

# STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

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

VOL. IV, No. 22

ST. JOSEPH, MO., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1910

LAST EDITION.

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## DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 102 Cars, 2837 Cattle; 56 Cars, 3405 Hogs; 6 Cars, 1544 Sheep.

## BUT FEW NATIVE STEERS

Market Would Have Used Fat Kinds at Steady Prices, Others Slow.

## RANGERS SLOW AND STEADY

Not Enough Native Butcher Stock Coming to Meet Demands of Killers, Market Today Steady—Heavy Feeding Steers a Drag on Market, Light Feeders Sell Freely—Hogs Show Turn to Stronger Prices, Lights Open Dime Higher—Sheep Steady.

Receipts from January 1, 1910. The following table shows the receipts from January 1, 1910, and receipts for the corresponding time in 1909:

	1910	1909	Dec. Inc.
Cattle	364,225	395,250	7,968
Hogs	1,085,240	1,222,405	217,165
Sheep	855,750	431,103	76,344
Horses	10,520	10,688	155

Live Stock in Sight. The following shows the estimated receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five principal western markets:

Market	1910	1909
Chicago	6,000	10,000
Kansas City	6,000	5,000
St. Joseph	2,800	2,500
St. Louis	6,500	3,000

## CATTLE.

No Good Fat Natives On Early Market, Trade Slow, Prices Steady. Supplies of cattle continue very liberal at all of the leading market points with the range contingent being the really big factor at most of the market centers, and it is likely that the supply from this source will continue large for several weeks, or at least until there are some big storms in the range sections of the northwest. For the week to date at the leading points the total of receipts is 217,000 and shows an increase of 17,000 over the liberal run of last week and 11,000 more than for the same time last year. At the local market the total for the week is 14,000 and shows an increase of 3,000 over last week but the number is 2,000 less than for the same time last year.

The local run today was a liberal one for the day of the week but it was largely made up of westerns, the native contingent being made up of a limited proportion of the stock and a few grass steers, there being an entire absence of the good kinds of steers that sold so well on the market yesterday. The market was slow to get started, as the packers are pretty well filled up with range beef, and while they would have welcomed some good fed kinds of steers they were slow to take hold of the range stock. When the market got to going it was at about steady prices on a basis of declines of former days of the week for the westerns while many fat fed natives would have sold readily at steady prices. The top cattle here for the week were some 1300-lb. averages that sold at \$7.50 and anything of the kind here today would have sold equally as well and fair to good fat steers can be quoted at \$6.25 to \$7.00 with common to fair native killers at \$5.00 to \$6.25.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers. 1.... 920. 4 25 2.... 825. 3 50 1.... 810. 4 00 1.... 750. 3 25 2.... 905. 4 75

## 7 COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

There is still a small contingent of native she stock coming and the packers are complaining that they are not getting enough of the right kinds. The market has been an active one for the week and for most kinds of offerings prices are a little stronger than at the close of last week. This morning the buyers were riding the yards and picking up the limited offerings at steady prices compared with yesterday. Canners are in good strong request as well as the attractive grades of beef cows and heifers and more of them would find ready outlet at the prices. Some western cows are coming in big bunches but not enough as yet to in any way stagnate the market for native stock.

Dry fed heifers are quotable at \$4.75 to \$5.50; bulk are selling at \$3.75 to \$4.25, and common kinds at about \$3.00 to \$3.75. Best dry lot cows might sell up as high as \$5.00, but there are

not many coming that sell above \$4.25 and the bulk of fat cows are going at \$3.50 to \$4.00 with canners and cutters ranging down as low as \$3.00 and under.

There has been a liberal movement of calves to the market this week, many of them being range stock coming in car lots. But there is a good demand for veal and the market has not suffered from the heavy supplies. The best veals are selling at \$3.00 and the demand for them is good. Bulls are selling steady.

