

STRONG TONE TO BEEF

STEER TRADE CONFINED PRINCIPALLY TO WESTERNS WHICH SOLD FIRM TO THE HIGHER.

CORN-FEDS VERY SCARCE

Few Quarantines Offered Sell Stronger—Cows and Heifers Strong to 10c Up—Stockers and Feeders a Point Higher.

Cattle receipts today, compared with the heavy opening run of last week, showed considerable falling off. Total marketing at the five leading centers was approximately 82,200 head, a decrease of 17,000 from last Monday.

Branded grass cattle, as usual, formed the bulk of the offerings here and westerns were prominent at the other markets, too.

It was a slow going market in the western offerings during the early hours. Good weighty steers were hard to find and outside of the ancient fat tone of the trade elsewhere, buyers were rather slow in warming up to the plain light and rough medium weight cattle that formed the bulk of the early arrivals.

The following prices are quotable on the St. Joseph market today: Choice to prime steers, \$9.75 to 10.50; good to choice, \$9.00 to \$9.50; fair to good steers, \$8.00 to \$8.50.

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED

Cows and heifers formed a rather limited percentage of the total cattle arrivals at this point today and scarcely formed the bulk of the offerings.

Stockers and Feeders. No. 1, 1109.7 00; No. 2, 805.4 35; No. 3, 740.5 75.

Yearlings and Calves

No. 1, 565.6 00; No. 2, 489.5 10; No. 3, 430.5 25.

Cows

No. 1, 510.7 00; No. 2, 489.5 10; No. 3, 430.5 25.

Heifers

No. 1, 510.7 00; No. 2, 489.5 10; No. 3, 430.5 25.

Cows

No. 1, 510.7 00; No. 2, 489.5 10; No. 3, 430.5 25.

Heifers

No. 1, 510.7 00; No. 2, 489.5 10; No. 3, 430.5 25.

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Cows

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HOGS MOSTLY STEADY

VERY LITTLE CHANGE IN PRICES MARKS OPENING TRADE OF THE WEEK.

OTHER MARKETS WEAKER

Local Market Business Fairly Active—Top \$8.85, With Bulk of Moderate Supply Selling at \$8.45 to \$7.75.

Moderate receipts of hogs for the opening session of the week sold at prices showing very little change as compared with the closing day of last week.

Prices ranged from \$8.35 to \$8.85, with the bulk selling at \$8.45 to \$8.85.

The bulk Saturday sold at \$8.50 to \$8.80, a week ago at \$8.50 to \$8.75, a month ago at \$8.20 to \$8.50, a year ago at \$6.95 to \$6.95.

Representative Hog Sales. No. 1, 178. 85; No. 2, 125. 814; No. 3, 257. 875.

Olds, Ends and Wagon Hogs. No. 1, 256. 875; No. 2, 207. 840; No. 3, 120. 830.

Packers' Hog Purchases. Swift & Co., 1,350; Hammond Packing Co., 600; Morris & Co., 600.

Range of Hog Prices. Monday, \$8.35 to \$8.85; Tuesday, \$8.40 to \$8.80; Wednesday, \$8.40 to \$8.80; Thursday, \$8.40 to \$8.80; Friday, \$8.40 to \$8.80; Saturday, \$8.25 to \$8.80.

OTHER LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO. CHICAGO Live Stock Yards, Ill., Sept. 15.—The Live Stock World reports: Cattle—Receipts, 22,000. Market steady to 10c lower to \$10.85.

Chicago Estimated Receipts. Chicago, Sept. 16.—Estimated receipts for Tuesday: Cattle, 4,500; hogs, 12,000; sheep, 32,000.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 16.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports: Cattle—Receipts, 18,000. Market steady, active; westerns \$10.10; cows and heifers active, steady; stockers 20 to 50c higher than last Monday; calves steady.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 16.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports: Cattle—Receipts, 9,000. Market generally steady.

EAST ST. LOUIS, EAST ST. LOUIS, National Stock Yards, Ill., Sept. 15.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports: Cattle—Receipts, 9,000. Market steady, closed 5c lower, Top \$8.65, bulk \$8.20 to \$8.45.

WANT CHEAPER MILK. Dealers and Farmers of Elgin District at Loggerheads.

Elgin, Ill., Sept. 16.—Contract prices of leading milk concerns of the Elgin district for their winter supply of milk, issued Saturday, show a decrease of from four and one-eighth to nine and one-eighth cents a hundred pounds, as compared with last year.

One concern offered \$1.75 at some of the factories but the farmers refused to sign up for the reduced price, only one farm had signed at West Chicago at noon, it was said.

The average price demanded by the milk producers for the winter months was \$1.88 a hundred.

There are 15,000 miles of paved streets within London's police area.

SHEEP FIRMLY HELD

PRICES STRENGTHEN UP ON MODERATE FRESH SUPPLY OFFERED.

BEST LAMBS BRING \$7.40

Market Rules Active Under Keen Competition and Early Clearance Made—Few Sheep Were On Sale.

Supply of live mutton, numbering around 2,500, received for the opening of the week fell several hundred below traders' expectations and the market wore considerably bloom in spots, good westerns getting the best action, although everything decent selling on a good active market, feeders demand being of broad proportions for such of the westerns that it had excess to. Delinquent railroad service delayed the opening and it was late in the forenoon before trade had assumed definite shape.

Good to choice western lambs are quotable at \$7.25 to \$7.50; fair to good western lambs, \$6.75 to \$7.25; western ewes, \$7.25 to \$7.50; western yearlings, \$5.90 to \$6.50; native lambs, \$6.75 to \$7.10, fair to good, \$5.50 to \$6.75; native ewes, \$3.75 to \$4.25; native yearlings, \$4.50 to \$4.75; native yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.25.

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PORT WORTH, Tex., Sept. 14.—Special to The Journal: The Daily Live Stock Reporter reports: Cattle—Receipts, 6,000, including 2,000 calves, Market slow and easy. Hogs—Receipts, 1,800, including 500 direct. Market dime lower. Top \$9.25, bulk \$8.90 to \$9.10.

SIoux CITY, Ia., Sept. 15.—Special to The Journal: The Live Stock Reporter reports: Cattle—Receipts, 9,000, Fats steady, 10c lower; stockers steady, 10 to 15c lower. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000, Market steady 5c lower, Top \$8.60, bulk \$8.25 to \$8.45.

CONCENTRATED STOCK FOODS. Quotations on Cottonseed, Linseed and Alfalfa Products.

Ko-Pre-Ko-Cake—Ton lots, \$25; car lots, \$24. Cottonseed meal—Carlots, per ton, \$31; ton lots, \$32.

ALFALFA MEAL—Per ton, choice, \$17.50 to \$18; No. 1, \$16.50 to \$17; No. 2, \$15.50 to \$16; No. 3, \$14.50 to \$15. Linseed meal—Carlots, per ton, \$33.00; ton lots, \$30.00; 1,000 lb. lots, \$18.00; less quantities, \$1.90 per 100 lbs.

