be a shoplifter, and there to put the four in peril of losing their places. Mr. Nevins realized all this, but he made no excuses for Miss Grattan, nor permitted her to make any for herself.

"There is slackness there or these things could not happen," he said. "A smart girl can tell a shoplifter half way across the store. If there is any more stealing from your counter I shall be obliged to transfer you to the crockery department."

There were three store detectives, all noted for their smartness, and yet they could not tell a shoplifter half way across the store, nor yet ten feet away. Miss Grattan took it rightly that she "was marked down," but she returned to her counter resolved to watch with more vigilance than ever. In the big stores they do not make the mistake of watching what may be called the common folks to the exclusion of all others. What the common folks take is called stealing; what the wealthy take goes under the head of kleptomania. Both are watched alike.

Four days after the talk in the office, Miss Grattan had a customer for high-priced lace. She was a young woman of about twenty-two, who had come in her auto, and she had a full purse and bought liberally and took away her package. She was watched, and yet ten minutes after she had gone a valuable piece of lace was missing. The most that could be found out about her was that she had frequently been in the store and that she paid cash and never had her purchases sent. The loss had to be reported to Mr. Nevins. He did not

transfer Miss Grattan to the crockery department, as he had threatened. He was evidently about to do so, when something she said in describing the customer she suspected made him hesitate and take on a puzzled look, and after a time to remark: "After you have taken stock tonight you may find the missing lace. At any rate, let it go for a day or two."

Why the change in him? Did he suspect her, and was he going to have her watched? Was he going to have her mother's house searched? Yes, Miss Grattan was engaged to Mr. Traver, the head of the furniture department; but the fact had not been publicly announced. These engagements seldom appear in the society journals. It's two or three days off under protest—a marriage, a flat and then one hears no more. It may be spoken of in the store for a day, but only by employees.

On the evening of the last theft mentioned the matter was talked over between the lovers. Mr. Traver was a man of action. He had a sister who was not known at the store, and next day she was a customer at the lace counter. She didn't make a purchase, but she kept her eyes open. The next day she was at the glove counter. On the next she was back at the lace counter.

Perhaps one of the store detectives became suspicious and followed her about for a time; perhaps one of the four girls at the lace counter hoped to find her shoplifting and see her punished. She was there, undeterred whether to buy or not when the young lady of the auto swept into the store and up to the counter. She was gracious and patronizing. She wanted expensive lace to send to a girl friend in the country. Miss Grattan waited on her and watched her. Never had she watched a customer so closely. Miss Traver suspended her buying to leave the store and order a public auto to wait in front of it.

At the end of half an hour her quarry came out and entered her own auto and speeded away. She was followed and her residence located. She had not left the store above a quarter of an hour when the white-faced and shaking Miss Grattan was up in the office reporting to Mr. Nevins:

"The young lady whom I suspected a few days ago came for more lace today and bought \$50 worth. She had hardly gone when I missed five yards valued at more than that."

"Hm! You will apply for your salary this evening. We can no longer afford to keep you here. The other day, when I told you to wait a bit, I thought I had a clue to solve the problem; but it seems that I was mistaken. I shall transfer the other girls to the crockery department. The four of you are a careless lot, but you are the worst."

An hour later Mr. Traver asked for a word with Mr. Nevins. "If it's about Miss Grattan, I don't wish to hear it," was the answer. "But it isn't. It's about the shoplifter at the lace counter. I know her and know her place of residence." "You—you do?" "And if you get out a search warrant before she can mail away the lace she lifted this afternoon it will be found in her house. My sister followed her today."

Mr. Nevins bent forward on his desk and hid his face in his hands; and it was three long minutes before he raised it to say:

"I—I suspected—I knew, but I didn't want any one else to know. You and Miss Grattan are engaged. Please go, both of you. Your wedding gift from the firm will be enough to set you up in business. You see, Miss—Miss Lisle is a kleptomaniac, and I can't—can't—"

And his face was in his hands again when Mr. Traver softly with drew. Society wondered and by and by forgot.

### Why Feminine Angels?

The "feminine angel" appears to be the invention of Christmas card producers and "monumental masons," as the makers of tombstones call themselves. In Milton's heaven there is no equality of sex, for there is never a mention of a woman, even as a celestial camp follower. Guercino's angel at Fano, which inspired Browning's beautiful "Guardian Angel," is a man. The feminist, however, will hardly cite this as another example of the unfair predominance of man, since even man, as an angel, has no concern with government or the vote.

