

DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 43 Cars, 1201 Cattle; 86 Cars, 5963 Hogs; 9 Cars, 2232 Sheep.

CATTLE SUPPLIES FALL OFF

Prices Are Held Steady, and There Was Better Life to Trade Movement.

GOOD BEEVES SELL AT \$5.75

Butcher Trade Fairly Active on a Basis of Recent Severe Declines—Some Inquiry For Good Kinds of Stock Cattle at Steady Basis of Prices—Calf Trade Weak—Hogs Again Moved Up 5 to 10 Cents—Sheep Steady to 10 Cents Lower.

Receipts from January 1, 1911. The following table shows the receipts from January 1, 1911, and receipts for the corresponding time in 1910:

Table with columns for 1911, 1910, Dec., and Inc. Rows include Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Live Stock in Sight.

Table showing estimated receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five principal western markets.

Receipts by Cars.

Table showing the number of cars of stock handled today by railroads entering at the stock yards.

CATTLE.

Receipts lighter, market holds generally steady. Moderate receipts for the mid-week market resulted in checking the downward movement of beef cattle prices and generally speaking local values were in about the same notches as at the close of the week.

The big end of the day's cattle supply was in beef steers. Nothing special by choice was included, although several droves of useful medium to strong weight beef were offered. It was just as well that supplies were no larger than they were. Most traders quoted a generally steady market on a basis of late declines.

Good to choice feeding steers are quotable at \$5.35 to \$5.75; good to fancy stock steers \$5.00 to \$5.40, and common \$4.50 to \$4.95. Stock heifers \$4.90 to \$5.00.

Stockers and Feeders. 3...112.5 5 10...114.0 5 20...122.5 5 40...131.0 5 60...139.5 5 80...148.0 5 100...156.5 5 120...165.0 5 140...173.5 5 160...182.0 5 180...190.5 5 200...199.0 5 220...207.5 5 240...216.0 5 260...224.5 5 280...233.0 5 300...241.5 5 320...250.0 5 340...258.5 5 360...267.0 5 380...275.5 5 400...284.0 5 420...292.5 5 440...301.0 5 460...309.5 5 480...318.0 5 500...326.5 5 520...335.0 5 540...343.5 5 560...352.0 5 580...360.5 5 600...369.0 5 620...377.5 5 640...386.0 5 660...394.5 5 680...403.0 5 700...411.5 5 720...419.0 5 740...427.5 5 760...436.0 5 780...444.5 5 800...453.0 5 820...461.5 5 840...469.0 5 860...477.5 5 880...486.0 5 900...494.5 5 920...503.0 5 940...511.5 5 960...520.0 5 980...528.5 5 1000...537.0 5

FEEDING BULLS AND STEERS.

Feeding bulls and steers. 1...112.5 5 2...114.0 5 3...115.5 5 4...117.0 5 5...118.5 5 6...120.0 5 7...121.5 5 8...123.0 5 9...124.5 5 10...126.0 5 11...127.5 5 12...129.0 5 13...130.5 5 14...132.0 5 15...133.5 5 16...135.0 5 17...136.5 5 18...138.0 5 19...139.5 5 20...141.0 5 21...142.5 5 22...144.0 5 23...145.5 5 24...147.0 5 25...148.5 5 26...150.0 5 27...151.5 5 28...153.0 5 29...154.5 5 30...156.0 5 31...157.5 5 32...159.0 5 33...160.5 5 34...162.0 5 35...163.5 5 36...165.0 5 37...166.5 5 38...168.0 5 39...169.5 5 40...171.0 5 41...172.5 5 42...174.0 5 43...175.5 5 44...177.0 5 45...178.5 5 46...180.0 5 47...181.5 5 48...183.0 5 49...184.5 5 50...186.0 5 51...187.5 5 52...189.0 5 53...190.5 5 54...192.0 5 55...193.5 5 56...195.0 5 57...196.5 5 58...198.0 5 59...199.5 5 60...201.0 5 61...202.5 5 62...204.0 5 63...205.5 5 64...207.0 5 65...209.0 5 66...210.5 5 67...212.0 5 68...213.5 5 69...215.0 5 70...216.5 5 71...218.0 5 72...219.5 5 73...221.0 5 74...222.5 5 75...224.0 5 76...225.5 5 77...227.0 5 78...228.5 5 79...230.0 5 80...231.5 5 81...233.0 5 82...234.5 5 83...236.0 5 84...237.5 5 85...239.0 5 86...240.5 5 87...242.0 5 88...243.5 5 89...245.0 5 90...246.5 5 91...248.0 5 92...249.5 5 93...251.0 5 94...252.5 5 95...254.0 5 96...255.5 5 97...257.0 5 98...258.5 5 99...260.0 5 100...261.5 5

HOGS.

Market shows continued strength, prices up 5 to 10c again. Hog market duplicated yesterday's performance, prices being pushed up 5 to 10c. Receipts were somewhat lighter as a result of the main strengthening influence, perhaps, was a higher provision market. Reports from outside markets were not uniform in tone but the general drift of prices was toward a higher elevation all along the line. Demand here, with 5,900 hogs in the pens, was strong and sellers had little difficulty in forcing prices 5 to 10c higher than on the previous session. Buyers closed the maximum advance on heavy hogs with light and light mixed grades 5 to 10c higher than the average trade of Tuesday. The result of this was a somewhat narrower range of prices. Quality was much the same as it has been running lately. Tops reached \$6.15, while a good slice of the day's crop cleared at \$5.95 to \$6.10. Rough steers and old sows were thrown from the loads, ranged from \$5.00 to \$5.35. Prices were scarce.

Prices ranged from \$5.80 to \$6.15.

with the bulk selling at \$5.95 to \$6.10. The bulk yesterday sold at \$5.85 to \$6.05, a week ago at \$5.65 to \$5.90, a month ago at \$5.45 to \$5.70, a year ago at \$4.95 to \$5.25, two years ago at \$4.50 to \$4.85, three years ago at \$4.25 to \$4.55, and four years ago at \$3.50 to \$3.75.

HEAVY AND MIXED—500 LBS. AND UPWARD

Table with columns for No. and Price. Rows include 58...221.40 60...223.00 62...224.60 64...226.20 66...227.80 68...229.40 70...231.00 72...232.60 74...234.20 76...235.80 78...237.40 80...239.00 82...240.60 84...242.20 86...243.80 88...245.40 90...247.00 92...248.60 94...250.20 96...251.80 98...253.40 100...255.00

HEIFERS.

Table with columns for No. and Price. Rows include 8...814.5 10...815.5 12...816.5 14...817.5 16...818.5 18...819.5 20...820.5 22...821.5 24...822.5 26...823.5 28...824.5 30...825.5 32...826.5 34...827.5 36...828.5 38...829.5 40...830.5 42...831.5 44...832.5 46...833.5 48...834.5 50...835.5 52...836.5 54...837.5 56...838.5 58...839.5 60...840.5 62...841.5 64...842.5 66...843.5 68...844.5 70...845.5 72...846.5 74...847.5 76...848.5 78...849.5 80...850.5 82...851.5 84...852.5 86...853.5 88...854.5 90...855.5 92...856.5 94...857.5 96...858.5 98...859.5 100...860.5

COWS.

Table with columns for No. and Price. Rows include 4...1297.5 6...1298.5 8...1299.5 10...1300.5 12...1301.5 14...1302.5 16...1303.5 18...1304.5 20...1305.5 22...1306.5 24...1307.5 26...1308.5 28...1309.5 30...1310.5 32...1311.5 34...1312.5 36...1313.5 38...1314.5 40...1315.5 42...1316.5 44...1317.5 46...1318.5 48...1319.5 50...1320.5 52...1321.5 54...1322.5 56...1323.5 58...1324.5 60...1325.5 62...1326.5 64...1327.5 66...1328.5 68...1329.5 70...1330.5 72...1331.5 74...1332.5 76...1333.5 78...1334.5 80...1335.5 82...1336.5 84...1337.5 86...1338.5 88...1339.5 90...1340.5 92...1341.5 94...1342.5 96...1343.5 98...1344.5 100...1345.5

BULLS AND STEERS.

