

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

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OLEO PRODUCTION GROWS.

The preliminary report of the commissioner of internal revenue shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, 126,213,147 pounds of oleomargarine were produced, as against 117,699,933 pounds the year previous. This makes an increase of 8,513,194 pounds for the year.

Wholesale dealers in artificially colored oleomargarine paid a tax of \$4,458.57, as against \$4,059.94. Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine, uncolored, paid a tax of \$171,473.45, as against \$178,482.96.

The total revenue of the government from oleomargarine was \$1,128,797.25, as against \$1,099,214.59 for the previous year. The increased revenue for the government was \$128,492.48.

WATCH FEEDER MARKET.

A year ago feeder cattle were considered by many experienced beef producers as too high to afford profit. The same old wall is heard now, and among many of the old-time traders the belief exists that there is no more reason now to pass up the feeder stuff simply because it is high in cost than there was a year ago, says The Drovers Journal.

Feeder cattle values have advanced correspondingly. Feeder cattle at current cost are not relatively higher in comparison with fat steers than they have been in recent years.

A good corn crop is going to be had. This is a good corn-growing weather and every hour of hot sunshine these days adds many dollars to the value of the corn crop.

The cattle feeder must face high cost as best he can in the meantime, with a fair assurance of moderate profit-gathering, even though first cost of thin steers remains on a basis much above the average price of fat steers in recent years.

TO REDUCE LIVING COST.

By reconstructing the American diet James A. Patten, wheat operator of former renown, believes the cost of living will come down. Mr. Patten, who is just back from Europe, says Americans must cut down their meat consumption and eat more beans, peas, rice, and even radish.



Teacher Came Back to Johnny's Desk.

Daddy's Bedtime Story

The Secret That Teacher Told Little Johnny

It was school time—time for school to begin, you know. Jack wasn't a bit pleased, for it meant less time outdoors. Evelyn liked school. "Once there was a little boy named Johnny. He didn't like to go to school. He would rather stay outdoors and play ball or climb trees or go in swimming," said daddy.

"When vacation came he was the gladdest boy in town. When school began he was the bluest little fellow for miles. "Cheer up, Johnny," his mother said as he started for school on the first day. "Maybe school won't be so bad as you think this year. You know you'll have a new teacher."

"Johnny groaned. It didn't matter to him what teacher he had, lessons would go on just the same, and lessons were mostly always hard for Johnny. "When he got to the schoolhouse and saw all the other boys, many of whom were back from nice trips to the seashore and mountains. "Then the big bell rang, and they had to go marching into their schoolrooms. Little Johnny's heart sank to the very toes of his shoes.

"It was a nice room, with pretty pictures on the wall and boxes of flowers in the windows, and the young lady in the white lined dress. "She shook hands with little Johnny and girl as they came into the room and told them she was glad to see them. "Course she's glad to see us, Johnny said to himself. "Now she has some one that she can make do nasty lessons."

"Johnny's idea was that teachers were persons who loved more than anything in the world to keep little boys and girls in schoolrooms and make them do hard lessons. "Teacher noticed after awhile that little Johnny looked very much as if he would like to cry. She slipped back to his desk and leaning over, asked: "What is the matter, Johnny? Aren't you glad to be back at school?"

"No, ma'am, I ain't," Johnny stoutly replied. He would tell teacher the truth even if it might not be polite. "Johnny," whispered teacher, leaning very, very close, "I'll tell you a secret—neither am I glad to be back."

"Why, why?" stammered Johnny—"I thought teachers liked to—" "Yes, I know," laughed the teacher. "So did I think that when I was your age, but it isn't a bit so. We teachers just have to come back, too, and we don't like it any better than the little boys and girls. You and I will have to try to make it as pleasant for one another here. Will you, Johnny?"

"Um! Why, yes, ma'am," agreed Johnny, who was smiling now. "meat cost has gone higher, there is lessened consumption by the average citizen. Meat diet is being cut, not because the average consumer likes an occasional leaner meat, but because the cost of the meat has gone up to a price which forces him to do without it."

Patten's remedy for bringing down living cost would not necessarily prove effective in a general sense, for reasons that meats will remain high in cost as long as the production in this country continues to run short of consumption capacity.

We are not a nation of dieters. The American people demand meat once a day at least, and a big majority of American families eat meat twice and often three times a day. Giving up this portion of their meal would be considered by them a hardship which many are unwilling to undergo, no matter what the price of meat may be, so long as they have the price.

GOULD BUYS HORSES.

American Millionaire Will Establish Farm For Thoroughbreds in France.

Paris, Sept. 9.—Frank Jay Gould is now far advanced in his undertaking to establish the biggest racing stable in France. After having had long discussions with the French government, he has finally selected one in Normandy because of the quality of grass-land which it contains and which gives admirable conditions for the raising of horses.

Mr. Gould's great horse, Cambour, has won \$18,000. Cambour is now sent to the stud farm, and, being by the bay Ronald, his get will inherit a more successful strain.

Mr. Gould has resought thirteen yearlings from Count Nicolay and Maurice De Gheest. They are by Rabelais from S. Simon and are the highest-priced yearlings. Mr. Gould's horse Conti Labelle, who won the prize from Edgar La Chene at Hreanbilly, beating the winners of the Grand Prix and the French Derby by two lengths, will race this year and then go to stud.

Jarretiere, who has won \$20,000 for Mr. Gould, follows the same program as Conti Labelle. Out of the last six in which Mr. Gould's stepph-chaser Amphylion was entered he was fourth and fifth in the other two. Amphylion is entered for the Grand Steeplechase at Lucerne on September 8.

Mr. Gould's success this year, he has been unable to compete for the biggest prizes because he owned no three-year-olds. "The highest price ever paid for a yearling is that recently given to a colt by R. Widener, Philadelphia, who gave \$20,000 for a colt by Van D'Or and an Argentine mare. Hitherto, the record was \$15,000 paid by Gramont, who paid \$15,000 for Souvenir when only a yearling.

Deauville is now the greatest market in the world for thoroughbred horses. At a recent sale 397 sold for a total of \$432,960.

CORN REPORT OPTIMISTIC

Will Make Highest Yield in Years, Says H. M. Cottrell.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 9.—H. M. Cottrell, agricultural commissioner for the United States, has issued a report that is highly optimistic regarding crop conditions in the territory traversed by the Rock Island line. The report follows: "Corn from Minnesota to Louisiana and from Illinois to the Rocky Mountains will make the highest yield in years. The yield in every state in the territory during September. It will require warm, dry weather for thirty days to mature the corn in northern Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska. In Colorado and Oklahoma has been damaged by hot winds, while the late corn is all right to date. Corn in the north half of Missouri will average 40 bushels per acre. In Colorado, 50 bushels per acre on bottom.