Heifers.			
1....	960. 5 00	5....	932. 3 75
1....	970. 4 75	1....	830. 3 75
1....	900. 4 75	2....	535. 3 65
3....	980. 4 25	15....	525. 3 60
1....	710. 4 25	1....	720. 3 75
3....	783. 4 25	1....	790. 3 75
9....	721. 4 25	1....	690. 3 75
2....	735. 4 25	1....	550. 3 70
11....	1050. 3 25	2....	550. 3 75
1....	700. 4 15	2....	690. 3 60
1....	650. 4 15	1....	650. 3 50
7....	785. 4 15	2....	720. 3 40
3....	783. 4 10	1....	680. 3 00
7....	737. 4 00	1....	590. 3 50
15....	768. 3 95	1....	640. 3 00
6....	623. 3 75	3....	673. 3 15

Cows.			
21ch.	633. 5 00	1....	1040. 3 50
1....	1200. 3 00	1....	1060. 3 50
6....	1031. 4 25	1....	910. 3 40
2....	955. 4 25	1....	1100. 3 25
1....	1080. 4 25	1....	1040. 3 25
1....	1200. 4 25	5....	956. 3 25
7ch.	885. 4 25	4....	930. 3 20
1....	1320. 4 25	1....	600. 3 25
3....	1110. 4 10	1....	770. 3 25
1....	925. 3 75	1....	1120. 3 25
1....	1200. 3 75	3....	906. 3 20
1....	1030. 3 75	3....	923. 3 20
1....	930. 3 75	1....	1150. 3 25
1....	1040. 3 75	6....	890. 3 25
2....	925. 3 75	1....	950. 3 25
1....	1000. 3 70	2....	690. 3 10
1....	1010. 3 70	2....	925. 3 00
6....	1092. 3 65	6....	961. 3 25
1....	1110. 3 65	1....	990. 3 25
2....	1025. 3 60	1....	1000. 3 15
4....	1060. 3 60	2....	815. 3 00
1....	1010. 3 60	7....	807. 3 00
4....	900. 3 60	9....	848. 3 00
5....	968. 3 60	1....	880. 2 90
3....	1040. 3 50	5....	868. 3 00
2....	945. 3 50	1....	820. 2 85
7....	1082. 3 50	2....	850. 2 85
1....	870. 3 50	2....	825. 2 85

Bulls and Steers.			
1....	1380. 3 85	1....	710. 3 35
1....	1520. 3 75	1....	1400. 3 30
1....	1550. 3 65	1....	1080. 3 40
1....	1350. 3 60	1....	850. 3 25
1....	950. 3 50	1....	790. 3 35
1....	970. 3 35	1....	940. 3 25
1....	1050. 3 50		

Veal Calves.			
1....	140. 8 25	1....	210. 6 25
2....	140. 8 00	1....	110. 6 25
1....	130. 8 00	2....	225. 6 25
1....	150. 8 00	1....	220. 6 00
4....	130. 8 00	5....	175. 5 50
1....	130. 8 00	1....	270. 5 50
1....	160. 8 00	2....	165. 5 50
2....	160. 8 00	2....	255. 5 00
1....	180. 8 00	2....	350. 4 75
1....	180. 8 00	1....	450. 4 75
1....	130. 8 00	1....	460. 4 50
1....	180. 8 00	2....	300. 4 50
1....	170. 8 00	6....	228. 4 50
3....	153. 8 00	5....	488. 4 50
1....	180. 8 00	15....	302. 4 50
3....	140. 7 75	1....	320. 4 25
3....	121. 7 50	3....	353. 4 25
5....	142. 7 50	1....	420. 4 00
2....	165. 7 50	1....	230. 4 25
4....	175. 7 50	1....	470. 4 00
6....	148. 7 50	5....	188. 4 00
1....	100. 7 50	5....	254. 3 25
2....	170. 7 25	1....	240. 3 25
3....	170. 7 00	3....	383. 4 25
4....	220. 6 50	1....	310. 3 25
1....	150. 6 00	1....	450. 4 00
1....	240. 6 00	6....	300. 3 50
8....	240. 5 50	1....	300. 3 50
18....	220. 5 00		

STOCKS AND FEEDERS. Supplies of stock cattle in the stocker division are still large and it is doubtful if a clearance can be made this week. There is a fair demand for good light weight cattle and buyers for the local trade were ready to take these kinds out of the fresh arrivals at steady prices today but for the heavy weights there was practically no demand for the fresh arrivals. Over in the stocker division there is a large predominance of the heavy feeders, largely made up of the fleshy heavy westerns and holders are anxious to find an outlet for them. There was not much stir in the first hand market this forenoon and the trade to the country this week has not been what it should be. Stock cows and heifers are selling at steady prices, the demand for packer stock taking all the young she stock that carries any kill to it.

