

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

A Daily Commercial Newspaper for Modern Farmers and Stockmen and An Advertising Medium That Reaches the Buyers

Vol. XIII, No. 266.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1910

LAST EDITION.

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DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 2 Cars, 73 Cattle; 40 Cars, 2872 Hogs; 3 Cars, 390 Sheep.

NOMINAL SATURDAY TRADE

Fat Native Steers Steady for the Week, Common and Medium Lower.

RANGERS LOWER FOR WEEK

Trade in Native Butchers Holds Up Well and Most Prices Higher Than Week Ago—Yields Higher—Small Trade in Stock Cattle—Hogs Finish Slightly Better Than Friday—Lambs 25 to 50c Lower This Week, Sheep Close to Steady.

Receipts from January 1, 1910.

	1910	1909	Dec.	1908
Cattle	245,744	222,282	16,712	15,712
Hogs	766,385	856,722	192,309	182,309
Sheep	248,468	222,287	78,744	78,744
Horses	19,383	15,567	174	174

Live Stock in Sight.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	700	9,100	6,500
Kansas City	100	1,700	800
South Omaha	100	4,200	800
St. Joseph	100	2,600	400
East St. Louis	100	4,500	600

Receipts by Cars.

	U. S. & Q.	W. & S.	Missouri	St. Joseph & Grand Island	A. I. & E.
Cattle	8	8	8	8	8
Hogs	28	28	28	28	28
Sheep	3	3	3	3	3
Total	45	45	45	45	45

CATTLE.

Not Much Change in Good Native Steers, Common Kinds Lower. There was practically nothing to the cattle trade today and the week closes on a basis of Friday business. The market for all dry lot fat cattle is in good condition and it looks safe to have them here in moderately liberal numbers for the first days of next week. It is likely there will be fair numbers of southern and southwestern cattle here next week and they make competition for the more common and medium grades of natives.

In a glance at the trade for the week it is necessary to take into consideration, in making comparisons, the fact that one market day of this week was cut out by reason of the holiday of Monday. It appears, however, that the movement of cattle to the several markets has been of quite liberal volume and the five market total for the week runs out about the same as for the previous week but 20,000 less than for the same week last year. On the local market the supply for the week runs out about 280 more than for last week and 3,000 more than a year ago. The week has brought out about the first of the range cattle from above the quarantine line and the run of southern has been the largest since the opening of the season. As to the market conditions at the finish of the week there has not been much change so far as the good kinds of fat natives is concerned. There has been a fair demand for the supplies and the first of the week saw a little strength in the trade, but this has been lost on final days of the week and prices are about where they were at the close of last week. For the more medium and common kinds of native stock that have to meet competition from the southern rangers the market has shown a sagging tone and prices are off about 15 to 20 cents or about the same as the cattle that have been selling in the quarantine division. The top cattle that have been coming have not been of as high quality as the best that were here last week and no sales have been made as high. The best steers here for the week sold at \$7.25 and there have been few selling above \$7.25 while the bulk of the fat heaves have been selling at about \$6.50 to \$7.25 with the more common and medium grades selling from \$6.50 down to as low as \$5.50 and it is in cattle selling below \$6.75 that the bulk of the decline on natives has been felt.

COVS, BULLS AND MIXED.

In the line of the stock there has not been much change so far as cows are concerned. There has been a little strength in spots and weakness has been noted at some points but on the whole there has been little change in prices for cows and there is a demand for all that come at comparatively good prices. Opinions differ in the yards but the market is in good

healthy condition and any changes in prices compared with a week ago are in favor of the seller. Of course southwestern cows usually afford hard competition for the common and fair grades of natives but these are not many of the southwestern coming as yet; a few loads being all that has been here this week. In the heifer trade there has been a good demand for the nice fat kinds and prices are a little stronger now than at the close of last week. Common green heifers that are not hardly above stockier order are meeting with any favor and are slow sellers at low prices compared with the fat grades.

Dry fed heifers are quotable at about \$5.75 to \$6.50, bulk are selling at \$5.00 to \$5.50, ad common kinds at about \$4.00 to \$5.00. Best dry lot cows might sell up as high as \$3.00, but there are not many coming that sell above \$4.50 and the bulk of fat cows are going at \$4.00 to \$4.40 with canners and cutters ranging down as low as \$3.00 and under.

The supply of calves has not been large and all changes in the market have been toward a higher level as the prices now current for the good kinds of veals are 25 to 50 cents higher than a week ago and the demand is good with the top veals selling at \$8.00. Stocker grades of heavy calves are not meeting with much favor. There is not much change to note in the market for bulls. Supplies have been light and prices are steady.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

There has not been a big trade in the stocker and feeder line this week. The country is not sending in many cattle that will fit this end of the trade and neither is there a big inquiry for cattle to go back to the country. The last half of the week saw some increase in the number coming and there was demand enough to hold prices steady for the good grades but local dealers as well as the country buyers are shy of taking hold of the common qualities and aside from the good kinds any change in prices for the week has been toward a lower level. It is nearing the time now for the country to begin stocking up for the fall and winter trade as soon as farmers are through with the run of stock. Hains are reported from large sections of the corn belt and this should have a stimulating effect on the demand for cattle to go back to the country.

Choice to fancy feeding steers are quotable at about \$4.50 to \$5.00, with the latter an outside price medium to good grades \$3.75 to \$4.50; good to fancy stock steers \$4.25 to \$4.75, and common to fair \$3.50 to \$4.25; stock heifers \$3.50 to \$4.00 for fat to strictly good kinds; stock cows \$3.25 to \$4.00 and stock calves \$3.50 to \$4.50.

HOGS.

Light Weights a Shade Stronger, Others Only Steady. On the small run of hogs for today and after having finally got prices below the \$9.00 mark for the bulk the buyers were content to let prices recover slightly from the big slump of middle days of the week. There was nothing brisk about the market but prices for the attractive and useful grades of light weights were strong to 5 cents higher than the low time of Friday while the extreme heavy and the regulation packing grades—as to quality were not more than steady. And, too, it should be noted that with the market for light weights showing some strength the top for today is only \$9.05 against 10 cents over that price yesterday, but the top was made early yesterday and the bulk of the market was away under the opening prices of that day. As prices stand at the close of the week they are 10 to 25 cents lower than a week ago, but are 30 to 45 cents lower than at the high time of this week.

For the week the total of receipts at this market is 19,700 against 34,176 last week, 33,607 a month ago, 27,030 a year ago, 41,944 two years ago, 43,198 three years ago and 35,246 four years ago.

The aggregate total at five markets for the week is 177,800 against 293,200 last week, 249,100 a month ago, 266,800 a year ago, 301,300 two years ago, 391,000 three years ago and 282,500 four years ago.

Prices ranged from \$8.60 to \$9.05, with the bulk selling at \$8.65 to \$8.95. The bulk yesterday sold at \$8.65 to \$8.90, a week ago at \$8.90 to \$9.05, a month ago at \$9.35 to \$9.12, a year ago at \$7.80 to \$7.90, two years ago at \$6.55 to \$6.65, three years ago at \$5.15 to \$5.65, four years ago at \$4.70 to \$5.75.

Heavy and Mixed—200 lbs. and upward. No. Av. Shk. Price No. Av. Shk. Price 67... 204.120, 8.95 85... 201.20, 8.80 70... 182.120, 8.95 88... 201.20, 8.80 71... 202... 8.95 84... 228... 8.75 61... 201... 8.95 61... 244.120, 8.75 69... 214... 8.95 63... 235, 80, 8.75 74... 228... 8.95 67... 226... 8.75 61... 206... 8.90 67... 226... 8.75 80... 219.120, 8.85 64... 251... 8.65 61... 219... 8.95 69... 261, 80, 8.65 73... 228... 8.95 67... 226, 40, 8.65 72... 218... 8.85 65... 225, 80, 8.65 88... 222, 80, 8.95 37... 280, 100, 8.60 79... 227, 20, 8.80 66... 300... 8.60 65... 230... 8.90 63... 271... 8.60 65... 245, 40, 8.90

Pigs and Lights—100 lbs. and Under. 95... 174, 80, 9.05 81... 198, 100, 8.90 50... 193... 9.00 55... 197... 8.90 85... 177, 120, 9.00 71... 187... 8.90 79... 182, 120, 8.90 74... 191, 140, 8.90

Packers' Hog Purchases. Swift & Co. 7,827 Morris & Co. 871 Total 8,698

Range of Prices. This Week Last Week Monday... 8.90 @ 9.20 9.45 @ 9.55 Tuesday... 8.90 @ 9.20 9.00 @ 9.30 Wednesday... 9.05 @ 9.30 8.90 @ 9.30 Thursday... 8.75 @ 9.15 8.90 @ 9.40 Friday... 8.60 @ 9.15 8.70 @ 9.30 Saturday... 8.60 @ 9.05 8.75 @ 9.12

WHEAT.