Table with columns for No. and Price. Rows include 1...1312.5 2...1313.5 3...1314.5 4...1315.5 5...1316.5 6...1317.5 7...1318.5 8...1319.5 9...1320.5 10...1321.5 11...1322.5 12...1323.5 13...1324.5 14...1325.5 15...1326.5 16...1327.5 17...1328.5 18...1329.5 19...1330.5 20...1331.5 21...1332.5 22...1333.5 23...1334.5 24...1335.5 25...1336.5 26...1337.5 27...1338.5 28...1339.5 29...1340.5 30...1341.5 31...1342.5 32...1343.5 33...1344.5 34...1345.5 35...1346.5 36...1347.5 37...1348.5 38...1349.5 39...1350.5 40...1351.5 41...1352.5 42...1353.5 43...1354.5 44...1355.5 45...1356.5 46...1357.5 47...1358.5 48...1359.5 49...1360.5 50...1361.5 51...1362.5 52...1363.5 53...1364.5 54...1365.5 55...1366.5 56...1367.5 57...1368.5 58...1369.5 59...1370.5 60...1371.5 61...1372.5 62...1373.5 63...1374.5 64...1375.5 65...1376.5 66...1377.5 67...1378.5 68...1379.5 69...1380.5 70...1381.5 71...1382.5 72...1383.5 73...1384.5 74...1385.5 75...1386.5 76...1387.5 77...1388.5 78...1389.5 79...1390.5 80...1391.5 81...1392.5 82...1393.5 83...1394.5 84...1395.5 85...1396.5 86...1397.5 87...1398.5 88...1399.5 89...1400.5 90...1401.5 91...1402.5 92...1403.5 93...1404.5 94...1405.5 95...1406.5 96...1407.5 97...1408.5 98...1409.5 99...1410.5 100...1411.5

VEAL CALVES.

Table with columns for No. and Price. Rows include 1...120.4 2...121.4 3...122.4 4...123.4 5...124.4 6...125.4 7...126.4 8...127.4 9...128.4 10...129.4 11...130.4 12...131.4 13...132.4 14...133.4 15...134.4 16...135.4 17...136.4 18...137.4 19...138.4 20...139.4 21...140.4 22...141.4 23...142.4 24...143.4 25...144.4 26...145.4 27...146.4 28...147.4 29...148.4 30...149.4 31...150.4 32...151.4 33...152.4 34...153.4 35...154.4 36...155.4 37...156.4 38...157.4 39...158.4 40...159.4 41...160.4 42...161.4 43...162.4 44...163.4 45...164.4 46...165.4 47...166.4 48...167.4 49...168.4 50...169.4 51...170.4 52...171.4 53...172.4 54...173.4 55...174.4 56...175.4 57...176.4 58...177.4 59...178.4 60...179.4 61...180.4 62...181.4 63...182.4 64...183.4 65...184.4 66...185.4 67...186.4 68...187.4 69...188.4 70...189.4 71...190.4 72...191.4 73...192.4 74...193.4 75...194.4 76...195.4 77...196.4 78...197.4 79...198.4 80...199.4 81...200.4 82...201.4 83...202.4 84...203.4 85...204.4 86...205.4 87...206.4 88...207.4 89...208.4 90...209.4 91...210.4 92...211.4 93...212.4 94...213.4 95...214.4 96...215.4 97...216.4 98...217.4 99...218.4 100...219.4

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

Market fails to respond to light receipts. Prices steady to 10c lower. Despite the fact that supply of sheep and lambs received at this point today was the smallest of the week, conditions surrounding this branch of the trade showed no material improvement. Estimates called for a supply that many registered, making up a supply that was practically all lambs, although several odd lots of sheep were scattered around through the pens, but few sales made with this class of mutton were not enough to provide a reliable price comparison, although the general market was 10c to 15c lower than yesterday. General conditions around the circuit today were unfavorable to selling side. Outside markets were moderately supplied, but reports carried more or less that after a few rounds of bidding it was plain to be seen that buyers had no intentions in paying higher figures; in fact, they surprised sellers by bidding lower, but met with little success. The figure for the lower market was concerned. Sellers were visibly disappointed in their failure to realize higher figures but it was a case of steady to 10c lower on sale and after a few hours of preliminary sparring they were forced to accept the inevitable. Best lambs offered were not very tippy but were able to realize \$5.67 with the bulk of such offerings going at an astonishing business transacted with shorn stock included a sale of two loads of lambs averaging 67 lbs. at \$4.75.

CHICAGO STOCK YARDS, ILL.

Table with columns for No. and Price. Rows include 251 west lambs...71 5 65 234 west lambs...71 5 65 309 Col lambs, clipped...67 4 75 295 west lambs, clipped...66 4 75 92 west lambs, clipped...86 4 60 46 west lambs, clipped...89 4 60 22 west lambs, clipped...61 4 50 210 Col lambs, clipped...92 4 35 15 west lambs, clipped...76 4 40 30 Col lambs, clipped...51 4 40 51 west lambs, clipped...107 4 60 8 west ewes, clipped...126 5 00

PACKERS' SHEEP PURCHASES.

Table with columns for Firm and Price. Rows include Swift & Co...2,165 Hammond Packing Co...403 Morris & Co...195 Total...2,673

OTHER LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO STOCK YARDS, ILL. April 26.—The Live Stock World reports: Cattle—Receipts, 15,000. Market slow steady, cows and feeders dull. Hogs—Receipts, 28,000. Market 5c higher. Top \$6.25, bulk \$6.05 to \$6.20. Sheep—Receipts, 16,000. Market steady.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 26.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports: Cattle—Receipts, 6,000. Market slow steady to weak with close yesterday. Top \$6.00, cows and heifers 0.25c lower, stockers steady, calves 25c lower. Hogs—Receipts, 17,000. Market 5c higher, closed weak. Top \$6.15, bulk \$5.90 to \$6.10. Sheep—Receipts, 10,000. Market 15c lower, lambs \$5.70.

SOUTH OMAHA.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., April 26.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports: Cattle—Receipts, 3,500. Market steady to the higher. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000. Market 5c higher, closed weak. Top \$6.05, bulk \$5.75 to \$5.95. Sheep—Receipts, 6,500. Market steady.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, National Stock

Yards, Ill., April 26.—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports: Cattle—Receipts, 18,000. Including 6,000 southern. Market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000. Market strong. Top \$6.25, bulk \$5.95 to \$6.15. Sheep—Receipts, 5,500. Market weak.

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET.

Table with columns for No. and Price. Rows include Today's cash values: Receipts wheat, 4 cars; corn, 5 cars; oats, 0 cars. Wheat: No. 2 red...89 60 90 60 No. 3 red...86 60 87 60 No. 3 hard...84 60 85 60 Corn: No. 2 white...49 60 49 60 No. 3 white...45 60 45 60 No. 3 yellow...49 60 49 60 No. 2 corn...49 60 49 60 Oats: No. 2 white...34 60 34 60 No. 3 white...32 60 32 60 No. 3 yellow...31 60 31 60 Bran...31 60 31 60 Corn chops...96 60 96 60 Shorts...112 60 112 60

ST. JOSEPH HAY MARKET.

Table with columns for No. and Price. Rows include Local quotations corrected to date by local dealers. Alfalfa—Choice, \$14 to \$15.50; No. 1, \$12.50 to \$14; No. 2, \$9 to \$12.50; No. 3, \$7 to \$9. Clover mixed—Choice, \$12 to \$13.50; No. 1, \$11 to \$12.50; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$9; No. 3, \$6 to \$7.50. Alfalfa—Choice, \$15 to \$16; No. 1, \$12.50 to \$14.50; No. 2, \$9 to \$11.50; No. 3, \$7 to \$9.50. Packing hay—\$2.50 to \$4.50. Straw—\$4.50 to \$5.

ST. JOSEPH HAY MARKET.

