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SUPPLIES NOT EXCESSIVE.

—Continued from page 1—
Breeder's Gazette: Stockman: For the past four months receipts of hogs at the six leading western market points show an increase of 1,567,999 as compared with a year ago. Still, supplies are not at all excessive in view of last year's shortage and the bears who are predicting \$2.90 hogs and possibly \$4.00 hogs before snow flies have nothing very substantial on which to base their belief. Of course this is a big country and can produce lots of hogs but, by the same token, there are 80,000,000 people in this country who are fond of pork and use it freely whenever it is within their reach.

WOOL IN DEEP RUT.

Breeder's Gazette: While wool traders are by no means unanimous in their views regarding the future market for that staple, the majority express the opinion that higher prices cannot safely be predicted. There is absolutely no disposition to speculate and middlemen prefer to handle the best clip on a commission basis. Here and there a dealer is met who thinks a substantial advance in prices will be registered before the end of the year, but they are scarce and not willing to back up their judgment by investing. Such optimists base their opinion on the fact that the country has been consuming as much, if not more, wool during the past two years as previously, while production has decreased, which must mean greater demand for wool. However, some of last year's clip is still in the hands of middlemen and growers and no willingness on the part of millmen to pay more can be detected.

DANGER TO MEAT INDUSTRY.

National Provisioner: One of the most dangerous evils affecting the meat industry ever introduced into congress is that known as Senate Bill No. 138, which proposes to regulate the time in which food products may be held in cold storage. There are other provisions of the bill equally as dangerous as the time limit proposed, and altogether the bill, if passed, would come pretty nearly putting the meat packing industry out of business.

Of the time limits pork, for instance, is given but four months, without any provision being made for the time of cure. Beef, mutton, veal and other food products are restricted to periods which, while not so drastic as that affecting pork, are still burdensome in the extreme.

In the general provisions of the bill it is stated that "any article of food which, having been held in cold storage for any period of time, has been removed therefrom and returned again to cold storage, shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of the act." Another paragraph provides that "any food product, having been once placed in cold storage and removed therefrom, shall not again be placed in cold storage," which means that, having once left the cold storage temperatures of the packing house, products must not again be put into a room under low temperature.

Under this provision of the bill all branch houses would be practically wiped out, and where general cold storage warehouses are now used for storage of meat products, this would not be permissible under the proposed law. Such a provision would completely demoralize food distribution in this country.

There is another provision which states that the label on all food products must show the date of production, killing, packing or manufac-

Daddy's Bedtime Story — Jack Makes a Cooky Bargain



HOW are you getting along with your stilt, Jack?" asked daddy.
"Great," answered Jack. "I can hop along now on one foot, and I've got old Dinah now where I want her. I can get all the cookies I want."
"That's right," chimed in Evelyn. "He can. I wish it was polite for little girls to go around on stilts. I'd get a pair in a jiffy."
"How did you gain this victory?" inquired daddy.
"Why, this morning the back yard was awfully muddy, you know," answered Jack. "After last night's rain, and while I was poking around high and dry on my stilts I heard Dinah moaning in the kitchen because she had to wade way down to the rear of the lot to feed the chickens."
And here little Jack gave a very clever imitation of the old black cook.
"Ah can't do mah rubbers, an' ef Ah could fin' 'em dey wouldn't be no good, foh de water would drizzle all ovah 'em shuah. An' Ah don't got de misery in mah back, an' de missis is got cump'ny cummin'!"
"Never mind, Jack," laughed daddy; "we all know how Dinah talks. Tell us what you did."

"Oh," said Jack, "I just asked her what she would give me if I'd feed the chicks for her, and she said: 'Anything I got, Mastah Jack.' But I said cookies were good enough for me. 'So she gave me ten right there and ten this afternoon and ten just before we came upstairs.'
"Good boy!" said daddy. "I have no fears for your business future. Did you divide with Evelyn?"
"O, surely, daddy," said Evelyn. "He always does."
"Well, it seems to me," said daddy, "that you have told me a story tonight instead of me telling you one. But do you know of a country where the folks always walk on stilts?"

"No, sir," said the children in astonishment.
"Well, it's so," said daddy. "In the great marshy tracts of land in southwestern France the peasants couldn't get along at all without them. They are trained to their use from childhood and become so expert that some of the men stalk along on wooden legs six feet long, which they simply strap on at knee and ankle. They don't have to bother with a long end coming up to use for their hands."
"And they make a very queer sight poking along in the watery wastes, looking at a little distance like a flock of giant snipes."
"Good night, you little goose," said Evelyn.
"Good night, you little goose," said Jack.