No. 2 red... 99 @ 1.01 No. 3 red... 95 @ .99 No. 2 hard... 93 @ 1.01 No. 3 hard... 97 @ 1.05

CORN.

No. 2 white... 64 @ .65 No. 3 white... 63 @ .64 No. 2 corn... 62 @ .62 1/2 No. 3 corn... 60 @ .61 1/2

OATS.

No. 2 white... 41 @ .43 No. 3 white... 35 @ .41 No. 2 oats... 35 @ .37 No. 3 oats... 34 @ .36 Bran... 25 @ .27 Corn chops... 15 @ .19 Short#... 93 @ 1.02

have predominated in the receipts for the week and prices have declined 25 to 50 cents. Sheep and yearlings are steady to a dime lower compared with a week ago. Yearlings show more decline than fat sheep. Several strings of range yearlings have been taken to the country for feeders at \$4.75 to \$4.85.

Good to choice fat lambs can be quoted at \$7.25 to \$7.75, fair to good \$6.75 to \$7.25, common culls \$3.00 to \$4.00, fat yearlings \$5.00 to \$5.50, feeding yearlings \$4.25 to \$5.00, good to choice fat ewes \$3.75 to \$4.00, fair to good ewes \$3.50 to \$3.75, fair to choice wethers \$4.15 to \$4.50, feeding wethers \$3.50 to \$4.00, feeding ewes \$3.00 to \$3.40.

Yesterday's Late Sales. 282 nat lambs... 71 7.50 30 nat lambs... 72 7.00 313 feeding lambs... 32 6.00 23 yrle... 30 4.50 35 spring lambs, culls... 56 4.50 3 spring lambs, culls... 66 4.50 13 sheep... 116 4.25 241 feeding wethers... 96 4.30 242 feeding wethers... 90 4.30 7 wethers... 126 2.00

Packers' Sheep Purchases.

Swift & Co. 359

OTHER LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, The Stock Yards, Ill, July 9.—The Live Stock World reports. Cattle—Receipts, 700, mostly Texas. Market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 9000. Market 18c higher. Top \$9.37 1/2, bulk light \$9.00 to \$9.25, heavy \$8.50 to \$9.00. Sheep—Receipts, 5000. Market steady.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 9.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports: Cattle—Receipts, 100. Market nominal. Hogs—Receipts, 1700. Market steady to 5c higher. Top \$9.05, bulk \$8.70 to \$9.00. Sheep—Receipts, 800. Market steady.

SOUTH OMAHA.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., July 9.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports: Cattle—Receipts, 200. Market unchanged. Hogs—Receipts, 4200. Market 5c higher. Top \$9.00, bulk \$8.50 to \$9.00. Sheep—Receipts, 600. Market steady.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, National Stock Yards, Ill, July 9.—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports: Cattle—Receipts, 500. Market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 4500. Market steady. Top \$9.70, bulk \$9.00 to \$9.25. Sheep—Receipts, 600. Market steady.

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, \$18; No. 1, \$14 to \$14.50; No. 2, \$11.50 to \$13.50; No. 3, \$7 to \$11. Clover mixed—Choice, \$13.15 to \$14; No. 1, \$12.50 to \$13; No. 2, \$11 to \$12; No. 3, \$8.50 to \$10.50. Clover—Choice, \$12.75 to \$13; No. 1, \$10.50 to \$12; No. 2, \$6.30 to \$10. Prairie—Choice, \$11.25 to \$11.50; No. 1, \$10.80 to \$11; No. 2, \$9.50 to \$10.25; No. 3, \$7 to \$9. Alfalfa—Choice, \$13 to \$14; No. 1, \$11 to \$12.50; No. 2, \$9 to \$10.50; No. 3, \$5.80 to \$5.50. Packing hay—\$5 to \$6. Straw—\$4.50 to \$7.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The following Chicago board of trade quotations are furnished by T. P. Gordon, Board of Trade Building, St. Joseph, Mo.

Options	Open	High	Low	Close	Close
WHEAT					July
July	106	106 1/2	106 1/2	106	104
Sept.	103 1/2	105	104 1/2	104 1/2	101 1/2
CORN					July
July	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Sept.	61	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
OATS					July
July	31 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2
Sept.	30 1/2	40	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
PORK					July
July	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2
Sept.	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
LARD					July
July	12.00	12.00	11.87	11.87	11.80
Sept.	12.00	12.05	11.92	11.87	11.92
RIBS					July
July	12.42	12.47	12.42	12.45	12.40
Sept.	11.97	11.97	11.90	11.95	11.90

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET

Today's cash values: Receipts wheat, 3 cars; corn, 7 cars; oats, 0 cars. Wheat. No. 2 red... 99 @ 1.01 No. 3 red... 95 @ .99 No. 2 hard... 93 @ 1.01 No. 3 hard... 97 @ 1.05

CORN.

No. 2 white... 64 @ .65 No. 3 white... 63 @ .64 No. 2 corn... 62 @ .62 1/2 No. 3 corn... 60 @ .61 1/2

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Choice wedding gifts at Wetheroth Jewelry Co., 717 Felix street.

A new employment for women has appeared in Paris. It is "radium carrier," the duties of whom is to carry a precious package of radium from one point to another, where there is demand for its use.

GROWING BABY BEEF.

Careful and Businesslike Methods Are Always Liberally Rewarded.

Some of the most progressive beef growers now finish and market their steers at from 1 to 2 years of age, says the Journal of Agriculture. It goes without saying that the beef of the young animal is more tender and appreciated by butchers and consumers than much older animals inclined to be tough. Baby beef is now a standard article on all markets, commanding a much better price than other beef.

There are at least two advantages to the grower in finishing and marketing his steers at an early age. One is that a higher price can be obtained for the animals owing to the meat being of a better quality, and the other is that the young animal makes more economical gains on feeds than the older animal. This is true of hogs, too, and all live stock. The young animal is growing in size and nature has fitted it to turn nearly all of its food into flesh and bone.

It seems that very little food is required for maintenance. The mature animal may consume a large amount of feed without making a single pound of gain in fat or flesh. All is required for maintenance of the animal functions. The calf from six months of age to eighteen months of age can be made to take on nearly twice as much flesh on the same feed as is possible to accomplish the year following.

Stated in another way, two six-month-old calves fed a year will make double the gain of an eighteen-month-old calf fed a year on the same amount of feed. The reason for this is that the younger calves are growing more than the older calf, and hence utilize the feed to better advantage.

The farmer who starts into the business of growing baby beef for the market should secure some good cows of the standard beef breeds for securing calves that he knows will make good gains on the feeds furnished and that will grow to more than a thousand pounds in fourteen to eighteen months with liberal feeding. Also, to make money with these young animals the grower should be in love with the business, have a good knowledge of cattle nature in general, and be thoroughly in sympathy with the animal.

Men who make the greatest success and the most money with cattle are with their cattle most of the time. You simply can't keep them away from the herd. The man who does not know what his calves are doing for several days at a time usually does not care very much about them, and surely a man cannot hope to succeed in the business. The successful business man in any line is the one who is constantly in the midst of the business.

The secret of growing baby beef is in good animals by breeding and good feeding. The young calf should have all the milk it needs till it is able to eat solid feeds. While it is still following the cow it should be taught to eat shelled corn, mill feeds, and dry hay, clover or alfalfa preferably. One of the main essentials after the calf has been separated from the cow, and until within two or three months of marketing, is a good pasture of green grass. And of all pastures for making young steer grow, there is none better than blue grass. It is next to clover in richness and it has the advantage of being a perfectly safe feed at all stages of growth. Besides this blue grass comes very early in spring and from a field of corn, clover, or alfalfa, it will grow up and may be pastured all through the winter. There is nothing that will take the place of green pasture grass for making young animals grow fast and take on flesh in connection with grain feeding.

If you have blue grass pasture, rotate them so that the young animals can have the green grass to eat all times of the year when the snow is not on the ground. Calves forced for baby beef should not be confined in small lots or stalls, for they are growing animals and must have the exercise of fresh air and sunshine in order to grow to keep healthy. Let them to eat. It is better for them to be out in the open pasture every day of the year when the weather is at all fit and when there is grass for them to eat. It is better for them to be in the open air and sun on a cold day than housed in a dark, cramped stall. While they are on feed them all the corn, clover hay and other supplementary feeds they will eat. They must consume an immense amount of feed to weigh 1,200 to 1,800 pounds at marketing time.