WHOLESALE BEEF PRICES. Following are today's wholesale prices for beef cuts as given out by Swift & Company: Dressed Beef, No. 1, \$10.2; No. 2, \$9.8; No. 3, \$9.4.

OHIO SORE LOSING FARMERS. Would Stop Exodus of Home-seekers From the Buckeye State.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15.—Claiming that Ohio and other eastern states are being depopulated by home-seekers' excursions, A. P. Sandies, secretary of the state board of agriculture of that state, is attempting to have such excursions abolished.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS. The following Chicago board of trade quotations are furnished by T. P. Gordon, 1095-1098 New Corby-Forsce Building, St. Joseph, Mo.:

WHEAT: Sept., 92 1/2; Dec., 91 1/2. CORN: Sept., 96 1/2; Dec., 95 1/2. OATS: Sept., 32 1/2; Dec., 31 1/2. RIBS: Sept., 10 1/2; Dec., 10 1/2.

EXHIBIT MODEL BREWERY. "What Is Beer?" Will Be Demonstrated at Boston This Week.

Boston, Sept. 16.—The business, social and educational sides of the brewing business will be illustrated at the annual meeting of the United States Brewers' Association, to be held in Boston Sept. 18-20.

BANK MERGER EFFECTED. First National and Merchants Combine Forces Under Title of Former.

One of the most important moves in financial circles of St. Joseph for many months was brought to a head Saturday, when announcement was made that the First National Bank of Buchanan County and the Merchants Bank, the latter one of the oldest institutions in the city, had merged their interests.

ABATING IN PAWNEE CO. Six Per Cent of Horses Have Died, It Is Estimated.

Larned, Kan., Sept. 16.—The horse plague is rapidly abating in Pawnee county, few new cases being reported. It is estimated that about a net eight of the 9,500 head shown by the last census have died.

THEATRICAL AMUSEMENTS. At the "Tootles"—Until Thursday, matinee daily, a popular musical comedy, "Baby Doll."

At the New Lyceum—Until Thursday, Cooper's new musical extravaganza, "Beauty, Youth and Folly."

At the Grand Opera House—Until Thursday, "The Merry Widow."

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SWISS FARM CREDITS

THAT COUNTRY RECOGNIZES THAT FARMERS ARE BACKBONE OF NATION.

HOW FARM LOANS ARE MADE

Part of Principal of Loans Secured Through State Banks Is Paid Yearly, Along With Interest Charges.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—Though the great difference in conditions prevailing in Switzerland and in the United States prevents the adoption of many of the actual practices employed in that republic for the financial assistance of the farmer, yet there is much in principle which the American farmer, at the brink of strengthening his position through the doctrine of co-operation, can learn from the farmer of Switzerland.

Excelsior Cattle Patcher has proven a great feeder of Maloy, Ia., disposed of a car of hogs on today's market.

Andy Turner, of Colo., Ia., who has marketed here regularly for a number of years, disposed of a car of hogs here today.

Fred Pemble, of Paxton, Ia., a consistent patron of this market, had a car of hogs on sale today.

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STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

The St. Joseph Publishing Co., Publishers.

W. E. WARRICK, Editor and Manager.

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Send 20 cent commission allowed postmasters, who are authorized to take subscriptions.



Daddy's Beatime Story—Of the Wild Deer

The Indians Shot Deer to Eat.

THE pretty little animal which daddy showed Jack and Evelyn in the picture book, so he told them, a young deer or fawn.

"A long time ago there were lots of them around here, and the Indians used to go out and shoot them with their arrows. Buffalo and bear and deer meat, with the corn which the women planted in the cleared spaces about their cabins, were the Indians' favorite foods.

"Out on the prairies, where the buffaloes roved, the Indians hunted for buffalo meat, but the flesh of the deer was so much daintier that they liked it best.

"When white men came to America they began to hunt the deer and other wild animals. Like the buffalo, deer are now very scarce except sometimes in wild, out of the way country places.

"About this time of year they are quite tame and often come quite close to farms in their search for food.

"Where there is a lake or pond or stream they may be often seen playing in the water, into which they love to wade.

"The deer is a fine swimmer, and rather than trot around to reach a pasture where there is something good to eat he will swim right across even a good sized lake.

"The deer is a dainty feeder. He loves water lilies, and if there is a bed of them anywhere near the place where he is pasturing the deer will be sure to find it.

"In the deer country herds of them gather in the moonlight to feed on the lilies and other water plants of which they are so fond.

"Some of the herd keep guard on the outskirts of the company, and should they hear the slightest noise they warn the others, who are ready to dash away at the first hint of danger.

"The mother deers, with the baby fawns and the year olds, flock together by the water, but the fierce bucks or father deers stay deep in the woods until the new horns that have grown out during the summer are hard and ready to fight with.

"For however gentle the mother deer is her mate is a fierce creature. The bucks often fight together in the fall, and sometimes they keep up their battles until one kills the other.

"Not only are the bucks now growing new horns, but all the deer are getting on their thick winter clothes, so that if you should see one you would notice that its coat looked rough and patchy. In the fall, you know, all the woodland creatures are putting on new winter clothes."

going on to get cheap money for the farmers of the country.

When the committee was called to order, C. C. French was invited to talk to them on the subject of baby beef clubs. Mr. French's address was brief. He told them that the baby beef club work was now in the hands of the Texas commissioner of agriculture, and the field men of both were taking a hand in organizing baby beef clubs and instructing the boys in the best ways to feed calves economically to make good beef.

He pointed out the advantage to the cattlemen of this work, in enlisting the interest of the youth and getting them to study and learn more about feeding. The cattlemen present gave hearty approval to the suggestions of Mr. French, and without dissent adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas recognizes the importance of the baby beef club movement and recommends that every member of this association give his moral support to this movement and his assistance in forming local clubs in his respective locality."

IMPORTANCE OF SEED.

Governor of Iowa Appoints Week of September 23-28 for Work.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 16.—Governor Carroll has issued the first seed corn day and seed corn week proclamation ever issued in Iowa. Realizing the importance of seed corn to the crop in Iowa the governor has taken this means to excite interest in the subject. "I am not so much concerned whether farmers agree with me as I am that they will take notice and discuss the seed corn question," said the governor. "I may not have set the very best date. Perhaps it should be later, but if I am criticized on that account I shall not be displeased. I would rather have criticism, if that is necessary to start our state on the seed corn problem."

Much has been done in the sphere of corn improvement, but much more remains to be accomplished. Seed Corn Day ought to be on the calendar in red figures.

THE COSTLY HORSE PLAGUE.