TO IMPROVE CANADIAN RIVER

Twenty-Three Miles Near Oklahoma City to Be Straightened.

Oklahoma City, Okla., May 9.—The proposition which has been pending for some time to straighten the river bed of the Canadian river at last has assumed definite proportions, and seems to be in connection to be pushed rapidly to completion. The plan is to deepen and straighten the bed of the river along its whole course in Oklahoma county, similar to work now being done in Canadian county. In all about twenty-three miles of the river bed will be improved. It is estimated that the total cost of the work will be nearly \$500,000.

GIANT TREE HARD TO FELL

Ten Men Work Three Days in Severing Big Tree.

Everett, Wash., May 9.—Just before loggers in the Weyerhaeuser logging camp, near Snohomish, quit for the season a party of ten men picked from the various crews began to work on felling one of the largest fir trees on the coast. The work of severing the trunk from the stump occupied three days of alternate chopping and sawing. The diameter of the stump is 12 feet 7 inches within the bark. The bark in places is more than a foot thick. From the great trunk cuts of from eight feet to twelve feet were made. The sixteenth cut, 110 feet from the stump, measured seven feet in diameter. It is estimated that the logs from this tree will make close to 70,000 feet of the best lumber. The gigantic logs will be brought out of the woods on flat cars.

KANSAS FARMER AMBUSHED

Shot at While Entering Barn, Bullets Fatally Wound Him.

Beloit, Kan., May 9.—After receiving a series of letters demanding the payment of money and threatening to kill him if the demands were not complied with, Robert Balou, a young farmer who lives ten miles northwest of here, was shot while entering his own barn.
A man whom he could not recognize fired twice at him. Balou turned as the man fired, and his turning probably saved his life. Both his assailant's bullets passed through his arm, injuring him painfully, but not dangerously.
Balou fired five times at his assailant, but it was so dark that he does not believe he hit the man.

MILITARY RULE IN KANSAS

Must Enforce Prohibitory Law, Says the Attorney General.

Pittsburg, Kan., May 9.—That military rule will be established in Pittsburg and in Crawford county within the next ten days unless the prohibitory law is rightly enforced by the local authorities, was the declaration made here this afternoon at a mass meeting by John S. Dawson, states attorney general.
At the meeting more than a hundred men and women volunteered their services in the work of putting down the liquor traffic.

IN WOMAN'S REALM

POULTRY POINTERS.

Either lice or mites is sufficient to destroy whole brooder flocks. Like present one of the dangers to the raising of small chicks.
In hen-raised chicks diarrhea is often produced as the result of a too active hen because she leads her flock into wet grass or is too busy with her scratching to mother the chicks when needed.
Overfeeding, or overcrowding, with wet chicks, especially with cracked corn, leads to a condition of digestion that is often accompanied by diarrhea.
For crop-bound, warm water poured down the throat and the crop gently kneaded or worked for an hour, if necessary until it becomes soft holding the bill open and the head down. Then give a tablespoonful of castor oil and feed sparingly for several days to prevent a permanent distention.

With a good "mother" in your brooder to cover the chicks the temperature at the level of the chicks' heads should be high enough to cause the dry food to melt in their beaks. The heads are near the fringe of the "bother." If the chicks persist in crowding around the central source of heat you may know that the heat is not high enough.
For scaly leg take the affected fowls and dip their feet and legs up to the feathers in a can containing kerosene oil and keep them in it long enough for the oil to reach the scabs beneath the scales. When the attack is slight one application is usually sufficient but in bad cases sometimes it takes two or three treatments. Remember to paint the roosts with kerosene or some other good insecticide.

The old method of raising chicks on mash has much to answer for in the causation of diarrhoea. The best way nature's way is giving all the dry feed. Then the chicks cannot "bolt" the feed, mixes it with its own moisture that helps digestion, and the food when swallowed is free from fermentation. It is one of the results of dry food method that bowel diseases have become rare in such fed flocks.

CHILDREN'S DIET.

Dr. Emmett Holt gives the following as a proper schedule of feeding for an average child during the third year:

- 7:30 a. m.—Cereal: Cooked (preferably over night) for three hours, and a somewhat large quantity of milk given during the second year; given as before with milk or this cereal, salt, but very little sugar. Warm milk, one glass. A soft egg, poached, boiled or codded. