

Vol. XIV, No. 91.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1910.

LAST EDITION.

TERMS: SINGLE COPY 5 CENTS PER YEAR, \$4.00

DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 4 Cars, 173 Cattle; 33 Cars, 2265 Hogs; No Sheep Reported.

NOMINAL SATURDAY TRADE

Fat Steer Prices 10 to 15 Lower for Week, But Business Fairly Active.

NO FANCY BEEVES COMING

Butcher Prices Have Regained Loss of Early in Week and Finish in Active—Stocker Trade Would Use More Cattle Than Have Been Coming—Hogs 15 Cents Up, 45 Cents Higher Than Week Ago—Sheep Also Higher.

Receipts from January 1, 1910.

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

Table with columns: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses. Rows: 1910, 1909, Dec., Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, Jun., Jul., Aug., Sep., Oct., Nov., Total.

Live Stock in Sight.

The following shows the estimated receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five principal western markets: Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Paul.

Receipts by Cars.

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

CATTLE.

Fat Steer Prices Lower For Week But Trade Fairly Active.

The usual little cattle supply for Saturday did not create any change in market conditions.

The close of the week finds trade in quite fair tone with prices here fully in line with all other points.

For the week the market has been more liberally supplied than last week.

This is true of the total at the leading primary markets as well as at the local point and changes in prices for steers have not been to the favor of the selling interest.

However, at the local point there has been a demand that has consumed the supplies right along and there has been nothing savoring of stagnation, although trade has been quoted as opening slow on most days.

This has been largely due to the late arrival of some of the stock trains. There has been a liberal proportion of short fed steers here, and it should not be forgotten that these short feeders are taking on a little more corn every day and are getting better right along.

The market has been an uneven one but as a general rule prices for all fat steers are 10 to 15 cents lower than at the close of business last week and there are instances where big coarse heavy steers have sold 25 cents lower and on finishing days there are instances where sales looked a little higher.

While prices for fat steers are as quoted for the week it should not be overlooked that the packers have had a place for all cattle coming and it has been thoroughly demonstrated that this market is in fully as good shape as at any of the outside points.

The best steers here for the week were some little yearlings that sold at \$5.50 and there have been few sales at better than \$6.00 with one lot of fairly fat choice quality steers that averaged 1355 pounds and sold to a feeder at \$8.20.

The bulk of the beef steers that have been coming have been of the medium to strong weight that have sold in a general range of \$5.50 to \$6.00 and it has taken quite good steers to bring \$6.00.

There has been a large share of steers of light weight here that have been selling in a range of \$4.75 to \$5.00 but anything below \$6.00 that has carried feeder merit has been meeting a good demand from this trade and prices for them have been holding fairly steady.

The market for the week is closing in fairly good steady tone.

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

In the market for cow and heifer line there has been a big market all week. Supplies have been quite liberal and as the cattle that are now coming have been getting a little more feed they are naturally showing better beef quality and for this reason there has been a higher showing in the sales as they have appeared in print.

made at \$5.00 to \$5.25 but the great bulk of the heifers are selling below \$4.75 and not many cows are going above \$4.65.

Good fat heifers are quotable at \$4.75 to \$5.00 and common kinds at about \$3.50 to \$4.00.

Best cows might sell up as high as \$5.00 but there are not many coming that will average \$4.00 and the bulk of fat cows are going at \$3.75 to \$4.50 with canners and cutters ranging down as low as \$3.25 and under.

There has been no change in the calf trade during the week. Supplies have been moderate and there has been a demand that has used all offerings at a steady price and those with the local market selling right along at \$8.25 and the bulk of the calves have been selling at \$6.00 to \$8.25.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

In the stocker and feeder trade there has been an active demand all week that has been consuming supplies as fast as they have been coming and there has apparently been more orders for cattle than have been here.

Prices have been ruling strong and in some instances they are higher than at the same time last week.

The best demand has been for cattle of light and medium weight and these have been taken freely by the country. In fact the local trade has been unable to fill all orders for this class of cattle while there has been a demand that has taken all heavy weights at steady prices.

Stock heifers and country cows have been in active demand and prices for them are higher than a week ago.

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is no better than steady. Range animals of grain finish have made up the bulk of the week's supply and quality has been the best seen here for some time.

Several strings of good lambs and sheep being included in the runs, although nothing fancy has been available.

Packers are discriminating against heavy weight lambs and sheep and light weights are by far the best sellers while the heavy kinds are hard to get rid of even at lower prices.

There has been a fair showing of good sheep included in the runs and best ewes reached \$3.85 on Thursday, the top of the week, while good wethers are finding ready outlet at \$1.25, and most of the strength noted at the close this week are on sheep prices.

Native lambs, good to prime, \$6.25 to \$6.50; native lambs, inferior to fair, \$5.75 to \$6.25; native wethers, poor to best, \$3.85 to \$4.25; fed western wethers, good to choice, \$3.85 to \$4.25; fed western wethers, inferior to choice, \$3.30 to \$3.75; light weight fed yearlings, good to choice, \$4.75 to \$5.00; heavy weight fed yearlings, good to choice, \$5.25 to \$5.50; heavy weight, native ewes, inferior to choice, \$3.30 to \$3.75; fed western ewes, good to choice, \$3.60 to \$3.90; fed western ewes, fair to good, \$3.25 to \$3.60; cull ewes, common to good, \$2.00 to \$2.75.

OTHER LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Union Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 10.—The Live Stock World reports: Cattle—Receipts, 200. Market steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,000. Market 20 to 25c higher. Top \$8.05, bulk \$7.50 to \$7.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 200. Market steady.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 10.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports: Cattle—Receipts, 1000. Market nominal.

Hogs—Receipts, 3000. Market 10c higher. Top \$7.75, bulk \$7.45 to \$7.70.

Sheep—Receipts, none.

SOUTH OMAHA, Dec. 10.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports: Cattle—Receipts, 100. Market steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 3800. Market 10c to 15c higher. Top \$7.70, bulk \$7.50 to \$7.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 400. Market steady.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports: Cattle—Receipts, 100. Market steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 5500. Market 10c higher. Top \$7.80, bulk \$7.60 to \$7.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 300. Market steady.

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET. Today's cash values: Receipts wheat, 3 cars; corn, 11 cars; oats, 1 car.

Wheat. No. 2 red 94 @ 97. No. 3 red 96 @ 95 1/2. No. 4 red 97 @ 98. No. 3 hard 91 @ 96.

Corn. No. 2 white 43 @ 43 1/2. No. 2 white 42 @ 43. No. 2 corn 42 1/2 @ 44. No. 3 corn 43 @ 43 1/2.

Oats. No. 2 white 33 @ 34 1/2. No. 2 white 32 @ 33. No. 2 oats 32 @ 32 1/2. No. 3 oats 31 @ 32. No. 3 oats 31 @ 32. No. 3 oats 31 @ 32.

Grain and Provisions. The following Chicago board of trade quotations are furnished by T. P. Gordon, 1005-1008 New Corby-Porace Building, St. Joseph, Mo.

WHEAT. Dec. 91 91 1/2 90 1/2 90 1/2 91 1/2. May 95 95 1/2 94 1/2 94 1/2 95 1/2.

CORN. Dec. 45 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2. May 47 1/2 47 1/2 47 1/2 47 1/2 47 1/2.

OATS. Dec. 31 1/2 31 1/2 31 1/2 31 1/2 31 1/2. May 34 1/2 34 1/2 34 1/2 34 1/2 34 1/2.

PORK. Jan. 18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2. May 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2.

LAIRD. Jan. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2. May 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2.

RIBS. Jan. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2. May 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2.

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, \$14 @ 14.50; No. 1, \$13 @ 13.50; No. 2, \$10.50 @ 12.50; No. 3, \$6.50 @ 9.50.

GETS TOP PRICE.

No Big Supply of Hogs in Worth County.