Choice to fancy feeding steers are quotable at about \$4.50 to \$5.50, medium to good grades at \$3.75 to \$4.50; good to fancy stock steers \$3.50 to \$4.25, common to fair \$3.25 to \$3.75; stock heifers \$2.75 to \$3.50 for fair to strictly good kinds; stock cows \$3.00 to \$3.50, and stock calves \$3.50 to \$4.50.

Stockers and Feeders.			
2....	955. 5 00	1....	780. 4 00
28....	949. 4 75	1....	590. 4 00
7....	924. 4 00	1....	740. 3 75
56....	825. 4 00	28....	325. 3 65
1....	790. 4 35	1....	720. 3 50
25....	824. 4 25	3....	703. 3 50
29....	884. 4 25	1....	780. 3 50
4....	790. 4 15	6....	766. 3 25
24....	797. 4 00	1....	840. 3 25
1....	510. 3 90	2....	580. 3 65
3....	420. 3 80		

Yearlings and Calves.			
13....	542. 3 75	1....	520. 3 00

Feeding Cows and Stock Heifers.			
1....	560. 3 90	3....	635. 3 25
4....	505. 3 60	1....	820. 3 15
7....	568. 3 50	3....	600. 3 15
2....	685. 3 45	3....	753. 3 05
5....	822. 3 25	13....	870. 3 00
1....	780. 3 05		

Feeding Bulls and Steers.			
1....	760. 3 50	1....	540. 3 00
1....	800. 3 40	1....	880. 3 40
2....	520. 3 00	1....	630. 3 00

## OTHER LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Union Stock Yards, Ill., Sept. 15.—The Live Stock World reports. Cattle—Receipts, 6000. Market dull weak, cows steady, feeders steady. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000. Market opened 15¢ to 20¢ higher, closing weak. Top \$9.60, bulk \$8.60 to \$9.50. Sheep—Receipts, 25,000. Market steady, lambs 10¢ to 25¢ higher.

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 15.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports: Cattle—Receipts, 6000. Market slow steady to weak, top \$7.50, cows and heifers steady, stockers slow, calves steady. Hogs—Receipts, 5000. Market mostly 5¢ to 10¢ higher. Top \$9.50, bulk \$8.50 to \$9.40. Sheep—Receipts, 7500. Market strong to 10¢ higher, lambs \$7.00.

## WASTE OF WATER

Missouri Throws Away Millions Annually in Wasting of Water.

MANY MEDICATED SPRINGS Not Used Because Value of Their Waters Is Not Generally Known.

## CHAPTER FROM RED BOOK

Missouri Does Not Appreciate the Value of Its Highly Medicated Springs—Even So Past Year About \$125,000 Worth of Medicinal Waters Were Sold in Search of Mineral Waters as Health Restorers.

## RANGES ARE GOOD.

Butler County, Kansas, Man Says Grass Is Plentiful.

## PREDICTS SCARCITY OF HOGS

October Run Will Be Small, Says Iowa Man.

## MADE A BIG GAIN.

Robison Bros., of Rockport, Mo., well known as one of the biggest feeders and shipping concerns in the state, were represented at the local market yesterday by H. Robison, who accompanied a two-car shipment of good steers which averaged 1350 lbs. and sold at \$7.40, next to the highest price paid for cattle on that day. These cattle were the first shipment out of a herd of five hundred and if the rest of the herd can compare favorably with the first lot, Robison Bros. will be amply rewarded for the time and care necessary to put the finish seen on those here yesterday. These cattle were fed fully seven months and made a splendid gain in that time.

## TOPPED THE MARKET.

Good Lot of Missouri Bees Sold at \$7.50 Yesterday.

## PRIME BABY BEEVES.

String of Them Attracted Quick Attention Yesterday.

## TOO HEAVY FOR MARKET.

String of Pure-Bred Poland Chinas On Sale Today.

## WASTE OF WATER

The packers may keep on buying auto trucks and installing them for use in hauling smoked and pickled high cost of living up and down the line, but they are not ready as yet to discard the horse. The animal that has been with man ever since man has been a man, is not destined to be cut out of a job with the packers for the time being, at least not until the time comes when the auto truck can be relied on to make the delivery and get back safe. Tuesday afternoon one of the big trucks that has recently been installed in the service of one of the packers, down at the stock yards, balked up on that stretch of King Hill avenue that has come to be known as Rainbow Row. The two men in charge of the machine exhausted their patience, in an attempt to get the thing to chug-chugging; then they called in the services of a couple of auto drivers who came along, but no amount of coaxing would get the machine to chugging.