"Twice the usual acreage of Kafir in Kansas and probable yield of 30,000 bushels. In Kansas and Oklahoma, equal in feeding value to forty-five million bushels of corn. "Wheat estimated for Kansas 35,000,000 bushels, Nebraska 35,000,000 bushels, Oklahoma 30,000,000 bushels. Wheat yielding heavy in Iowa, South Dakota and Minnesota. Increased acreage of oats in Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma and delayed threshing. Marketing slow on account rain delaying threshing and farmers holding for higher prices.

"Farmers generally good. Ten thousand acres have been built this summer in Iowa; 3,000 in Kansas and a large number in Oklahoma. Extensive acreage in every state in which the Rock Island Lines operate. Fair number of hogs in Illinois and Iowa. Shortage in Kansas. At present, Western Kansas and Colorado and delayed threshing. Marketing slow on account rain delaying threshing and farmers holding for higher prices.

"The present season is to be successful in our state one of the most magnificent yields of corn ever noted in the history of any of the various states of the Union, which fact, however, should be but an incentive to lead us enthusiastically onward to still greater results and increased harvests. "In all grain culture and production, proper seed is, of course, the fundamental issue and too much stress, therefore, cannot be laid upon an early and judicious selection and careful storage of seed corn for the future crop.

In consideration of the close relations existing between successful corn culture and our state prosperity and in realization of how great is the measure in which the business potency of our state is dependent upon grain production, I have designated and set aside September 10 and 11, 1912, as seed corn selection days, and urge and advise that on these days our farmers devote themselves to a careful and provident selection of seed corn for the succeeding year.

On the 2nd day of September, A. D. 1912. (Signed) R. S. Vessey, governor; C. S. Polley, secretary of state. "A complete telephone transmitter which folds into a watch case has been invented to relieve a person of the unpleasant necessity of using an insensate public instrument.

IN WOMAN'S REALM

DELICIOUS SANDWICHES. Toasted Salad Sandwiches.—Mash a cross cheese and moisten with French dressing. Spread thin slices of graham bread with mixture and sprinkle with chopped pecan nuts. Cover with graham bread, remove crusts, cut in finger-shaped pieces and toast on both sides. An up-to-date accompaniment to a dinner salad, and one which is not at all difficult to prepare.

Deviled Nut Sandwiches.—Blanch and shred two ounces of almonds and saute in a small quantity of butter until delicately browned. Mix two tablespoons chopped pickles, one tablespoon Worcestershire sauce, one tablespoon Chutney, one-fourth teaspoon salt, and a few grains cayenne. Add to almonds and cook two minutes, stirring constantly. Spread unsweetened wafer crackers with mashed cream cheese, seasoned with salt and pepper. Sprinkle with nut mixture and cover with unsweetened wafer crackers. Arrange on a plate covered with a lace paper doily.

Royal Sandwiches.—Mix one-half cup shrimps, one-half cup cooked chicken's livers, one-half red pepper (from which seeds have been removed), and one-half Bermuda onion. Finely chop or force through a meat chopper, season with salt and moisten with Mayonnaise dressing. Spread thin slices of buttered white bread with mixture, cover with a slice of buttered brown bread, spread brown bread with mixture and cover with a slice of white bread; then cut in small fancy shapes.

Colonial Sandwiches.—Put one-half tablespoon, each, butter and lard, one and one-half tablespoon molasses, and one teaspoon salt in a bread pan. Pour on one-half cup, each, boiling water and scalded milk and when lukewarm add one yeast-cake dissolved in two tablespoons lukewarm water. Add one-half cup bread flour and enough entire wheat flour to knead. Cover and let rise until mixture has doubled its bulk. Turn on a slightly floured board, and while kneading, work in one-half cup, each, candied orange peel, cut in small pieces, and pecan nut meats broken in pieces. Put in buttered one-pound baking powder tins until one-third full. Let rise and bake in hot oven. Cool, cut in thin slices, spread with creamed butter and put together in pairs. These make very dainty round sandwiches. If a whole yeast-cake is used this bread may be made and baked in four angles of a loaf pan.

Luncheon Sandwiches.—Cut white bread in one-third inch slices, remove crusts, cut slices in halves, lengthwise, and toast on both sides. Remove from toaster to hot plate and spread with butter. Spread one-half the pieces with currant jelly, beaten with a fork until it will spread evenly, sprinkle generously with chopped walnut meats to which have been added a few grains salt. Cover with remaining pieces and serve as hot as possible.

Honor Sandwiches.—Cut white bread in one-fourth inch slices, spread with pimento butter, put together in pairs and shape with cutters to represent cards, the diamond and heart cutters being easiest to handle. On top of each place diamonds, hearts, clubs, or spades, cut from thin slices of red pepper or triangle to represent cards. For the pimento butter work one-fourth cup butter until creamy, and add gradually two canned pinches, which have been drained and pounded to a paste. Season with salt.

Windsor Sandwiches.—Cream, one-third cup of butter and add one-third cup finely chopped cold boiled ham, and two-thirds cup of finely chopped cold boiled beef or cooked chicken. Season with salt and paprika. Spread mixture between thin slices of white bread, remove crusts and cut in any desired shape.

Rochester Sweet Sandwiches.—Cream one-fourth cup butter, and add gradually, while beating constantly, one cup sugar; then add one egg well beaten, one ounce melted unsweetened chocolate, and a few grains salt. Mix and sift one and one-fourth cups flour with one teaspoon baking powder, and add alternately with two tablespoons milk to first mixture. Chill, toss on a slightly floured board, and roll as thin as possible. Shape with a small round cutter, first dipped in flour, arrange on a buttered sheet and bake in a moderate oven. Cool, and put together with the following mixture: Work a cream cheese until smooth and moisten with cream until of the right consistency to spread. Season highly with salt and paprika.

Mosaic Sandwiches.—Cut three slices each of white and dark graham bread one-half inch in thickness. Spread a slice of white bread with creamed butter and place a slice of graham on it; spread this with creamed butter to which is added grated cheese seasoned with vinegar, salt, mustard, and anchovy sauce, and place on it a slice of white bread; repeat this process, beginning with a slice of graham. Put both piles in a cool place under a light weight. When butter has become firm trim each pile evenly and cut each pile in three and one-half inch slices. Spread these with butter, and put together in such a way that a white block will alternate with a graham one. Place again in a cool place under a light weight, when the butter has become perfectly hard cut in thin slices for serving.