Local quotations corrected to date by local dealers. The following quotations are furnished daily by the St. Joseph Hay Raisers' Ken Knapp's Association for the benefit of Stock Yards Daily Journal readers: Timothy—Choice, \$14 to \$15.50; No. 1, \$12.50 to \$14; No. 2, \$9 to \$12.50; No. 3, \$7 to \$9. Clover mixed—Choice, \$12 to \$13.50; No. 1, \$11 to \$12.50; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$9; No. 3, \$6 to \$7.50. Alfalfa—Choice, \$15 to \$16; No. 1, \$12.50 to \$14.50; No. 2, \$9 to \$11.50; No. 3, \$7 to \$9.50. Packing hay—\$2.50 to \$4.50. Straw—\$4.50 to \$5.

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ST. JOSEPH HAY MARKET.

Table with columns for No. and Price. Rows include Alfalfa—

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

405 W. Illinois Ave., St. Joseph, Mo. City Office—Rooms 2 and 3, Rock Island Building, corner Sixth and Elm streets.

The St. Joseph Journal Publishing Co., Publishers.

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Country subscriptions are payable in advance. Do not send checks on country banks.

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

Usual 50 per cent commission allowed postmasters, who are authorized to take subscriptions.

THEY USE CHEAPER FOODS.

Omaha Journal-Stockman: Depression in the beef and mutton markets is not hard to explain in view of the steadily increasing volume of pork and the steadily declining price of that popular food.

MEAT EXPORTS INCREASE.

National Provisioner: What appears to be a turning point in the tide of export meat shipments appears to have been reached.

WHY THROW DOWN THE BARS?

The Texas Cattle Raisers' association, protesting against the Jug-handled reciprocity proposition, says: "For what good reason should the markets of this country for cattle and meats, of which we produce a substantial surplus, be thrown open to the world, when every market for cattle or fresh meat of every country not producing a surplus is barred to us with the single exception of England and Belgium?"

"Every man who has given attention to finding out the facts, knows that the price of fresh meats at retail is enormously above the wholesale price to the butcher. Maybe it is justified by the expense of the butchers' business and maybe it is not, but, whether it is or not, what assurance is there that if the wholesale price is reduced 1 or 2 cents per pound by obtaining beef from Argentina, that it will find its reflex in the price of a 25-cent steak or a 50-cent roast that the poor man buys?"

Observation speaks against it. But whether that happens or not, the wholesaler who lays it down in New York from Argentina as it is laid down in Liverpool today can undersell our home production. He will take the market and the excess of the supply of our own and Canadian production brought about by these imports from Argentina, and ultimately from other South American countries and from Mexico, having a surplus, will depreciate the price of cattle probably a cent or two a pound, impoverish the producer, and so curtail production in this country that we will have to look to other countries for our beef, where it can be produced cheaper, and we can have no assurance that the price at retail will be less. The price at which it can be obtained will operate a constant menace to the prosperity of the



Uncle Jack and One of His Dogs

Daddy's Bedtime Story—The Dogs Which Went to School

"CHILDREN," said daddy, "I am sure you have both heard of Mary's little lamb, which raised such a disturbance in school one day." Evelyn and Jack both said, of course, that they had heard about the famous little animal, so daddy went on to say: "This evening's story is not going to be about a lamb which went to school, but about a pack of hunting dogs which went there and almost frightened the teacher out of her wits. They did not frighten the scholars because they knew the dogs. This is how the trouble began: "These dogs belonged to a man who used them when he went hunting. He lived in the country, and all the children in the neighborhood knew him as Uncle Jack. He was fond of children, and they liked him, and his dogs also liked the little ones and would never hurt one of them. Sometimes the dogs would follow the children, and Uncle Jack would have difficulty in getting them back. The dogs were foxhounds. There were six of them. "One day Uncle Jack went to visit a friend who lived several miles from his home. It was a fine day, and he took his dogs with him. On the road to the other man's house was the schoolhouse. The weather being warm, the door was left open by the teacher. "There was a new teacher in the school. She did not know Uncle Jack or his foxhounds. She was a pretty young woman and easily frightened. When Uncle Jack and his hounds neared the school he called the dogs by name to get into the wagon. He thought, 'if they strike the track of the children they will go right into the school.' "So Uncle Jack rode along slowly in his wagon and did not notice that when he was quite near the school one of the hounds jumped out. In a moment the other five had followed the first, and they ran right into the open schoolhouse door. "Of course the dogs did not keep quiet as they ran. No, indeed! They barked as loudly as they could, and I tell you six dogs all barking together can make a good deal of noise. The schoolteacher said afterward that she was badly frightened, but she did not want to show her fear to the children before her pupils. She had never seen such a pack of dogs before, for she had just come from the city. But she did not scream or faint, and the children were not frightened. They knew the dogs, you see, and the animals knew them. Such a wagging of tails as there was, and such barking—why, it filled the whole building with noise! "In a minute along came Uncle Jack with his whip to drive the dogs out. They were sorry to go, I think, and the children were not glad to have them leave. But the teacher was happy."

As to mutton, it can safely be said that it can not be raised cheaper than it now is, and with free mutton and a large reduction on the tariff on wool the business will be destroyed. The price of cattle and sheep are not as high, by any means, compared to many years passed, as is the price of merchandise and manufactured articles compared to the past. The same is true of beef and mutton, by wholesale, as of cattle and sheep."

Stewed Brown Bread—(To be cooked in fireless cooker). Two cups graham flour, one cup cornmeal, one level teaspoon soda, one teaspoon salt, two cups sour milk and three-fourths cup molasses. Sift salt and soda with flour, mix thoroughly and add molasses and sour milk. Beat well and add buttered pans not more than half or two-thirds full. Place in kettle of boiling water, allowing water to come almost to the top of the mounds. Boil ten minutes. Remove from water, and bake in hot oven until brown.

Coffee Cake—Two cups sugar, one cup butter, one cup raisins, one-half cup sour milk, one-half cup hot coffee, one small teaspoonful of soda, one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon, and one-half teaspoonful nutmeg, two cups flour, cream sugar and butter together. Dissolve soda in the coffee and then pour into the milk; add to cream and sugar. After sifting flour three times, mix with the raisins and spices, add to the rest of the ingredients, and bake in a moderate oven from forty-five minutes to one hour.

IN WOMAN'S REALM

Coca Cake—One-third cup butter, one cup sugar, beat two eggs, one-half cup water, one and one-half cups flour; beat all together; five teaspoonfuls of cocoa, sift with flour five times; separately two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; bake in moderate oven. The more you beat the cake the better it is.

Bread—Four cups flour, two cupfuls white flour, one-half teaspoonful salt, two rounding teaspoonfuls soda, two eggs beaten light, two cupfuls buttermilk, six tablespoonfuls molasses, one-half package seedless raisins. Mix well with hand and bake in moderate oven one hour. Try with a straw before removing from oven. Bake in a deep pan in order to retain moisture. This makes one loaf and is good for constipation.

Bread—Early in the afternoon previous to baking day take three cooked potatoes, mash with a spoon in a large bowl, then add about four heaping tablespoonfuls of flour and one teaspoonful of sugar; mix together, then scald with boiling water, stirring until smooth and thick. Dissolve a yeast cake in a cup with a little lukewarm water; when the mixture has cooled until barely warm stir in the yeast and place to rise in a fairly warm place during the afternoon. At night take two quarts of lukewarm water, in tablespoonful of salt, and stir in as much flour as can be stirred with a spoon, then add the yeast, which should be foamy and light. Cover warm by the stove till morning if

the weather is chill and allow plenty of room for rising. In the morning mix stiff with flour, let it rise till twice the bulk, then mold into loaves. Allow these to rise till nearly twice the bulk, or for about an hour, then bake about one hour in a moderate oven.

Continued gaugings of the Platte at the Narrows substantiates estimates made as to abundance of water passing available for irrigation in the vicinity of Orchard, which must be purchased at large expense. To the eastward lies the territory to be reclaimed, level and fertile, an empire in itself. The cost of the reservoir was estimated at first at \$11,000,000, but improvements and additional territory clamoring for irrigation have increased this to nearly \$20,000,000.

Topeka, Kan., April 21.—Three representatives of the national laundry bureau of the federal department of agriculture, are in Kansas for the purpose of establishing an "egg experimental station." The purpose is to discover who gets the profits on eggs and why the price paid the farmer is so far below the price paid by the consumers. The station will be established at Frankfort.