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## AUTO-TRUCK BALKED.

Packers Not Ready to Give Up Horses Yet.

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The St. Joseph Journal Publishing Co., Publishers.
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Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

Usual 10 per cent commission allowed postmasters, who are authorized to take subscriptions.

Daddy's Bedtime Story
The Boy Who Beat His Dog



ONE day Jack had been a very brave, good boy. He had seen some bad boys throwing stones at a helpless, homeless dog, and he had brought help for the poor animal. That night when daddy heard about it he was greatly pleased and told Jack and Evelyn about a bad boy who had the bad, wicked habit of ill treating his dog and how he had been cured of the habit.

IN WOMAN'S REALM
LITTLE HELPS.
Care of Trimmings.—For the last few seasons gold and silver trimmings have been fashionable.

WANT DRY WEATHER.
What we want right now is about three weeks of warm dry weather.

TREATMENT FOR SMUT.
A great deal of Colorado grain is affected by smut this season.

Baked Hash.—Peel raw potatoes and slice them in a baking dish.

Fried Chicken.—Dip in flour; fry in hot lard as brown as you wish.

Sausage.—Cook breakfast sausage in hot water ten minutes before frying.

A DEEP SEA CANAL.
Being Built at Richmond, California, Will Cost a Million.

Richmond, Cal., Sept. 15.—A land-locked harbor will soon be one of the main features of the water front of Richmond.

John Bull has more daughters than sons in England and Wales by 1,235,055.

Onions are more nourishing than any other vegetable.

Japanese children are taught to urinate with both hands.

BIG FORTUNES IN PEACHES

One Utah District Expects to Realize \$500,000 from Orchards.

Brigham City, Utah, Sept. 13.—Fortunes are being made here in peaches. The shipments in straight carload lots are steadily climbing.

TO WHAT SCHOOL?
Fort Collins, Col.—In the minds of parents, particularly those living in the rural districts, the above question, like Hanquo's ghost, will not down.

THE SPLIT LOG ROAD DRAG.
Fort Collins, Col.—We are all advocates of good roads, and within a very short time our state will possess a great many miles of excellent road.

MISSISSIPPI SILK CULTURE
Company Organized, Mill Will Be Erected and Industry Encouraged.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 15.—Kall Joseph, who has been experimenting in silk culture in the vicinity of Pleyau, Miss., for some time, has now reached that stage in his work when he believes he can lay the foundation for a big industrial development.

MEATS.
Delicious Veal.—Get a veal steak, about one-half an inch thick, and cut into pieces just large enough for one service.

NEW WAY TO FIGHT COYOTES
Propose to Infect Animals with Disease and Thus Weaken Them.

Amorillo, Texas, Sept. 13.—The coyote has become a pest to the farmers of the Panhandle and is doing much damage in the killing of stock.

THE OF THE RADE OF THE GODS
BUCKEYE WHISKEY
IN JUGS

2 GALLONS WHISKEY \$6.00
1 GALLON PORT WINE \$1.25
All to Your Door Express Prepaid \$6.50

Guaranteed Under Food and Drug Act of June 3, 1906.

N. G. BRENNER
115 So. 3rd St. St. Joseph, Mo.

To the Readers of The Journal

ACCORDIAL invitation is extended to yourself and friends to make this store your headquarters when in the city and especially during the Interstate Live Stock and Horse Show, to be held in St. Joseph, Sept. 26 to Oct. 1, inclusive.

See the pretty, stylish new things for fall. Every department in this big store is fairly sparkling with them. A visit now will be of vast interest to you.

Samples Free

If you are too far away or can't come to the store, a postal will bring samples of dress goods, silks, etc., or descriptions and prices on anything you want in our line.

Hirsch Bros Dry Goods Co.
518 AND FELIX STS. AND FREDERICK AVE., ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Members Retail Merchants' Association. Railroad Fares Rebated.

CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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

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DR. ELDER'S TOBACCO SPECIFIC cures all forms of Tobacco Habit in 72 to 120 hours.

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Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry 50c A WEEK

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WELL DRILLING MACHINES AND TOOLS
Ferguson Manufacturing Co. WATERLOO, IOWA

LEARN WIRELESS AND R. R. TELEGRAPHY—Shortage of fully 10,000 operators on account of 2-hour law and extensive "wireless" developments.