NINE HORSES DIE IN FIRE

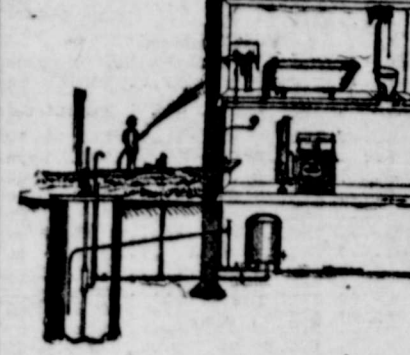
Considerable Hay and Grain Also Destroyed in Cameron Blaze.

Cameron, Mo., Sept. 7.—Reed Brothers' big barn and livery barn on North Locust street, near the Burlington depot, was destroyed by fire at 5:30 o'clock Thursday morning, together with nine cows, of horses, carriage, wagon, harness, several tons of hay and straw and grain. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is estimated at \$5,000, partly covered by insurance. One horse was rescued from the flames by Henry Huey, who chopped a hole in the side of the barn and led the animal through.

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Advertise in The Journal

Nida of the Sea

By Molly MacMaster

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Danvers first caught sight of her when she was going up the gang-plank. Her grace was peculiarly her own, and it marked her even among the many charming women who were boarding the ocean liner. Her figure was willowy—the kind Danvers remembered having read of, but had seldom seen except among famous dancers.

It seemed, however, that the big man from the western world was not to look upon her again. She apparently had gone to her stateroom upon boarding the vessel and had remained there. It was the third day out before Danvers realized that only one chair remained unoccupied in the dining saloon, and that the place must be hers.

It was at dinner that he looked up from a desultory study of the menu card. She was sitting opposite him. Danvers knew with sudden conviction that if he ever loved a woman it would be one who could enter a dining room in just that way. There had been no rustling of draperies, no pattering of French heels.

But to be frank with himself Danvers had not thought of loving anyone. Perhaps he was a little afraid of women; perhaps it was that he had found them wanting.

And now, because the beautiful woman opposite him was not in the least interested in him or in anything else as far as he could see, Danvers wanted to know her. She, whether through feminine wiles or mere perversity responded but faintly to all advances made in her direction. Danvers felt his fighting blood rise. What right had a woman to suggest mystery and thus lure masculine interest? He watched her covertly and once or twice their eyes met. There was veiled challenge in hers, determination in his, and the something in each that admitted attraction, one for the other.

And under the current of passing thoughts Danvers knew that the oval face of the woman had once before gone before his vision. Where he had seen her and when, he could not remember. He recalled it only as a spirit face without the crimson of the lips or the flush that lingered beneath her eyes.

After dinner when all of the passengers came up on deck for the usual badinage and glimpse of the setting sun Danvers paced slowly back and forth, back and forth. He was conscious only of the fact that as each person stepped out from the companionway he was disappointed. Then she came and Danvers knew that he had been waiting for her.

She cast a swift glance at him, then turned in the opposite direction and paced slowly down the great length of deck.

Danvers waited until she would have to pass him on the narrowest part of the deck. As she came toward him he knew that she was going to attempt to pass him without raising her eyes.

"You are an most unbecoming person, and do not take advantage of ship-board unconventionality," he said, and swung into step with her.

A smile came swiftly into her eyes. "Am I? I have no intention of being so."

"I think it is deliberate," Danvers said. "When you came out of the door a moment ago your veil blew across my face, and you did not even say you were sorry."

"Perhaps I was not," she glanced beneath her lashes, "and besides—I did not know that my veil had been taking liberties."

Danvers waited a long time before he spoke again. He noticed, with some irritation, that she had tucked the chiffon veil well within her coat. "They were prettier floating in the breeze," she said somewhat testily.

"I did not want to annoy you," she laughed back at him.

Danvers turned and looked straight at her.

"You are annoying me more and more every moment I am with you," he told her with a half laugh. "Four days ago I saw you come up the gang-plank and I knew that I had seen you before. For four days and four nights your face has danced before me in maddening persistency, and I cannot recall where—what is it?" he broke in abruptly. "Are you ill?"

She had gone a trifle white and her eyes had darkened. She smiled, but it was a far away smile.

"No—I am only unhappy," she said. "If you do not mind I will go below. Good night."

Danvers could only frown his disapproval of her leaving him to his own reflections and a lonely walk on deck.

The next morning she was more than ever reserved. A cool nod was all that greeted Danvers, and she seemed to have drawn completely within her shell. He knew that she was still unhappy. Her dark eyes were brooding, and her proud head drooped.

"Five days and my breakfast is tasteless because a woman does not smile," Danvers smiled whimsically at his own plight then leaned across the table toward her.

"Tomorrow we reach Fishguard—and I do not even know your name," His eyes held her gaze and she colored.

"It is scarcely worth while learning a name merely for one day," she answered quickly.

"But it is not for one day," Danvers told her. "I want to know where you are going—so that I may follow."

The girl caught a swift breath, then laughed unsteadily. She had never before been wooed in so masterful a way.

"But I am the follower." A sparkle of fire had kindled in her eyes. "A career is just ahead of me, and I am running after it." She arose from the table with a laugh and left him.

Danvers' teeth came together with a jerk. A moment later he, too, left the dining saloon. His shoulders were braced and his step firm. He would not look again at the woman who had refused him her name. At least, he would try not to.

When he went up to the writing room to get his mail off for Queens-town she was there writing. Danvers seated himself to wait for a desk. She was the first to finish writing, and he took the seat she had vacated. He did not look at her, but he knew that she was surprised and—yes, hurt.

It was not easy to write letters when his whole mind was rushing after the girl. He glanced down at the desk and began absently to trace the name left backward on the blotter.

"Nida," he read, and with the name his memory shot back some months. Danvers did not at first realize that the name he had traced was that of the woman whose identity troubled him. Her face floated before him and coupled itself with that name. Suddenly the story came to him. She was the famous dancer who had been the innocent cause of a great society scandal. Danvers remembered now having seen her picture in the western papers.

Without apparent reason he scratched the name from the blotter and went in search of her.

She was far up toward the bow of the boat standing in the full sweep of wind. Danvers went to her and stood close beside her so that she could not escape.

"Do you imagine for one instant that I would care any the less for you because of that?" he asked without preface.