TOTAL LIVE STOCK MOVEMENT.

The following table indicates the round total of receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at five leading markets for the week ended today, together with aggregate totals and comparisons:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	38,700	71,000	76,000
Kansas City	26,100	28,500	19,000
So. Omaha	10,900	26,300	21,400
St. Joseph	8,200	19,800	10,500
St. Louis	20,500	32,100	19,100

Total this wk. 104,400 177,800 146,900 Total last wk. 102,800 293,200 142,500 Total mo. ago. 116,400 269,100 124,100 Year ago. 130,000 266,800 122,300 Two yrs ago. 109,200 301,300 131,900

Choice wedding gifts at Wetheroth Jewelry Co., 717 Felix street.

A new employment for women has appeared in Paris. It is "radium carrier," the duties of whom is to carry a precious package of radium from one point to another, where there is demand for its use.

GOOD ROADS HOME

Work in Field Stops When It Rains and Farmers Go To Dragging.

BIGGER LOADS ARE HAULED

No Highway Better Than Its Worst Mudhole—Bridges Kept Painted.

KANSAS TAKING THE LEAD

In Making and Maintaining Good Roads With Brown County Claiming the Banner—Invites Automobileists to Come Out and Try Its Five Hundred Miles of Good Highways—Good Place to Get Pointers on Road Making.

Hiawatha, Kan., July 9.—St. Joseph automobile owners who are looking for good country roads should try Kansas. No county in Kansas or in the entire west has anywhere near the mileage of fine natural dirt roads. It is estimated that an auto can run over 500 miles in this county without leaving a dragged road, and the scenery is superb. It is through walls of corn most of the time. The rest of the time it is through fields of golden wheat, or ripening oats, or green alfalfa.

The valley of the Nile is like a sandy waste compared with Brown county, Kansas. While Kansas has a law authorizing a small expenditure of money for dragging the roads, Brown county doesn't depend much upon it. The farmers do most of the work gratis. Each one drags the roads around or through his own farm. It is a labor of love with all of them.

Dragging Not Delayed. After each rain the farmers drop all farm crop and round up the roads. With all out it doesn't take long, probably a half day. No matter how busy they are in the fields, the road work is always done at the proper time. Through this systematic way it is easy to keep the roads in good condition.

Neglect of road work is what causes expense and bad conditions. In one corner of the county a heavy shower fell last night. This morning the farmers had abandoned their fields, although they could have worked them, and were out dragging. "A half day's additional growth of weeds doesn't make much difference to the growing corn," said one farmer. "But that half day's neglect of the roads after a rain means much damage to the roads. We can get after the weeds later but the moisture necessary for good road dragging is soon lost by evaporation these warm days."

Can Get Pointers There. Other counties, especially those in eastern Kansas, can get some valuable pointers on road dragging in Brown county. It would be a wise investment for a county to send its county commissioners or a committee of prominent farmers, at public expense, to this county. Not only are the roads kept in fine shape but the bridges are all kept in good repair. Stone culverts are replacing wooden bridges in many places. Iron bridges are numerous. The wooden structures are all made in a durable fashion and kept painted.

"We consider our good roads the best investment we have for the farmers," said County Commissioner J. P. Cashman. "They enable the farmers to move their crops to the markets at the least possible expense. A farmer can haul twice as big a load today as he could when we had plank holes' every mile or so. No road, for hauling purposes, is any better than its worst mudhole. So we have abolished the mudholes."

Hadley's Cafe, 112 South Seventh street, for best meals in the city.

Try Transit House meals.

NOVEL IRRIGATION PLAN.

Would Create Artesian Wells Instead of Building Canals.

San Antonio, Tex., July 9.—To a well known though modest mining engineer belongs the idea of using the water of our big rivers for irrigation purposes without the building of large dams, canals and so on. Frank the worst he says that can befall a man in his business, the engineer is not willing to have his name connected with this new departure at this time. He is ready, however, to have his idea turned out and appropriated by anybody anxious to do so.

"The water supply of artesian, or ordinary wells for that matter, comes from water-bearing strata, usually sand, but now and then porous rock of various kinds," he said. "On the amount of water which any stratum tapped carries depends the flow of the well. It is the experience of well drillers that coarse sand, accepted by it of them to be the best water carrying material to be found, contains in many localities very little water. The

same applies to other deposits. The explanation of this is very simple—very little water gets into them. Did they carry more water they would give up more water.

I am inclined to think that more water can be introduced into the water-bearing rocks and sands by drilling large intake shafts in or near the bed of rivers. For every shaft so drilled several artesian wells could be sunk. It is a well known fact that in hydrostatics that a certain orifice will admit more water at high velocities than it would at slower ones, and since it is reasonable to suppose that the velocity of water going down is much greater than that coming up, one intake shaft, especially if located at a high altitude and in a favorable formation, would take care of a number of wells.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Circuit Clerk. I hereby announce myself as a candi-date for the nomination for Circuit Clerk of Buchanan County, subject to the de-cision of the Democratic primary, Aug. 2, 1910. I. T. KEYWOOD, 2, 1910.

For State Senator. I hereby announce myself as a candi-date for State Senator, subject to the de-cision of the Democratic primary, Aug. 2, 1910. THOMAS J. LYNGHT.

For State Senator. I hereby announce myself as a candi-date for State Senator, subject to the de-cision of the Democratic primary, Aug. 2, 1910. DR. C. G. CRANDALL.

For Presiding Judge. I hereby announce myself as a candi-date for the office of presiding judge, county court, of Buchanan County, Missouri, sub-ject to the decision of the Democratic pri-mary to be held Aug. 2, 1910. CHAS. NOWLAND.

AN OLD SETTLE.

If you happen to be the lucky pos-sessor of an old-fashioned settle, by all means get it out from your cellar or attic, for they are quite the thing this season. On all the verandas of exclusive suburbs these old settles are given the place of honor. They have been sandpapered and stained a de-lightful woody green. Cushions to match make the seat inviting, and when one entertains at tea or at after-noon cards upon the veranda there is the table all ready for use.

THE CALL TO THE FARM.

Iowa Homestead: While the popu-lation of the United States has in-creased practically 20 per cent in the last ten years, and while the value of field products (such as corn, wheat and oats) has increased 30 per cent, it is a striking fact that the produc-tion of these grains has increased only 3 per cent. This state of affairs calls renewed attention to the fact that the time seems not far distant when the increase in production will by no means keep pace with the increased demand and the increase in values. This is pointed out by one of the American consuls in Germany, who is reported as saying, after a trip home: "There will be a time when the United States will not be in position to supply the world with wheat and grain and other feedstuffs. This time, when America will need all its products of the field and farm, is not far off, either, and some other country will be called upon to act as the grain dealer of the world. This country may be Canada, Manchuria or some South American country. Canada already is making inroads on the American grain market, and before many years will supplant America in that line of busi-ness altogether."

This statement is in line with the remarks of President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern railroad, and other well-posted observers. Unless the influx from the city to the country continues, and unless intensive farming is extensively practiced and every scientific means utilized to in-crease the productiveness of the acres, the situation here is to become se-rious before many years have passed. In view of the remarkable increase in the value of foodstuff crops (being practically doubled in ten years) it would seem as if the call to the farm would be louder than ever. City peo-ple are learning beyond all doubt that farming is becoming more profitable and a sure and certain and scientific occupation.

RECLAMATION OF THE EAST.

While the whole land is echoing with plans for the reclamation projects in the west the wise men of the east are not unaware of the tremendous advantages possible in the adoption of similar principles in the badly-worn, but naturally great agricultural, hor-ticultural and live stock regions be-tween Chicago and the Atlantic sea-board.

Perhaps one of the most practical

Daddy's Bedtime Story

The Knight and the Fairy



"WELL, children, which shall it be, a story about a knight or a story about a fairy?" said daddy at bedtime. "No, a knight!" pleaded Evelyn. "No, a fairy!" pleaded Evelyn. "Well, suppose we have a knight and a fairy both, then," said daddy. "Once there was a brave knight, and he was traveling through a forest to meet his liege lord the king. The king was expecting him, and he was hurrying along as fast as his good steed would carry him because it was late and the shades of night were falling. Imagine his surprise when right in front of his horse all of a sudden there stepped a little woman. It was such a sudden motion that the knight's horse almost stepped right on to the little lady. Throwing himself from the saddle, the knight bowed low and asked if he could be of service to her. "For we are sworn," he said, "to aid all those in danger or distress even at the risk of our lives."