### A New Leap.

A newly qualified judge in one of the small towns of the south was trying one of his first criminal cases. The accused was an old colored man, who was charged with robbing a hencoop. He had been in court before on a similar charge, and was then acquitted. "Well, Tom," began the judge, "I see you're in trouble again." "Yes, sah," replied the prisoner. "The last time, judge, you was ma lawyer." "Where is your lawyer this time?" asked the judge. "I ain't got no lawyer this time," answered Tom, "I'm gwine to tell the truth!"

### A Difference.

"Men in the olden times were delighted if they got a lady's glove." "Well." "Now they're as glum as can be if they get the mitten." Indifferent as to the Present One. "Dora, you are sixteen and can't spell your name correctly!" "Oh, that's all right, mother. I expect to change it in a year or so." Judge.

## U. S. IS MINUS CAP

### England Only European Nation Without Headgear.

### Headress Worn by Breton Women—Every Town in Brittany Has Its Special Variety—Pretty Dutch Designs.

London.—There is no such thing as a national headress in America. Even the millions of immigrants and descendants of immigrants from countries possessing a characteristic headgear promptly discard any such distinguishing mark during their first week in the new world. Perhaps the fact that the English dominated our early history may account for our lack of peculiar headgear, for England is the only country in Europe which has not a distinctive national headress.

In Scotland there survive the Tam o' Shanter and the Gengarry, the last by the way, an importation from Sweden, where it still flourishes. In Ireland the colleen is not complete without her head shawl or handkerchief and in Wales the maiden clings to her frilled cap and conical beaver. In England a few old fashioned folk trod a road so fragrant out of the way gardens unbonneted and smoked, but they have no pride in the attire. Their idea of dignity in dress is represented by bonnets rigid with bugles and jet and the stiffest and most rasping of broadcloth suits. When the English laborer spends his money "on his back," says the Queen, he makes a conscientious effort to "ape the gentry."

The cult of the cap is generally strongest where the cult of dress is weakest. In Brittany, where the sequined and embroidered gala dresses are heirlooms, a woman of the lower middle class seldom buys a whole new dress, and, indeed, wears the same heavy black gown all the year through. The scanty living that can be wrung from Breton soil does not favor the purchase of anything more costly than patching materials. But every Breton town has its special variety of cap.

And caps form no small item in the housewife's expenditure. A waitress in a hotel at Pont Aven declared that her caps cost 20 francs apiece. The Pont Aven cap is fortunately substantial, being round and generally reminiscent of a coarsely loof wedding cake. It is redeemed from hideousness by two horns which curve gracefully over the main erection and end in streamers down the back. Something akin to it is seen at far famed Pont l'Abbe, where Breton dress is at its brightest.

The Pont l'Abbe cap is, however, more delicate in texture, being finely embroidered and devoid of horns. It ties quite coquettishly under the chin and is finished by a rosette of satin ribbon under the left ear. At the great sardine fishing port, Concarneau, as also at ancient Quimper, the usual headgear is a plain starched bonnet, which on fete days is laid by for a similarly shaped cap of prettily embroidered net.

In other places is worn an atrocious of the starchiest cambric with a wide flapping brim extending two-thirds of the way round the crown. Toward the front, however, the brim stops abruptly, leaving the unfortunate wearer's face to the mercy of the sun. It is, by the way, extraordinary that the Bretonne does not more often fall a victim to sunstroke.

### PATIENTS BALK AT SNORER

Human Foghorn Drives Sleep From Persons Confined in Hospital Ward at Cincinnati, O.

Cincinnati.—The almost incessant snoring of a patient in Ward E of the city hospital has caused a revolt among the fifty or more other patients confined in that ward. For about twenty-two hours out of each twenty-four James Ramsey, a sufferer, sleeps. His sleep is accompanied by a deep snoring sound which not only disturbs every patient in the ward, but can be distinctly heard in the corridors and adjacent wards.

"For the love of Mike, take that human foghorn out of here!" one patient affected with a nervous disease said to the head nurse.

"I'm going 'dippy,' I know," another patient said, after trying to sleep, but being unable to do so on account of the noise. "Make that fellow turn over on his side or we will never get any sleep."

### STARTS A RHUBARB RANCH

Mechanical Engineer Will Raise Pie Material on a Large Scale at Rialto, Cal.