"I have been trying to escape it for months," she said with a catch in her voice. "It follows me everywhere. I am never going back to New York," she added, "because I cannot stand it." She looked far back where, across the great expanse of water, her own country beckoned her. Danvers saw the sorrow in her eyes.

"Seem," he said in a low voice about to seem to turn the great ship about by the force of its appeal, "you will go back."

CHANGE WESTERN STYLES
Chinese Women Now Dressing Their Hair Like Their Sisters of the Occident

Since the men of China have come generally to accept the new order of things in the celestial kingdom by removing the traditional queue and arranging their hair in a fashion as near the European style of parting it as its coarseness will permit, it is natural that the women should follow. Shanghai advices tell of a general tendency on the part of Chinese belles of the present day, the "new women," to appear not only in the garb of fashionable Europe but to adopt the western mode of dressing their hair.

The old manner of parting the hair close to the head is rapidly giving way to the modern European method of parting and arranging it in fluffy style. Having dispensed with that sticky substance known as "bowfull," which is necessary when they dress the hair in the old Chinese style in order to form the rather hard lines, the hair of these Oriental women is found to be surprisingly soft and wavy. It is open for argument whether or not the "new woman" of China is an improvement in appearance over her former self when she followed the more rigid style.

Hints About Steel.
To clean articles made of steel, rub with a piece of raw potato, unskated lime or powdered pumice. Skates, sled runners, etc., may be prevented from rusting when they are stored away for the summer, by coating them with a mixture of lard, pulverized black lead and camphor.

To remove rust from steel, rub with salt wet with hot vinegar; scour and rinse with boiling water.
Dry with a clean flannel cloth and polish with sweet oil.

THE FIRST CORN BROOMS.

No Household Article More Familiar Now—Not Always So.

New York Sun: No article of household convenience is more familiar than the brooms and brushes made of broomcorn. The plant is now cultivated extensively in the valley of the Mohawk river and in the middle west. But it was upon the Connecticut meadows that the industry had its beginning in this country.

Levi Dickinson, a native of Wethersfield, who went to Hadley in 1785, brought with him a new kind of corn seed which he showed to his friends, saying that when fully grown it would make better brooms than they had ever seen.

The Hadley housewives laughed at him. Husk brooms to sweep the ovens and splinter brooms made of birch were good enough for every day and the brittle and hair brooms brought from England certainly could not be surpassed by any kind of corn, they said.

Dickinson, however, not discouraged, kept his own counsel, harvested the first crop of broomcorn from his garden, contrived a method of scraping the seed from the brush with a knife and after ward with the edge of a hoe and sitting in a chair with twine in a roll under his feet he wound it around the brush in his lap and thus made brooms.

Not asking his neighbors to buy, in 1789 he peddled his brooms in Williamsburg, Ashfield and Conway. He said that the day when he sold his first broom was the happiest of his life. In 1799 he carried brooms to Pittsburg and in 1800 as far as New London.

Then Hadley people began to realize that a new and profitable industry had been started in their neighborhood. Men in Wethersfield and Hadley went into the business, and Dickinson, smiling to himself, took wagons loaded with brooms to Boston and Albany and found a ready market. As he made his own handles and spun the twine from his own flax, the cost of the broom was little and the demand for the finished product was great.

In 1819 75,000 brooms were made in Hampshire county and before the death of Dickinson, in 1845, people in all parts of the country were using Hadley brooms. His triumph was complete.

EXCHANGE DIRECTORY.
Following is a list of the commission firms and stock exchange engaged in business at the St. Joseph stock yards:

Commission Firms.
Butler, James & Co., rooms 217-23.
Eyers Bros. & Co., rooms 202-204.
Clay, Robinson & Co., rooms 229-33.
Cridler Bros. & Co., rooms 301-302.
Daily, C. M. & Co., rooms 217-19.
Davis & Son, rooms 298-317.
Drinkard, Emmert & Co., rooms 209-15.
Emmert Com. Co., rooms 302-4.
Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 229-32.
Knollin Sheep Commission Co., rooms 219-27.
Lee Live Stock Commission Co., rooms 210-13.
Missouri Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 201-203.
National Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 232-40.
Nichols, Blanchard & Gilchrist, rooms 226-28.
Prey Bros. & Cooper, rooms 318-25.
Stewart & Co., rooms 276-78.
St. Joseph Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 212-14.
Shay, R. G., Commission Co., rooms 202-07.
Wood Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 212-14.

Officers of Exchange.
The officers of the St. Joseph Live Stock Exchange are as follows: President, A. F. Daily, vice-president, W. True Davis; secretary-treasurer, E. P. Erwin. The board of directors is composed of A. H. Baker, M. W. Wyatt, J. G. Adams, L. E. Cooper, M. F. Blanchard, R. G. Denham and M. K. Stewart.

Alkins, J. V. & Co., room 301.
Adams, George, room 202.
Baker, Joseph, & Son, room 319.
Baker, James, room 316.
Dawson & Reynolds, room 291.
Gillette, M. H., room 318.
Maxwell, Spayde & Co., room 326-3.
Mortlock, W. H., room 224-26.
Fitz John, room 319.
Roudtree, W. R., room 315.
Rockwood, Geo., room 312.
Timmerman, W. O.
Strick, J. W.
Wright, Perry.

Sheep Dealers.
Lyon, J. E., room 213.
Order Buyers.
Mortlock, W. H., rooms 224-26.
Maxwell, Spayde & Co., rooms 206-8.

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

MISSOURI
An Estate Farm For Sale
Consisting of 350 acres, located eight miles southwest of Maryville, Mo. All smooth prairie land, subject to cultivation, with the exception of 20 acres of timber land, all under same fence. An ideal stock farm. Within a half mile of farm a good school house. Well improved, large barn 60x80, hog houses, double corn cribs, good dwelling of six rooms, a 4-room 4-room house, one splendid well with windmill, one fountain or spring piped into cement tank. This farm lies in one body, but can be divided into tracts. Can be purchased for \$125 an acre if bought by December 1, 1912. Terms, cash.

Address all communications to Wm. Everhart, Maryville, Mo., or to Joseph Everhart, Pickering, Mo.
JOSEPH and WM. EVERHART, Executors of the Estate.

For Sale—Two highly improved farms of 320 acres and 400 acres in Linn county, Missouri. C. M. Thornton, Brownings, Mo.