Reports of losses among the horses of the western portion of Kansas and Nebraska are numerous and persistent, and apparently all of the veterinary talent of the states is engaged in trying to solve the problem of cause and remedy. Veterinarians of repute have stated that the cause was due to a fungus growth which developed on the grasses through the peculiarities of the season. "Others claim that it is a germ disease, though not infectious. Still others claim that it is due to an insect, while all unite in saying that the diseased animals suffer from a complete paralysis of the digestive tract prior to death. This makes any hope of internal treatment impossible and renders it necessary to use preventive measures before and during the earlier stages of the disease. Meantime the losses are increasing and farmers are waiting on veterinary investigation."

It is estimated that the loss of horses in Kansas and Nebraska represents a financial loss to the farmers of something like half a million dollars.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SAVE SEED

Be wise in time. A stitch in time saves nine.

It is the wise farmer who gathers his seed in time. He will save not only nine but many times nine, by selecting his corn and cottonseed for next spring's planting, now, while it is in the field where it grew.

Farmers who did not have seed corn last spring paid from \$2 to \$5 per bushel for it. They could have saved it from their crop of the fall before at a cost of 40 cents per bushel figuring that a man could select only 5 bushels a day. Storing would cost only a few cents, and testing is good pastime for the winter and spring days.

All told, it should not cost the farmer over \$1 a bushel to grow, save, cure and test his own seed corn, from a good field of corn. Thus from \$1 to \$4 per bushel might have been saved by the men who had to buy seed corn last spring.

But the most important consideration is not the cost of saving the seed. When a good crop of corn has been grown on a farm there is no better source from which to select seed corn for that farm than from that crop. The corn is adapted to the soil and climate and is most likely to succeed again. If it is kept pure and attention is given to selecting the best type of ears for seed, constant improvement can be made and the crop made much more certain.

ENDORSE BABY BEEF CLUBS.

Fort Worth Live Stock Reporter: The Texas Cattle Raisers' Association did two things, through its executive committee meeting on Tuesday, that is significant of the present tendencies of the cattlemen. It gave strong endorsement to the baby beef club movement, and to the work that is

DAM WORK NEARING END

Colossal Structure at Keokuk, Ia., Amazes Spectators.

Keokuk, Ia., Sept. 16.—The rapidity with which the enormous water power on earth is being built in the Mississippi river is the most amazing thing which engineering, to all visitors, and the tens of thousands of people who pass it on trains and steamboats. A year ago last month the water was finally pumped out of the thirty-five acre cofferdams in the bottom of the river. Since then work is well toward completion in all parts of the two and a half miles of massive concrete in the half dozen colossal structures, dam, lock, dry dock, sea wall and ice fender, each of which is superior to anything of the kind ever undertaken before.

The mile-long dam structure has advanced from the Illinois bluff until only a few hundred feet remain between the dam and the power house on the Iowa side; the junction will be made within the next few days. The cofferdam, built ahead of it to unwater the bed had joined the big Iowa division cofferdam and the Mississippi is running through the arched spans left for it with terrific speed and force.

The basement of the power house, a massive concrete block a third of a mile long, half a city block wide and 110,000 cubic feet in volume, is now under construction. The work is nearly completed for its upper half, which will be entirely constructed before the lower half is built, in order to start the electric current. St. Louis, 60,000 horse-power as 110,000 volts pressure, in a large parlor. Two of the thirty turbine units are well advanced toward completion.

It is the lock, as wide as any at Panama and with a much higher lift, that makes the feature of magnitude in the landscape there in the bottom of the Mississippi. The west wall is nearly done, and the east wall is well under way. They stand up like gray cliffs. The culverts through which the water will flow, and the lock are now practically all covered up under their massive concrete walls.

Over east of the lock and power house a great chasm 25 feet deep blasted out of the limestone river bed is the tailrace which is rapidly advancing, and finally will extend a long distance down the river in the bed of the Mississippi.

Hugh L. Cooper, the engineer who conceived, planned and is building this great work, has fixed May 1, 1913, as the date the turbines will begin to turn.

FEED STOCK DAMAGED CORN

Bleached Oats Also Fed on Government Experiment Farm.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16.—More than 150 cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and chickens on the government experiment farm at Bethesda, Md., have been formed into a "kane squad" by the experts of the Department of Agriculture in order to determine whether "bleached" oats and damaged corn are injurious and thus serve as a bitter lesson to the government and certain grain interests. The dispute over whether "bleached" or sulphured oats are injurious to animals was made Monday, September 23, if, however, the weather conditions should indicate a heavy frost or freeze previous to this date, corn should be immediately sown so as to avoid any such contingency.

"In the interests of all the people of the state, because we are all interested in it, the experiment began, and better attention will be given to the selecting and caring for seed corn than have ever been given before."

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

Princeton, Mo., Sept. 16.—Five families of Princeton have solved the high cost of living question through a charity week organized by the Helping Hand Society. The undertaking cost \$154 for the relief of the poor next winter.

The answer to the riddle was dinner—breakfast food. Breakfast, dinner and supper were served in the homes of five Princeton families—the head of one is a wealthy real estate dealer and all are considered well-to-do, ate the same diet for a week, and the difference between it and the old diet, which included potatoes, corn, bread, chickens, jellies, salamis, marmalades and the other delicacies of a country town was charity's reward.

The report of four of the five families were compiled as follows: Savin Family of three. \$ 9.50 \$ 9.15 \$ 8.59 Family of four. . . . . 16.00 1.40 8.40 Family of five. . . . . 10.75 1.40 8.35 Family of six. . . . . 12.25 1.75 10.50

The experiment started shortly after a stranded grocery drummer came to Princeton August 25. He was without expense money, but he had a shipment of five hundred packages of the breakfast food—ten cents a package. He offered the food at a price of one cent in each package it would sell and an additional bonus of \$1.50 per hundred. This gave an idea to Miss Lois Lockwood and she proposed the trial of the food as a steady diet for one week. Five families, each of them members of society, pledged themselves to nothing else during the week ending Sunday night. Strict account was kept of the saving over the old plan.

At the same time eight high school girls were sent over town selling the food to housewives. The girls, led by Miss Bess McBeath and Miss Florence Fuller, were not noticed. They made over \$100 towards a school piano fund a year ago by blacking shoes and scrubbing floors. They sold in all 284 packages, which netted \$9.60 to the charity fund.

The figures turned in are almost startling: Schuyler King and his family of five had been spending \$1.075 a week. Breakfast food cut it to \$1.40 a week. A. W. Clements' family of six reduced from \$12.25, \$1.75 a day, to \$19. or twenty-six and a half cents a day.

The family of John R. Girdner, three in number, used to spend \$9.50 a week. Breakfast food brought it down to ninety-one cents. W. R. Pickens with a family of four reduced expenses from \$16 a week to twenty cents a day. Miss Crockett's figures on her family of five showed a saving of \$10. The five families, totaling twenty-three persons, saved during the week, \$46.94.

LOANED AT 410 PER CENT

Oklahoma Agency Charged 85 Fee for Collection.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Sept. 16.—A loan agency charged a laboring man \$4 for the use of \$5 for six months and

on top of that, took an assignment of the man's wages with power of attorney to collect, with the stipulation that \$5 additional should come out of the borrower's wages as attorney fee. Because of this the state labor department has inaugurated an active warfare on that class of money lenders operating in Oklahoma City, and prosecution was brought in a justice court.