Rialto, Cal.—F. W. Axe of South street has started a new industry in this city, namely the raising of rhubarb for the market. Mr. Axe is enthusiastic over the prospects, having given the matter a close study before launching into the enterprise. His health impaired by indoor manual application, Mr. Axe, who is a mechanical engineer, came to this city last July. He bought five acres of unimproved land on South street between Riverside and Lila avenues, and put up a frame cottage. He wanted out-of-door employment. He had given the subject of rhubarb raising some consideration, and on studying the situation decided his five acres was just the spot on which to raise the pie.

## MEAT PACKING IN SOUTH.

Missouri in Forerank of Southern Packing Industry.

Washington, July 20.—The output of the wholesale slaughtering and meat packing establishments in the United States in 1900, including many by-products, had a value of \$1,370,548, of which \$157,133,422 represented the output in the South. The figures by states are as follows:

Alabama	220,451
District of Columbia	1,930,000
Florida	467,684
Georgia	509,316
Kentucky	6,568,977
Louisiana	75,464
Maryland	13,682,951
Missouri	79,581,294
Oklahoma	889,237
Tennessee	2,956,719
Texas	42,329,846
Virginia	4,690,620
West Va.	3,763,888
Total	\$157,133,422
United States	\$1,370,548,101

Though Missouri ranks fifth among the states in the value of such products and Texas tenth, the total value in the South in 1900 was less than half of the value in Illinois alone and \$3,225,000 less than the value in Kansas alone. But the trend of things is indicated in the fact that though between 1900 and 1909 the value of such products increased in Illinois from \$287,922,277 to \$389,594,900, or at the rate of 35.3 per cent, and in Kansas from \$7,411,832 to \$155,860,115, or 112.3 per cent; the increase in Missouri was from \$43,040,885 to \$79,581,294, or 84.9 per cent, and in Texas from \$3,994,491 to \$42,329,846, or 959 per cent, while the industry in Oklahoma grew from nothing to more than \$750,000 in the value of its output. The 1909 figures could not take cognizance of the firm hold the industry has taken in Mississippi with such signal success as to encourage development of it in other states, and the figures do not explain the comparative backwardness of the South in this particular.

Until recent years the South, or rather the larger portion of the South, was hampered as to the meat-packing industry by its liability to obtain sufficient ice and because of its habit, not confined to that particular industry, of sending away much of its raw material for manufacturing in other parts of the country. But there has come about a tremendous movement in the South for the establishment of artificial ice plants and cold storage plants, either as independent undertakings or as adjuncts to electric plants, and this movement will become even greater if suggestions shall be carried out looking to the full utilization of lumber plants and cottonseed oil mills in the manufacture of ice. Refrigeration of fast trains for carrying early fruits and vegetables from the South to the big markets of the country, has given an impetus to the manufacture of ice, and the readiness with which many communities have come to regard artificial ice as a natural thing, so to speak, together with the alliance growing closer and closer of cattle raising, cattle slaughtering and fertilizer manufacturing, for which the South is so eminently equipped as to natural resources, is every year increasing the South's importance in the packing house industry.

## FOR RURAL CREDITS.

### Democratic Platform Includes Plank on Agricultural Finance Question.

Washington, July 20.—Two planks of the platform adopted by the National Democratic convention at Baltimore were supplied by the Southern Commercial Congress.

The adoption of the planks, one of them on rural agricultural systems and the other on vocational education, shows the constructive and immensely influential work the Southern Commercial Congress is doing in the agricultural and industrial upbuilding of the sixteen Southern States and the nation.

Both planks were prepared by Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida, and Dr. C. J. Owens, president and managing director respectively of the Congress, and were presented to the resolutions committee in Baltimore. They were incorporated in the platform, verbatim, as follows:

"Of equal importance with the question of currency reform is the question of rural credits or agricultural finance. Therefore, we recommend that an investigation of agricultural credit societies in foreign countries be made so that it may be ascertained whether a system of rural credits may be devised suitable to conditions in the United States.

"We recognize the value of vocational education, and urge Federal appropriations for such training and extension teaching in agriculture in cooperation with the several states."

Two other planks were submitted by the Congress. One of these provided for Federal control of improvements and levees of the Mississippi river and the other for reclamation of the swamp lands of the country. While not adopted by the resolutions committee verbatim the substance of both resolutions was incorporated in the platform.

### MAY NEED STEP LADDERS

Some Corn Stalks in Oklahoma Already 18 Feet High.