"You're just the man I'm looking for, then," replied the fairy, for such the little lady was. "Right down here a little way I met a cruel man who was beating a little girl. She was bleeding from the wounds he had made, and still he kept on hitting her with a big stick till I was afraid he would kill her." "The brute," said the knight. "I'll fix him. How far is it, good lady?" "Only a little way—about a hundred miles. I'll get you there in a minute." "A hundred miles! Why, how are you going to do it?" asked the knight. "Are you afraid?" asked the fairy. "Afraid? A knight of the king's court afraid? I hope not," said he. "Then let your horse to this tree and jump on my horse," said the fairy. "But I don't see your horse," said the knight. "Never mind whether you see it or not," said she. "Trust me. Sit down in my saddle right here at my side. Now here we go!" And off they whisked through the air so fast the knight almost lost his breath, but in a minute, just as the fairy had said, they came to earth again by the roadside, where, near a rude, dirty cabin, a bad man was beating a little girl.

"So this is the way you treat little girls, is it?" said the knight. "Well, we'll show you what we do to such people." And at once he seized the man with his strong right arm and squeezed him till he cried out in pain. Then he took the fat part of his sword, beat him till he was black and blue and threw him aside, but the little girl he took with him on the fairy's horse, and together they rode away through the air to the king's court, where they bound up her wounds and put her in beautiful clothes, and she was adopted by the king and grew up to be one of the most kind hearted princesses in all the land.

and far-reaching reclamation plans of the time is the one formulated and being worked out by and through the direction of Pres. W. C. Brown of the New York Central lines. For a hun-dred years the rich stable manure of New York and other coast cities has been gathered up, loaded on scows and carried out to sea to be forever lost. At Peoria, Denver and many other points where cattle have been distillery-fed the manure has been dumped into the Illinois, the Platte and other streams in a way that makes one think of the old adage that "will-fail waste makes woeful want." Im-portation of 3,000,000 bushels of pota-toes last year by New York City and the growing difficulties of producing enough food for our own people, to say nothing of the surplus we ought to have for the world at large makes one wonder how long, with our waste-ful prodigality we can hope to stave off that evil day of direful need.

Mr. Brown, who besides being one of the world's most practical and ef-ficient heads of a vast system of transportation is a dreamer with a genius for looking far beyond the day by day needs of the railroads and of the people. With such men as J. A. Spoor, Arthur G. Leonard, Robert B. Ogilvie, Eugene Grubb, Senator J. A. Hemingway and others he continually seeks for the better understanding and application of foundational prin-ciples that will lead to the steady up-building and conservation of resources to better doing, clearer thinking, that all may have "life more abundantly."

American hotels, restaurants and homes waste nearly enough food to supply an equal number of French people and our water courses are polluted with rich substances that are so badly needed upon our lands. Very few even of our good farms produce more than half of what they could under the highest methods of culti-vation. We, as a people, both in town and country are extremely wasteful.

SOUTHWEST REEF CROP.

Within two weeks the advance guard of the southwest grass beef crop will begin to exert a powerful influence on values. It is an important factor in the nation's food supply. Only a few weeks ago railroads handling this traffic were taxed to accommodate the bovine exodus from Texas largely, both above and below the quarantine line, with a New Mexican delegation in the movement to Kansas of very respectable proportions.

Oklahoma cattle will begin running about the middle of July, but food tide will not be reached until August. The movement from Kansas pastures begins in August and continues until late in the fall, the feeder appearing last. They come barely fat enough for the butcher but carrying flesh that renders them decidedly attractive to the feeder. The light end of the Okla-homa crop is practically barred from the feeder outlet as it carries ticks.

The northward migration was unusually early this year, owing to a forward season, and prediction was confidently made that the beef round-up would be advanced, but vicissitudes were encountered. Graziers, however, were not able to secure the customary promotion of aged steers and were forced to fill out with two and three-year-olds, consequently heavy cattle will not be abundant and the feeder end of the Kansas crop will be more conspicuous than in former years.

Cattle market demoralization dur-ing the last half of June has naturally caused no little concern as to the probable condition of the summer market, but conditions responsible for that demoralization were wholly fortu-nitous and the incidental liquidation may result in less competition for

IN WOMAN'S REALM

USE FOR KEROSENE. Labor Saving Cleanser.—The labor of housework may be materially less-ened and better results obtained by the use of kerosene instead of soap, powder or polish. It is a foe to soil and grime, which disappear under its use as if by magic.

To wash windows: Add one-half cupful of kerosene to a gallon of cold or tepid water. Wash with one cloth, wipe dry with a second, and then rub lightly with a third. The result will be windows of a brilliancy and trans-parency not to be obtained by any other means. Mirrors and chandeliers globes may be treated in the same manner.

To polish hardwood floors and woodwork: Wipe the surface with a cloth slightly dampened with kero-sene, then rub lightly with an old soft cloth.

To whiten clothes: Three table-spoonfuls of kerosene added to the clothes while boiling makes an ex-celent bleach. Care must be taken to use only hot water for rinsing and bluing the clothes after the use of kerosene.

This cleanser has the additional value of being excellent for the hands, both softening and whitening them.

IN THE LAUNDRY.

White Dress Skirts.—When washing white dress skirts do not wring them, but hang them dripping wet on the line by the belt. The weight of the water prevents shrinkage and keeps the skirts an even length.

Starch for Black Dresses.—To make starch for a black lawn or organdie dress that will make it look like new and will not show on the dress take black dye, dissolve it as you would for coloring and keep bottled. When you make the starch, make it quite thin, strain the dye and pour a little into the starch. The dress will look like new when laundered.

TEN RULES FOR BABY.

- 1. Keep certified milk covered and cold in a window where the air blows or in a pan of cold water.
2. Keep bottles, bowls, spoons, and nipples clean by scalding before using.
3. Keep rubber nipples in a glass of hot or hot-boiling acid water. Clean after each time used.
4. Add only cold boiled water or cold gruels to milk. Warm each bottle as needed. Test heat on the back of hand.
5. Feed at regular hours.
6. Give baby a drink of cold boiled water twice a day.
7. Keep baby out of doors two hours each day and in fresh air and sun-shine indoors.
8. Do not let a baby suck a rubber comfort nor its thumb.
9. Let baby sleep in its own bed.
10. Bathe baby daily. Tepid water is better than hot.

SALADS.

Cupid's Salad.—Cut four oranges in halves, scoop out the pulp keeping the peel whole; slice two bananas, hull and slice seven pints of strawberries. Place all material on ice. Make a dressing of tart apple, one egg yolk and one tablespoonful brandy. Grate the apple and sprinkle with sugar as you grate it, so as to keep it from turning dark. Add to the brandy and unbeaten egg whites, and with a wire egg beater, beat until it is stiff and fluffy. Take the orange cups and with a sharp scissors cut small seal-ings near the top and tie them to-gether in pairs, using baby ribbon for tying. When ready to serve fill the orange cups with the prepared fruit and heap the dressing on top. Put a large strawberry on each half orange. Place a pair of cups on a salt plate on the table between each couple. They can untie them or not as they please.

Cuban Salad.—On lettuce leaves place bits of string beans, asparagus, raw onion, green sweet peppers, sliced boiled eggs and radishes. Pour over all a dressing of oil, salt, pepper, and lemon juice.

Tomato Jelly Salad.—Put a border mold into a pan of ice water. Dip chilled slices of egg which have been hard-boiled into half a teaspoonful of gelatin softened in a little cold water, and melted over the tea kettle, and put them at equal distances upon the sides of the mold, holding each in place till it becomes "set." Then fill mold with tomato jelly made as fol-lows: One can of tomatoes, two whole cloves, two bay leaves, one-half cup water, one tablespoon sugar, one salt-spoon a dash of cayenne, and one-half salt-spoon celery seeds. Boil ten minutes and then add two rounding tablespoonfuls gelatin dissolved in a half cup of cold water. Strain when cold into mold. When ready to serve turn from mold and fill the open center with crisp lettuce leaves. Serve with mayonnaise or boiled dressing in a separate dish.

THE SEWING ROOM.

Apron Hangers.—A two inch piece of linen tape or fold of same material sewed to the center of band on wrong side makes a fine hanger for aprons. Keeps them fresh much longer. I find it satisfactory.

Shirtwaist Trimming.—An effective trimming for a shirtwaist is obtained by purchasing a round of square dolly having the tonhole or Cluny lace shaped around it. Remove the lace and apply entire waist fastened in the back and cut the linen under-neath. Twenty-five or 50 cents will buy dollies, according to size. For more elaborate trimming two of sizes to fit, one, beneath the other, could be tried.