STANDARD SCALES
The World's Best Steel Frame

BREEDERS
HORSES AND MULES. S. B. UTZ HORSE AND MULE DEALER

HOW TO BREED LAMBS
Improve your breeding methods. Know your ewes. Get twice as many lambs from the same number.

Mr. Stockman
When at the yards make my hotel your stopping place, Junction Hotel and restaurant, L. A. EATON, Prop.

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# St. Joseph Stock Yards Company

St. Joseph, Missouri.

We are in the Market Every Day for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep

WE are especially bidding for **Range Cattle and Sheep**, both for slaughter and feeding. Located on fourteen railroads, and in the center of the best corn and live stock district in the United States, we are prepared to furnish a good market for all kinds of live stock.

Our packers furnish a daily market for all kinds of Cattle, ranging from Cannors to Export Cattle. Look up your R. R. connections, you will find them in our favor.

**PROTECT YOUR CATTLE FROM BLACKLEG**



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

No Dose to Measure. No Liquid to Spill. No String to Rot.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. WRITE FOR FREE CIRCULARS.

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

## Meier & Meier ARCHITECTS

Fifth Floor Ballinger Building All Out of Town Work Given  
Seventh and Edmond Streets. Prompt and Careful Attention

**ST. JOSEPH, MO.**

—A FEW SPECIALTIES—

- Supreme Hams
- Supreme Bacon
- Supreme Lard
- Supreme Sausage
- Supreme Dried Beef

—AND—

Lion Brand Canned Meats

**MORRIS & COMPANY**  
CHICAGO ST. JOSEPH KANSAS CITY ST. LOUIS

## Ko-Pres-Ko Kake

K-o-Pres-Ko Kake is the King of Cattle feed.  
O-ut of the Cotton boll came this nutritious seed.  
P-eople who have tried it, claim it's a gem.  
R-emembering the money it has made for them,  
E-ven the pulp feeders recognize its need.  
S-o they are mixing it with their Sugar Beet feed.  
K-anas was first its virtues to proclaim.  
O-ther states are now advocating the same.  
K-ep your mind centered on the Fat Stock show,  
A-nd note to which cattle the best prizes go.  
K-o-Pres-Ko Kake is the feed that puts them in trim.  
E-veryone proclaims this when they see them come in.

H. G. CHERRY, Agent, KANSAS CITY, MO.

### SOMETHING ABOUT CROPS

Because of the comparatively large profit in the corn crop and the certainty of some return, we have had for several years past an excess in the corn acreage which has resulted in a general reduction in yield and injury to the ground by continuous cropping. The excess in corn acreage can also be accounted for in the fact that the depredation of the chinch bug and Hessian fly a few years ago caused our farmers to lose interest in the wheat crop. Also very few men have stopped to figure the cost of the two crops and the returns from each.

From many figures the cost of producing an acre of corn is approximately \$12.00 and wheat \$8.00 per acre. The average production of wheat in this state for the last five years has been 12.7 bushels per acre, and corn 30.7 bushels per acre. The average price of wheat during the same period has been 56 cents and corn 47 cents per bushel. At these prices the value of an acre of wheat has been \$7.02, and an acre of corn \$14.42, which leaves a profit, when the cost of production is taken out, of \$2.92 per acre for wheat, and \$2.42 for corn, showing that as a money crop, the wheat growers of this state have really made more money than those growing corn. The profit in either case is little enough, it is true, and could be greatly increased by growing a rotation of crops rather than either of these continuously. At this station, the two methods of cropping have been thoroughly compared and in the past twenty years those plots growing corn continuously have hardly paid expenses while those growing corn in rotation with other crops produced 80.2 per cent more than the continuous cropping ones. Wheat yields increase 28.4 per cent during the same time due to rotation.

**Varieties of Wheat.** There is very little difference in the merits of the different characteristics in wheat varieties so far as yield is concerned. White wheat and red wheat yield practically the same, also little advantage has been found with either bearded or beardless varieties. It has been noted, however, that beardless varieties do not have quite so great a tendency to lodge as bearded ones, but a greater tendency to rust. The bearded varieties generally have harder grains and weigh heavier than beardless ones. They also sprout more in the shock on account of the mass of beards. However, the red wheat is harder than the white, mills better, and makes better quality of flour; consequently, it is preferred by the millers in the state. It is well to note, however, that in most of this state the wheat is only semi-hard and hard wheats gradually get softer here. In the extremenorth and northwest this is not so true, but does hold good for the most of this state. As hard wheat turns soft there appears in it large numbers of yellow berries which, when ground with the rest, give a yellow color to the flour that is very objectionable; consequently, such wheat is always quoted lower on the market than the semi-hard red winter class.