The agency claims that notwithstanding the loan had already been paid interest to the amount of \$6 it would require \$9.25 additional to discharge the \$5 debt without regard to the attorney fee. This would cause the borrower to pay \$19.25 interest on \$5 for six months. Detectives visited the loan office and obtained copies of its notes, forms of assignment and other documents. When it became apparent that the state would begin prosecution the agency owners agreed to make a fair settlement. This was refused.

EXCHANGE DIRECTORY.

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

- Commission Firms. Butler, James H., rooms 337-33. Byers Bros. & Co., rooms 202-204. C. Robinson & Co., rooms 219-21. Crider Bros. & Co., rooms 303-307. Daily, C. M. & Co., rooms 317-19. Davis & Son, rooms 298-17. Drinkard, Emmert & Co., rooms 309-15. Emmeret Com. Co., rooms 302-4. Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 229-22. Knollin Sheep Commission Co., rooms 219-23. Lee Live Stock Commission Co., rooms 219-23. Missouri Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 201-503. National Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 21-49. Nichols, Blanchard & Gilchrist, rooms 226-28. Frey Bros. & Cooper, rooms 318-22. Stewart & Co., rooms 226-28. St. Joseph Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 212-14. Shuv. K. O., Commission Co., rooms 205-29. Wood Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 312-14.

Officers of Exchange.

- The officers of the St. Joseph Live Stock Exchange are as follows: President, A. F. Daily, vice-president, W. True Davis, secretary-treasurer, E. F. Erwin. The board of directors is composed of A. H. Baker, M. W. Wyatt, J. G. Adams, L. E. Cooper, M. F. Blanchard, R. G. Denham and M. K. Stewart. Stock Cattle Brokers. Atkins, J. V. & Co., room 301. Adcock, George, room 302. Baker, Joseph, & Son, room 319. Baker, James, room 218. Dawson & Reynolds, room 201. Gillette, M. H., room 318. Maxwell, Spayde & Co., rooms 305-8. Morlock, W. H., rooms 234-36. Milby, John, room 219. Roundtree, W. R., room 316. Rockwood, Geo., room 319. Timberman, W. O. Strook, James. Wright, Perry. Lyon, J. E., room 219. Order Buyers. Morlock, W. H., rooms 236-34. Maxwell Spayde & Co., rooms 205-8.

Majestic Ranges stand the test. And Cook and Bake and are the best. Keep Abreast of the Times. IN OLDEN DAYS, when buying a cook stove, people would buy one they could get the cheapest; that's because there were only a few makes on the market and were all practically the same in construction and material.

It's Different Now! There are close to a thousand different ranges on the market today—good, bad and indifferent. Wise people use a little foresight in selecting their range, and they make no mistake in selecting THE RANGE WITH A REPUTATION—the range that is recommended by every user; the range that has stood the test—

The Great Majestic Range the range that is made of MALLEABLE and CHARCOAL IRON—the range that SAVES FUEL—LASTS LONGER—COSTS PRACTICALLY NOTHING FOR REPAIRS—HEATS MORE WATER QUICKER and HOTTER, and GIVES BETTER GENERAL SATISFACTION THAN ANY OTHER RANGE MADE—and we can prove it!

HEADQUARTERS FOR EVERYTHING IN THE WATER WORKS LINE, WINDMILLS, PUMPS. Gasoline Engines, Pump Jacks, Stock Tanks, Compressed Air Tanks, Tank Heaters, Etc. WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF Farm Water Works, Hot Water and Steam Heating, Acetylene Lighting Plants. Write to us today about the best Acetylene Generator manufactured, also ask for our folders and special price list on compressed air tanks and pumps. W. B. Howe Plumbing & Heating Co. 228-230 Illinois Ave., So. St. Joseph, Mo. Both Phones South 136.

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MISSOURI For Sale—Two highly improved farms of 320 acres and 400 acres in Linn county, Missouri.

KANSAS 248 acres in Washington Co., Kan.; 70 acres in cultivation, part creek bottom, alfalfa, 40 acres meadow, balance pasture.



MISTLETOE - SOLD BY - The Hammond Packing Co. St. Joseph, Mo.

SHIRAZ WHISKY DISTILLED FOR MEDICAL USE. M.J. SHERIDAN, PROPRIETOR, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Per Gallon Rhamrock Whiskey, Jugs or bottles, \$6.00. Tennessee Wh. Jugs or bottles, \$4.50.

Smoke Lady Mary 10c Cigar. Chase's Hand Made 5c Cigar. Chase Merc. Co. St. Joseph, Mo.

ASK FOR CATALOGUE AUTO-FEDAN SAVES A MAN. AUTO-FEDAN HAY PRESS. Only successful self-feed, 3 men can operate it.

CANCER. TUBERCLE, RUPTURE, FACIAL EMBLEMES AND SKIN DISEASES can be cured without surgery.

BUSINESS CHANCES. Wanted—Men to learn the large trade. Here is an offer that includes trade with tuition.

CONFINED IN COFFIN

Man Held for Experiments at Carnegie Institute.

Harvard Student Gives Details of Prof. Levanzin's Experience—Man Placed in Air-Tight Box for 33 Days Without Food.

Boston.—Details of the scientific starving of Prof. Agostino Levanzin at the nutrition laboratory of the Carnegie Institute in Roxbury, conducted by Prof. Francis Sano Benedict, and which have been suppressed for days, were made public by M. F. Tufts, a senior at the Harvard dental school and a former subject.

That Professor Levanzin was virtually a prisoner during the thirty-three days of his fast and that during a part of the time he was kept in a zinc airtight coffin with his mouth sealed and breathing air fed him by tubes in his nostrils, is alleged.

Through students working their way through college and anxious to earn a little money are placed in tubs filled with ice water and floating ice to study the action of extreme cold upon the body is charged.

Students are fed strange diets to see what the stomach will stand and what it will refuse, it is said, and vivisection of dogs in a most repulsive form is practiced.

The purpose of the laboratory is to secure data that will be of value to humanity, and particularly the scientific importance of food and the lack of it.

Tufts' story, in part, is as follows: "A large part of the time Professor Levanzin remained in the calorimeter room. This room is a perfectly airtight chamber. He was laid down on a couch. His mouth was sealed. Into his nostrils were inserted rubber tubes connecting with a series of jars and a motor, completing the circuit. These jars were filled with chemicals, which removed from the air he had breathed the carbon dioxide and moisture. Then oxygen was let into it. The weight of the carbon dioxide and moisture was ascertained and carefully recorded. And the amount of oxygen consumed by the subject was also measured."

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FINDS MUD IN BUTTER TUBS

Fraud of Odd Kind Discovered When Chicago Firm Investigates Shipper of Product.