Sapulpa, Okla., July 20.—Some examples of good farm and garden production have been shown here recently. W. B. Engles, a farmer living northeast of Sapulpa, has corn stalks measuring 18 feet, with three and four ears to the stalk, which he says will make 100 bushels to the acre. He threshed seven acres of oats which made 90 bushels to the acre. He uses scientific methods in farming.

J. E. Thrift, an attorney of Sapulpa, raised a cauliflower in his garden which weighed seven pounds, and he has a large patch in which every head will weigh four pounds. He showed a bunch of tomatoes here six on one stem, the weight of which was four and three-quarter pounds.

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..... Grain Drill	..... Stock Tonic
..... Grain Binder	..... Stock Foods
..... Harness	..... Tanks
..... Harrow	..... Threshing Machine
..... Hay Forks	..... Thrasher Water Supply Outfit
..... Hay Sheds	..... Traction Engine
..... Hay Loaders	..... Violin
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Straw—\$6.50@7.  
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**BIG WHEAT CONTEST**

**PRIZE OF \$5,000 STIMULATES INTEREST AMONG NORTH-WESTERN GROWERS.**  
**MANY FARMERS WILL ENTER**

**Tests Are Severe—Agricultural Experts Will Pass on Samples to Be Submitted from Many States.**

Minneapolis, Minn., July 20.—How the judges will find the best five bushels of wheat in the American Northwest and determine who is entitled to the \$5,000 prize offered for them by the Northwest Development League is to be decided by President Lewis Penwell of the league, who has given much time to working out the details.

How many people will pick over five bushels of wheat by hand in order to get the kernels uniform, remove weed seed, have only plump, bright sweet seeds in the sample and thus get the grain a little nearer perfect, is a question which is interesting the products exhibition officials, and it appears from the hundreds of inquiries that a large number are willing to "hand-pick" the wheat.

"Four hundred farmers have written the secretary and declared their intention of entering this contest," said Mr. Penwell. "With prospects for the best grain crops the American Northwest has ever known there will be a keen competition for the prize offered by the Northwest Products Exposition in November."

Three judges will be selected by the president and the agronomists of the agricultural colleges of the seven states competing, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. The judges must come from without the American Northwest. It is not expected that these judges will all be agricultural college people. Some one of them will probably be a farmer of the region. The changes of the country—a judge of commercial grains.

Judging will be in three ways: (1) According to the accepted score card; (2) by a milling and baking test, and (3) by the yield per acre. One hundred points will be allowed for each of the three ways and the sum of the points gained divided by three, thus arriving at the average score.

Mr. Penwell said the judging by the standard score card is probably the most interesting, as the exhibitor can gain points by carefully selecting his grain. In the milling test the exhibitor can not test what kind of bran his wheat will make, but he can have the wheat clean and free from impurities. The score card shows the test which will be given in any way or another at the great grain markets to determine its commercial grade. The judges, in determining the best wheat at the exposition, will, of course, be guided by the same requirements.

Thirty points will be allowed on yield, twenty-five being on the weight per bushel and five on the uniformity of the sample.

Fifteen points will be allowed on variety characters, three of these points being on the color, ten on the purity, which means the kernels must be true to the type of breed represented; two points are allowed for the kernel shape, which varies with the breed.

Thirty points are allowed for vitality, five of these being for luster, as a dull, dead color is objectionable; fifteen points will be allowed for plumpness, as all wheat kernels should be plump, well filled and well rounded, having no sharp angles and with the creases well defined; seven points are for odor, the samples should be sweet and free from all foul smell, mustiness, etc.

Twenty-five points are allowed for market conditions, ten being to cover weed seed; three points for dirt and dust; two points for injured kernels. Five points will be allowed for the condition of the bran. This means the samples to stand any chance of securing the prize, must be free from weed seed, especially wild oats, darnel, quack grass, cheat and mustard. No dust must be present. All broken, blighted and scabby kernels will count against the wheat, while the bran or seed coat must be smooth, bright and free from dirt and weathering.

The rules for judging take away one point for each pound for loss in the standard weight of 60 pounds. The judges will count out 100 seeds as they run. They will cut the score in the proportion of the seed they found. Color, purity, kernel shape, luster, plumpness, germ, odor, dirt, dust, size and condition of bran are all of the points being counted. The judges will consider carefully the desirable features in these regards and out the score in each case accordingly.

It is to be noted that the judges will receive many inquiries from farmers who want to know whether it is fair to "hand-pick" the wheat. To these the judges have replied that a farmer who wants to pick over five bushels of wheat in order to win a prize, and who knows good wheat when they see it, is entitled to enter the competition and win the prize if his wheat can make the score. The officers don't care how much hand-picking is done, but they have asked for five bushels samples, which makes it highly probable that only one sample in a hundred will be hand-picked.