Variety tests of wheat at this station have shown that there are several good varieties of wheat which should be in more general cultivation. Among the beardless varieties, the Fultz, Early Ripe, Poole, Michigan Amber, Rochester Red, Golden Bronze, Dawson's, Golden Chaff and Orange are excellent yielders. The Mediterranean, Fukaster, Lebanon, Pride of Genesee, Nigger, and Rudy are excellent bearded varieties. The Golden Bronze and Dawson's Golden Chaff, mentioned above, are high yielding beardless white wheats. For uplands the Fultz, Early Ripe, Michigan Amber, Mediterranean and Orange are very well adapted. For bottom lands the hardier types, such as the Mealy, Nigger, and Dudak are well suited. By obtaining pure seed of one of these productive varieties and keeping it pure on the farm, every wheat grower will greatly increase his chance of success with the crop.

**Soil.** The wheat plant is naturally adapted to a loose soil. It is a shallow rooting crop, consequently, if the soil is very porous the plants are heaved out in the winter or the soil is washed from around the roots in the early spring. So any variety of wheat will do best on the above mentioned type of soil where it is held most firmly in the ground. However, much can be done to make such a condition in other types of soil. Too often our

farmers plow their ground late and are unable to crush the clods, then sow the grain when it is not well covered and does not get down to the moist dirt so that it can germinate at once. Consequently, a poor stand of weak plants results. These are never able to withstand a severe winter. Plowing for wheat should be done as early in the summer as possible and frequent cultivation made over the top of the ground. This will allow the connection between the surface soil and the subsoil to be resumed and will make a fine seed bed top. Liberal use of the roller is recommended, then a fine seed bed made on top of the firm soil with a spring-tooth harrow.

Many farmers practice following wheat after corn, either cutting up the corn or sowing it between the corn rows. If the corn has been cut up, the ground should be disked thoroughly before the wheat is put in, or if it is the intention to sow between the rows late cultivation of the corn should be practiced, in order to keep the ground free of weeds and a loose seed bed on top. As good results can not be expected by sowing wheat after corn as by sowing on plowed ground.

**Sowing.** For North Missouri wheat may be sown from Sept. 1 to the 15, or if the season is late, even a few days later. In South Missouri it is not advisable to sow earlier than the 20th of September and sowing may be continued as late as the 10th to the 15th of October. This later sowing in the southern part of Missouri should be practiced because of the ravages of the Hessian fly in the earlier sown wheat. The rate of seeding will vary somewhat with richer and poorer types of soil. On very fertile land, less may be sown with good results, but the average of the state should be about one and one-half bushels of seed per acre.

**Fertilization.** On the badly worn lands the most remunerative fertilizer application for wheat will usually be one of the complete fertilizers containing from 1-2 to 2-2 per cent nitrogen, from 8 to 12 per cent available phosphoric acid and from 2 to 3 per cent potash applied with a fertilizer drill at the rate of 100 to 150 pounds per acre at the time the wheat is sown. On lands that have been fairly well kept up in humus by crop rotation, manuring and legume growing, the application of 125 to 150 pounds of a good grade of steamed bone meal will be better practice. Such a bone meal will contain approximately 1-4 per cent nitrogen, and from 28 to 30 per cent phosphoric acid, about one-half of which is available. The raw bone meal will also give good returns but it contains from 2-2 to 4 per cent nitrogen, which is more than one can afford to apply if proper farming has been maintained by proper fertilizing. The use of 150 to 200 pounds of acid phosphate on such lands will also be very remunerative. This acid phosphate contains from 14 to 16 per cent phosphoric acid, practically all of which is available, and its cost is around \$17.00 per ton while the steamed bone costs about \$25.00 and the raw bone about \$20.00 per ton. The acid phosphate has a tendency to cause the land to become sour with continued use and especially on lands where lime is already beginning to be needed its long continued use is not so desirable as that of the bone meals. The bone meals also have a more lasting effect due to the large amount of phosphorus which they contain in a more or less insoluble form and their use is to be recommended in preference to the phosphate.