Chicago.—A young man in the employ of a large Chicago butter concern was recently summoned with loud shouts by a large workman who was engaged in opening butter tubs. "Look here," shouted the tub man, "this isn't butter—what is it?"

The young employe gazed into the tub and saw a sticky black substance that did not at all resemble fresh butter and yet there was something familiar about its appearance after all. The young man thrust his finger into the midst of it and then tasted it. "Phew," he spat in disgust. "It's mud."

And so it was. When they came to open the other cases in the same assignment they found more mud. Mud, mud everywhere and not the smallest pat of real butter.

Here is the way it happened as it turned out after a careful investigation of the shipment. An enterprising citizen of a rural district, discovering that mud and butter were of about the same density, bethought himself of a scheme whereby he could become wealthy with the outlay of an astonishingly small quantity of real money.

He got 20 butter tubs and hauled them to the edge of a swamp where the mud was of the oozy kind and easy to handle. With great care not to soil his tubs on the outside he filled them and again loaded them upon his wagon. Enemies of his in the district declare that even the mud was not his own, but belonged to the estate of another man of the neighborhood.

With his load of disguised muck the enterprising man made his way to the railroad station and consigned his "butter" to a Chicago firm. Taking the bill of lading he went to a nearby bank and exchanged it for its cash value. Then he took the next train.

CHAIR CAUSES MORE DEATHS

Large Increase of Executions in Kentucky Since the Introduction of the Electric Device.

Frankfort, Ky.—Substitution of the death chair for the gallows in Kentucky has been followed by an increased percentage of convictions in first degree murder cases, according to state officials. There are now 13 prisoners in the Eddyville penitentiary awaiting execution, the largest number ever assembled there at one time.

Under the old system of hanging prisoners the sheriff of the county in which conviction was secured was compelled to execute the prisoners. They disliked this duty and some of them used their influence to promote public sentiment against the death penalty. Nearly always the sheriff's endorsement was found on an application for commutation of sentence.

Finds Lost Heir at Theater. St. Louis.—After searching two months for Edward A. Smith, heir to \$9,000 of his father's estate, the missing man's name was finally discovered on the program of a New York musical show.

DOG FINDS MISSING GIRL

Four-Year-Old Nancy Baum Comes Home Tugging on Canine's Collar.

New York.—Cream, extra portions of tenderloin steak and additional hugs are now the daily reward of Fannie, a St. Bernard dog, of almost human intelligence, because the faithful animal, after following a scent two miles, located her mistress, Nancy May Baum, four years old, and led her back to her distracted mother at 355 Linden boulevard, Flatbush.

Fannie and Nancy are inseparable. Not only is the dog the guardian of the little girl, but she acts as a "horde" and drags her about the streets of Flatbush and through Prospect park while harnessed to a two-wheeled rubber-tired buggy. The girl's father, Charles H. Baum, had the buggy constructed after Fannie developed the habit of pulling a baby carriage. invariably, when Nancy goes out to play, Mrs. Baum does not find it necessary to look after her because Fannie acts as guardian. From seeing Mrs. Baum drag Nancy to the sidewalk when automobiles and wagons approach, Fannie has formed the same habit, but occasionally Nancy does not relish the zealousness her protector shows.

When Nancy went out to play yesterday Fannie was asleep. A search of the neighborhood failed to reveal Nancy a short time after. Fannie was then called. Mrs. Baum told Fannie to "find Nancy."

Fannie sniffed about the lawn a while and then ran toward Utica avenue. There she stopped a while, sniffed again and turned toward Church avenue. Along Church avenue she proceeded to Hunterly road, where she found Nancy crossing a field. Forty minutes later Nancy appeared at the Baum home clinging to Fannie's collar.

NEGROES SCARED BY BABY

When a Few Hours Old It Prophesies End of World in November, Then Dies.

Thomasville, Ga.—According to reports received here the negroes around Pelham, over it Mitchell county, are much stirred up over an infant phenomenon which, it is said, spoke when only a few hours old, and among other things predicted the end of the world.

Several negroes here have received letters from friends in Pelham telling of this child, which, they affirm, turned and spoke to its mother when it had been born only eight hours. The child, so the story goes, told its mother that it would die in two hours and she would die in four hours and the world would come to an end in six months. Mother and child are both said to have departed this life on schedule time, and now the colored population here has no doubt whatever that the remainder of the prophecy will be fulfilled.

Another portion of the prophecy which the child is alleged to have uttered and which showed that it possessed a voice of wisdom was that it would rain "soft and on" until the end of the world. At the showers in this section have undoubtedly been that character of late and are liable to continue so, there is no difficulty in rectifying the truth of the utterance, which is of course held up as a confirmation of the whole matter.

OPENING THE GLACIER PARK

New National Playground in Montana Will Soon Be Ready for the Tourist.

St. Paul, Minn.—More than \$200,000 is being spent in building hotels in Glacier National park in Montana. Under the direction of Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway, a chain of eight new chalet colonies, reaching from Glacier Park station, the eastern entrance, to Belton on the west, are rapidly nearing completion. Mr. Hill has given eight chalets to the park.

The United States government, co-operating with the railway, is putting through roads and trails. Guides and horses are in readiness. What was only a short time since an inaccessible wilderness—a gigantic region covering 1,500 square miles of mountains, glaciers, lakes, torrents and forests—has been prepared for the tourist, the artist, the scientist, the fisherman, camper and sightseer.

Glacier National park is in northwestern Montana in the very heart of one of the wildest sections of the Rocky mountains. At Glacier Park station—the eastern gateway to the park—a magnificent hotel providing accommodations for 300 people is under construction. Mid-summer will see its completion. Both the depot and the hotel are built of logs taken from the forests of the great northwest—thus combining with modern comfort the spirit of the wilds.

U. S. EMPLOYEES TO ORGANIZE

President G. L. Cain of National League Seeks Merit Pledges From Two Big Parties.

Washington.—Plans for an organization of government employes to embrace all parts of the government service in all parts of the country are being formulated by George L. Cain of Lynn, Mass., president of the National League of Government Employees. Mr. Cain is in this city arranging to have a delegation appear to the Republican and Democratic national conventions to incorporate in their platforms pledges as to the future administration of the civil service.

OILING THE STREETS.

San Antonio, Texas, Soon Hopes to Be the Dustless City.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 16.—For many years the people of this city have wanted the streets oiled; now they are happy, for their wish is being gratified. If the use of oil on the streets can give relief from dust, San Antonio soon will be a dustless city. The people have endured dust with grim complacency or resignation, according to their affiliation with, or antagonism to, a former retrogressive administration that told them, dictatorially, they must have oil or mud, that oil would not be effective and that San Antonio had no money to spend on experiments anyhow. Now that the dictator of the retrogressive administration has turned to dust (requisite in pace) his successor has determined dust shall henceforth be a stranger to the city and will use oil to suppress it. So the streets are now being sprinkled with crude petroleum having an asphalt base and soon will be hard and clean. San Antonio has been dusty only since, as in many other cities, the automobiles have ground the surface of macadam and dirt roads into fine particles.