To Protect Petticoat.—To protect your silk petticoats from the dirt and save cleaning so often make a flounce of some fine white material, infla linen of batiste. Trim with lace then put on to a band an inch wide after you have measured to get the exact

width of petticoat. This can be basted on the under side and be removed as often as necessary to be sent to laun-dry. This you will find will prolong the wear of the garment.

Sewing on Hooks.—When sewing on hooks on a wash dress which will need frequent pressing, try sewing the eyes on the upper flap and the hooks on the under instead of the reverse (the usual way). The outer flap may then be ironed smoothly, and the closing will be truly invisible.

New Use for Flouncing.—Three yards of embroidery flouncing makes pretty piano cover, inasmuch as it handles well and is inexpensive. Some dainty patterns can be had as reasonable as 25 cents to 50 cents a yard. Miter at corners to fit piano top and you will be much pleased with the effect.

Little Helps.—In sewing up seams on thin goods use narrow hemmer. To turn hems for napkins or table-cloths run through hemmer with needle unthreaded. Get a ball of crocheted cotton for sewing on buttons and for buttonholes.

WHAT CAUSES SCOURS?

The Minnesota experiment station at St. Anthony Park has found the cause of scours in little pigs to come largely from over and irregular feed-ing, together with sudden changes in food. The little pig is greedy and its stomach and intestines are compar-atively small. The digestive juices de-compose the food and turn it into a milky, soupy condition from which the digested material must be assim-ilated, or it must be pushed through the intestines. When an excess of food is given the overplus must be passed along with the indigestible matter in the faeces. The faeces are thin, soft and watery, and the animal is scouring. Scouring pigs are not economical pork producers.

Lighter feeding is the remedy rather than drugs. Sudden changes in the ration should be avoided, but the amount of food should be gradually increased from day to day in propor-tion with the pig's development.

SOAKING FOR NEBRASKA.

Omaha, Neb., July 8.—The greater portion of Nebraska received a good soaking today, in some places the pre-cipitation reaching two inches. The growing crops were burning up in many parts of the state and today's rain will greatly relieve a drought which had threatened both corn and wheat crops.

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An Advertisement in the Journal is a Business Getter

Smikes, Curer of Headache

By Stacy E. Baker

Smikes probably fared better in his love making because he kept from his insane habit of inventing things until the little germ of romance had properly permeated the heart of the damsel of his choice.

It was Enos who—lived in the wilds of Jersey—threw open the paternal home to the hungry hordes of insects from the swamps, while others lay awake nights battling these mosquito pests.

All that Enos demanded of the classic terraces was that they make their entrance through screens of his own devising—antiseptic screens, impregnating the saw-like instruments of the invaders with a guaranteed tonic to the blood and, at the same time, neutralizing the poison of their stinging bills.

As it was, all of the family lived and although a lot of Smikes blood



If Possible, He Was Homlier Than Ever.

was sacrificed to make a mosquito holiday, all was forgiven and the faces of the martyrs gradually worked down to normal size.

Enos, quick to forget a failure, essayed several other tasks and then released his clutch on the feeble skirts of fame, metaphorically speaking, to seize the dainty hand of, Miss Olga Ericson in both of his elephantine fists and—fall in love!

Miss Olga was the schoolmistress at the Printown knowledge dispensary and she was as pretty a maid as ever came to Jersey from strange lands.

Her claims to pulchritude rested safely on dreamy eyes, with a promise in them for the man who could awake them; a remarkable amount of blue-black hair, rebelliously curly, and a dainty face.

A sight of Miss Olga, to the gay youth of the town, was as a trumpet call to the tourney.

The alighting schoolmistress's advent into Printown was followed by a most commented-on perking up among the swains of the locality and high in the favor of the lady stood Enos, who, despite his physical peculiarities, was of the true heart and sterling qualities bound to appeal to the cultured mind.

But there were others in the firm ranks. And not the least to be reckoned with was the village postmaster, Hob Sanders. Hob was young and ambitious and in his coffers were many glittering simoleons. The postmaster had a mealy eye, to offset his money, and a petty meanness when it came to offering up sacrifices to his goddess. He was an earnest advocate of substitution. If Miss Olga naively signified a preference for Cuffer's Delicious Chocolates, Hob saved three cents by buying her a pound of Cuffer's Delightful Chocolates—an article pronounced by the grocer-confectioner of the town to be just as good.

Parties were the popular social craze in Printown and in the winter of Miss Olga's entrance into the polite and exclusive society of the community both the untrained Enos and Hob were devoted attendants at these simple social functions.

Enos, in fact, originated several concerts in the fun line himself and they proved popular because they smacked of more love-making than some of the older entertainments.

After one of these vitally interesting periods of drop-the-handkerchief, postoffice and going to Jerusalem, the infatuated Enos met his divinity on

the street. It was Saturday, consequently the girl had no school, and the inventive youth invited her over to Dobbs' Drug Emporium to test Dobbs' Imperial Ice cream soda.

Miss Olga demurred. She pleaded as excuse the presence of an excruciating headache, one of which, she furthermore elucidated, invariably followed the little parties like unto the one of the night before.

Now, at this time Hob Sanders and Enos Smikes were running neck and neck in the race for the popular teacher's affections. Hob had money in the bank and the local government secure—the postoffice—while, on the other hand, Enos was the Printown representative of the Purethan Insurance company and was the proud and exalted foreman of the Phoenix Fire company—the volunteer organization of the town.

When Miss Olga spoke of headaches it opened the floodgates of recollection in the teeming idea factory of Enos and it occurred to him that a sure cure headache pill had been the latest goal to which he had aspired before his infatuation for the girl had weaned him away from his craze.

He now saw a chance to achieve fame and dissipate the pretensions of his rival by one well-organized move.

He hastily excused himself. For several days Enos was conspicuously absent from the side of his lady love.

The lady, possibly in a spirit of revenge at the unwonted desertion, encouraged Hob and before the absentee's return the postmaster was on the point of proposal with excellent chances of being accepted.

Enos appeared with an excuse for his long absence.

"Miss Olga," he began. He was calling at her boarding house. "I have here in my hand the Smikes Headache Eradicator, over which I have labored since you told me you suffered with headaches. It is safe. It is sane. I can guarantee it."

"How much do you charge?" asked Miss Olga, sweetly.

A look of pain crept into the straw-colored eyes of the inventor.

"It—it is for you that I have done all this," he protested, brokenly. "Not for wage nor hire. Overcome by his emotions, the young man placed his precious box on the table and left the house, terribly wounded.

Miss Olga really thought a great deal of Enos. After he was gone she opened the pill box gingerly and cast a reflective eye upon the egg-like pellets.

"Truly Enos is far from stingy," she mused. "He would make a good provider and—sometimes I believe I like him best—but no! I mustn't deviate. Hob will propose to-night and I shall accept him." She sighed a little.

Plainly the girl was not furiously in love with Hob. She picked a pellet from the box and swallowed it, another followed—and still another.

The jangling ring of the doorbell preceded Hob into the stuffy sitting-room. Hob was all hands and feet. If possible he was homelier than Enos.

The secret of the newly arrived's undue haste lay in the fact that his cunning eyes had rested on his rival as the latter came from the shrine of their mutual goddess.

Hob, as the instinct of the girl had told her, had something to say and now that Enos was again abroad in the land he wanted to say it quickly.

Miss Olga surveyed the postmaster indifferently.

"Take a chair," she said, politely, and with an evident effort, stifled a yawn. Hob noted this. It didn't inspire him to flowery heights of eloquence, but it did hasten his proposal.

"Miss Olga," he began, "I know I am unworthy, but I love you." With this overture he dashed hastily into a carefully prepared speech about his money saved and his prospects for the near future. It was a vitally interesting subject to Hob. Consequently he was surprised when he had completed his speech, at the strange silence that greeted his question, "Will you become my wife?"

He peered at the girl keenly. Horrors! She was asleep.

With tears of outraged dignity in his eyes, Hob picked up his hat and left for home.

It took the landlady and her two robust sons an hour to wake the sleeping school teacher.

MADE A "HIT" OF ACCIDENT

Sicilian Actor Certainly Gifted With True Dramatic Instinct, as This Incident Shows.

Giovanni Grasso, a Sicilian actor of unusual dramatic energy, is the hero of a peculiar story, says the Florence correspondent of the London Express. He was playing one of his fiercest parts, where he had to stab his enemy with a dagger. Suddenly, in the heat of his passion, Grasso let the weapon slip out of hand. It alighted in the pit on a man's head, cutting it slightly.

An indignant member of the audience flung the knife back to the stage, where it was dexterously caught by Grasso. Raising it aloft in his hand, and as if it were accursed, Grasso smashed it in two, and then stamped upon it.