These general recommendations regarding wheat fertilization will apply to most of the lands of medium and poor fertility in Missouri where wheat is grown.

**Smut and Insect Enemies.** Perhaps the worst insect enemy of wheat is the Hessian fly. Although they are so troublesome, still they can be very well controlled by the use of fly traps. There are two broods—a spring and fall—of which only the fall brood is migratory and is the one to be trapped. Sow a strip of wheat in the field rather early—from the first to the fifteenth of August. The fly will lay their eggs in this, then at the regular sowing time, this strip can be plowed under and rolled down, well and the wheat sown again. Such a method will be found of great benefit in aiding the farmers to get rid of this pest.

The wheat smuts also do considerable damage to this crop. These smuts are of two kinds—loose smut, or the common black head which appears in wheat, and the stinking smut. The latter is not visible but is found inside the grains of wheat, reducing the whole contents to a mass of black spores which is extremely objectionable

for flour making. These spores are carried over in or on the kernels of wheat and can be largely controlled by the formalin treatment. Immerse the seed wheat, after fanning well, in a barrel containing a solution of formalin made by adding one pound of formalin to forty gallons of water. Skim off the grains that float as they are the ones infested with the stinking smut. Spread the good wheat on the floor to dry and the treatment for both classes of smut has been accomplished.

The use of good varieties, the better preparation of the seed bed and the control of insect enemies and disease that the farmer can manage are the main factors to be considered in making a success with wheat.

### PROTECTION FOR BULLFROGS

Conservation Commission Proposed for Industry of Large Proportions.

Baton Rouge, La., Sept. 14.—One conservation measure which the last general assembly overlooked has come to light. This is the conservation of the bullfrog industry in the state. The bullfrog has no protection under the law. The oysters, fishes, shrimp, birds and animals all have protection from the state and come under the care of the game warden, but the bullfrog must take care of himself. The next general assembly will be called upon to remedy this. A bullfrog commission is wanted by southwest Louisiana, where the raising of bullfrogs has grown to be an industry of large proportions.

Raising of bullfrogs has become a business, their raising a science, and the crop is one of Louisiana's biggest natural food supplies, all of which it should be the state's policy to protect. The Rayne Tribune is fighting valiantly for a bullfrog commission, and Commissioner Fred Grace will probably favor some steps to protect the unprotected bullfrog. Mr. Grace is at present out of the city and could not be interviewed on the subject. Bullfrogs have reached a stage that even the most protected bird can never hope to attain. In southwest Louisiana there are commission houses that sell bullfrogs, special provision in refrigerator cars is made by the railroads for handling the bullfrogs and there is always a market for the succulent legs. It is believed that an industry that has reached such proportions should be protected; that the killing of bullfrogs should be regulated by law and a general study made of the frog with the idea of finding out what guats and flies he prefers, and on which food he fattens quickest.

### TO HEAR RATE CASES.

Hearing in Missouri River Cases at Kansas City Next Week.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Rates on live stock between Missouri river and Mississippi river transfer points, which recently were advanced by the railroads of the Western Trunk Line association and were suspended by the Interstate Commerce commission, will be considered at a hearing to be held at Kansas City, Mo., on Wednesday, Sept. 21. The hearing will be conducted by J. Edgar Smith, one of the commission's examiners. The case is so important that it was assigned for hearing separately from the general western rate cases.

The tariffs to be considered provide for an increase in the rates on live stock from Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph and other Missouri river points to St. Louis and other Mississippi river points. The complaint is that the proposed rates are unreasonable and discriminatory. They were suspended by the commission pending inquiry into their reasonableness.

### SIZE OF A FARM.

How big is a farm? The Agricultural Department's answer to this conundrum is at hand, and it appears that the average is a little more than 100 acres in the country as a whole. The smallest average acreage is that of the corn fields of Vermont—about three acres. The largest average is not to be found, as might be supposed in the wheat fields of Minnesota or Dakota, nor in the corn belt, but in California, where the average farm runs up to 160 acres. The valuation of crops varies more than the size of the fields, however. In Illinois the average production of an acre of wheat is \$14 and of corn \$10; in the South the average for these two cereals is \$32 and \$27 per acre, respectively. Intensive farming yields more than extensive—Philadelphia Record.

Tobacco growing in Hawaii is very promising, although it was started but two years ago.



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