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Our new line of patterns for men will be found extremely useful for the sensible and thrifty young man who prefers to do his own sewing. For instance, No. 9863 is an easily made evening suit. Buy seven yards—say seven and a half—of nice, black cloth. Lay it out on the floor and pin the pattern to it with the bias fold on the crease of the garment. All perforations are allowed, and the seams may be run up by hand. Trim with braid and a few buttons. This model may be carried out in pongee or tan linen if preferred.

Pattern 7836 is for a man's kitchen apron. This useful garment should be made of art ticking and bound with red braid. Cut according to the pattern and place the triple notch on the stripe of the ticking. There is only one pocket pattern, but twenty-four pieces of the material are to be cut by this, as a man requires a great many pockets. All seams allowed. Attach the pockets on any part of the apron until all are used up, catch them into place, and finish the tops with a buttonhole bar. Attach tapes at the triple perforations to tie the thing on. It is advisable to wear the apron behind, as when worn in front it is apt to be in the way.

A knitted Tuxedo dinner coat is one of the latest and most fetching of the season's models. Choose a chinchilla worsted of good quality. Cast on one hundred and ten stitches, puri three, narrow two, slip, widen, bind. Repeat backward until it is finished. Crochet a pink border in shell pattern, and finish with a gilt cord and tassels.—Judge.

DRIVING OUT PLANT SPIDERS

Water is Best Remedy for Window Garden Despoiler, for it Dreads Moisture.

In overheated, dry-atmosphere living rooms the red spider is sure to do more or less damage to the plants unless something is done to keep it in check. None of the emulsions, or bacco extracts or other applications advised for use in fighting plant enemies is of any use here.

The best thing to use—the only thing that will be of benefit—is water—just plain, unadorned water. What the red spider dreads more than anything else is moisture. He will not stay where the air is kept moist if he can get away, and if he cannot get away he is unable to do much harm.

Here is where the sprayer comes into play. See that your plants are thoroughly wet, all over, at least three times a week—once a day is better. Be sure that the moisture gets to the under side of the leaves, where the spider likes to hide away. Most persons are not aware of the presence of the tiny but terribly destructive creature, because it is unnoticeable unless one takes special pains to seek him out.

But if they find that leaves on their plants are turning yellow and falling off, they will have good reason to suspect that the red spider is at the bottom of the trouble.

Time to Paint a Ship.

The latest thing in ship painting is to apply no paint at all—not until they have been at sea for some months at any rate. The constant repainting of armored ships and ships with steel hulls involves an enormous cost, and since it has been found that when a vessel is allowed to go unpainted for several months the steel scales, which usually come loose under the paint and afford an opportunity for rust to attack the surface, wear off, the British government is experimenting with unpainted craft.

The training ship Exmouth was the first one tried. It was given two months at sea with no paint and then given four coats in dry dock. At the end of five years there was scarcely a trace of wear except at the water line, and the bottom was in perfect condition. The idea was first suggested by A. C. Holzappel, who had made a study of the Exmouth, and now the steel ships are all put out to sea before being painted.

Oxen in Lumber Camps. After nearly fifty years' retirement from active service the ox has again come into recognition as a motive power in the lumbering industry of northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin and among the frontier settlers of these states. The reason is the high price of feed for horses.

There is little or no expense for the "keep" of oxen as compared with that of horses. It is estimated that there are now in northern Wisconsin and Minnesota 2,000 yoke of oxen used in hauling logs which have replaced high-priced horses. This is nearly double the number employed a year ago. So satisfactory are these animals proving in the cultivation of land from which the timber has been cut that it is likely their use will become general and remain so for many years.

Evident Misunderstanding. "How is the flora of your neighborhood?" asked the city man.

"Fine!" replied the suburbanite. "I don't think she was ever better in her whole life!" "What are you talking about, anyway?" I said the flora of your neighborhood?" "Sure, I heard you. Flora—she's my wife!"—Yonkers Statesman.

LAKE BAIKAL A BIG PUZZLE

Varied and Peculiar Animal Life Found in Body of Water in Central Asia.

The riddle of Lake Baikal, in central Asia, is similar to that of Lake Tanganyika, in central Africa. In both cases a large body of fresh water remote from the ocean contains organisms apparently marine. Both lakes, again, contain a very large number of species not found elsewhere. Lake Baikal contains numerous salmon and seals, as well as three species of herring. It also contains a few mollusca of apparently marine forms. One of the most remarkable features of the lake, perhaps, is that although it is frozen over for about five months in the year the animal life is extremely abundant and varied. This may be partly accounted for perhaps by the existence of hot springs.

One of the latest attempts to answer the riddle of Lake Baikal is from the Russian investigator, M. Berg. Of the thirty-three species of fish found in the lake he finds that fourteen are peculiar to it, while nineteen have a wide distribution in Siberia and Europe. Many of these peculiar species are without near relations anywhere. Of the mollusca 90 per cent are peculiar.

M. Berg does not think the facts demand the hypothesis that the lake was once marine. He believes that it has always been fresh and that the fauna peculiar to it has had a twofold origin. A part has originated in the lake itself during the long ages of its existence, and the rest is a portion of the prehistoric fresh water fauna of Siberia which it has preserved.—Japan Advertiser.

DALMATIAN ANTS ARE COOKS

They Make Dough From Seeds, Farm Cakes and Bake Them in the Sun.

The remarkable habits of the harvester ant have long been known to naturalists. Certain species not only harvest and store in granaries the seeds upon which they feed but actually plant and cultivate an annual crop of their food seeds.

But now a still more wonderful story is told of an ant which is common in Dalmatia, Messor barbarus. According to Professor Neger of the well known forestry school near Dresden, this ant not only cuts leaves and gathers seeds but actually makes bread or biscuit.

The seeds are first sprouted, then carried into the sun and dried, then taken back to the underground chambers, where they are chewed into a dough. The dough is then finally made into tiny cakes, which are baked in the sun, then carefully stored for future use.

From these observations it appears that the art of cookery is not wholly confined to the human race. All cooking is done by the sun, whether in the ripening of fruit or in the baking of bread in a stove. The heat obtained from fuel is simply stored up sunlight set free.

The Arab and the native Mexican speak of ripe fruit as fruit which has been cooked in the sun. The ant has somehow learned the art of sun cookery, the saliva with which it moistens the grain probably taking the place of yeast and sweetening through changes set up by its influence upon starch.—American Medicine.

The Scientific Butler.

Science in its more awful forms is not confined to schoolboy howlers. One of the witty Canon Alinger's stories—quoted in Mr. E. V. Lucas' delightful anthology of letters, entitled "The Second Post"—proves it. At a country house party a maid was dressing a guest's hair.

"I hope, Parker," said the lady, "you are comfortable in your place?" "Oh, yes, ma'am," the maid replied, with great warmth. "The society down stairs is so superior. The butler leads the conversation."

"He is a refined man," she continued, with rising enthusiasm. "Indeed, quite scientific. He has been telling us all about evolution, and we quite understand it now."

"He says," the maid concluded, earnestly, "that we are all descended from Darwin."—Youth's Companion.

Question Pertinent. Doctor Scott, joint parent with Liddell of the well-known Greek Lexicon, was at one time master of Balliol college, Oxford university, and master at all times of quiet sarcasm. A noble lord who had rooms in the buildings which adjoined the master's house and who, contrary to regulations, kept a dog in college, went to complain of the noise made by cats. After he had expatiated for some little time on this grievance, Doctor Scott said, with the gentle, slow drawl which lent additional force to his sallies: "Is that a cat, Lord Donoughmore, that I hear barking on your staircase every night?"

What She Wanted. Father (to his daughter)—I've brought you a sifter for your birthday, my dear, and a book by which you can teach yourself to play on it in a month. Daughter—But it was the zither teacher I wanted most.

Consolation of an Ex-Champion. Satanson sought consolation. "At least she didn't ask me if I shaved myself," he mused. However, he resolved to stick to regular barbers for the future.

FRENCH TOBACCO MONOPOLY

Home Production and Imports About Equal and Profits Very Large.