KANSAS
160 Acres in Washington County, 2 miles from town, 1 1/2 miles from German Lutheran church, 1 mile from public school. 119 acres in cultivation, balance in meadow and pasture, 4-room house, barn for 12 horses, also other outbuildings, living water; all fenced and cross-fenced, hay slightly rolling; raises elegant small grain, wheat and oats; also corn; would produce alfalfa in paying quantities. Terms, \$58 per acre, mortgage \$3,750 at 6 per cent, balance cash. Prattle Bros. Realty Co., Bremen, Kan.

MANY QUEER INVENTIONS.
Patent Office Working Overtime on Some Unheard of Novelties.
Uncle Sam's idea factory (otherwise known as the patent office) is working overtime. His output has never been so great as at present, and some of the novelties it is turning out in the way of brain products are both valuable and interesting.

Take, for example, the "bubble hat," which is so new that it has not yet had a chance to become fashionable. In the top of this article of feminine headgear, which may be made of any pattern that is most becoming, is placed a cup-shaped receptacle partially filled with a soap and water solution—the very stuff in fact, for making soap bubbles.

The cup is connected by a concealed rubber tube with a little metal cylinder in which is conveniently hidden in some part of the dress. The cylinder contains hydrogen gas under pressure. A push with the thumb on a piston opens a valve and allows some of the gas to escape through the tube, with the result that a soap bubble forms in the cup and rises into the air.

Of a much more extended usefulness, however, are the "artificial eyelashes," which a lady of Ottawa has recently patented in this country. An Ohio man is the originator of the rubber warship. He thinks that our fighting vessels would be much more efficient if they were built of rubber instead of steel. Just imagine.

The new battleship Caoutchouc comes upon an enemy in mid-ocean. The latter at once opens fire at short range. The first shot misses; the second strikes the Caoutchouc squarely amidship, and bounding back, carries

away the standard, for's smokestack, the cook's galley and all the captain's official bric-a-brac. Many more just as queer could be named.

PLANT TREES ON ROADS.
Not Alone Good Highways, But Shade Also Is Necessary.

Saturday Evening Post: We have spoken often of good highways, roads as the best investment, when properly considered, that the country can make but we are indebted to the Maryland State Grange for the sound suggestion that there are no really good country roads without shade trees along them. The practical economic value of trees along the roadside is beyond dispute. They actually protect the road and lessen the cost of upkeep. How much they add to the money value of abutting farms it would be difficult to estimate; but if, of two farms otherwise exactly equal in value and offered at the same price, one is fringed by shade trees and the other is bare, there is little doubt which one buyers out of ten would prefer. In no other way can the attractions of a bit of country road be so much enhanced. Who that drives in the country doesn't feel grateful to the farmer whose trees beautify the scene?

Planting shade trees where none exist is not really expensive, and in the long run it pays quite as well, at least, as planting wheat. There are, of course, certain practical problems, such as avoiding too dense a shade upon grain land and selecting the right stock; but a treeless road anywhere outside the desert is a reproach to those who live upon it.

EXCHANGE DIRECTORY.
Following is a list of the commission firms and stock exchange engaged in business at the St. Joseph stock yards:

Commission Firms.
Butler, James & Co., rooms 217-23.
Eyers Bros. & Co., rooms 202-204.
Clay, Robinson & Co., rooms 229-33.
Cridler Bros. & Co., rooms 301-302.
Daily, C. M. & Co., rooms 217-19.
Davis & Son, rooms 298-317.
Drinkard, Emmert & Co., rooms 209-15.
Emmert Com. Co., rooms 302-4.
Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 229-32.
Knollin Sheep Commission Co., rooms 219-27.
Lee Live Stock Commission Co., rooms 210-13.
Missouri Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 201-203.
National Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 232-40.
Nichols, Blanchard & Gilchrist, rooms 226-28.
Prey Bros. & Cooper, rooms 318-25.
Stewart & Co., rooms 276-78.
St. Joseph Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 212-14.
Shay, R. G., Commission Co., rooms 202-07.
Wood Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 212-14.

Officers of Exchange.
The officers of the St. Joseph Live Stock Exchange are as follows: President, A. F. Daily, vice-president, W. True Davis; secretary-treasurer, E. P. Erwin. The board of directors is composed of A. H. Baker, M. W. Wyatt, J. G. Adams, L. E. Cooper, M. F. Blanchard, R. G. Denham and M. K. Stewart.

Alkins, J. V. & Co., room 301.
Adams, George, room 202.
Baker, Joseph, & Son, room 319.
Baker, James, room 316.
Dawson & Reynolds, room 291.
Gillette, M. H., room 318.
Maxwell, Spayde & Co., room 326-3.
Mortlock, W. H., room 224-26.
Fitz John, room 319.
Roudtree, W. R., room 315.
Rockwood, Geo., room 312.
Timmerman, W. O.
Strick, J. W.
Wright, Perry.

Sheep Dealers.
Lyon, J. E., room 213.
Order Buyers.
Mortlock, W. H., rooms 224-26.
Maxwell, Spayde & Co., rooms 206-8.

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Where the Best to Buy

YOU want to buy goods, as far as possible, from firms who deal directly with farmers or who have their agents in your locality. You want to deal with reliable firms. You want to save unnecessary writing to firms who do not handle what you are hunting for. These wants are reasonable, and to fill them The Stock Yards Daily Journal will help you—free. Look over the coupon in this advertisement and if it lists anything you are thinking of buying soon, check it, and mail the coupon, with your name and address plainly written and we will do the rest. Hundreds of readers should avail themselves of The Stock Yards Daily Journal's offer to give genuine help in buying. Mail this request before you forget it. This advertisement is designed to save you money, and its privileges are available only to our subscribers.

COUPON

I am interested in and intend to purchase within a reasonable time, the machines or articles checked below and will be glad to receive information concerning the same:

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| Cattle Feeds | Manure Spreader |
| Cattle Feeders | Mowers |
| Corn Cuts | Paint |
| Corn Sheller | Pea Huller |
| Corn Shredder | Piano |
| Corn Cutter | Power Sprayer |
| Cream Separator | Plows |
| Cultivator | Potato Digger |
| Drill | Potato Planter |
| Drain Tile | Pumps |
| Ensilage Cutter | Roofing (metal or comp.) |
| Fanning Mill | Rugs |
| Gasoline Engine | Scales |
| Gasoline Engine (for binder) | Silo (wood or brick) |
| Grain Bins—Steel | Stock Tanks |
| Gate (farm) | Sprayers |
| Grain Binder | Stallions or Jacks |
| Harness | Stock Tonic |
| Harrow | Stock Foods |
| Hay Forks | Tanks—Water |
| Hay Stacks | Tanks—compressed air |
| Hay Loaders | Threshing Machine |
| Hay Presses | Traction Engine |
| Hay Rakes | Violin |
| Hay Stackers | Wagon |
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The Stock Yards Daily Journal

So. St. Joseph, Missouri

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Reliable Professional Men and Business Institutions Who Want the Trade of Readers of The Stock Yards Daily Journal.