Mayor Bryan the Cashier, fourteen times elected as the executive head of the City of San Antonio, died July 8. At a subsequent election A. H. Jones, candidate of the progressive element in the city, was chosen to fill the unexpired term and took office Aug. 19, and having the support of a majority of the aldermen, has started giving the people a progressive administration.

ALFALFA CROP IN MISSOURI

Summary of Investigations by Missouri Agricultural College.

Columbia, Mo., Sept. 16.—Alfalfa can be profitably grown on a number of Missouri soils but it does not have as wide adaptations as most forage crops grown in this state. The most important factors which determine the adaptability of the soils of Missouri to alfalfa are drainage, the conditions of the soil, the fertility and the quantity of lime carbonate present.

The best alfalfa lands in Missouri are the well-drained silt and sandy loam bottom lands, underlaid with porous subsoils. The best upland alfalfa soils in Missouri are the fertile rolling prairies of the north and west central part of the state, the better timber lands of north Missouri including the brown loess and the more fertile valley lands of the Ozark region. The large number of failures on the level prairie lands of the state demonstrates the poor adaptation of these soils to alfalfa growing.

A general application of manure has been found beneficial and often necessary in these investigations in securing a satisfactory stand of alfalfa on most upland soils. Since most Missouri soils are lacking in available phosphates the use of bone meal has aided in securing a profitable stand and in giving an increased yield of hay. Most Missouri soils that are adapted to alfalfa growing are well supplied with lime carbonate and hence lime has not usually given profitable returns with alfalfa on these lands.

Inoculation of the soil with alfalfa bacteria has been found beneficial or necessary on the majority of the soils covered by these experiments.

These experiments indicate that cultivation of alfalfa will aid materially in preventing the growth of grasses during late summer, thus giving a better quality, although not necessarily a larger amount, of hay.

MISSOURI STATE FAIR.

Bright Outlook for a Big Exhibition, Week of September 28.

Sedalia, Mo., Sept. 16.—There is a widespread interest this year in the Missouri State Fair. Advice received daily at the office of the secretary indicates that the attendance at the fair during the week commencing Sept. 28 and closing Oct. 4, will break all previous records and will not necessarily a larger amount, of hay.

The crops in every section of Missouri have been unusually large and good. Missouri farmers are taking a greater interest than ever before in the great exposition, which is their own fair and in which they take great pride. In addition to the live stock

CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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

VIOLIN MAKER. RESTAURANTS. Freeman's Cafe. 11th and Edmond. Open All Night. After Theatrical Parties Served a la Carte. Tables Reserved for Ladies. PRINTING. Combe Printing Company. St. Joseph, Mo. Stockmen's Stationery, Bank Outfit and Letter Writers. A complete stock of type, writers, factory rebuilt—low prices. Send for our catalogue. INSURANCE. LAURENCE O. WEARLEY, Insurance. 312 Corby-Forsess Building. Both Phones Main 788. St. Joseph, Mo.

NAVE-MCCORD MERCANTILE CO., Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters. TEAS AND CIGARS A SPECIALTY. Distributors of Frontier Brand Canned Goods, Syrup, Etc., Manufacturers of Products, Baking Powder and Grocers' Sundries. Distributors of Mokolosa Hills Products. ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Burnes National Bank

AT ST. JOSEPH, IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI, At the Close of Business Sept. 4, 1912.

RESOURCES. Loans and Discounts \$1,399,828.84. Overdrafts, secured and unsecured 1,127.13. U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation 149,999.99. U. S. Bonds to Secure U. S. Deposits 4,999.99. U. S. Bonds to Secure Postal Savings Deposits 19,999.00. Bonds, Securities, etc. 27,565.74. Due from National Banks (not reserve agents) \$ 591,590.76. Due from State Banks and Bankers 39,489.21. Due from Approved Reserve Agents 917,883.54. Checks and Other Cash Items 6,730.27. Exchanges for Clearing House 25,821.97. Notes of Other National Banks 6,185.99. Nickels and Cents 1,769.96. Specie 145,865.09. Legal-Tender Notes 44,999.00. Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer 7,999.00. \$1,699,385.81

LIABILITIES. Capital Stock Paid In \$ 200,000.00. Surplus Fund 75,000.00. Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid 25,996.02. National Bank Notes Outstanding 137,500.00. Due to Other National Banks \$ 422,656.79. Due to State Banks and Bankers 388,954.76. Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks 81,486.76. Individual Deposits Subject to Check 1,995,949.79. Demand Certificates of Deposit 228,250.15. Cashier's Checks, Outstanding 4,143.28. United States Deposits 1,999.00. United States Postal Savings Deposits 2,119.15. \$2,823,791.59

Total \$3,260,167.52

STATE OF MISSOURI, County of Buchanan, ss. I, Geo. A. Nelson, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. NELSON, Cashier. Correct—Attest: R. W. POWELL, CHARLES ARDERY, CHAS. J. SCHNECKER, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of Sept., 1912. (Seal) MILO L. CHUTE, Notary Public. My commission expires Oct. 21, 1914.

We solicit accounts of those who desire to form new banking connections and those who wish to open additional accounts.

The German-American National Bank

St. Joseph, Mo. OFFICIAL STATEMENT September 4, 1912.

RESOURCES. Loans \$3,229,717.85. Overdrafts 4,630.98. Real Estate NONE. Furniture and Fixtures NONE. United States Bonds (Per) 180,000.00. 5 per cent Redemption Fund 7,500.00. Cash and Sight Exchange 2,577,067.85. \$5,998,916.68. LIABILITIES. Capital Stock \$ 200,000.00. Surplus and Undivided Profits 207,205.26. Circulation 150,000.00. Deposits 5,441,711.42. \$5,998,916.68

We Solicit Your Account. OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS. William Krug, President. Walter W. Head, Cashier. Henry Krug, Jr., Vice President. A. H. Bausbach, Asst. Cash. J. G. Schneider, Vice President. J. H. W. Broadbent, Asst. Cash. R. R. Calkins, Vice President. John Donovan.

MORRIS & COMPANY. HAMS, BACON, LARD. A FEW SPECIALTIES. Supreme Hams. Supreme Bacon. Supreme Lard. Supreme Sausage. Supreme Dried Beef and Supreme Canned Meats. MORRIS & COMPANY. CHICAGO ST. JOSEPH KANSAS CITY ST. LOUIS



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@12; No. 3, \$6.50.

ST. JOSEPH HAY AND FEED. When you want to buy or sell Hay write or wire J. L. Frederick Grain & Hay Co. Office, 1011-13 Corby-Farace Bldg. Phone 1325 Main. St. Joseph, Mo.

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:

Timothy—Choice, \$14@14.50; No. 1, \$12.50@13.50; No. 2, \$9.50@12; No. 3, \$6.50@9. Clover mixed—Choice, \$12.50@13; No. 1, \$11@12; No. 2, \$9@10.50; No. 3, \$6@8.50.