Washington, April 25.—United States Consul General A. Gaulin, Marseilles, sends the following to Daily Consul and Trades Reports: France received in 1910, which was an average year, 33,342 metric tons of leaf tobacco. Nearly half of these imports came from the United States. The quantity entered for consumption into the country was 27,780 tons, valued at \$5,811,423, the transit trade and re-exportation to the colonies amounting to 6,553 tons. The special importations of manufactured tobacco were composed of 12,915,400 cigars, 145,400 pounds of cigarettes and 1,275 pounds of other tobacco, of an aggregate value of \$639,794.

The latest statistics concerning the French tobacco monopoly show that the receipts of every nature in 1909 amounted to \$94,316,355, an increase of \$1,777,361 over 1908. The sales of manufactured tobacco for the year aggregated \$85,966,000 and the net profits \$76,770,000.

The export sales represented less than \$2,000,000 in value. The commissions or profits of the retailers, who act as agents for the government, amounted in 1909 to \$7,969,115, or 8.47 per cent of the sales. The sum expended in France for tobacco consumption during the year was \$2.9 per capita; the average per capita tobacco consumption was 36.6 ounces; the retailers numbered 47,699, or one to each 17 inhabitants.

The tobacco production of the country is almost equal to the importation. The 1909 figures were as follows: Total yield, 27,134 metric tons; value of crop \$4,462,649; number of planters, 49,354; area cultivated, 37,135 acres; average yield per acre, 150 pounds; average value of yield per acre, \$129; average price paid by the state, 8.7 cents per pound.

NEW TEXAS SUGAR MILL.

Houston, Tex.—C. K. Rodgers, general manager of the Brownsville road, states that the territory traversed by the Brownsville road is developing very fast in manufacturing and industrial uses as well as in agriculture. In evidence of this growth he said that the large sugar mill which is being constructed at Donna at a cost of nearly \$200,000 by McDowell & Snyder, Pittsburg interests, was completed, and that contracts had been let for two other sugar mills, one at San Benito and one at Harlingen, to cost \$250,000 each. Work of construction will start next week, Mr. Rodgers stated.

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Alfalfa—Choice, \$15@16; No. 1, \$12.50@14.50; No. 2, \$9.50@11.50; No. 3, \$6@8.50. Packing hay—\$3.50@4.50. Straw—\$4.50@5.

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ALFALFA FOR SEED. Should be Sown in Rows and Carefully Cultivated for Good Results. Fort Collins, Colo.—Mr. P. K. Blinn, alfalfa specialist of the Colorado Experiment Station, with headquarters at Rocky Ford, Colo., has called attention to the necessity of planting alfalfa in rows for the most successful seed production. So much inquiry is being made at the present time that it seems advisable to again call attention to certain points which should be observed in growing alfalfa in rows for seed production. The object of putting alfalfa in rows for seed production is to secure a greater control of the moisture. Under irrigation this greater control is obtained because by the row method the alfalfa can be irrigated by furrows. The furrows may be smoothed out with the furrowing machine so that the water may be run through quickly, thus giving a light irrigation. Cultivation of the rows assists in the conservation of moisture. Thus by control of the two factors, irrigation and cultivation, the necessary amount of moisture for the best crop development is secured. Too much water tends to produce vegetable growth at the expense of seed production. Under irrigation, the rows should be planted 20 inches apart, and every other row furrowed out for irrigation. When, however, alfalfa is planted on dry land for the production of seed, the rows should be further apart and the plant thinner in the row, in order to permit the amount of water commonly present to suffice for the plants which are actually on the ground. By dry land methods, the rows as a consequence should not be placed closer than 36 inches apart. The plant should be drilled in the row and may well be thinned to 20 inches apart in the row, leaving good, strong plants when the thinning is done. Mr. Blinn reports that he saw alfalfa planted 40 inches apart between rows, and 40 inches in the rows, at Highmore, North Dakota, which yielded seed at the rate of five bushels per acre, while the alfalfa was only seven inches for the entire season. From our experience of others on dry land, it would seem that 36 to 42 inches is about the proper distance

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COUSIN TOM By DOROTHY DOUGLAS

"Please do, Jean. He has never seen a picture of you and there wouldn't be a bit of harm. Please say yes." The alluring voice broke from Peggy's lips; she laid her bronze head cooingly on Jean's knee as the two sat in the warm glow of the fire. "But, Peggy darling, there was never a retronous nose in any branch of our family, and Cousin Tom would be suspicious the minute he caught sight of yours—it is so hopelessly tilted." Peggy sniffed indignantly and pulled the abused member downward, but to no avail; the nose would turn upward. Tom Shearer, Jean's cousin, was expected that evening to meet Jean for the first time, and Peggy, with all the impetuosity of a roguish mind, had suggested that she herself assume the role of cousin instead of Jean, who was an absolute stranger to her cousin as far as appearance was concerned, though they were well acquainted through correspondence. "Jean dear—you know there can always be one black—" she caught Jean's insinuating glance—"well, red, sheep, then, in a family, and even this would be only temporarily. He would soon discover sweet family characteristics in you which he would miss in me—and—" "You little flatterer, you may have your own way in this absurd joke—but listen to me." She compelled Peggy's eyes to meet her own. "After he finds out—I want you to promise not to break his heart—he is too nice for that." Peggy's pliant features assumed the expression of a hurt child. "You know very well I never—" "I know very well you do," interrupted Jean with a decided nod. "You flirt outrageously; your path is simply



"Timidity Overcame Her." strewn with the remains of broken hearts, and," severely, "I feel it my duty to protect my relatives at least, from the heartless wiles of a coquette."

Peggy was silent for a few moments. She rubbed her soft cheek lovingly over Jean's hand and looked pensively into the fire. Jean supposed she was repentant. "Jean, dear," a soft voice asked, "don't you think he is handsome? You can't tell by the picture what color his eyes are, but his chin is firm—Jean's—timidity, do you think he will hate me when he finds out?" "So much for repentance," sighed Jean under her breath. Aloud she said: "No—I think you have planned a capital beginning to your campaign." Jean's acquiescence had been suspiciously sudden and now her smile was even subtle; the corners of her lips curled in a way which Peggy did not at the moment comprehend. Sometimes Jean required a great deal of wheedling; Peggy was at a loss to know why it had been unnecessary in this case. Peggy did not hear the conversation that took place within the four walls of a telephone booth, a little later, wherein Jean's voice seemed to demand something from the person at the other end of the line. That other person was obtinate and it was some time before Jean's voice rang with triumph. Her smile was inscrutable as she hung up the receiver. In the evening when the door bell pealed through the house Peggy was still seeking extra charm before the mirror and Jean answered the summons. Presently she called to Peggy: "Peggy—here is Mr. Shearer—try not to keep your cousin waiting!" Peggy's heart beat rapidly beneath her lace bodice; some pale yellow flowers were pinned over it, and Peggy thought she saw them tremble, for she was contemplating, not without misgivings, the deception she was about to enter into. "Now that the time has come, I'd much rather meet him as Jean's cousin, instead of my own," she reflected regretfully. "I don't see why Jean let me do it, anyway—I just feel that I am going to like him and this will spoil it all." Then viciously as a rebellious curl refused to stay where it was put, she added: "I'll flirt with him anyway cousin or no cousin!" So thinking, she dabbed extra pow-

der on her impertinent little nose and tried to cover some stray freckles that wandered aimlessly over its white bridge. On entering the drawing-room a moment later she stole a hasty glance at the tall figure that arose at her appearance. Timidity overcame her for the first time in her 18 years, her dark brown lashes dropped hastily over frightened eyes as she held out her hand to Tom Shearer. He took it. Then—Cousin Tom kissed her.

Establishment and indignation were equally obvious in the fiery glance she cast at Jean—Jean who was demurely scrutinizing the toe of her slipper. Then, Peggy felt herself blushing furiously and turned her wrathful eyes on Tom Shearer. "That's a cousinly privilege—isn't it?" he asked with a twinkling eye. "I didn't expect to find such a nice little cousin."

Peggy could have sworn she heard a slight accent on the "cousin." "I wish I had some nice relatives whom I hadn't met!" Jean's eyes held the innocence of childhood as she looked at Peggy. "And then, you two are so well acquainted by letter."