Then, with a swift bound, Grasso was in the pit beside the injured man. The next minute he had climbed back to the boards, with the victim in his arms.

After settling him in a chair, Grasso threw himself on his knees and began a long entreaty for forgiveness. This was readily granted by the much embarrassed playgoer, who on his side begged to be allowed to return to his seat.

But this was not to be until Grasso, weeping copiously, had bestowed no fewer than 50 resounding kisses on the man's blushing cheeks.

The action was greeted with loud cheers, and after Grasso had gracefully bowed his thanks, the play was resumed and successfully concluded.

CHILD'S LIFE SAVED BY CAT

Sleeping With Infant, Pet Received Death Thrust Delivered by Insane Father.

In the St. Germain quarter of Paris a little French child owes its small life to the liking of the family cat for the little one's warm, soft bed. Owing to the animal's presence there beneath the blankets what would have been a ghastly tragedy became almost farcical.

The child's father, once a prosperous merchant, had come down through speculation, and by constant brooding over his reverses became insane. He imagined that Beelzebub had promised to direct him to a spot where hidden treasure was concealed, providing the blood of a child was offered to him. Accordingly one night recently Grenardi, the person in question, rose from his bed and with a knife in his hand went towards his child's cradle.

The poor mother, struck dumb by horror, sprang out to stop him, but the maniac was too quick for her. Shrieking aloud in his frenzy, and averting his face, he stabbed twice at the sleeping child before the frantic mother could intervene, and, mad with distress, snatch her little one from the crimsoning bed clothes. Her joy was unutterable to find her baby unscathed. The child had been saved at the expense of its trespassing pet, which had received both thrusts.

English Women's Feet Larger.

English women rapidly are becoming rivals of the Chicago women. They are developing big feet. Statistics prove it. Investigation recently made in London shows that the average woman there is taking substantial fives and sixes in shoes instead of the little twos and threes which were not uncommon in the past.

"The average size of English women's feet," said a member of a shoe firm in the Strand, "is growing gradually larger. In the last ten years the smallest size in which we produce new fashions has risen. The reason that we do not stock the small sizes is that we have no demand for them. Eight is no uncommon size for a woman to wear. American women cannot wear English boots, as they have insteps that are more arched than the average English instep, which is usually flat." The same boot maker, however, said he had observed that in the case of American women their feet were getting smaller.

Journey Letters.

When a friend starts on a journey, particularly if the journey be tinged with the sadness of separating from loved friends, give her journey letters, one for each day, or better still, one for each morning and a good-night letter as well. These need not always be personal letters. A collection of funny or interesting stories pasted on a sheet of paper and placed in an envelope will do for one day, a magazine for another, a helpful book let for another, a box of candy for another. A loving, thoughtful message for each day which is taking the friend farther from you in miles but not in thought. A trip across the country may be a panoramic view of beautiful scenery, but the average traveler tires of scenery alone and will appreciate daily remembrances from friends.

What Keeps the World Alive.

What keeps the world at large; town, village, country, sea. What is it all about? A man's search for his God, his struggle to fill his stomach, and his desire for his mate. It is only love that keeps the whole pathetic mass together. Fine, slender cords, binding men and women. The light in the woman's eyes, the smiles of children, the actions men do from affection—these things keep the world alive. Nothing matters but that. The worst man loves somebody. The best man loves somebody.—New York Press

GROWTH IN SOUTH.

Estimate Made On Increase Population in Ten Years.

Washington, D. C., July 7.—The Southern Commercial Congress estimates that the census of 1910 will show the southern states, including Missouri and Oklahoma, to have made a gain in population since the census of 1900 of 21 per cent, or from 25,774,877 to 32,415,297. The gain of all other states of the union together is estimated to have been 18 1/2 per cent during the same period.

The five states of the South will appear to have made the greatest numerical gain in population in ten years are, in the order named, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri, Georgia, Alabama. Oklahoma gained more than 1,250,000 in population. The order of the southern states in the totals of population will probably appear in the census of 1910 as follows: Texas, Missouri, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, Virginia, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Louisiana, South Carolina, Arkansas, Maryland, West Virginia, Florida.

The five states to make the greatest proportionate gain in the same period will be, in the order named, Oklahoma, Florida, Texas, West Virginia, Louisiana. Omitting Oklahoma, whose proportionate growth is due to its development within twenty-one years from an Indian reservation, the states of the south will rank as follows for percentage of increase: Florida, Texas, West Virginia, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland.

The above calculations are based upon provisional estimates of the census bureau, supplementing mortality statistics for 1908, just issued.

RICE CONSUMPTION GROWS

United States Big Consumer, Guarantees a Good Market.

Beaumont, Tex., July 8.—J. C. Harvey, president of the Harvey-Faust Brokerage Company of St. Louis, whose firm is the largest dealer in certain grades of rice in the United States, has just been making a tour of the rice belt. He says that the consumption of rice has shown such a steady and gratifying increase that the farmers need have no fear of overproduction. A 6,000,000-bag crop need have no fears for the producers. Mr. Harvey said: "The old crop was, according to the government report, 6,000,000 bags, with perhaps 750,000 bags carried over. There are seventy million to care for this surplus, and one advantage is that it affords the mills opportunity to extend the milling season over the year and also permits the rice to be moved gradually and as the trade requires."

"Consumption the past year has been fully 6,000,000 bags, as fully that quantity of rice has left the hands of the farmers and has been distributed through the regular channels of trade. Most of this increased consumption is domestic, which shows that rice is becoming more of a staple, and the way to make a commodity staple is to raise lots of it. We can never make rice a staple as long as a 3,000,000-bag crop is raised one year, making it a luxury by reason of the high price, and the next year raising a 6,000,000-bag crop, thereby causing violent fluctuations in values. By raising more of a uniform crop we can soon place rice on the same basis as a staple as sugar or wheat and conditions will be generally improved."

"My advice to the farmers is not to be afraid of a 6,000,000-bag crop, but to raise lots of rice and at the same time diversify and raise cattle, corn and hogs."

HARVEST HAND RUSH OVER

Kansas Called For Three Thousand Additional This Year.

Topeka, July 8.—The rush for harvest hands is about over in Kansas, and the field has been better covered and the farmers better satisfied than ever heretofore. Today Charles Harris, director of the state free employment bureau, sent out telegrams to counties he thought most likely to be in want of hands, including Rooks, Russell, Ellis, Cloud, Trego, Thomas, Phillips and Decatur counties. Up to this evening he had received answers from nearly all of them, and only Trego, Thomas and Norton counties stated that they were still in want of hands. To these a number of hands were directed this evening.

Mr. Harris says he is well satisfied with the work done by the bureau this year, although it was pretty difficult for a time, as the demand for men came from all parts of the state at the same time, the wheat seemingly having matured at nearly the same date from the northern to the southern border. No complaints were registered this year, and the farmers got all of the help they needed. About 20,000 hands were called for; a little more than 3,000 over last year.

TEACHING FARMING BY MAIL

KANSAS Agriculture College to Help Back to Soil Movement.

Manhattan, Kan., July 8.—Only a small percentage of the farming population of Kansas can attend agricultural college, some are too old, some have families to care for, some are not able financially and some are interested in new lines of work on which they wish to study during their spare time. The agricultural college, in its efforts to be of use to the whole state, has decided to offer the following correspondence courses for the benefit of the above mentioned people: Elementary agriculture, soils, vegetable gardening, farm dairying, stock feeding, highway construction, poultry management, cookery, sewing, farm crops, crocheting, landscape gardening, dairy manufacturing, farm

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BLACKBERRY JAM

Annual Demand for Recipe Wid-
ow of Famous John J. In-
galls Gave to State.

THE SENATOR'S LIFE IDEAL

Declared That He Owed All to
Wife, New York Girl, Who
Came West in 1859.

Atchison, Kan., July 8.—Blackberry
jam, considered a delicacy by house-
wives generally, is a simple that is
served on the tables of 99 per cent of
the people of Kansas. Blackberries,
served like strawberries, with sugar
and cream, are not a palatable small
fruit, and in the early history of the
state the wild blackberry vines, which
clambered over rocky hillsides and
stone and "worm" fences along the
eastern border, and hanging full of
luscious fruit at this season of the
year, were deemed a nuisance, and
farmers were anxious to get rid of
them.

Just now the Kansas blackberry
season is on, and with it comes the
annual demand from housewives for
the famous recipe for making blackberry
jam, invented by Mrs. John J. Ingalls
of Atchison, more than twenty years
ago. Mrs. Ingalls, widow of the sen-
ator, still lives in the Ingalls mansion
at Atchison, a beautiful home which
crowns Oak Ridge, overlooking the
Missouri river valley in a sweep of
twenty miles up and down the stream.
Hundreds of Kansas women have
written to Mrs. Ingalls for pointers on
domestic science and for information
about the making of jams and other
delicacies for the family table. Prob-
ably no other woman in this state so
completely fills the place of homemaker
as does the widow of Kansas'
greatest statesman, and no family of
the state was blessed with more of the
love and happiness that makes for the
contented and ideal home.