**BEEF CATTLE SCARCE.**

Shipments from Dakota Ranges Will Not Be Heavy.

Pierre, S. D., July 20.—While the cattle shipping season is near, this does not mean as much to the western and central part of South Dakota as it did but a few short years ago. In the palmy days of such shipments it was no unusual thing for the Northwestern road to send out 100 cars of live stock in one day from this city, and even a greater number from shipping points in the Black Hills section of the state. Shipments of that number of cars could be looked for at the end of practically any week through August, September and October, with smaller shipments starting in the latter part of the month of July, and the advance of the shipments were not materially reduced in number of cars for several years after the beginning of the home-ward movement, as the big companies were forced to ship closer every year by the crowding of their ranges, and this, with the added fact that each of the homesteaders attempted to send out a few head each year, kept up

the volume. But last year the short pastures caused by drought meant a general clearing, and the cattle were practically cleaned out of western South Dakota with the exception of milk cows, and the shipments this year have been principally of the class resulting in there being practically no beef cattle to ship this year. In fact, the local officials of the Northwestern road, who, in the past years have been worried at times to secure the cars which were wanted for shipments, are not likely to be bothered any in that direction this year, as they estimate that 500 cars will carry all they will be called upon to handle, and they have no feeling of worry in securing all the cars they will need at any time to handle the stock to go out.

**SILLO AIDS FARM SAVING.**

**Importance of Silage to Stock Raiser Is Gaining Recognition.**

Chicago, Ill., July 20.—The importance of the silo to farmers of the corn belt is shown by H. M. Cottrell discussing the matter in The Southwestern Trail. Cottrell says that one of the greatest if not the greatest waste in any industry in this country is made with the corn crop.

"In a ripe crop of silage plants, he, '60 per cent of the feed value is contained in the kernels and 40 per cent in the stalk and leaves. With the grain worth on the farms \$14,000,000,000, the feed value of the greatest if not the greatest waste in any industry in this country is made with the corn crop.

"The silo plant, when properly raised, produces a feed which is worth more than the grain it produces. It is a billion dollars. At least 90 per cent of the feed value of the stalks is lost under the present system of farm management—waste. With this crop alone of \$9,000,000,000, yearly. No other business but farming could stand such an enormous loss.

"Contrast this waste with the corn growers with the practices of large business organizations. For years the great packing houses have sold dressed meat for less than they have paid for the live weight of the animals from which the dressed meat was secured. Yet every year these packing houses return millions of dollars in profits because they utilize to the fullest extent the value of their by-products. The Standard Oil company takes kerosene and gasoline direct to the consumer at a low rate. It is asked for mineral water, where the only expense is to run the water through a pipe from the spring into a bottle. The Standard Oil company does not keep the weeds down, for there is not a weed to be seen. But to handle the moisture at his will, you must have a reservoir in the soil. And his garden? Well, you do not need an irrigation plant, nor do you need a pump to conserve the moisture for you will find them in abundance right here on this farm; unirrigated, but growing right over a reservoir of deep well tilled soil and brought to the surface as he needs it. John is selling vegetables to the city folks from his garden, and they sure are fine. His potatoes look fair to make as good a yield as any in the state and of which he will have all the needs for his family, also potatoes to sell. Mr. Wavra has about fifteen acres of alfalfa which was sown three years ago; he cut the first crop for hay eighteen days ago, which made a lot of hay for the acre, and the second growth is now about eighteen inches high and will soon be ready for the second cutting. He has about fifteen acres of ground that was put to winter wheat last fall but the scrub took the most of it so he has sown this ground to alfalfa which stands about eight inches high at this date. His house and barn are surrounded by a nice grove of forest and fruit trees that are making as fine growths as the best of his crops. Why? Because he works his soil.

This is in the semi-arid district and John Wavra is a semi-arid farmer. He knows how to conserve the moisture and he will have home products to sell this fall; he is selling them now. Why? Because he has learned the art of semi-arid or dry farming, which all farmers must learn if they expect to make a success west of the river.

The soil is here, the moisture is here; it is up to the farmer to control it. Mr. Wavra has demonstrated that it can be done.