"Letters do convey a strong feeling of intimacy to some people," Peggy remarked, her cheeks still burning. The ghost of a wink lurked in Tom Shearer's eyes. "I feel as if we'd been brought up together."

"Evidently," was Peggy's inward comment. "And do you know," she continued, "I seem to know Miss Delmar almost as well; she appeared so often in your letters—that was Peggy this or Peggy that—why!" laughingly, "I could see Peggy's red hair and brown eyes and even her retronous—"

"Oh!" Peggy's one word as she swept from the room conveyed all that the possessor of red hair could mean. Then, a door slammed at the end of the hall and the two faced each other in silence. Jean's eyes were sparkling. "Jean—she'll never speak to me again. I—" "Tom, dear," Jean laid an affectionate little hand on his arm, "please don't think you have offended her beyond pardon—I know her. She—" A plaintive sob reached them from somewhere down the hall and Tom exerted the cousinly privilege of scolding. "I told you how it would be—over the phone—and now you can fix things up!" There was hurtfulness in his eyes as he said more gently, "you told me how it would be when I met her."

"I'll make repairs," she answered on her way to where the sound came from. "Peggy, darling," she began, "we didn't mean to hurt you so. Tom feels awfully cut up about it." She smoothed back the ruffled red curls at which Peggy wept afresh. "You know it was your suggestion, dear."

"That's just it." Tears rolled unheeded over the cream blouse and yellow flowers. "He can never even respect me now!" At this direful possibility tears choked her utterance and she buried her nose in Jean's soft neck. This display of emotion was so new for Peggy that Jean drew her face up until she could look in the eyes and there—deep in Peggy's innocent eyes was the light which tears could not quench—the light of love. Jean's own love grew a hundred fold and she was tender with her.

"Peggy, dear, please come into the drawing room now, if only to say good night to Tom—he feels so sorry. I put him up to it and he'll be terribly hurt if you don't see him." Peggy brushed away the tears and imprinted a happy kiss on Jean's lips. "I hate you both, but, dearie, you may tell him that my nose is the color of my hair, and that it will not be natural until tomorrow night—maybe in the afternoon!" she added as Jean left her.

It was a very depressed Tom Shearer who closed the door a moment later. Jean, with feminine logic, had decided not to acquaint him with the state of Peggy's feelings. He was going slowly and dejectedly down the outside stairs when a window opened cautiously and a red head appeared against the darkened interior of the hall. A voice called out: "Good night—Cousin Tom!" The window was closed hurriedly and the blind was drawn down.

St. Paul's First Post Office. St. Paul's first post office was a structure covering an area of 180 square inches and rising to the height of 25 inches—in other words, it had a frontage of 20 inches, a depth of nine inches and stood 25 inches high. It was not a building, but a box of pigeon holes. The old box itself stands in the museum of the Minnesota Historical society. This insignificant box was not erected to accommodate the people of the infant city until the city was almost five years past its christening. St. Paul received its name in 1841; it did not have a post office until April 7, 1846, when the government appointed Henry Jackson postmaster, and he determined to give the public proper facilities, set up in his store at the foot of Jackson street—this box, each pigeon hole labeled to guide him in distributing the mail. The letter tags in part are still on the box—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

PLEASE NOTIFY US. Journal readers would confer a favor upon the publishers if they would promptly notify this office of any irregularity in the receipt of their paper. The paper should reach its readers promptly in order to be of the most value. We will consider it a favor if prompt notice of any irregularity in delivery of the paper is sent us. The Journal Publishing Co.

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TRUSTEE'S SALE NOTICE. Whereas, George A. Allen and Arminda Allen, his wife, by their certain deed of trust, dated the 9th day of January, 1907, and filed for record February 2nd, 1907, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for Buchanan County, Missouri, in Book 349, at Page 241, conveyed to the undersigned trustee, the following described real estate, situated, lying and being in the County of Buchanan and State of Missouri, to-wit: All of the southeast quarter (1/4) of the southeast quarter (1/4) of section fourteen (14), township fifty-six (56), of range thirty-six (36), containing forty (40) acres, more or less. Which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note in said deed of trust described; and Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest thereon: Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and in pursuance of the provisions of said deed of trust, the undersigned trustee will sell the property above described at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, at the east front door of the Court House in the said County of Buchanan, and State of Missouri, Thursday, the 27th day of April, 1911, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of said trust. SIMON BINSWANGER, Trustee

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GIRLS CARVE CATS

Wellesley Has Nothing on Students at Cleveland College.

Heart of Fluffy Little Pet May Turn Up in Bottle of Alcohol in Fair Maid's Collection—No Qualms of Conscience.

Cleveland, O.—Wellesley college at Wellesley, Mass., where the men-of-all-work about the college has been arrested for stealing cats for college girls to dissect, has nothing on our own Women's College at Western Reserve—except the distinction of having one of its attaches arrested, says a writer in the Leader.

Wellesley's girls, who cut up cats, would be backed off the boards—if we may use that expression in this scientific discourse—if they were to see the stunts that our "dear girls" at the Women's college make a part of their daily routine. The Cleveland college girls stop not at the dissection of mere felines. They cut up with great glee cats and dogs, pigs and frogs.

Nor do they stop there. They have no conscience qualms about the methods of getting material. Mysterious disappearances of fuzzy dogs and feline divas are common in the East end.

Friends of the college girls should be wary when asked by them: "Would you like to see my collection?" One would expect to see postcards or pressed flowers or pennants or some feminine thing like that. But don't say "yes" too soon. The girl may bring forth the heart of a frog in alcohol and tell you how it was still beating when she took it out in the laboratory. She may take pleasure in showing you the heart of a pig, the special feature of her exhibit. Random pieces of animals of all sorts may be spread out for your inspection. Many of the girls are preparing such collections to show "the folks" at the Easter vacation.

It seems as if many romances may be spoiled, for can Elsie's small hands look quite the same again after you know how cleverly she slices up animals with them? Does the fact that she knows how to dissect dogs and rabbits' spinal cords make her quite as desirable for a wife as if she had spent those hours reading history—or hemming up the window curtains for her room?

The zoology courses are not conducted in the Women's college, proper, so the girls must go to the Adelbert laboratories for them.

Those who elect "zoo"—college for zoology—delight in telling all the details of their experiments to their shuddering classmates whom they dub "squawish." And they show a great interest in getting "material."

A nice little doggie wanders down Euclid avenue trustfully looking for his master and mysteriously he disappears. He never gets under any one's feet again, never again chases automobiles, snapping at the whirling tires, never barks—the girls at the College for Women are finding out just how that bark was made and how the muscles cling around the bone in those legs that made him run so fast.

Cats were scarce this past year, so the girls couldn't get any of those to cut up. Rabbits, dogs and small pigs made fair substitutes, however.

The conversation of these girls can hardly be understood by one who doesn't know. They mutter about strange things that are parts of some animal or other, when they are at their meals and ought to be thinking of salads.

"I made one clean little incision this way," one explains to another, drawing a diagram on the tablecloth with her knife, "and then you see I had only to reach in for the heart—"

They are thoroughly interested—but are they as interesting? More girls each year are taking the course. In some colleges the scientific fever has gone so far that vivisection is employed, but this should be done only in research work, one of the professors at the Western Reserve university believes, so perhaps Cleveland will be spared having its girls learn to kill things by torture.

\$1,500,000 TO BUILD ROAD

Delaware Philanthropist Plans for Boulevard 100 Miles Long as Gift to Native State.

New York—Gen. T. Coleman Du Pont of Wilmington, Del., is arranging with New York lawyers a deed of gift for an unusual philanthropy. He plans to contribute \$1,500,000 for a boulevard the length of Delaware, from Claymont on the north to Shelbyville on the south. The proposal will be submitted to the Delaware legislature.

Gen. Du Pont proposes the roadway be 100 feet wide and 100 miles long. It will be given outright to the people. The only condition is that a majority of the legislature consent to it.

This is the first offer of the kind made to any state.

X-Rays to Find Pearls.

London—Dr. J. Hall Edwards, in a lecture at Bishoppes Institute, said that the only practical use to which he knew X-rays were put apart from medicine was the discovery of pearls. Instead of the oyster being destroyed in order to find if it contained pearls he rays could be used, and if nothing was discovered the oyster was put back into the sea in the hope that it could grow pearls.