Came to Atchison in 1859.
Mrs. Ingalls (Miss Anna Louise
Chasebrough) came with her father's
family from New York City to Atchison
in 1859. There she met and mar-
ried John J. Ingalls, in 1865, and
gave to the women of Kansas an ex-
ample of home-making, home-loving
and character-building worthy the
emulation of all housewives. Her wed-
ded life stretched through thirty-five
years, and she was the mother of eleven
children, six of whom are still living.
When her fifth anniversary came
there were four babies in the house,
and when the tenth came, seven chil-
dren romped about the Ingalls' door-
yard. In talking of their friends that
fatherhood and motherhood were
coronals of honor with them.

In his life, Senator Ingalls said he
was happiest and did his best literary
work in the early days surrounded
by his wife and children, the former
working away with her jams and pre-
serves, experimenting on this and try-
ing that new recipe, to the end that
her family and friends might enjoy
the benefit of her labors and work in
the preparation of these table delica-
cies. When Senator Ingalls wrote the
classic on "Blue Grass," a literary
production that has traveled to every
country of the world, four or five
bright-faced children were playing up-
on the floor and his wife was in the
kitchen "stirring off" a quart of her
famous blackberry jam.

While far out in Arizona, waiting
for death's summons, Senator Ingalls
was reminded of this happy period of
his early life by picking up an agricul-
tural report which contained his
"Blue Grass" classic. He tore out the
page and on a blank leaf he wrote:
"Dearest Wife—"Blue Grass" seems
to be one of those compositions that
the world will not, willingly let die.
Those were happy days when it was
written, in the little cottage on the
bluff looking out over the great river;
with a roomful of babies; obscure and
unknown, waiting for destiny to soon
to come. How far away it seems!
Your Loving Husband.

HOGS A QUEER LOT.

Always Something New Coming Out
About the Razorback Variety.

The group on the porch was talk-
ing about razorback hogs and the
storekeeper was telling a story.

"There was a feller travelin'
through here," he said, according to
the St. Louis Dispatch. "He was a
stranger in these parts. One day he
came across a bunch o' haws that
had big slits in their ears. He figgered
at them slits. They was too big fer
brands. What else could they be?
After a bit a native come down the
trail. 'Jese lookin' at them haws,'
said the stranger. 'You was,' says the
native. 'Dye min' tellin' me what
them big slits in their ears is fer?'
said the stranger. 'Not at all,' says
the native. 'Have you noticed these
hills?' 'What dye mean?' 'Noticed
how steep they is?' 'Yes, I have.'
'Wal,' says the native, 'that's it. I
have to put them slits in the haws'
ears so they kin stick their hind legs
through 'em and rough lock them-
selves down these hills, to keep from
killin' themselves.'
There was a salvo of very hearty
outdoor laughter at this, and Mr. An-
twerp stirred behind his newspaper.
"That reminds me of one they used
to tell down on the Arkansas line," he
said. "There was a feller goin' through
there, too. He saw a drove o' razor-
backs carryin' on mighty queer. There
was about twenty of 'em, an' they acted
like they was crazy. They would
run fast to one tree an' then to an-
other, tryin' to climb it. Then they
would spin aroun' on their noses,
catch their tails, an' squeal in the most
plaintive way you ever heard. The

PROPOSED ROAD LAW.

Should Be So Framed As to Remove
It From Political Influences.

A law providing for state supervi-
sion and state aid in road improve-
ment should be so framed as to re-
move its administration as far as pos-
sible from political influences. It is
therefore provided in Sections One
and Two that a non-paid state high-
way commission shall be appointed,
to consist of a professor of civil en-
gineering from each of two leading
universities or colleges of the state,
and one civilian member to be ap-
pointed by the governor. A commis-
sion thus constituted would have a
majority of its members selected be-
cause of their training and engineer-
ing ability and without reference to
their political affiliations, which would
result in a non-partisan and technical
and competent commission; while the
civilian member to be appointed by
the governor would bring to the com-
mission the business ability and ex-
perience essential to the proper and
economic organization and prosecu-
tion of its work. At the same time,
as long as the governor could only ap-
point the minority part of the commis-
sion and the same being non-paid,
there would be no inducement at any
time to make the position one of po-
litical preferment.

CURE FOR ALKALI.

Lower Water Table by Natural or
Artificial Drainage.

Almost all soil contains more or less
alkali. Whenever the soil strata is
such that there is no natural under-
drainage, and water is supplied to the
surface it generally collects in the
basin, the surface of the underground
water gradually rises, and when it gets
near the surface, excessive evapora-
tion occurs and as the moisture passes
away as pure water the salts contained
in the water are left at the surface of
the ground. In due time the soil in
Colorado takes on a white appearance
and vegetation suffers.

Naturally, the cure for the condi-
tion is to lower the water table, and if
there is no natural drainage, this
must be done by artificial drainage,
writes Prof. E. B. House of the Colo-
rado agricultural college. Anything
that will provide a channel through
which the underground water may get
away will answer the purpose. Brush
boulders, flag stones, tile and lumber
have been successfully used.

In many cases tile have proved to
be unsatisfactory. Both cement tile
and some burned clay tile have shown
the effect of alkali, and there are in-
stances where each has disintegrated
and gone to pieces in a few years.
The open-bottomed wooden box
seems to last as well as anything, and
there are instances where these have
been in service for eighteen years and
the wood is still sound. Wood kept
absolutely dry will last indefinitely, and
wood kept soaked will also last in-
definitely. There are instances where
piles have been driven and kept con-
tinually covered with water. After
centuries of time these piles have
been removed and found to be as
sound as they were the day they were
driven there.

A wooden pipe or box used for a
drain is surrounded by moist earth
and water continually runs through it,
so it is saturated, and therefore has a
long life under these conditions.
Get a good engineer to plan and lay
out your drain for you and it is neces-
sary for him to make an examination
of the sub-surface soil as well as of
the surface soil in order to intelligently
place the drain.

This is a common statement: "My
ground will not drain, for I have tried
it." If an investigation is made, how-
ever, nine times out of ten it will be
found that the drain is an open drain,
the banks have caved and choked the
channel, and weeds have been allowed
to grow in it. Of course, it won't work
under these conditions.

HITS FARM COLLEGES.

Dick J. Crosby, Agricultural Expert,
Tells Teachers Practice Is Lacking.

Boston, Mass., July 8.—The Agricul-
tural colleges came in for a sound
scolding at the meeting of the
rural and agricultural department of
the National Educational association.
The scolding in this instance was Dick
J. Crosby of Washington, D. C., an ex-
pert in agricultural education. He
declared that the boy who wants to
learn to dig a ditch, harness a horse
use a plow or milk a cow would go in
vain to colleges of agriculture in this
country. The speaker declared that
there are 399 or more secondary
schools and colleges teaching agricul-
ture than there were eighteen months
ago, but that they only teach theory.

Headed for the Poorhouse.

That the farmer without an agricul-
tural education is headed for the
poorhouse is the opinion of Professor
G. F. Warren of Cornell university.
He quoted figures to show that ten
college-bred farmers average \$347
yearly income, against an average of
only \$318 for farmers whose educa-
tion has been limited.
He declared that most of the teachers
used to say that "any fool can
farm," but now it is found that agricul-
ture is too difficult for the high
school.

Industrial education does not
mean an educational revolution,"
said Arthur D. Denn, of the New
York state educational department,
addressing the department of manual
training.
"A portion of agricultural and indus-
trial practice can be expressed in
mathematical form," he concluded.
He told the department that employers
must permit boys and girls to attend
continuation schools for the preserva-
tion of American citizenship.

H. L. Terry, state high school in-
spector of Madison, Wis., declared
that uniform college entrance require-
ments hamper schools of all classes.

PROPOSED ROAD LAW.

Should Be So Framed As to Remove
It From Political Influences.

The actual work of the state high-
way department should be under the
direction of one man possessing tech-
nical qualifications, experience and
executive ability, but such person
should not be called upon to deal di-
rectly with the governor or the legis-
lature in regard to matters of appro-
priation and general policy, as such
work would be semi-political, and
could be better done by the commis-
sion and with less risk of undue in-
fluence being brought to bear upon
the department.