Otto Peterson of Worth, Mo., who ships regularly every week to the St. Joseph market, was here today with his usual Saturday's consignment of hogs. There were 70 hogs in the shipment averaging 215 lbs and sold at \$7.75, the top price paid for hogs today.

Mr. Peterson speaks of a considerable territory in the vicinity of Worth, and when asked as to the supply of hogs in this section of the country, said: "Hogs are not plentiful, by any means, in Worth county, but with good crops and plenty of feed on hand farmers are showing a disposition to feed well what few they have got and hogs that are being marketed from any part of the country are showing plenty of finish and naturally are commanding good prices on the market."

Hadley Goes on Quail Hunt. Governor and State Game Warden in Kingdom of Callaway.

Fulton, Mo., Dec. 10.—The elusive quail was more plentiful than ever yet and being compelled to keep out of the reach of Governor Herbert S. Hadley and State Game Warden James A. Tolerton, who arrived here for now we breed fruits and grains for the hunt. Both are regarded as expert shots and besides were fortified with some blooded bird dogs, pumpan and plenty of quail.

While here they were entertained by Dr. N. B. McKee of the school for the deaf, George Wilson of Fulton state hospital and Colonel T. L. Townsend of the governor's staff.

GAME COCKS MAY SHOW OFF. Fulton Poultry Show Will Put "Gloves" on Spurs if They Do.

Fulton, Mo., Dec. 10.—Officers of the Callaway Poultry Association are endeavoring to get a number of special exhibits for the show they will hold in Fulton, December 28, 29 and 30. Poultry fanciers all over the state have feathered stock much out of the ordinary and it is the intention of the officers to bring some of these to the show.

Exhibitions by game cocks with protected spurs may be put on as one of the attractions.

INCREASING THE WHEAT YIELD. With the mastery of the land has come knowledge of plant breeding, for now we breed fruits and grains just as we do horses and dogs.

One incident will illustrate. Some years ago a boy worked on an Iowa farm. He had a few bushels of wheat friends talking about wheat failure as they sat around the stove in winter.

The boy began to study wheat; he went to the university and later became a professor in another great farming school, the Minnesota Agricultural College, at St. Anthony's Park. His name is Willet M. Hays.

"The soil can't be changed, but the seed can. Instead of yielding fourteen bushels an acre, this state now yields 35 bushels an acre."

He began to grow different kinds of wheat. From a thousand kernels he took one and planted it in a field. The result was a new variety of wheat. One of these has increased the yield in many sections of the state to 35 bushels an acre. In a single year it added a small fortune to the wealth of the farmers.

WESTERN PACKING. Special reports to the Cincinnati Price Current show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at under-mentioned places compared with last year.

Nov. 1 to Dec. 7.—1910. 1909. Chicago 615,000 640,000. Kansas City 240,000 340,000. South Omaha 130,000 125,000. St. Louis 225,000 230,000. Cincinnati 120,000 100,000. Indianapolis 145,000 170,000. Milwaukee 70,000 47,000. Cudahy 37,000 50,000. Ottumwa 48,000 52,000. Cedar Rapids, Ia. 48,000 53,000. Sioux City, Ia. 70,000 67,000. St. Paul, Minn. 38,000 35,000. Cleveland, O. 80,000 80,000. Louisville, Ky. 16,000 22,000. Wichita, Kan. 45,000 78,000. Detroit 50,000 58,000. Albany and all other 2,505,000 2,750,000. For the week 500,000 555,000. Preceding week 470,000 525,000.

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 82,900 148,000 136,000. Kansas City 46,000 42,000 30,000. Omaha 26,300 28,700 34,600. St. Joseph 12,800 26,400 3,900. St. Louis 24,000 41,000 15,500.

Total this wk. 191,700 285,100 225,500. Total last wk. 152,800 202,500 245,500. Total mo. ago. 191,300 216,300 306,600. Year ago. 179,500 181,800 284,400. Two yrs ago. 178,000 481,800 208,100.

GATES' IRON AND STEEL PLANS. Houston, Texas, Dec. 10.—An attempt will be made to capture all the steel business of the south and southwest when the Panama Canal is opened. At a recent tender in New Orleans, the president of Port Arthur has announced that he had organized the Republic Supply Company, with \$200,000,000 capital, with view to handling iron and steel products for Texas and Louisiana through that port.

He also announced that the Republic Iron and Steel Company would have a plant at Port Arthur in the next three years, shaping plans for more business when the canal opens.

WEATHER FORECAST. For Missouri: Fair tonight and Sunday; colder in east and south portions tonight. Kansas and Nebraska: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature. Iowa: Fair tonight and Sunday; colder in extreme east and northeast portions tonight.

WAR ON CHOLERA.

Breeders and Dealers Demanding Larger Appropriation For Serum.

The serum is secured by placing the hog firmly in a crate or on a table and cutting off the tip of the tail, which has been thoroughly sterilized, and drawing off the blood into each sterilized receptacle.

After each bleeding the blood is immediately defibrinated, a small quantity of salicylic acid and a preservative being added, and it is then ready to be tested for potency as anti-cholera serum.

The method of testing the potency of serum is this: Three hogs are inoculated, each weighing from 50 to 100 pounds, with 2 c. c. of virulent blood; two of these hogs are injected at the same time with 15 c. c. of the serum to be tested.

If the hog which has not been protected by the injection of serum becomes sick within eight days and is found to be dead, the serum is rejected. If the two into which the immunizing serum has been injected continue in good health, then the serum may be considered potent.

The healthy hogs are exposed to the disease at the same time that they are being inoculated with the protective serum. If they survive they acquire immunity.

A second method is to inject a small quantity of virulent blood at the same time that a certain amount of the serum is injected. If the hogs die, the serum is rejected. If they survive, the serum is accepted.

The first method described is the one generally used in practical work. The third method is to inject the anti-cholera serum into cholera hogs that are not exposed. This does not give the hog long immunity.

Reduces Hog Mortality. In the year ending March 31, 1909, practically 200,000 hogs died, cholera being the chief cause. At \$7.25 a head, only a fair price for hogs, this loss amounted to \$2,162,500.

In the year ending March 31, 1910, hog mortality fell tremendously, reducing the loss to only \$150,447. At \$11 a head, which is judged a fair average for the dead hogs, this meant a loss of \$1,654,917, a decrease of \$450,000 from the year before.

In all probability these figures are no more than approximate, but they indicate clearly that the loss of hogs from cholera and other diseases is immense, and that the state could apparently afford a substantial appropriation for preventive measures and at the same time be spending only a small part of the loss that hog raisers now sustain.

As serum is now produced at the university farm it is computed that it costs about 40 cents to immunize a hog. The serum was supplied free to Nebraska farmers as long as it lasted. It can be seen that \$5000 did not go far. Although it would require an immense sum to immunize every hog in the state, no such enterprise need be attempted, as it is generally deemed necessary that serum of only 150 hogs be kept on hand to immunize herds that show infection.

These herds are widely scattered and an epidemic exists only when the herd first infected is left unenclosed for the animals infecting others and the hog lots being used for imported herds from other districts.

Can't Isolate Bacillus. The bacteriologist has never succeeded in isolating the bacillus that does the business in hog cholera, but they work with the virulent blood and the serum quite as effectively as if they had a picture of the little organism that wreaks such havoc in its porcine habitations.

Although hog raisers are not saying much about their efforts at this time there is a lot of work being done. Hog raisers all over the state having displayed their interest as well as the packers and dealers of South Omaha.

The question of the location of a laboratory will probably come before the legislature as well as the size of the appropriation. An attempt will be made to make it clear that serum treatment is effective, that cholera losses are very large and that the appropriation will be well spent if it is given into the right hands.

State Veterinarian Explains. Dr. Paul Jenckles, state veterinarian, will probably make some suggestions along this line which Gov. Shallenberger may incorporate in his annual message, it being the practice of the executive or directly to confer with department heads and use their suggestions for the text of the message.