KANSAS CITY HAY AND FEED. WE BUY BROWN ALFALFA If you want to turn your hay into good money tell us about it. PRODUCERS HAY CO., Kansas City, Mo.

HAY 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.

ENNIS HAY CO. 753 Live Stock Ex. Kansas City, Mo. Liberal Advances—Prompt Returns On Consignments.

HAY Clark Wyrick & Co. Live Stock Exchange Bldg. Room 706. KANSAS CITY, MO. When shipping 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 solicited; correspondence promptly answered. 747 LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE.

CARLISLE COMMISSION CO. 730-740 Live Stock Ex. 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. 23 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. 770CK TA. 2828 ST. A. 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 Farm and Stock Scales. Prides and with compound beam. SCOTT HAY PRESS CO. 1800 W. 11th St. Kansas City, Mo.

REGULATE IRRIGATION AIDING BUYERS AND SELLERS

AGRONOMY EXPERT TELLS OF CONDITIONS THAT SHOULD PREVAIL SOIL REQUIREMENTS VARIED Excessive Watering a Loss to Crops. Says Prof. Willard of New Mexico College of Agriculture.

Las Vegas, N. M., Sept. 16.—The importance of the relation of soil texture to the application of water by irrigation, which has been given, heretofore, but meager consideration, and the most economical use of water on soils are matters treated in a paper on soil texture and irrigation by Rex E. Willard, assistant professor in agronomy in the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Many of the ideas expressed by Prof. Willard are of paramount interest to farmers and land owners. Prominent among his expressions are the following opinions: Little consideration has been given until recently to the relation of soil texture to the application of water by irrigation. Many of the principles that apply to the conservation of moisture under dry farming conditions apply as well to irrigated districts; such as the preparation of the land and cultivation to prevent evaporation. These are gradually being considered by the better farmers, but few men have learned that different soils require different treatments to give the best and most economical results from an irrigation standpoint.

One of the first considerations to be taken into account under irrigation is leveling the land. Most farmers do not use a surveyor's level, considering that they can get the results without this expense. It has become a well-known fact that certain soils require a greater slope on the surface to receive the proper amount of water from irrigation than others. For example, a loose sandy soil requires a greater slope, as well as a different amount of water at each irrigation, than does a heavy clay soil. In fact, that all parts of the irrigated tract may receive equal amounts of moisture, it has been found that in certain New Mexico sandy loam soils the moisture from 6-inch irrigation percolates to a depth of 4 inches in fourteen days. The same amount of water applied to certain clay soils under the same condition percolates only 18 inches in the same time. When, therefore, the water is applied by flooding, as is usually the case in this region, it is apparent that when the plots are graded to the same slope and are composed of soils of different texture, all parts of the plots will not receive the proper amount of irrigation. The water will pass quickly over the upper end of the plot of heavy soil and very little will seep into the soil if the nature of the proper grade for the sandier type. On the other hand, if the plot is leveled so that water will percolate into the clay soil uniformly, another plot of sandy loam of the same slope will receive the greater amount of water on the upper portion.

In this region it has been found that irrigated tracts supporting alfalfa should be graded on slope of about 2 inches to 100 feet. Some plots have been observed where the grade was at least 4 inches to 100 feet. In this case there was a very noticeable difference in the yield of alfalfa on different parts of the plots, the crop being much better at the lower end, while the upper portion was very light. These conditions prevail on the heavier adobe clay and clay loam soils. On the other hand, soils of sandy character should be so leveled that they will have a greater slope. The slope of 4 inches to 100 feet is more nearly correct for sandy soils than 2 inches to 100 feet.

It is apparent that the application of water have not been in proper amounts at each irrigation for the most economical use of the water. Present shallow irrigations prevent this deep percolation, as the moisture that is applied is used by the growing crop nearly at the same rate that it is applied. Therefore it is apparent that with the shallow irrigations of the sandy soils there is a saving of as much as 2 inches of the above 20 has been noted.

On the other hand, where the soils are of heavy texture, such as clay or clay loam, this condition does not prevail. It has been noted that in the case of clay soil 12 inches of irrigation water applied 3 inches at a time percolated only 18 inches during the growing season; while the same amount of water applied in 6-inch irrigations percolated 36 inches in the same time. This depth is not below the root zone for most crops; in fact, it is deep enough for most of them. It is apparent, therefore, that in the case of the heavy soils, the amount of each application should be much larger than smaller, even though the same total amount of water is supplied during the season.

These facts point to the conclusion that there is a marked difference in the amount of water absorbed by different soils in the same length of time. Soils of sand, sandy loam, or light loam character should be so leveled that the water will pass more rapidly over the surface under the flooding system; that is, they should have a greater slope than soils of heavier character. A grade of 4 inches to 100 feet has been found to be not too great for these soils. On the other hand soils of heavy loam, silty clay loam and clay should be graded so that the water will run less rapidly over the surface, since the water does not percolate as rapidly into these soils. The more sandy the soils the greater should be the slope of the land, while the more clayey and silty the soils, the less should be the grade.

URGES STATE CONTROL COLONIZATION AGENT TELLS OF GREAT LAND OPPORTUNITIES. WILL TAKE PAY IN POTATOES

Manhattan, Kan., Sept. 16.—The Kansas agricultural college two years ago took up the task of finding buyers of fruit and vegetables for growers who have difficulty in marketing their produce. Too often a grower allows his fruit to rot under the trees because he does not know where to find a ready market. At the same time dealers are shipping in fruit from Texas or some other state because they do not know of any other place to get it. The clearing house this year will, as before, try to bring buyers and sellers together.

An effort also is being made this year to bring together, three or even a dozen growers in any community who have enough fruit to attract a quantity buyer. The clearing house will then find a buyer and put him in communication with these farmers.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 16.—That state governments will eventually find it necessary to exercise a supervision over the land in colonization propositions and that the public should be chary concerning irrigation schemes are statements made by Charles W. Swenson, a firm of brothers, that bests his name, and who is one of the most extensive land and colonization agents in the United States.

Swenson's plan is to sell the land to colonists on the basis of payments being made annually from crops raised, preferably potatoes. This is the arrangement he expects to make concerning the disposal of Arkansas land, if he procures the privilege to colonize it. In a recent interview here Swenson said: "In all of the dependable farm papers of late we have noticed in the editorials a word of caution to the intending land investor or homeseeker. These words of caution are most appropriate in view of the many far-seeing land schemes that have recently been perpetrated on the gullible public. In these articles the homeseeker is warned of the many alluring hopes and fancies of the promoter, who, in his literature, apparently takes license in the glowing descriptions of the land in his control."

After a careful examination of the plans for the improvement, by teach- ings of agriculture, the Swiss Department of Agriculture presents 18 with its report, to the Federal Council; the latter then decides, on the basis of the report from the Agricultural Department and the plans whether a contribution will be granted and fixes the amount of such contribution within the limits in the federal law (maximum 40 per cent of the total costs).