It is, therefore, provided in Section
Three that the state highway com-
mission shall appoint a state highway
engineer and shall fix his salary, and
that the one so selected shall be a
civil engineer and skilled and experi-
enced in road construction and main-
tenance.

Section Seven provides that the
state highway commission shall con-
sider at its meetings all questions re-
lating to the general policy of the state
highway department, the conduct of
the work in general, and the annual
report of the state highway engineer;
and that it shall act for the said de-
partment in all matters relating to
recommendations, estimates and ap-
propriations which may be submitted
to the governor or the legislature.

But on the other hand, the state
highway engineer is empowered to
appoint all of his assistants, with the
advice and consent of the commis-
sion, to receive all bids and award
contracts, to supervise the work of
construction and maintenance, and in
fact is given full authority in all ex-
ecutive work of the said department,
which arrangement seeks to preserve
the proper balance of power and give
to each branch of the department the
duties for which it is best fitted.

The initiative in obtaining state aid
rests under Section Nine with the
county authorities. This is a wise
provision, because, in the first place,
the county authorities are in a better
position to know what roads it will
be to the greatest advantage of the
county to improve, and in the second
place, they are best able to determine
the extent of the county's ability to
share in the expense of such internal
improvement. Another consideration
of great importance in this connection
is that if the initiative were to rest
with the state there would be cer-
tainly of conflict of authority between
the state and the counties, resulting
in the ultimate failure of the state-aid
plan, or the practical breaking
down of county authority. The only
cases in which roads can be built by
the state without the full and hearty
co-operation of the counties is where
the state pays the entire cost of build-
ing state roads. The same section
also provides that state aid shall not
be granted until the application of the
county authorities has been approved
by the state highway engineer, which
enables the said engineer to exercise
a sort of supervisory power over the
selection of roads to be improved, to
the end that the various roads
throughout the state shall conform to
a general system of highways which
he shall devise. This section further
provides that all surveys, plans, spec-
ifications, and estimates shall be made
by the state highway engineer's of-
fice, thereby insuring uniformity and
a high degree of accuracy. It is also
provided that improvements to cost
over \$2,000 shall be let to contract, as
it has been almost universally found
that this means economy, both in
time and money, and with proper su-
pervision, will give just as good, if
not better, results than could be ob-
tained under any other plan.

Section Ten vests the supervision
and direction of all such work of road
improvement in the state highway
engineer.
It is thought more conducive to the
development of the general welfare
of the state to have a larger propor-
tion of the cost borne by the state in
the poorer counties than in the
wealthier counties, as this will tend
to bring about a better equilibrium, thus
enabling the state to move forward
uniformly in its efforts at road im-
provement.

Therefore, it is provided in Section
Eleven, that the total cost of all
work shall be paid in the first in-
stance by the state, the counties to re-
fund a certain portion of such cost
when the taxable valuation is above
a certain amount, and a smaller por-
tion when the taxable valuation is less
than such certain amount. By having
the state advance the entire cost in
the first instance, the state highway
engineer is enabled to prosecute the
work through to completion without
any delay by reason of non-payment
of the county's proportion thereof,
while at the same time the state is
fully protected by the provision that
if the county's portion of said cost
shall not be paid within thirty days,
it shall be a charge against any fund
of said county which may be in the
hands of the state treasurer or which
may thereafter come into his hands.

In case of bridges, those which cost
\$1,000 or less, should be considered as
part of the highway and their cost
shared equally by the state and county,
but where the cost exceeds \$1,000
the cost should rest more largely on
the county. It is, therefore, provided
that the state shall pay one-half the
cost of bridges costing \$1,000 or less,
and only ten per cent of any addition-
al cost over and above \$1,000. How-
ever, there should be some limit to
the amount of state-aid funds which
can be devoted to any one bridge in
any one county in any one year, and
it is accordingly provided that not more
than \$5,000 shall be so applied; and
further, there should be a limit to the
amount of the state-aid allotment to
any county that can be used by such
county for bridge purposes in any one
year, and it is thought best that not
more than one-third of such allotment
should be so used.

When the work is let to contract,
the contractor must of necessity ad-
vance money in the performance of
his contract, and is, therefore, en-
titled to receive partial payments
thereon as the same progresses.

So it is provided in Section Twelve
that the state highway engineer may
authorize such partial payments; pro-
vided that not more than eighty-five
per cent of the contract price of the
work shall be paid in advance of its
full completion and acceptance. This
arrangement advances sufficient funds
to the contractor to enable him to
carry on the work without embarrass-
ment, and at the same time reserves
a large enough percentage to afford
the state ample protection.

As an additional safeguard to the
state in reference to the payment by
the counties of their proportion of the
cost of such improvement, it is pro-
vided in Section Fourteen that all con-
tracts of improvement shall be made
in the name of the state, and that no
such contract shall be entered into
until the counties shall agree in writ-
ing to assume their portion of the cost
thereof.

Road maintenance is of as great or
even greater importance than road
construction, for the reason that the
best of roads if neglected soon go to
ruin. As a rule county authorities can-
not be depended upon to properly
maintain the roads if left to their
own hands and discretion so it is
provided in Section Fifteen that the
state highway engineer shall keep all
roads built with the aid of the state
in proper repair, the total cost of such
repairs to be paid by the state treas-
urer, the counties to reimburse the
state in the same manner and in
the same proportions as provided in
Section Eleven for the original cost
of such roads.

In order that the state highway en-
gineer may not be hampered in the
prosecution of the work of the de-
partment by a lack of road machinery,
tools, and implements, it is thought
best to vest him with authority, sub-
ject to the approval of the state high-
way commission, to purchase such
necessary machinery and tools for the
state; and it is so provided in Section
Seventeen.

While each county should be re-
quired to furnish the right-of-way
for all roads constructed therein, yet
any collateral damages which might
arise from the acquisition of such
rights-of-way or from the construc-
tion of such roads should be ascer-
tained and paid for by the state and
county jointly, in the same manner
and in the same proportions as pro-
vided in Section Eleven. Section
Eighteen provides accordingly.

Section Twenty-one provides a
property tax to raise the necessary
funds for the state's participation in
such road improvements. If state aid
is desirable, it is utterly useless to
establish a state-aid system without
at the same time providing an ade-
quate source of revenue. The levy of
one-fourth of a mill, as provided, will
bear very lightly on the individual
taxpayers, but will yield an annual
fund of about \$80,000 which will in-
crease as the taxable valuation of
property in the state increases, and
in addition a considerable sum should
accrue to the fund from automobile
licenses as provided in said Section
Twenty-one.

GARDEN CITY IRRIGATORS

Kansas District Especially Interested
in National Congress.

Pueblo, Colo., July 8.—Governor W.
R. Stubbs of Kansas, has named the
delegation from the state to the
Eighteenth National Irrigation con-
gress, Pueblo, September 26-30. It is
headed by Charles E. Sutton of Law-
rence, president of the state board of
agriculture.
Kansas has a particularly strong in-
terest in the eighteenth congress. Its
western section, especially in the Gar-
den City district, has paid close atten-
tion to irrigation and has developed
to a high state under water. From
Dodge City west to the Colorado line,
along the Arkansas valley, largely by
means of pumping the overflow of that
river, the country has gone into ex-
tensive cultivation, with sugar beets,
alfalfa, fruit and truck as great in-
dustries. There are about 60,000 acres
under water in that district alone.
Kansas has always taken a leading
part in the work of the National Irriga-
tion congress. E. R. Moses of Great
Bend was one of the founders of the
congress, and at one time a vice-pres-
ident, and later a member of the ex-
ecutive committee. At the sixteenth
congress at Albuquerque two years
ago, Kansas had a very large delega-
tion and the Garden City district sent
a special car. At Spokane last year
Kansas had a good representation, and
took an active part in the campaign
that landed the eighteenth congress
for Pueblo and the great Arkansas
valley. Three Garden City men are
members of the board of control of
the eighteenth congress: P. A.
Gillispie, general manager of the
United States Sugar and Land com-
pany; C. A. Schneider, postmaster,
and one of the leading authorities on
irrigation in western Kansas, who is
also the state's executive committee-
man, and R. M. Faxon, editor of the
Garden City Evening Telegram, who
is also secretary of the board of con-
trol and in charge of the publicity
work of the congress.



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Back Rocker

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lbs., shipped knocked down,
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\$3.75

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the rays in the direction of the street,
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tinuous degree of illumination is pro-
vided.
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600,000 pounds were imported—
averaged less than 1,000,000 pounds
annually. In 1870 the imports aggre-
gated 1,698,132 pounds; in 1880, 3-
547,782; in 1890, 8,000,049; in 1900,
47,398,521, and in the current year ap-
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maneuvers a severe test is to be made
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