In connection with the laboratory question and the distribution of the serum, Dr. Jenckles has recently written a plain explanation of how the serum is produced and handled. He writes as follows: "A hog may be taken which has never been exposed or affected with hog cholera. Take, for instance, a hog weighing 100 pounds and inject with two cubic centimeters of virulent blood, or in other words, with the blood of a hog which is affected with an acute virulent form of hog cholera; a bright red color is also injected with twenty c. c. of potent anti-hog cholera serum. This gives the hog a mild form of the disease known as an immune hog. A hog which recovers from an attack of cholera is also an immune hog and may be used in the same way.

The next step to be taken is to make the hog what is known as 'hyper-immune' by injecting large quantities of virulent blood are injected into the immune hog either intravenously or subcutaneously at one time. This is known as the quick method. When small quantities of the virulent blood are injected into an immune hog at various times, it is known as the slow method. The final results are the same as an immune hog which passes through either of the above methods and recovers, is known as 'hyper-immune' or more than immune.

A hyper-immune hog has more than eight times as many of the anti-hog cholera and is available for furnishing protective serum for other hogs which are to be immunized against the disease.

Securing the Serum. The serum is secured by placing the hog firmly in a crate or on a table and cutting off the tip of the tail, which has been thoroughly sterilized, and drawing off the blood into each sterilized receptacle.

After a large quantity of the blood is drawn a ligature is placed around the tail to prevent the hog from bleeding to death, and the animal is put back into the pen. After about a week the hog is placed again upon the table and the blood drawn in the same manner. Against the hog is returned to the pen. This bleeding operation may be performed at least four times, and from seven to ten days after the last bleeding the animal is killed and all of the blood is saved.

After each bleeding the blood is immediately defibrinated, a small quantity of salicylic acid and a preservative being added, and it is then ready to be tested for potency as anti-cholera serum.

The method of testing the potency of serum is this: Three hogs are inoculated, each weighing from 50 to 100 pounds, with 2 c. c. of virulent blood; two of these hogs are injected at the same time with 15 c. c. of the serum to be tested.

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 405 W. Illinois Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.
 City Office—Rooms 2 and 3, Rock Island Building, corner State and 12th and 13th streets.
The St. Joseph Journal Publishing Co., Publishers.
 W. E. WARRICK, Editor and Manager
 Largest Outside Circulation of Any Paper Published in Buchanan County, Mo.
 Entered at the Postoffice at St. Joseph, Mo., as Second Class Matter, September 2, 1897.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
 Daily, per year.....\$1.00
 Daily, six months......60
 Daily, three months......35
 Daily, one month......15
 Tri-Weekly, per year......50
 Semi-Weekly, per year......30
 Weekly, per year......1.00
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Daddy's Bedtime Story

How Pussy Was Fooled



Kitty Looked Very Foolish

"WHEN I was a very little boy," said daddy one evening, "much smaller than Jack here, I lived near an old lady who was very fond of me. I used to visit her quite often. She gave me cakes and fruit, and I liked to go to her house, but I liked best to play with a cat which she owned. This cat was a very playful cat and a good mouser. But she had one bad habit, and no matter how hard the old lady tried she could not cure her of it."
 "What was that, daddy?" asked Evelyn.
 "Why," answered daddy, "Kitty—that was the cat's name—used to catch little birds and eat them. The old lady was fond of birds, and it grieved her to see Kitty try to catch them. She owned a pretty little yellow canary bird which she kept in a cage high up out of Kitty's reach. Many times Kitty tried to climb or jump up and get at the canary, but it was no use. The old lady took too good care of the little singer to let the pussy cat make a meal of its little body.

"One day Kitty's mistress decided to try to cure the cat of her appetite for birds. Kitty was lying in a big armchair when the old lady went into the room with a little yellow bird in her hand. When Kitty was looking at her she placed the bird on the mantelshelf. The bird was just about the size of the canary and looked very much like that pet. When Kitty saw her mistress place it on the mantel she said to herself, 'Ah, there is a good mouthful for me' but she pretended that she was asleep until her mistress went out of the room.

"But the old lady did not go far. She remained standing just outside of the door, where she could see Kitty without being seen by the cat.

"As soon as Kitty saw her mistress leave the room she straightened up in the chair in which she had been pretending to be asleep and jumped up to the mantel. She got the little yellow bird in her claws and dragged it to the floor. But when she tried to bite it she was surprised to find that it was not a real bird at all, but one made of wax. Kitty looked very foolish when the old lady entered the room and laughed at her. After that time she never tried to catch the old lady's canary. But it was impossible to cure her of her habit of catching and eating little birds outside. That is part of the nature of animals of the cat family.

"I had many good times with that pussy," said daddy, smiling, "and I was sorry when she became too old to play and wanted only to lie by the fire and sleep."

FAKE SCHEMES HIT HARD

Blow at Wildcaters in New Government Regulations.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 3.—New regulations issued by the secretary of the interior in regard to annual and final reports on desert land entries promise to deal a serious blow to wild-cat irrigation projects and bring it within the power of the interior department to pass upon the reliability of irrigation companies under certain conditions. The step is one which is expected to go a long way toward placing the desert land entries on a more substantial basis and bring about reforms of a number of evil practices.

Showings made in the Denver land district are partially responsible for the more strict interpretation of the law by the secretary of the interior. The records of the land office in this district show there have been 4187 original desert entries since March 3, 1891, while there have been but 584 final entries.

This is construed as indicating that under the desert land law there has been much more speculation in public lands and relinquishments than there has been relinquishment of desert land by putting it under irrigation.

The constructions placed upon the desert land laws in the new regulations by the secretary of the interior require a much more strict compliance with the law than formerly existed. The most important feature of the new regulations is in relation to annual expenditures.

Heretofore it has been the custom to a large extent for desert land entries to purchase stock in some irrigation company, which company did not possess any definite available water supply, give their notes for the stock and then claim this promissory note as an annual expenditure upon the desert land entries.

Entrymen Must Pay Cash. The secretary of the interior now holds that such a corporation must show to the field officers of the land department that they have a definite and available supply of water, and the desert land entryman must pay cash for such a water right, at least to the extent of the annual expenditure required.

The new regulations say that no expenditure for stock or interest in any project through which water is to be secured will be accepted as satisfactory until a special agent, or some other authorized officer, has submitted a report as to the resources and reliability of the company, including its actual water right, and such report has been favorably acted upon by the department.

The requirements are such that the federal government actually takes to itself the right to pass upon the financial standing and reliability of state irrigation companies whenever concerned.

It is considered a radical departure from past practice and is going to make a long stride towards eradication of wildcatting among western irrigation schemes.

Must File Report. The new regulations also require that desert land entrymen must hereafter comply with the law by filing with the land office at the end of the third year after entry a map, or plan, showing the character and extent of the improvements placed on the claim.

The secretary also holds in regard to final proofs that:

The final proof must also show that the claimant has made the preliminary filings and taken such other steps as are required by the laws of the state or territory in which the land is located, for the purpose of securing a right to the use of a sufficient supply of water to irrigate successfully all of the irrigable land embraced in his entry.

The secretary also holds that the assignment of a desert land entry on the day of entry, or shortly thereafter, will be treated as suggesting fraud, and such cases will be carefully scrutinized.

Poor Attention to Detail. Critic—"My dear sir, your story is very much lacking in attention to detail. Here you say: 'He watched with admiration the fashionable beauty as she went up the street with free, graceful, swinging steps.' Author—"Well, what's the matter with that?" "If she was a fashionable beauty, how could she walk that way today?"

Subscribe for The Journal.