WILL TEACH GIRLS FARMING

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont Plans to Start School of Agriculture—Sets Aside Lands Needed.

New York—After a year's investigation of the industrial conditions in and about New York city, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont has reached the conclusion there is an oversupply of women factory workers and that the best relief is to persuade girls to take up farming as an occupation.

With this end in view she has set aside about 200 acres of her land at "Brookholt," Hempstead, Long Island, for a school of agriculture for women.

An experienced woman farmer has been engaged to instruct the pupils in practical agriculture and there will not be a man about the place, except a boy or two to do the chores for the first few weeks.

"Of course, I expect the undertaking to be self-supporting just as soon as it gets fairly started," said Mrs. Belmont. "Many farmers admit their wives and daughters are their best and most reliable helpers, although there seems to be a general impression among city people that women cannot do farm work. The few women who are today working and managing their own farms have certainly demonstrated there is not a thing done on the farm that women cannot do."

"There are many women wage earners who enter the already overcrowded field of unskilled labor, because they have had neither the incentive nor the opportunity to learn some healthy, remunerative occupation. The shirtwaist makers' strike last year in this city and the recent garment workers' strike in Chicago revealed working and home conditions fearful to contemplate."

"While the young girls have been spending the best years of their lives in overcrowded workrooms and insanitary tenements for less than a living wage, our rich soil has been spasmodically tilled by nomadic tramps, staying at one farm just long enough to work their way back to the next town to spend the money earned."

Mrs. Belmont explained there would be a matron on her new farm who also would teach the girls cooking, housekeeping and home making. The pupils are to be paid while learning and their wages will increase proportionally to their skill.

USE OF WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR

Physician Declares That at Least 80 Per Cent. of Grain Should Be Used for Bread.

London—"It is most important," said a well known physician, "that the public should realize that the color of our standard bread may vary from that of every palest cream color to a rich warm brown. We urge that at least 80 per cent. of the whole wheat be retained in the flour. Bread containing from 80 per cent. to 85 per cent. of the whole grain (including, of course, the germ and the semolina) makes the ideal household bread."

"The color of such a loaf depends on whether white or red wheat is used and also on the fineness of the flour. Bread made from the same wheat, but coarser ground and containing not 80 per cent. but 100 per cent. of the wheat, will, of course, be much darker in color. Absolute whole meal bread, that is 100 per cent. bread, while containing even more nourishment than our 80 per cent. loaf, might have too irritating an effect on the digestive tract to allow its complete digestion. Hence children might not derive as much benefit from it as from our 'standard loaf.'"

The all important value of the germ and the semolina lies in their richness of nitrogen, fat and gluten. The germ, which is the embryo of the new wheat, while forming only about three per cent. of the total grain, contains most important nutritive elements. Semolina is the name given to the grain at a certain stage in the milling. Modern milling, according to the secretary of the Bread and Food Reform League, obtains about 50 per cent. of semolina bearing valuable nitrogen, ash and fat concentrates.

The semolina is to varying extents removed from ordinary household flour.

HEN'S DAINTY BILL OF FARE

Eastern Farmer Feeds Prize Biddy Steak and Onions, Clams, Baked Apples and Tea.

Winsted, Conn.—"What do you feed the hen that lays four eggs a day?" N. J. Welton of Oxford was asked. He replied without a moment's hesitation:

"Boston brown bread with round steak and onions for breakfast; corn bread and long clams on toast for dinner; bread and butter, baked apple, cold roast beef for supper; crackers and weak tea with malted milk for midnight lunch."

"I found the hen on the nest very early one morning," said Welton. "I began feeding her differently and soon found her on the nest at dark, and to treat her nicely I placed a good light that shone on her nest and also on her perch."

"About 11 p. m. I went to see how she was getting along when she hopped from her nest and left an egg. After walking around a little she took her perch for the rest of the night. At ten o'clock next morning she laid another egg."

"Now, both of these were laid within 12 hours and were both double yolk, equivalent to four eggs within the 12 hours."

"RITA" ON AMERICA

Says Indifferent Shop Girl Is a "Store Duchess."

English Authoress Says if Almighty Dollar Could Be Forgotten Bewildered Tourist Might Excuse Poverty and Misrule—Novels are Slangy.

London—"Rita" is the pen name adopted by an English woman, who in private life is known as Mrs. Desmond Humphreys. Mrs. Humphreys has confined herself heretofore to writing society romances. She abandoned it for a trip to the United States, where she spent two months and then came home to write a book telling Americans what she thinks of them.

"A brief two months' experience of American cities, life, manners, habits and hospitality, is scarce equipment for criticism," she states. "If the country were not so rich; if dollars were not a blatant fact forever poured into your ear, forever appraising every public or private building you admire, every statue, bridge, park or street you notice, the bewildered tourist might excuse poverty and misrule."

"The individual American is so unskinned that the very fact of unfavorable criticism makes him your lifelong enemy. Give him praise, flattery, admiration, wonder, and he will perhaps lend you a 'greenback.' Tell him that his nation is vulgar and he will advise you to 'git.'"

"It seems a matter of absolute indifference to an American shop girl whether you purchase anything or not. It is not her affair. Of course, she will serve you if you insist upon it. No shop girl, or should I say 'store duchess' ever addresses you as 'madam' or 'm'am.' Democracy, liberty and equality have banished politeness."

"Sensation and scandal are the keynote of American journalism. It is not so much what they say—its truth or its falsehood—it is the way in which they say it that is so startling. Of course the whole contents are not libellous; a great deal is very amusing. But these are mere incidents of American journalism not worth considering."

"To complain of unscrupulousness on the part of an interviewer is a mere waste of time. No editor troubles about that. He runs his paper in order that sensational fictions should procure readers, and his reporters are better judges of what suits its columns and supplies its headlines than are the victims of the interviewer's art. The woman interviewer is a few degrees more untruthful and more exaggerating than the man."

"The American novel is, I imagine, typical of American life and character. Most of them are too full of slang phraseology or provincial dialect to suit English tastes. I was presented with a variety of American authors to read on the steamship coming home. I cannot say I found any of them very interesting save 'Senator North' and the 'Tower of Ivory,' both by Gertrude Atherton, and she is not a typical American author."

"I appreciate American humor of the Mark Twain order, the polished cynicisms of Edgar Saltus and the quips of Alan Dale; but I confess that Robert W. Chambers and Edith Wharton and John Fox, Jr., and their kind bore me beyond description. The quaint phraseology is instructive should I ever desire to paint an American character."

"I visited and was entertained at many private houses—or should I say 'mansions'—while in America, but I cannot remember seeing a library in any of them, or finding books left about on tables or shelves as if meant to be read."

"When young, he, the American man, is so badly dressed as to be an affront to critical eyes; when middle-aged he is corpulent and unhealthy looking as well. The ill-fitting clothes of American men were a never-ending source of wonder to me. It seems impossible for their coats to fit without shoulder cushions, or their trousers to set straight to the boot without bulging and bagging and collecting mud and dust all the time. And few Americans understand the proper use of the dinner coat, or know when to wear a white tie. I have seen a gray tie and a gray vest worn with a dress coat."

"I questioned him, President Taft, on copyright law, on its injustice to English authors. He replied: 'My dear lady, I do not make the laws. Congress does that.'"

"Confronted with so unexpected a confession of helplessness I had no more to say. I knew so little of the mysteries of American politics, American government and American laws that I had deemed the president the most important and autocratic personage in the country."

The English reviewers do not take the book seriously.

It is a remarkable literary coincidence that the death of Sir Charles Dilke should have occurred a few days after the publication of H. G. Wells's political novel, "The New Machiavelli," for Wells's hero, Remington, was modeled partly on Dilke's career. Like Remington, Dilke was, in his day, the most prominent political figure in England, with the premiership practically in his grasp.

Wells's book has created a lot of talk in political circles here, and a good many people feel that his character drawing has been altogether too photographic.

TUNA CHEESE NEW DELICACY

First Importation of This Confection to Texas Expected to Start Considerable Trouble.