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VIOLINS AT ONE-HALF PRICE
Fine Hand-Made Violins from \$25 to \$150
Send for price list. Violin repairing at reasonable prices.
Bows Rebuilt, 75c
All work guaranteed.
JOS. GEIGER, Violin Maker
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Open All Night.
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Combe Printing Company
St. Joseph, Mo.
Stockmen's Stationery, Bank Outletters and Lithographers. A complete stock of typewriters, factory rebuilt—low prices. Send for our catalogue.

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LAURENCE O. WEANLEY, Insurance
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PROTECT YOUR CATTLE FROM BLACKLEG

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

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
WRITE FOR FREE CIRCULARS.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A.

AN INDIAN FAIR.
Ponca District Sioux to Hold Third Annual Event.
Sioux Falls, S. D., Sept. 9.—Not to be outdone by their Sioux brethren on the Cheyenne River reservation, the Ponca Indians on September 9-14 will hold an Indian fair at the town of Dupree, near the reservation, the Sioux Indians of the Ponca District on the Rosebud reservation have completed arrangements for the third annual Ponca district fair and tournament commencing September 10 and continuing until the night of September 14. One of the striking features will be an exhibit of agricultural products raised by the Indians themselves this season. There will be all kinds of racing, ball games and other sports during the five days for the thousands of Indians and whites who will be in attendance.

Cheap Corn and High Hogs
now offer an unusual chance for Big Profits in the hog business. Full rations of corn with one-half pound per day of Swift's Digester Tankage (60 per cent Protein) will produce maximum gains and the grade of hogs that will top the market. Makes Big Gains, Strong Bone, Firm Flesh and the Best Finish.
For prices and a free sample, write Swift & Company, Chicago
Kansas City Omaha St. Louis
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Harrison Station, Newark, N. J.

WE WILL MAIL YOU \$1
for each set of false teeth sent us. Highest prices paid for old gold, silver, old Watches, Broken Jewelry, Precious Stones. MONEY SENT BY RETURN MAIL.
Phila. Smelting & Refining Co.
Established 29 Years.
603 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
We will buy your Gold Fillings, Gold Scrap and Plaster. Highest prices paid.
TO DESTROY
Advertise in The Journal and get results. Prices will be gladly given on application.

ST. JOSEPH HAY MARKET. Local Quotations Corrected to Date by Local Dealers.

The following quotations are furnished daily by the St. Joseph Hay Receivers and Shippers association for the benefit of Stock Yards Daily Journal readers. Timothy—Choice, \$13.50@14; No. 1, \$12@13; No. 2, \$9.50@11; No. 3, \$6@9.

ST. JOSEPH HAY AND FEED.

What you want to buy or sell Hay write or wire J. L. Frederick Grain & Hay Co. Office, 1011-12 Corby-Forsage Bldg. Phones 1222 Main, St. Joseph, Mo. Warehouse, 7th and Olive Sts.

KANSAS CITY HAY AND GRAIN.



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

KANSAS CITY HAY AND FEED.

At Your Service— PRODUCERS HAY CO. KANSAS CITY - - - MO

We want your business. We will buy on track or sell on consignment. Write us what you have NOW.

CURTIS COMMISSION CO.

709 LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE. When you want to buy or sell HAY, write or wire

ENNIS HAY CO.

753 Live Stock Exch. Kansas City, Mo. Liberal Advances—Prompt Returns On Consignments.

HAY Clark Wyrick & Co.

Live Stock Exchange Bldg. Room 736 KANSAS CITY, MO. When shipper to Kansas City give us a trial. Liberal advances and quick returns. We solicit correspondence. Established 1888

FUNK BROS. HAY CO.

Receivers and Shippers Will buy on track or handle on commission; orders and consignments settled; correspondence promptly answered.

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736-748 Live Stock Exch. Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO. Buy and sell all kinds of HAY. Wire, write or telephone us any time you need the services of a good hay firm. 22 years experience.

SHIP YOUR HAY

TO— KANSAS CITY HAY CO. 708 Live Stock Exchange. FOR BEST RESULTS

WE WANT HAY

Write us what you have. Will inspect and buy on your track or handle on a commission.

BRUCE & DYER.

750 Live Stock Exchange Bldg. STOCK YARDS BTA, KANSAS CITY, MO.

WE WANT TIMOTHY

—AND— BRIGHT WHEAT STRAW Write us what you have.

Southwestern Hay & Grain Co.

701 B Live Stock Ex., Kansas City, Mo.

Hay Wanted!

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

NORTH BROTHERS

758-57 Live Stock Ex., Kansas City, Mo.

Farm and Stock Scales

Patented and with compound beam. Get prices. SCOTT HAY PRESS CO. 1200 W. 11th St. Kansas City, Mo.

FARMER LACKS NERVE

FEARS TO TAKE INITIATIVE AND IS READY TO LET NEIGHBOR TRY NEW VENTURE.

ALFALFA CROP RETARDED

W. R. Goodwin and Hon. F. L. Hatch Make Pertinent Remark at Old Salem Chautauqua — Economic Production Essential

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 9.—At Old Salem Chautauqua grounds before a large number of farmers, W. R. Goodwin, farmer, stockman and member of the Illinois Alfalfa Growers' association, gave an important address from which we quote the following: "Alfalfa and corn solve the problem of carrying live stock. Farmers are natural skeptics. They have been told so many things that are not true that they instinctively distrust new things. Particularly hard is it for them to realize that many old things have passed away. This conservatism costs the farmer much money, but its absence would probably have cost him more."

"When he is told that alfalfa is the most valuable crop he can take off his ground his ear is dulled. The assurance savors of the gold-brick offer. He is willing to let his neighbor try it. He wants to amend the scripture. He would like to read: 'Let thy neighbor prove all things and then hold fast that which is good.' I do not accept revisions of the scripture. I allowed myself to be scared out of two years' profits from alfalfa by people who told me that alfalfa would not grow in DuPage county. I showed them they were wrong."