The Power of Etna

The eruption of Mount Etna in March has led to a study of the operations of the great Sicilian volcano which presents an imposing picture of its gigantic power. When the strain produced by the accumulating lava in the interior becomes too great to be borne, the mountain often splits open on one side, and there the molten rock pours out and flows for miles down the slope and across the adjacent country. In the eruption of 1883 the southern slope of the mountain was split, and the immense fissure has served as an outlet for the lava during several subsequent eruptions. A curious fact is that, owing to the gradual filling up of the fissure, each eruption has occurred at a greater elevation. Thus, in 1883 the outbreak occurred at an elevation of 3,440 feet; in 1886, at 4,750 feet; in 1882, at 6,000 feet, and in 1910, at 6,970 feet—Youth's Companion.

The Llama a Saddle Horse.

In his native country the llama is trained as a beast of burden, and in this capacity is very useful, for hard and wiry by nature, he can carry as much as a hundred and sixty pounds. As a mount, too, he is quite easy to train. Indeed, both the llama and the onco take to the saddle as if by the manner born, when once they have assured themselves that their teacher wishes them well.

Their most striking peculiarity as saddle animals, however, is a strong objection to having their heads in any way pulled about by their riders. So long as their mouths are left alone they will amble along quite contentedly at a fair rate of speed, but if they are ridden by someone with a heavy hand they show a tendency to stop at once, whipping round in a manner distinctly disconcerting to those who do not quite realize what is going to happen.—Wide World Magazine.

Red Deer.

The winter home of the American red deer is very interesting. When the snow begins to fly the leader of the herd begins to lead to some sheltered spot, where provender is plentiful. Here as the snow falls they pack it down, tramping out a considerable space, while about them the snow mounts higher and higher until they cannot get out if they would. From the main opening, or "yard," as it is called, tramped out paths lead to the nearby trees and shrubbery which supply them with food. In this way they manage to pass the winter in comparative peace and safety.—St. Nicholas.

Worthy Institution.

The Artcraft Institute of Chicago, which since 1900, has taught more than 600 unskilled women home and art occupations that have enabled them to become self-supporting, is preparing to enlarge its scope by establishing an educational farm. The Artcraft institute is a combination of school, club and workshop, reaching from the home to the business world.—Educational Review.

Village is Sliding Away.

Paris.—The village of Tillet, prettily situated on the side of a hill near Ferté sous Jouarre (Seine et Marne), is perceptibly slipping down toward the River Marne. The inhabitants are reluctantly leaving their houses, and the authorities are taking measures to prevent a catastrophe.

Every Precaution.

Husband—Goodby, my dear. A pleasant voyage. I have taken every precaution in case of accident.
 Wife—What do you mean?
 Husband—Insured your life in my favor.

OUR POPULATION

Census Bureau Gives Out Figures on Number of People in This Country.

TOTAL GIVEN IS 91,500,000

Computation Covers All But Five States and Is Close to Final Total.

Washington, Dec. 10.—When announced by the census bureau at noon today, the total population of the United States was shown to approximately 91,500,000.

This computation covers all the states except Georgia, Montana, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. The figures on most of which Director Durand has decided to withhold until the total returns for the country at large are announced.

The states so far given have an aggregate population of 85,327,725. This is an increase of 2.4 per cent over the aggregate population contained by the same states in 1900.

The five states not included in the computation had an aggregate population of 5,172,275 in 1900. If they maintain the growth of the other states, their aggregate will be brought up to 6,186,774, giving a grand total for the United States of 91,514,500. Even if here should be no gain at all, the total would be 90,502,951.

Washington is expected to show an increase of almost 100 per cent and Georgia is counted on to sustain the average; but while Wisconsin probably will score a gain, it is not believed that it will reach 20 per cent.

There is no doubt that the total will be over 91,000,000. The computation is confined to the United States proper and excludes all possessions.

The population of Georgia, Wisconsin, Washington and Montana, the only states for which figures have not yet been announced, will be made public at 12 o'clock noon today, together with the total population of the United States.

Population statistics of the thirteenth census issued tonight by the census bureau included the following:

State of Wyoming, 145,965, an increase of 74.4 or 1.2 per cent over 82,521 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 29,976 or 47.3 per cent.

The territory of Alaska, 64,358, an increase of 74.4 or 1.2 per cent over 62,592 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 31,549 or 88.4 per cent.

The Hawaiian Islands, 191,909, an increase of 32.99 or 24.6 per cent over 154,991 in 1900.

The city of Honolulu, Hawaii, has a population of 52,183, according to the census bureau. This is an increase of 12,877 or 25.8 per cent over 39,306 in 1900.

The population of the islands of the Hawaiian group is as follows: Hawaii, 55,582; Kauai and Niihau, 23,952; Lanai, Maui, Kahoolawe and Molokai, 29,782; Oahu, including Honolulu district, 83,725; Kauai, 735.

The population of the state of Utah is 273,351. This is an increase of 96,492 or 34.9 per cent over 176,859 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 55,790 or 31.3 per cent.

WAS SIMPLE LITTLE JOB

Man Decides to Take Partner and Briefly Outlines What He Expects of Helper.

"Here's the whole thing in a nutshell," said Brown to me. "I am now twenty-eight years old, have my own business, have brought it to such a state that I have decided to take a partner."

"Take one," answered I.
 "There's the rub," he gave back. "My partner must be such an all-around knowing one that I'm afraid I'll have hard work to fill the position."

"My partner must be able to make laws and to enforce them; must be able to carry out complicated chemical work, must be a skilled mechanic, must know something of electronics, must be able to buy wares of all kinds with due consideration of my finances, must be able to do tailoring, of a kind, if necessary."

"Hold on, Brown," said I. "Are you dippy, as the vulgarians say?"
 "No," replied he. "I want a wife. Look around among your friends and see if any one man among them could do all that a good housewife should be able to do. She must make just laws for the family and enforce them."

"She must understand the complicated processes of cooking. Making, mending, washing, ironing and otherwise caring for the clothing of a family requires more knowledge and wisdom than selling dry goods of standard makes and prices year after year."

"Where is more science and skill required than in the sick room? And if the wife does not know how to do all these things how can she direct the work of her paid help, especially if the help knows less than she does?"—American Magazine.

ONE ON THE POMPOUS JUDGE

Sarcastic Denunciation of Sleeping Juror Brings Startling and Discomforting Reply.

The lawyer for the prosecution had finished his closing argument and the judge, a pompous and long-winded individual, was charging the jury.

He was in the midst of an unusually long and tedious address when he suddenly noticed that one of the jurymen had fallen asleep. The indignation of his honor was boundless. Rapping sharply on his desk he awakened the slumberer, who seemed not at all abashed at being thus caught napping. After glaring at him angrily for a few moments, the magistrate in his most sarcastic tone said:

"So that's the way you attend to your duty, is it? You're a fine specimen to have on a jury. Do you think your opinion will be of any value when I send you out to determine the fate of this prisoner?"

"Yes, sir," said the jurymen quietly, "I think so."
 "Oh, you do, do you?" shouted the exasperated judge. "Pray tell me, sir, how long have you been sleeping?"
 "I don't know, your honor," was the reply. "How long have you been talking?"

Saturday, December 10

We Will Start Our Annual Clearance Sale

We hold these sales once a year, the object being to close out samples and short lines. This year it will mean much more to the public than usual, as we expect to discontinue retailing goods. After January 1 we will be exclusively wholesale.

In buying your Christmas presents you cannot afford to miss looking over the values we will offer during this sale. You will save over the regular prices from

33 1-3 to 50 Per Cent on Dinner Sets, Lamps, Cut Glass and Bric-a-Brac

Bargain Tables
25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00
 Goods on these tables will be one-half the regular price—in some cases less than half. Don't miss seeing these tables.

See Our Window Display for a Few of the Many Bargains We Are Offering.
 It Will Pay You to Come Early.
 Open Saturday Evening Until 9 O'clock.
Geo. Cooke Crockery Co.
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DRINKS OF THE FAR EAST

Sake in Japan and Samsu and Hoesu in China Are National Beverages.