**10th DEATH ON HOODOOD FARM**

Another Victim Dies on Illinois "Farm of Mystery."

ount Vernon, Ill., July 19.—The tenth mysterious death on the Ackerman farm in Clinton county was recorded last night when Joe Ackerman died following a short illness characterized by the same symptoms as that which have started state chemists on an investigation of the farm.

Immediately after the second brother's death the two Ackerman sisters who have been living on the farm for their home in terror, vowed never again to set foot upon the fatal place.

All those who have died were afflicted alike. They withered away and died in convulsions.

Joe Ackerman's sudden death bore the same strange symptoms that have marked the progress of the malady among men and animals in the few years, and for which a mysterious exhalation of vapor from the ground has been blamed.

Standing at the edge of the farm a representative of the Associated Press last night saw the rise and disappearance of the thin wisp of fog, foggy air that slowly gathered itself from the ground. Tiny bits of vapor seemed to be exuding from the green surface of the well-cultivated field.

Slowly these wisps grew denser and generally seemed to blend one into the other. Finally a cloud of gray, inter-streaked with faint markings of dull red, took definite form. For several minutes the fog seemed to hang over the field then it disappeared.

State chemists are continuing the investigation, which was started by local physicians, in hope of finding the true cause of the death of ten persons on the farm.

Local physicians are unable to agree on the cause of the death of Ackerman which was similar to nine others who have resided on the farm. Some pronounced the deaths due to a mineral poison and others attributed them to a poisonous weed that is found in the vicinity of a well at the east fork of the Kaskaskia river.

Water taken from the well shows poisonous substances and milk from the cows that feed in the pastures on the Ackerman farm also show a poison. Fresh killed samples of chickens killed on the Ackerman farm in a short time turn spotted and give off a peculiar odor.

The farm is the property of the heirs of the late Godfrey Palm. Twenty years ago a family of five who occupied the premises, died from a mysterious disease. Palm's physical condition was such that neighbors looked after his crops.

His wife and two children were stricken with the same ailment which at that time was pronounced milk sickness. The well showed impure but not dangerous water. Upon physicians' advice the family quit drinking water and milk obtained from the farm and all proved healthy.

Later, however, Palm, his wife and daughter began drinking the milk and water and late in 1906 the three died.

The bulk of the mail matter handled by the Swiss post office consists of ill-

**FARMER WHO FARMS**

**STANLEY COUNTY, S. D., MAN WHO HAS STUDIED AND PRACTICES DRY FARMING.**  
**HAS SPLENDID ALFALFA CROP**

**Corn Waist High, Fair Crop of Winter Wheat and a Garden That Is Furnishing Best of Vegetables.**

Murdo, S. D., July 20.—Mr. John Wavra, of Stanley county, South Dakota, farms his lands as a semi-arid farm should be farmed. Mr. Wavra came to Stanley county five years ago from the southeastern part of the state, with little or no money, but lots of ambition, a good wife and small family to help him. He went to work on his farm, not on the road between his farm and town. Mr. Wavra has not missed getting a crop of some kind about this time. Why did he come here? Why? Because he farmed. It is the same this year as other years. Stanley county is in the semi-arid district, the great American desert. It does not rain as often as it does in the east, therefore these same do not get the crops they think they should. But Mr. Wavra has a good prospect for a good crop this year. Why did he come here? He commenced last fall, away long in August to conserve moisture for this year's crop. Why did he commence so early? He has learned from experience that the rainfall was not sufficient in the crop growing season to protect the young plants from the hot winds of the sun and keep them growing. So he, last summer, began storing water through cultivation for his this year's crop. And, a second, John Wavra has a good field of winter wheat that will make fifteen bushels to the acre where the cut worms did not take it. He has from his garden, the best vegetables in his yard, and the soil is so fine that his potatoes look fair to make as good a yield as any in the state and of which he will have all the needs for his family, also potatoes to sell.

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Fully 75 per cent of the rural school teachers in South Carolina last year were teaching for the first time in their life. The reason for this, according to information received by the United States Bureau of Education.

A gallon of water weighs 10 pounds. Jamaica was originally called Xaymaca.

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CURES SCAB  
ADIP THAT DOES THE WORK WITHOUT INJURY  
TO THE ANIMAL OR FLEECE  
NO BURNING OF THE FIBRES;  
NO STAINING; NO POISONING;  
NO SICKENING.

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Please deliver to me one case of your "Pale Lager" Beer (3 dozen bottles). I will try three bottles, and if I decide to return the balance of the case, the \$3.05 deposit is to be refunded and the three bottles will cost me nothing.

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