For example, a farmer who possesses land of which the value could be considerably raised by improvement, partly through drainage and partly by clearance, but who has not the money to pay the costs of such improvement, can apply in the above prescribed manner direct to the cantonal government or, if he prefers, first to the municipal authorities. It may happen that the commune is poor and unable to grant a contribution at all; they will, however, refer his request to the respective cantonal government (the government of the state) recommending the request for favorable consideration. The cantonal government, after examination of the request and plans, decides to grant a contribution to the farmer for the estimated costs of improvement and, at the same time—in compliance with the desire expressed by the proprietor of the land—to grant a request to the federal government with its report and recommendation. After due consideration of all the facts, the Federal Council may grant a contribution, similar to that of the canton, namely, of 30 per cent to the total costs. Now, since the cantonal government has granted a contribution of 30 per cent to the total costs, there would remain a balance to be paid by the farmer of only 40 per cent.

Let one assume that the farmer has invested all his money in live stock and has, at the time, no cash to pay his share of 40 per cent, but is obliged to borrow this amount from a third person. In such a case the federal law is applied to him and he is granted a loan at low rates, because the new Swiss Civil Code provides: "Whenever a farm property is raised in value because of the improvement of the soil, carried out with the financial aid from public authorities, the proprietor can, for his share of contribution to the improvement, have recorded in the ground book (record of land), for the security of his creditor, a lien which comes first of all other debts of record (mortgages) such security of course, makes the mortgage a very attractive investment.

In the year 1911 the federal government contributed 1,456,750 francs to the costs of improvement of the soil (311 cases). In the federal budget for the year 1912 an appropriation of 1,500,000 francs is made for that purpose.

For lack of statistics it is impossible to give the amounts contributed by the various cantonal governments for the improvement of farm land, but it is certain that the total amount contributed by them will be at least as high as the federal contribution. There are no provisions made either in the federal or cantonal laws by which farmers' corporations would be entitled to issue bonds in order to secure money for the improvement of their land as is done in other countries.

SWISS FARM CREDITS Continued from Page One.

minishing portion of it, as the amortization continues, is for interest. In this way the farmer ultimately pays back the entire loan without having been burdened with one big payment in any year as he ordinarily would have been. Only in very rare cases are the loans made by these mortgage banks on farm properties foreclosed.

Financial assistance is rendered by municipal, cantonal, and federal authorities to all undertakings which have as their purpose the improvement of the soil or to facilitate its utilization. Improvements of the soil which enjoy the financial aid of the public authorities are: Irrigation, drainage, road mending, boundary walls (fencing in), and the erection of stables (shelters) on the Alps. Whenever a farmer possesses land of which the value could considerably be increased through the improvement of the soil, but can not afford the expense for such work, he can make application for a contribution to the costs of such undertakings to the government of his Canton (state). And, through the latter, to the federal government. In many cantons (states) the municipal authorities do not contribute to an improvement of the soil if by such improvement only one individual farmer would profit, whilst they contribute in those cases where a number of farmers or a corporation is concerned.

"The time is soon at hand when the literature of the various propositions offered to the public will bear the stamp of approval of the various states in which the specific lands are located. It will mean that the various statements made will be authentic and that the representations made can be relied upon.

"At such a time all land will be sold on a true merit and true value. It will not be possible for land speculators to sell ranch lands as agricultural lands or rice lands as orange groves. In fact, even now Uncle Sam is taking an active interest in the welfare of homeseekers. He has recently inflicted a heavy penalty on various land promoters and salesmen who sold in bad faith from the sphere of humanity. Speed the day when he will also be willing to place his approval on the literature presented to the public. As for the homeseekers, they should be careful to take the conditions as above stated, have caused many buyers to view with suspicion the representations made by many responsible firms. It is the duty of the homeseeker to have faith in the brokers' or owners' statements before deciding to make a trip of investigation.

"If a proposition is submitted to you that arouses your interest, then ascertain through the immigration department of the railroad whose lines are concerned, the land, the general conditions that prevail. Ask for detailed facts. You will receive authentic information as to what the lands are specially adapted for. These facts are not to be taken as a matter of course. Railroads have no 'axes to grind' or favorites to play. They are interested to see every family succeed on the land. Their success depends on your success.

"You have now been convinced through your banker that the firm you are contemplating negotiations with are reliable. Then your information from the railroad has been satisfactory. The next step is to be sure your individual requirements have been met. Take plenty of time for deliberation. Too many homeseekers, to their sorrow, have paid the purchase price after one day's investigation.

"The South and West offer many opportunities to the industrious and thrifty farmers. Many choice tracts of land are available in connection with the editorial facilities for the welfare of your family. With the many interesting locations you have to choose from there is no need to wander far from the community and transportation wish to impress upon the minds of intending purchasers of irrigated lands to acquaint themselves as to the status of the water supply and irrigation system, ask of sufficient capital to construct and equip a dependable system and the incompetency of the state in the matter of irrigation. It is part in financially wrecking a strong man's spirit.

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For Horse Owners. Image of a horse. For 25 years I have studied the common and epidemic diseases of poultry and stock. I am not a graduate veterinarian but have learned some things through long experience, careful observation, and a heavy correspondence. I am in almost daily communication by wire, phone or letter with every town in the infected territory. Such commercial preparations as I have designed have met with wide success and popularity.

The new horse disease is variously diagnosed but seems to be uniformly fatal unless taken in hand at the first moment of noticeable infection. It is certain that the animals receive the infection through mouth, nostrils or ears. Knowing as little about the origin of this disease as do all others, at this time, I would recommend, from my experience in combating other epidemic diseases of Stock and Poultry, the following: Germozone, given in water, kills germs in the water or in the food previously taken. It is antiseptic, destructive of many fungus and organic poisons, and has gained a national reputation as a remedy for Stock and Poultry. It is also a bowel regulator. Flyo-Curo is a compound of refined Paraffin, Pine and Cedar-Oils and keeps flies and mosquitoes from stock. Give Germozone in all drinking water when disease is active nearby, one to two tablespoonsful to a pail of water. As an additional precaution, apply Flyo-Curo once or twice a day to the animal's face, nostrils, lips and ears to keep off flies that may carry the infection. In case the disease appears, supplement this treatment with a rectal and nasal injection of Germozone, a tablespoonful to a quart of water. We have over 2,000 dealers in Nebraska, Kansas, the Dakotas, Iowa and Missouri. Those in infected territory report almost no new cases of the disease when using above method of prevention. Our factory is working over time in supplying rush orders by mail and by wire. Germozone costs but 50c per 12-oz. bottle. Flyo-Curo is 35c per quart can. The cost of prevention is small. I will stake my reputation that few cases of any infectious disease will appear in animals receiving daily the treatment of Germozone and Flyo-Curo as directed.

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