Sake is the national beverage of Japan. It has a peculiar flavor not comparable to any European drink, is made from fermented rice by an intricate process in winter time and contains from eleven to fourteen per cent alcohol.

It is a necessary constituent of every ceremonial Japanese dinner, is served hot in little ampulla-like jars and drunk with much formality from squat, earless sake cups containing approximately two ounces.

To the European palate it tastes sour at first, but a preference for it is readily acquired. Curiously enough it has a more powerful effect on the Japanese than on Europeans.

The Chinese have two alcoholic drinks—samsu and hoesu. Samsu is simply another name for arrack, but hoesu is a much more aristocratic drink. We cannot describe it better than in the words of that intemperate old buccaner, Dampier:

"This is a strong liquor, made of wheat, as I have been told. It looks like mum (a peculiar kind of beer made from wheat malt), and tastes much like it, and is very pleasant and hearty. Our seamen love it mightily and will lick their lips with it, for scarce a ship goes to China but the men come home fat with soaking the liquor and bring stores of jars of it home with them."

It is put up in small squat white jars, sealed with a wooden plug, covered with a thick mass of prepared clay, extending half way down the neck.

TEXAS LEADS IN HONEY.

Expert in Beekeeping Tells of Methods, Advocates Specialization.

San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 3.—Texas leads the United States in the production of honey. Its annual output exceeds that of any other state by approximately \$1,000,000, and yet a quarter of a century ago it occupied a very insignificant place. Texas leads the country in the output of honey, in the number of bees and in the quantity of by-products. The industry is constantly growing.

Most of the apiaries are on farms; the farmers usually keeping enough colonies of bees to supply their households with honey. The specialist in the bee-keeping industry, as the specialist in all other pursuits, is the man who succeeds best in the business of honey production.

Discussing the production of honey, Louis F. Scholl of New Braunfels, an authority on the subject, writes:

"The most profitable bee-keeping is that of the specialist, one who devotes all of his time and attention to the pursuit. This was quite a rare thing twenty-five years ago, but there are several hundred such specialists today. The main advantage gained is that everything can be done on a large scale, using short-cut methods and most modern, up-to-date labor-saving appliances. Thus expenses are cut down to the minimum, while the maximum of profit can be reached and much more readily. Instead of spending a part of his time on something else, by which one interferes with the other more or less, at one time or another, the specialist has the advantage of watching closely every detail of his business, and his success in the end is more safe and sure. This bee-keeping has, in a little more than

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TEXAS LEADS IN HONEY.
 Expert in Beekeeping Tells of Methods, Advocates Specialization.

BOY REPUBLIC EXPANDING.
 Los Angeles, Cal.—Within a few days work will be commenced on two handsome new buildings at the California George Junior Republic on the China ranch near Pomona. The first of these, to be erected at a cost of \$7,000 will be known as the government building. It will be all the government offices and a large court-room, which probably will be used as a schoolroom and chapel, also a gymnasium with shower bath and other conveniences.

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SOMEBODY'S GOAT

By LAURENCE ALFRED CLAY

Somebody's goat stood in the open gate looking at a young lady pinning a wet lace collar on a clothes line. She looked at him in return. He had the horns of an ibex. He had a venerable whisker. His attitude was truculent. Would he charge? That goat had a mission. He did not know it, but the mission began to work out as he finally turned from the gate and trotted down the street. When he had departed, the young lady drew a breath of relief and advanced to the gate and fastened it and leaned over it for a moment.

Miss Susie Anderson was young and a teacher in one of the public schools at Medville. This day was Saturday. As for the goat--he was just somebody's goat, just such a goat as can be found wandering around every village. And Tommy Dwight, the artist, had tired of painting pictures which the American people refused to buy in preference to the old masters, and had come down to Medville to fish and loaf around and get new inspiration. He was on his way to the inn from the depot, baggage in either hand and more on his shoulder, when the girl looked over the gate. She saw him a block away, but she had no interest in him. Tommy might have been the advance agent of a moving ten-cent picture show, for all she knew or cared at that moment. Miss Susie was interested in the goat. Billy was standing in the middle of the street and his actions were menacing. He was striking the ground with his front feet. He was



Crash, and Tommy went down. considering Tommy's case. Then, suddenly, he dashed forward. Tommy was unconscious of his peril. Miss Susie didn't think to scream, and guardian angels are not always around when wanted. Crash, and Tommy went down. He had to. He lay there, sprawled out amid his baggage, and somebody's goat surveyed him for a moment and then walked placidly away. Tommy did not get up. No one came along to help him, and Miss Susie did the proper and humane thing. She ran down to him. She found him gasping for breath and clawing around as if he had lost something. When the light of intelligence returned to his eyes she gently informed him that a goat had mixed things up for him. Until then he had labored under the impression that it was a brick house. It was not her goat, and she was very, very sorry, and should she bring out vinegar or a smelling bottle, and were any legs or arms or ribs or shoulders broken? TommyDwight had been thrown down, and thrown hard. If it had been a \$5,000 automobile, he would have felt all right about it, but to be upset by an old goat in the face of a good-looking girl, hurt and humiliated him. He thanked her sulkily and gathered up his stray baggage and limped off. In the furtive look he cast at his sympathizer he thought he saw a smile on her face. Saturday came again. Somebody's goat had lived a week longer--was a week nearer his grave. He brought his ibex horns and venerable whisker to the same gate, but found it shut. He peered between the pickets, but no girl was to be seen. He made sure of it and then went away on his mission. He wandered down by the river. Mr. Tommy Dwight had wandered down by the river. He had gone down there with sturdy stride to fish for mullet and suckers and bass and bullheads. He had quick recovered from the shock of a week ago. He sat fishing, and he hummed as the fish came into his basket. Yes, the world was a good old place to live in, even if a goat was to be met now and then. He had thought of that good looking girl several times, but had avoided passing the house. Miss Susie Anderson hadn't wan-

BAN ON UNMARRIED WOMEN

Tufts' President Says Middle-Aged Spinners Should Be Banished as College Teachers.

Medford, Mass.--President Frederick W. Hamilton of Tufts college has come out with the positive assertion that unmarried woman teachers should be barred from girls' colleges because their influence is harmful. He says: "I do not believe that young girls who are just passing into young womanhood are in the proper environment when they are continually brought into close personal touch with elderly unmarried women. "The larger proportion of women's colleges are in the hands of woman teachers, however, and the educational atmosphere of the places is feminine, the peculiar type of femininity developed by highly cultured, middle-aged unmarried women. Now, while the type may be very fine individually, it is not the proper one to create the atmosphere for girls at the formative period of their lives. "Girls just coming into womanhood are receiving their most valuable impressions and their future attitude toward the questions of this time. Their outlook on life, which I believe is the most important part of the college training, should be broad, and it cannot be so unless formed in an environment of breadth. "In the lower grades of the schools, too, and in preparatory schools the influence of the unmarried, middle-aged woman is counteracted by the dominating influence of the home. I believe that an element of married teachers, widows, who were teachers before marriage, perhaps, would be beneficial. The relationship of these schools and their pupils is different, however, because the pupils live at home. The girls at college live a purely academic life. They are on their resources and they face problems that are quite new to them. They are to be trained to become competent and important parts of life, we hope. They need a large outlook and a broad viewpoint. The elements which go to give these must be brought into their lives at this psychological time, and all elements that tend toward narrowness should be eliminated."

When Tommy Dwight's heart and lungs and shoulders had worked back to the proper place, the thing for him to do was to walk down and call on the young lady and tender a thousand thanks. One evening, therefore, after having hired about 20 boys to scout around and bring back reports that somebody's goat was not to be seen, he started out on his call. The house was reached. The gate was shaking its horns and venerable whiskers at her. He turned from her to see the new arrival, and the light of joy danced in his eyes. He even bleated with happiness. But it was not to be. As somebody's goat drew a long breath and dashed forward he met a determined painter of landscapes. There was a club handy, and it fell upon Billy's pate with a crash, and he rolled over to die game. He gave not one bleating appeal for pity. He died game. Several months later Tommy had come down to Medville on one of his weekly visits, and he and Miss Susie had been talking and talking, when he suddenly asked: "Haven't you always thought that somebody's goat had a mission on earth?" "To hunt folks, do you mean?" "No; to bring them together." "Why, it does look a little that way," she said as she blushed and began to play on the piano. Tommy not only got somebody's goat, but he got somebody else.