"Alfalfa growing would be useless without live stock. Stock growing is costly without alfalfa. The man who has the silo and alfalfa has learned the last lesson in the economical handling of stock on the corn belt farm. The imperative demand of this insistent day is for greater yields per acre. The farmer who fails to heed this demand will fail of profit. It is an inexorable law. Cattle can no longer be bedded in corn. Illinois lands are no longer that rich. Economic production, increased yield and conservation of food values are essential to profit on high-priced land."

"The elevator with its alluring price has cast a shadow over the soil of Illinois. Corn growing profitable to the present generation for years, at ready give evidence of the folly of stock abandonment, and with each recurring year the vice of farming without stock will be more disastrous. Alfalfa, corn, alfalfa and stock will redress already depleted soils, save further deterioration, and insure profits on lands unprecedentedly high in price."

"I do not argue alfalfa, I declare it. If the farmer is indifferent to argument he is amenable to fact. Note this monstrous anomalous situation: A state association has been formed of thinking, acting, achieving men. Enough literature has been printed on alfalfa to flood the state. Enough facts are known to destroy indifference and inertia. The alfalfa situation in this country is serious. Prices are high beyond precedent for meat-making animals, because grain farming has so largely supplanted stock farming. The situation threatens the ultimate value of our land, and the present comfort of our consumers."

"All farmers know that the chief cause of the greater and more certain profit in grain farming, it is idle to quibble. Men farm for money. They would not deliberately rob the soil unless they immediately necessity required it. All that a man hath will give for his life and the sustenance of his family. He will rob his soil if he will not rob his neighbor. Illinois farmers have not so generously abandoned stock because they preferred grain farming, or because they did not realize the desirability of maintaining fertility. They quit because profits quit."

"Farmers will turn again to stock when the balance between supply and demand for corn is re-established and they come to realize the decreased cost of production of meat animals and dairy products affected by silage and alfalfa."

"The Illinois farmer can not put a bale of alfalfa hay in his pocket, but if he will open his ears the Illinois Alfalfa Growers' association will put into his pocket gold dollars from alfalfa hay."

Hon. Fred L. Hatch had the following to say on seedling alfalfa: "Alfalfa is the most valuable crop that can be raised in any hay crop can be and has in one scientific book or another, been said of alfalfa. Yet may farmers make no attempt to get it started. Farmers will say, 'Oh, yes; it's a good thing, but it won't grow on my land.'"

"That is precisely what we want to disprove here today. If you have made up your mind to grow alfalfa, it is of prime importance that you exercise great care in securing the best seed obtainable. Good seed is expensive, but poor seed is still more costly. On account of its cost and care in seedling, the purity and germination of the seed should receive a very thorough test. Begin in advance to determine what is to be the source of your supply."

"When you buy, buy subject to test and send a fair sample of about one ounce to your experiment station, where it will be tested without charge. Certain superior seed closely resembles alfalfa. These are apt to be present and only an expert can detect them. Sweet clover seed, which is closely related to alfalfa, and not a very bad weed, is quite common. But there is a far more serious and more noxious weed, that of the so-called dodder. This is a very dangerous parasite, which when it once gets a start is ruinous to the growing crop. I might mention many others, including buckhorn, or false timothy, but must not go into this subject further."

The kind of seed to be used must be determined by the localities selected. It is quite customary for northern growers to select Montana grown seed, thinking it harder. Again for the northwest, "Grimm" alfalfa has come into much favor and some-

to be most desirable for growers in that section. I have had no experience with "Grimm" alfalfa. Dates for seedling alfalfa must vary with the section of the country and the special weather conditions of a given section. The underlying principle to govern this is to sow as far in advance as possible of what is likely to be the most trying period of the young plant's life.

Weeds are likely to be the most dangerous enemies of the young plants in sections or seasons of heavy rainfall, unless in the extreme northern parts of our state, where danger from weeds is not so great as that from winter killing of summer-sown plants. In other words, I would sow in humid regions from the middle of July to the middle of August, in well-drained, mellow, seedless soil. I have had some success sowing seed at this time in northern Illinois. My practice has been to sow as nearly in the spring as practical with spring grain, preferably alfalfa, sowing not more than one and one-half bushels of any grade per acre.

I sow from fifteen to twenty pounds of alfalfa seed per acre, which I have found under ordinary conditions to give the best results. I am convinced that much less seed could be used if land were well enough tilled to insure growth and survival of every plant. I sow with ordinary grain drill, with broadcast seed attachment behind drill. If sown without a crop, which I am convinced is the prevalent method, seed may be sown broadcast with a hand or wheelbarrow sower, or with a seed drill made for the purpose. The ideal crop is heavy-leaved barley, sown at the rate of three pecks per acre, leaving it to ripen, as it does not appear to injure the alfalfa.

If the farmer is certain that he has good seed, his seed bed well prepared and his land free from weeds, less than twenty pounds of seed may be safely sown. The most important point in this connection is to plant very shallow—from one-half to one and one-half inches deep. If the seeds are sown three inches deep the young plant has a poor chance of ever reaching the surface.

Don't try to save money by buying cheap seed. Don't sow alfalfa seed on very recently plowed land. Don't sow on bottom land poorly drained.

Don't sow where the water table is less than six feet from the surface. Don't leave the field rough—use roller or plank to smooth ground.

Don't let grass or weeds get over six inches high in new seeding without clipping.

Don't clip when the dew is on. Don't fall to sow at least a few acres this coming week on summer fallowed land or a dug-over potato patch.

Don't fail to sow at least five acres next spring with a light seeding of small grain, preferably beardless barley.

Don't fail to study progressive methods for getting biggest profits. Don't fail to "take in" all the good things said about alfalfa growing.

PRACTICAL RURAL LABOR.

Tract Near Nashville, Tenn., to Be Turned Into Model Farm.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 9.—The preliminaries for the establishment of a unique and model farm at an expense of \$150,000, which is to serve both as a means of instruction and a memorial to Seaman A. Knapp, who has helped to build up the agriculture of Southern farm lands, are under way here.

The farm will be located near Nashville and will comprise about 300 acres. It is in connection with the George Peabody College for Teachers and will be situated at some convenient point just out of the city, where an equal number of male and female farmhouses and all essential farm buildings of latest type will be added.

Dr. Charles E. Little stated last week that as yet no particular location had been selected, and it was more than probable the land itself would be given the college when the stipulations for running the farm were decided upon.

The Seaman A. Knapp Memorial Committee at Washington, D. C., has decided to raise the \$150,000 at once, and to this end committees have been appointed and each Southern State will be asked to pledge its pro rata or necessary amount for the farm. The George Peabody College for Teachers already has an endowment of \$250,000, the interest of which is to be used for the running expenses of the Seaman A. Knapp School of Country Life, and the model farm will be used as a practical demonstration plot for this department of the new college.