San Luis Potosi, Mexico.—A shipment of five tons of tuna cheese from San Luis Potosi to San Antonio, Tex., marks the first serious attempt to introduce this article into the markets of the United States and from this district. It is reliably reported that next season a New York commission house will bring considerable quantities here for the New York market. The tuna cheese industry has been of local importance from time immemorial, and San Luis Potosi has long been the great tuna market of Mexico. There is a probability that this shipment will lead to the introduction of the article into the United States on a commercial scale.

The variety of tuna most favored for making cheese is the tuna cardona (Opuntia stuebeliana) of a beet-red color with white spines; but the tuna is also used. The food qualities of this fruit have been fully set forth in bulletin 116 of 1907 of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry by David Griffiths and R. F. Hare. The cheese is made by simply boiling and straining the tuna pulp until the proper consistency is reached. It is of a chocolate color, pleasant to the taste, wholesome and slightly laxative. Sometimes nuts or flavors are added, and the product is more appetizing when taken with milk. Various modifications would soon suggest themselves to dealers in the cities of the United States to improve the taste and render the product more attractive.

Both the fruit and the cheese are cheap, because of the abundant supply, lack of means of preserving the fruit, and because the cheese is made by hand labor in the household. The cheese sells locally in season at 2 to 5 cents, gold, per pound at retail in the public markets. Although it keeps in good condition indefinitely, little attempt has been made in the direction of storage or export.

The term cheese is descriptive only of the consistency of this product. It is rather a confection, and will be sold in the United States in small packages as a confection. If it should take the fancy of customers in the United States it offers a chance for an enterprise profitable to a promoter and beneficial to this section. An export demand for these native products not only raises their price, but stimulates the price of land and encourages cultivation. The experience here is that when a native product finds a reliable export market it means the prompt exploitation of that product on a commercial scale, as in the case of chili, ixtle and guayule. The native market to force proper provision for preserving storage and distribution or to insure uniformity in the quality and preparation of many native products.

YOUNG MAN IS "HEN MINDED"

Pastor Says Wealthy Members of Fair Sex Refuse to Exchange Riches or Barter for Titles.

Chicago.—"The American young men, and not the young women of today, are the ones who are becoming 'hen minded,'" declared the Rev. Percival H. Barker, pastor of the Maywood Congregational church, in an address before the Hull House Woman's club. Dr. Barker placed the average American woman of wealth upon a high plane, picturing her as a woman of ambition and intellectual attainments. He said the women who were a peril to the American home were those who have a champagne taste with only a beer income.

The minister took issue with Prof. McLaughlin of the University of Chicago, who in a recent magazine article, condemned women of wealth for indolence and lack of ambition.

"The ordinary woman of wealth refuses to exchange her wealth or barter her name for empty titles. She would rather live with a plain ordinary American with no title except his manhood; no castle except his character, and no wealth except a strong right arm and a true heart; would rather dwell with such a man in a shack over which waved the stars and stripes than live with any prince, count or no account in some lordly castle filled with dusty portraits of a defunct ancestry."

"Lincoln pleaded with women to uphold the home, the school, the church and the political mission. He saw that woman had a high mission in life to serve. Lincoln gave his mother great credit when he was praised for his goodness and his attainments."

"We have few women who are 'hen minded,' and we can see a greater peril in the lack of intellectuality among our young men. It is truest to say of many young men of today that they are 'hen minded' and are 'slaves of pleasure.'"

"Unless men awaken the latent powers within them we will rapidly come to an age devoid of heroism and power among men."

Ancient Country House Sold.

London.—The executors of the late Sir Francis Cory-Wright have disposed of the historic house Caen Wood Towers and its beautifully timbered estate at Highgate, N., the purchaser being Thomas Frame Thompson, civil engineer of London wall.

Recalls Peace of Ghent.

Brussels.—A committee has been formed at Ghent to arrange for the celebration in 1914 of the centenary of the congress of Ghent, where peace was concluded between Great Britain and the United States in 1814.

PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS

Ten Eastern States to Be Visited This Year.

Seventeen-Year Variety Shows Indisputable Signs of Appearing in New Jersey and Other Nearby Commonwealths—Habits of Insect.

Ocean City, N. J.—According to State Entomologist John B. Smith, New Jersey and nine other states will experience a plague of locusts this year. The state entomologist has a corps of workers studying methods to ward off the threatened plague, among whom is Mrs. E. S. Starr, of this place, who, under his direction, is observing the underground habits of the insect. Mrs. Starr has made a statement on the result of observations. She says: "There are 15 species of the cecid septendecim, or 17-year locusts, in the state bureau of entomology. This makes the study of the insect almost continuous. With each appearing of the insect something is added to give the entomologists a new problem to work out. In Cape May county the insect gave indisputable evidence of its presence months in advance of its regular date for appearing, in April, when its seventeen years' sleep underground will end."

"Last summer a breaking out on the surface of the earth was noticed. It resembled circular spots about four inches in diameter. The soil in these spots was different in color from that nearby. The layers of the mounds were even and appeared to have been blown from a central cavity, such as the ashes from a volcano. There was no central opening visible, but investigation showed that it had been covered with sand. There was no change in these mounds until after a rain, when the central portion seemed to rise. Later galleries in the mounds were discovered. Some of these extended more than three feet beneath the surface of the earth. It was in these that the locusts were sleeping."

"The range of the outbreak, so far as has been discovered, extends along both sides of the West Jersey and Seashore railroad from Mt. Pleasant to near Ocean City, and over uncultivated ground for a mile to the northwest. There are mounds to be seen in the woodland but they are different in formation from those in the open country."

"With the first indications of an eruption word was sent to Dr. L. O. Howard of the Bureau of Entomology, Washington, and to Doctor Smith of the New Jersey bureau. Both pronounced it the work of the 17-year locust, but without precedent, it then being a year in advance of the time scheduled for the insects to appear. Doctor Smith sent an assistant to make an investigation. He reported that the mounds were the work of the cecid septendecim, but that it was of an unusual character. A careful observation of the appearing of the locusts is to be made in Cape May county, where, it is believed, they will be more numerous."

"Brood XII of the cecid septendecim is due to appear in ten states next spring, the territory ranging from Saratoga county, New York, to western Connecticut, New Jersey, Virginia, and ending in the north central portion of North Carolina. In New Jersey the locusts underline the state. The last appearance of the locusts was in 1894, when in Cumberland and Cape May counties the discarded shells of the insects covered the ground. Trees and lumber today bear traces of that visit."

"Doctor Smith has sent out a warning against the pruning and setting out of orchards until the locusts disappear."

URGES BABY EVERY 2 YEARS

Dr. Elliot, Harvard's President Emeritus, Gives Recipe for Happiness Though Married.

Boston.—As a result of difference of opinion between Dr. J. Lovett Morse and Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard, on the subject of large families, Boston women are up in arms.

"I don't agree with Dr. Morse in his advocacy of small families," said President Elliot. "I believe no restriction of the birth rate can be supported by morals or economics. The durable satisfaction of life depend upon having the normal number of children, and the normal number of children is five or six to the family. A mother should bear a child every two years."

"Granting that marriage should come at the average age of twenty-four, this periodical child bearing should continue until the mother is forty, resulting in eight children. This high number, however, would be lowered in average by the death of either parent or two or more of the children. I believe in monogamy, equal chastity and the normal birth rate."

"Durable satisfaction of life is not obtained by families that have only one or two children. Therefore, I am not able to accept the economic excuse for limiting the number of children. The number to be born has a natural limit, and the economical limitation is wholly unnatural."

Bureau to Hire Preachers.

St. Louis, Mo.—An employment bureau for ministers is to be established by the St. Louis presbytery, north assembly. B. F. Fullerton, secretary of the home mission committee, advocated the idea at a meeting here the other day.



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Ever hear a salesman boast a product? Of course you have. Ask him if he will guarantee it and how far. Watch him "hedge". There is no "hedging" on Selz Royal Blue claims, though. That SELZ guarantee is just as much a part of every pair of SELZ SHOES as the soles and uppers. SELZ SHOES are "built on the sole of honor" and sold on the soul of honor. The SELZ guarantee is a visible witness that this is so. It affords you the same protection against loss by reason of dissatisfaction as an insurance policy protects you against loss by fire.

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