GAME DRIVEN TO THE SWAMPS Forest Fires Have Caused Caribou, Deer and Moose to Desert Their Usual Quarters. According to the opinion of an old resident of the country about Kelliher and the upper and lower Red lakes, the forest fires which have been burning with more or less regularity in the wooded sections of that community have had a tendency to force the moose and deer from their usual haunts into the more swampy parts and more particularly to the big swamp north of the upper Red lake, where there is a safe retreat from fires.

While those fires are not heavy or dangerous, yet they are sufficiently severe to disturb the big game animals and cause them to seek more congenial quarters. The country about the Rapid river, which flows northward from a point northwest of Red lake to the Rainey river on the Canadian boundary, has always been the habitat of large droves of caribou, about the only stamping ground for these animals in the northern states. Parties who have visited the Rapid river section state that there are more caribou this year than ever, and that deer and moose have been added in large numbers since the summer season began. As Agent Bishop, Red Lake agency, is co-operating with the officials of the state game and fish commission to prevent the slaughter of big game by the Indians the deer, moose and caribou in the Rapid country have but little disturbed this summer.--Bemidji Correspondence St. Paul Pioneer Press.

FAVOR YANKEE FIZZY WATER

Twenty August Visitors Line Up at Soda Fountain Like Little School Children.

New York--Frederick H. Mills, financial director of the international prison commission, is showing New York to the foreign delegates, the British, Austrian, German, South American, Italian and Chinese prison experts who are going to Washington to attend the first international prison congress ever held in the United States. Today Mr. Mills wondered what new thing he could lead them to. They had seen the tall buildings, the art museum, the subway, the parks and the fatirons, but they still craved novelty. Struck by an idea he guided a party of 20, including Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Prise, of the British home office; Dr. Van Engelberg, of the German ministry of justice; Charles Didon, of the ministry of justice of Belgium; and Victor Almqvist, chief of the division of the ministry of justice of Sweden, to a big ice cream parlor in Broadway near the Herald Square hotel. Mr. Mills seated them along the counter, then he said to the soda fountain attendant: "Make twenty ice-cream sodas, vanilla flavor." "Trust me," he added to the delegates, "they will not harm you. It is one of our principal American luxuries. Sift gently and eat with the spoon. The dignified prison congress folk went at the soda gingerly at first, but they froze to the mixture and told Mr. Mills that they intended to try it again. They had never partaken of an ice cream soda and they were positive that the experience would remain as one of their pleasantest in New York. There is a German delegate at the Hotel Plaza who set out to taste all dishes on the menu card that were new to him. At present he is dieting under doctor's orders. "He mixed things too much," said Mr. Mills. "And he acquired one of the finest old-fashioned American stomachaches you ever heard of."

Sand Good for Dyspepsia. Boston.--Common sand, sterilized properly, is a better remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion troubles than any medicine. It is the means of digestion of many animals, so why not a man also?" says William A. Graustein, a wealthy milk dealer of Boston. "Many years ago I used to sit at my desk, incapable of work, dopy and dull. A physician suggested that I swallow a spoonful of sand three times a day until my attacks passed away. I tried the experiment and it worked. Within two months I was cured. Today, within 10 minutes after eating a spoonful, I am capable of any work, and I think I work harder than any man in the United States."

Find Largest Ice Cave. Vienna.--An ice cave, which turns out to be the largest in the world, has been discovered within the last few days in the Dachstein mountains. It is nearly a mile and a half in length. It consists of an upper and lower group of great halls, the largest of which is about 700 feet long and 100 feet in height. Many interesting prehistoric objects have been found.

THE GREAT WESTERN LAND CO.

Sharon Springs, Wallace County, Kansas.

What Corn and Alfalfa Lands in Wallace County, Kansas, on Main Line of Union Pacific Railroad, with Shores in Sharon Springs, and The Girl & Northwestern Railroad to be built within the next 18 months. Good crops this year and prices never to advance in the next few months. So get busy, come and look our country over and you will become interested at once. Correspondence solicited. No. 4. 169 acre farm located 7 miles of Sharon Springs, Kansas. Improved, good soil, good water, all well farmed. Price \$15.00 per acre cash. No. 5. 640 acres located 10 miles of Sharon Springs, Kansas. Nice smooth tract of corn or wheat land, good soil, good water, can all be farmed. Price, \$10.50 per acre cash. No. 6. 190 acre farm improved, fenced, has house, barn, windmill, 60 acres under cultivation, good soil, plenty water, all smooth and level, 30 miles from railroad, 14 miles of Sharon Springs. Price \$12 per acre. One-half cash. Terms balance. No. 7. 150 acre farm located 10 miles from Sharon Springs, Kansas. Raw unimproved, good soil, level and smooth, 70 acres under cultivation, good soil, level and smooth, 70 acres under cultivation. Price \$11 per acre. Half cash. Terms balance. No. 8. 329 acres located 11 miles of Sharon Springs, Kansas. Nice smooth tract, raw land, can all be farmed, rest is rolling, nicely located for dairy farm. This can be bought for \$2 per acre. \$1500 down and terms for balance. No. 9. 640 acres located 3 miles of Sharon Springs, Kansas. Raw unimproved land, about one-half can be farmed, rest is rolling, nicely located for dairy farm. This can be bought for \$2 per acre. \$1500 down and terms for balance. No. 10. 500 acres located 10 miles of Sharon Springs, Kansas. Improved, small house and barn, good well and windmill, 70 feet in water, 50 acres under cultivation, all smooth and level. Price \$12 per acre. Half cash and terms for balance. No. 11. 100 acres located 8 miles of Sharon Springs, Kansas. Improved, small house, well, pump and fencing, 60 acres under cultivation, shallow to water, one-half of alfalfa. Price \$10.50 per acre, cash. No. 12. 640 acres located 13 miles of Sharon Springs, Kansas. Good soil, smooth creek through east side of farm, but all can be farmed. The low land will grow alfalfa, no improvements, raw land. Price \$11 per acre, one-third cash, balance at 6 per cent. No. 13. 100 acres located 7 miles of Sharon Springs, Kansas. Raw unimproved, good soil, level and smooth, water 90 feet. Price \$10 per acre cash. For information and further particulars address W. J. SCOTT, Sharon Springs, Kan. When writing to advertisers please mention THE STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

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MISSOURI FOR SALE OR RENT. A nice little farm, at a bargain, at Mammoth Spring, Arkansas. If taken soon. You can get rich raising hogs. WILLIAM M. BUCKETT, Room 312 Corby-Forsce Building, St. Joseph, Mo. CROP FAILURES ARE UNKNOWN. In the celebrated "Sikeston District" in Southeast Missouri. Corn, wheat, clover, alfalfa, cow-peas, all flourish here as nowhere else. Two to three crops each season on same land. Write for literature and map. Free, if you mention this paper. C. F. BURTON Real Estate & Investment Co., Sikeston, Mo. \$95 PER ACRE. Buys one of the finest 325-acre improved farms in this section of the country; within 20 miles of St. Joseph and adjoining a fine village; every modern convenience; soil that has produced 35 bushels of corn this year. Can sell all or divide to suit purchaser. To see it is to admire it. Do you want a home? Have you money to invest? If so look no farther. Stephen O'Connor, Corner Fifth and Jule, Levee Theater Bldg. Home Phone, 2561. Office, Bell Phone, 1977; Residence, 7294. KANSAS FINE STOCK FARM. 320 acres, 12 miles Topeka, 4 1/2 mi. small town, 2 miles shipping station; 11-room house, 2 large barns, good outbuildings, lots, corrals, etc., fenced and cross fenced, three-fourths under plow, balance blue grass pasture. Price \$25 an acre; a splendid combination farm 50 miles Kansas City markets. Come at once and see it. Urie-Hepworth Land Co., Topeka, Kas. OUT THERE IN KANSAS. 200,000 acres of the finest ranch and farm land to be found in Northwest Kansas and Eastern Colorado; best water, soil and climate in the United States. Tracts of from 1000 to 25,000 acres, ranging in price from \$5 to \$25 an acre. Write for price list and illustrated circular. G. L. Calvert, Goodland, Kansas.