The model farm is unique in character. Farmers from all over the southern territory will be privileged to visit the farm and there, together with others interested in similar matters, be allowed to work certain experiments in farming which will prove valuable to them later on their farms.

Of course the farm will be especially used by young men interested in scientific farming who attend the Knapp School of Country Life, the George Peabody College for Teachers, and who are anxious to get practical work in the profession of farming. But these young men and the older farmers are not the only ones for whom the "model farm" is intended.

A special department for the instruction of girls and young women will form a large part of the working plans of the college. While the men are on the farm learning to plant and work gardens and wheat fields, the women will be up at the model farm house learning how to be an all-around good farm woman. Domestic science in all its phases will be taught these women who will then be prepared to make ideal farmers' wives.

Dr. Little in discussing the Seaman A. Knapp School of Country Life, said: "It will be one of the greatest things in this part of the world and one which will be of incalculable benefit to Southern farmers everywhere. Already the members of the board of the college have their eyes open for a suitable man to head the department which represents, all told, a \$40,000 plant. When the best man in the United States is located he will be urged to accept the leadership of the farmers' school. After securing this leader the members of the faculty will be chosen with equal care and thought."

The men who are on the Knapp Memorial Committee, and from whom the chairmen in each southern state, are as follows: David C. Barrow, Georgia, president; Clarence Poe, North Carolina, secretary; O. B. Martin, Washington, D. C., treasurer; C. Schaub, North Carolina, assistant secretary; Lem Banks of Memphis, is chairman for Tennessee.

A Missouriian has patented a trolley system for conveying electric power to aeroplanes.

CORN YIELD TOO LIGHT

PRODUCTION OF MOST POPULAR CEREAL PER ACRE MUST BE LARGELY INCREASED.

MOST LAND IS HIGH PRICED

Too Little Attention Is Given to Selection of the Seed, Says Railroad Agricultural Man—Corn Is Dominant Crop.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 9.—The yield of corn per acre must be largely increased, or land values will have to suffer a severe drop, or a large part of the best corn lands will have to pass from owners who work it themselves to wealthy men and rich corporations who can stand low returns, provided the investment is certain. Says H. M. Cottrell, agricultural commissioner of Rock Island lines. Land in the corn states has increased rapidly in selling value, while the productivity of much of it has been decreasing steadily. Much of the high-priced corn land is barely giving a net annual return of 4 per cent on the investment.

The United States Department of Agriculture reports for a ten-year average that the yield of corn per acre per year in Illinois, 34.7 bushels; Iowa, 22.2 bushels; Missouri, 23.8 bushels; Nebraska, 27.4 bushels, and in Kansas, 22.4 bushels.

Forty acres is usually considered the acreage that one man and a team can handle. At 20 cents a bushel the gross returns from forty acres of corn in Illinois will average \$694. A tenant will have to give at least one-third rent; often he gives one-half the crop for rent. At one-third rental the tenant gets a gross return of \$462. It takes him six months for himself and team and he has to furnish and keep in repair harness, wagon, plow, harrow and cultivator. This is \$77 a month for himself, his team, their feed and his implements. A Kansas corn grower gets a gross income of \$50 a month for the six months for himself, his team, feed and implements. These six months are the most remunerative part of the year.

A brakeman on a freight train receives from \$75 to \$90 a month, does not furnish team, tools, or anything else, works fewer hours a week and has more time to spend raising a garden and chickens. This is the reason that tens of thousands of young people leave the farm and go to the city. City wages are higher than average farm returns to the man with little capital.

There is a nation-wide movement among progressive city men to build good country roads, to make country schools what they should be, to broaden and make effective the country church and to make social conditions in country life attractive. Every one of these projects is good, but the movement begins at the wrong end of the difficulty. Make average farming pay, as good farming now pays, and the rush will be to the farm instead of away from it. Demonstrate to young men and young women that average brains and skill can make good profits on a farm by using modern methods and the smartest, the most energetic and the most ambitious young people will become farmers and from their profits will build good roads, create good schools, maintain churches that will become an important part of the community life and make the most attractive in the world.

The dominant crop for prosperity in the Mississippi valley is the corn crop. The average yield of corn made 10 bushels an acre and the profits more than doubled any time, in one season, at a total cost of not to exceed 50 cents for each acre. It has been demonstrated over and over again in every corn-growing community, that seed with strong vitality will, with the usual preparation of the soil and cultivation of the crop, produce 60 to 75 bushels an acre. The year 1911 was a disastrous corn year in every state, owing to continuous drought. Iowa averaged 21 bushels an acre and Kansas 14 1/2 bushels. An Iowa farmer in one of his worst drought-stricken districts of his state raised and sold 3,000 bushels from 100 acres of good bushels an acre. The year 1911 was a good year for farmers in all the other corn states who secured similar yields as the result of good methods.

The stand of corn in the Mississippi valley has not averaged in any year over 60 per cent. The farmer who has plowed, planted and cultivated forty acres of corn has had stalks growing on only twenty-four acres; the other sixteen acres were bare. Seed of strong vitality insures a full stand and increases the yield per acre. A good stand of corn means a yield of at least 60 to 75 bushels an acre.

Seed corn of the strongest vitality can be secured by sowing into the fields a week before frost gathering good, well-matured ears that grow on strong, thick stalks, during the ears are still green, until kernels and cob are thoroughly dry and hard, and keeping the corn until planting time, where it will not become damp, or get either heavier or lighter, and give each ear a germination test in the spring and planting seed from those ears only that show great vitality.

It takes sixteen ears to plant an acre and the selecting, curing, keeping and testing of sixteen ears of seed corn that will insure high yields and increased profits can be done at a total cost of not to exceed 50 cents. Will the average corn grower do it? He never has.

The number of beef cattle has been steadily decreasing for ten years. There are probably today 10,000,000 less beef animals in the United States than a normal supply, and fat cattle and beef are the highest that they have been for forty-five years. There will be no relief from these conditions until the annual production of calves has been largely increased. The quantity now being produced is needed for other purposes than feeding and is easily marketed at a high price. Growers prefer to sell it rather than to take the risk of feeding. Were the total production of corn doubled there would be sufficient to supply all market demand for calves and surplus for feeding. Then, and not until then, will there be an ample supply of beef at a reasonable price.

The man or men, organization or organizations who can induce the average corn grower to gather and save seed of strong vitality will go a long way toward solving the most difficult problems of both country and city living.

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