NEBRASKA Good Nebraska Corn and Alfalfa Farm on Good Terms--160 acres for \$14,000, \$4,000 cash, 10 years time on balance. Interest 5 per cent. This bargain is located within 2 1/2 miles of a good town. All good soil and smooth. 50 acres to alfalfa, balance under cultivation. Improvements light. Nider & Hendricks, Fairbury, Nebraska. COLORADO. CHEYENNE COUNTY FARM LANDS. That grow alfalfa, clover, corn, wheat and alfalfa, oats, potatoes and farm products, without irrigation, during dry years or wet years. Prices of smooth fertile unimproved lands range from \$10 to \$15 per acre. For information write L. M. Godel, Cheyenne Wells, Colo. FARM LANDS AND RANCHES. In Lincoln county, the shallow water belt of Colorado, where all crops grow abundantly without irrigation. We have some of the most attractive offerings in farm and ranch lands in the West to be found in the west. Write for information, or come and let us show you. Limon Investment Co., Limon, Colorado.

Good Ranch and Range Land \$7 Per Acre and Up. 6700-acre ranch, miles from Deer Trail, and 4 miles from Switch, Arapahoe Co., Colo.; all fenced and cross-fenced; some good hay land; plenty of good stock water; 75 per cent plow land, good soil; price \$7 per acre. Farm lands \$8.50 per acre and up in sections tracts or better. Write for information and list to Deer Trail Realty Co., Deer Trail, Colo. YOU'LL HAVE TO HURRY! Or lose these rare opportunities. 640 acres smooth, best of soil, 4 mi. from Geneva, Lincoln county; soft water at 25 to 50 feet, \$14 per acre. 320 acres, 6 mi. Geneva; perfectly level, best of soil; \$15 per acre. 160 acres, 4 1/2 mi. town, all smooth and rich soil; \$14. Here are three of the best bargains to be found in the west. Black & Hicks, Genoa, Colo. Kit Carson County Farm Ranch. 280 acres, 15 mi. from Burlington, 950 acres deeded land, 250 acres homestead relinquishment, with 2000 improvements. Practically all smooth, rich soil, shallow to water, all fenced; 100 acres bottom alfalfa land. One of the best farm ranch bargains in the west. Price \$15 per acre. Write for information on this and other bargains. F. Hoshorn-Hill Realty Co., Burlington, Colo.

Advertise in The Journal W. F. MAXWELL President JOHN STEFFENS Vice-Pres. W. L. STEFFENS Sec'y-Treas. Mitchell Avenue Lumber and Coal Company Fourteenth and Mitchell Ave. Both Phones 449, St. Joseph, Mo.

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.

ANTI-FRICTION, FOUR-BURR MILLS DOUBLE THE CAPACITY OF GEARED MILLS. Two-horse mill has 24 in. grinding burrs (two sets) all grinding at once, and grinding from 25 TO 50 BU. PER HOUR. Four-horse mill grinds from 60 TO 80 BU. PER HOUR. Two complete mills in one; has double the capacity and double the durability of other mills. Absolutely no friction or gearing. Will save cost price in three days. The largest ears of corn to these mills are like popcorn to other mills. We manufacture the most durable and finest grinding line of mills sold, including our FAMOUS IOWA No. 2. FOR \$12.50. Send for our free catalogue. BOVEE GRINDER & FURNACE WORKS, 162 8th St., Waterloo, Iowa

Advertisement for Old Hayward Whiskey, featuring an image of a bottle and text: '4 Full Quarts ONLY \$3.50. Drink the Very Best. Full 100 Proof Absolutely Straight. Is still winning thousands of friends. Beware of imitations, blended and cheap poisonous brands give your stomach a treat when you treat it. 4 Full Quarts \$3.50 Express prepaid. Beautiful Match Safe and Lock FREE. SELF & BIRNBAUMER The Fine Whiskey Folks 427 Edmond St., St. Joseph, Mo.

Profitable Pigs

Must be bred right, fed right, and marketed in attractive condition. Ten years' experience proves Swift's Digester Tankage (50 per cent Protein) The cheapest and best concentrated feed for growing pigs. No other feed equals it for rapid gains and superior finish. For particulars, samples, and prices, write Swift & Company CHICAGO

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ST. JOSEPH KAY AND FEED. HAY AND MILL FEED FOR SALE In car load lots or less. Write us for prices when in the market. FOGARTY, KNEIB & CO. 1407-4 South 12th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

Penny & Penny 813 to 823 South 7th St. Receivers and Shippers of HAY Grain and Mill Feed, Oil Cake and Alfalfa Products. Send Oats. Write for prices on small quantities or on car lots.

MILLER HOUSE So. St. Joseph, Mo. 211 W. Colorado Ave.--Three blocks from Junction. American Plan \$1.25 per day Home Cooking, Family Service.

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The following quotations are furnished daily by the Kansas City Receivers and Shippers association for the benefit of Stock Yards Daily Journal readers and advertisers...

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TRUSTEE'S SALE. Whereas, C. W. Roderick, by his certain deed of trust dated the 27th day of October, 1909, recorded in book 278 at page 302 in the office of the recorder of deeds...

SHARROCK WHISKY DISTILLED FOR MEDICAL USE. M.J. SHERIDAN, PROPRIETOR, ST. JOSEPH, MO. IMPORTER & DEALER IN WINES AND LIQUORS

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S3.50 RECIPE CURES WEAK MEN--FREE. Send Name and Address Today-- You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, falling memory and lame back, brought on by excess, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth...

Lovers' Lanes in Parks. Kansas City, Kan.—The Rev. Samuel Garvin, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in this city, thinks that "lovers' lanes" are a necessary part of the park system of a city...

ODD HATS IN JAPAN

Home of Most Picturesque Head-gear Ever Worn.

Remarkable Collection of Oriental Covering Brought to This Country by New Yorker—Some Old Specimens.

New York.—In a recent trip around the world Colonel Edward M. Knox of this city collected some rare specimens worn by the people of many nations at different periods in their civilization...

There is not only picturesqueness but classification in the headwear of the Japanese, according to Colonel Knox, so that the specimens of hats he gathered in the land of the chrysanthemum are not only representative of certain periods in the long lifetime of the country...

Another difficulty he had to overcome was the territory covered in obtaining the hats, for certain sections of the country had their distinctive styles, and he found it necessary occasionally to send a special agent to some point to get the coveted specimen.

Most of the hats in the collection have a finish of lacquer, some in solid and some in variegated colors, and many of them bear the crests of royalty, the crest being a feature of the headwear of men of high social and political rank...

Perhaps the specimen cherished most by Colonel Knox, both for its association and workmanship, is that of Lord Hikone. He is considered to have made one of the greatest moves in the advancement of the nation in its history, single acts considered, for it was he who first opened up the country to the peoples of Europe...

This hat bears the design of a dragon in black lacquer, with waves of gold lacquer over the black. It was conferred on Lord Hikone when he signed the peace treaty with the United States in 1860...

American Bequeaths \$50,000 to Native Town for Establishment of Free Dental Parlor.

London.—William Thompson Brown, who recently died in California, had left instructions in his will that a fund of \$50,000 shall, on his widow's death, be handed over to the town council of Musselburgh, Midlothian...

Mr. Brown and his two brothers, Charles Douglass Brown of Edinburgh and Julius A. Brown of California, presented \$22,500 to Musselburgh last December for public park in memory of their father.

Lovers' Lanes in Parks. Kansas City, Kan.—The Rev. Samuel Garvin, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in this city, thinks that "lovers' lanes" are a necessary part of the park system of a city...

SAYS WORLD IS GOING MAD

So Declares Dr. Forbes Winslow, Expert on Criminal Lunacy, in Recent Publication.

London.—According to Dr. Forbes Winslow, who acquired international celebrity by his sedulous insistence on his theory that "Jack the Ripper" was a homicidal maniac, the world is going mad.

Dr. Winslow considers that the rate of progress to that consummation is shockingly rapid. In a book of reminiscences this expert in criminal lunacy says: "By a simple arithmetical calculation it can be shown the exact year when there will be more insane persons in the world than sane."

"In 1869, out of a population of 22,223,299, there were 53,177 registered lunatics in England and Wales, there being one lunatic in every 418 of total population, whereas in 1909, out of a population of 35,755,615, the number of registered lunatics was 128,787, making on an average one lunatic in every 278 of population."

"These are the facts, and sad to reflect upon. They must be accepted. They cannot in any way be challenged." Dr. Winslow's phraseology is sometimes unhappy, as when he writes, for instance: "I have breathed the atmosphere of lunacy for over sixty years, and the conclusions I arrive at are pessimistic in the extreme."

HEART IS ON RIGHT SIDE

Woman Defying All Conventions of Nature by Living With Organ on Wrong Side.

London.—A woman patient at St. Mary's hospital is defying all the conventions of nature by living comfortably with her heart on the right side of her body.

The condition was discovered accidentally on her applying at the hospital for treatment for dizziness. On examination it was found that she was suffering from a large aneurism of the main vessel leading from the heart, as well as a smaller aneurism of the carotid artery of the neck.

RAT TRAP CATCHES CHINESE

Concealed Oriental Stowaway's Fondness for Rice Proves His Undoing on Ocean Liner.

New York.—Catching Chinese stowaways with rat traps set in rice boxes is the newest diversion of the crew of the liner Nicolas Kuno, which has just sailed for Jamaica with a captive aboard.

The captive is Ching Sin, who belongs in Port Anthony, Jamaica. He stowed himself away on board the Kuno on September 27. If Ching had let the rice in the ship's storeroom alone, he might have been able to get to New York safely.

MAYFLOWER MASCOT IS LOST

Mrs. Roosevelt's Gift to Crew of President's Yacht is Missing, but Not as Deserter.

New York.—There is sorrow on board the U. S. S. Mayflower, known as the president's yacht, which is being overhauled at the Brooklyn navy yard. Spike, the Mayflower's mascot, is missing, and it is feared that either he has been stolen or has met some evil companions.

UNHEARD OF RACE

Horned Men Once Lived on Pacific Coast.

Topango Canon Yields Remains Showing Existence of Ancient Weird Tribe—Scientists Interested in Find.

San Francisco.—The horned men of Topango have been discovered—that is, they were almost horned and of a physiognomy so strange that the scientists who unearthed them are almost persuaded that the existence in the long ago of a hitherto undreamed-of race of aborigines has been demonstrated.

Prof. J. R. Pendleton of the geology department of Stanford university is the explorer who has found this new field of anthropological conjecture. With a party of Stanford students he has just returned from a two months' stay in the mountains whose slopes rise from the ocean shore near Santa Monica, in Southern California.

In Topango canon, which is in the heart of a district long known to have been the home of Indian tribes now extinct, the excavators found one mound containing the bones of 34 aborigines. Although the bones were disintegrated and broken by the centuries of erosion and geologic change that have taken place since the Indians inhabited the spot, the scientists were able to piece together something of the story of their past.

But of more scientific interest is the amazing countenance conjured by the skulls as found by the scientist. The brow is almost totally lacking, rising from the line of the eyebrows but three-quarters of an inch, and the top of the head being almost flat.

These queer tribesmen had bulging heads in the rear and unusually heavy jaw bones, due probably to their diet of clams and other shell fish, the shells of which they crushed between their teeth. In the mound of bones were discovered signs that, although they subsisted mainly on sea food, they were also hunters, the bones of deer and bear being found in the vicinity.

Professor Pendleton declares that the tribe, the site of whose village in the mouth of the Topango canon he has unearthed, was probably descended from Asiatics who had crossed the Bering straits and drifted to the southern coast. He believes they were extremely primitive in type, the utensils found in the mound being of the crudest sort.

CONSCIENCE FUND GROWS

New York.—The "conscience fund" at the custom house, known officially as "duties from unknown hands," has been increased by the receipt of \$15 in Canadian notes.

"When entering the United States awhile ago, I did not pay duty on some things." The custom house ordinarily does not accept Canadian money, but has made an exception in this case.

X-RAYS FIND ODD BULLET

Fredericks, Del.—Carrying a bullet in his head for thirteen years, Captain D. L. Seacord of this town has just had it located and will have it removed. Thirteen years ago, while gunning, Captain Seacord was accidentally shot by a friend.

\$6,088.86 IMMIGRATION DUES

London.—A return just issued shows that from May to the end of August this year 404,443 persons were landed at Douglas, Isle of Man, on whom the Manx harbor board levied a disembarkation and embarkation fee of two cents per head.

I Can Prove It That Grinding Feed Pays That the Famous Lightning Is the Best Mill Made

Advertisement for L. B. McCargar Feed Mill Company. Includes image of a mill and a man. Text: "You cannot afford to feed whole grain—stock get from 25 to 40 per cent more value from ground feed. You cannot afford to buy any other make of feed grinder at any price, until you see the Famous Lightning..."

Men Who Lack

the strength of a manly man—whether caused by overwork, early indiscretion—use of tobacco or what not. Dr. Elders' free sample Manton Pills taken as directed will find themselves on the road to robust manhood and a continuance of Dr. Elders' Manton (male tonic) will be a happy revelation—Send today for Free Samples Manton. Address, Dr. Elders' Sanitarium, Dept. S J, St. Joseph, Mo.

WHEN YOUR WIFE FAINTS

New Method of Resuscitation More Effective Than Usual Way of Applying Friction. When my wife faints, which is miserably often, I do not apply friction in the usual absurd way—rubbing backward and forward, which must alternately check and accelerate the passage of the blood—but taking hold of one of her hands with my left hand I place the thumb and finger of my right hand tight around her wrist and press them firmly up toward her elbow.

PROTECT YOUR CATTLE FROM BLACKLEG

Advertisement for Blacklegoids. Includes image of a cow. Text: "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, DETROIT, MICH. U.S.A."

Du Quesne's First Fight.

A monument of the gallant Admiral Du Quesne has just been provided at Bouchet, where he was buried in 1688, and the story of his first fight is there fore apposite. He was the son of a ship builder, and at the age of 17 was placed in command of one of his father's vessels. He sailed forth, espied a Dutch vessel, boarded it, compelled it to surrender and brought it into port. Not until he had been carried through the streets in triumph on the shoulders of his fellow townsmen did it occur to the officials that France and Holland were at peace.

Favored Age.

When the teacher looked severely at Isadore Levinsky, all ideas fled from him. When asked to name the presidents, he could think of just five—with four long gaps between them. "I am surprised, Isadore," said the teacher, who had left middle age well in the background. "When I was 11 years old, more than a year younger than you are now, I could recite the list of presidents without a single mistake or a moment's hesitation."

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HAMMOND'S "MISTLETOE" Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Lard and Canned Meats. Are the Finest That the Packing House Art Can Produce. Hammond Packing Co. Chicago, Ill. St. Joseph, Mo.

MORRIS & COMPANY. 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. The Exchange Cotton and Linseed Meal Company Live Stock Exchange, NUFF SAID Kansas City, Mo.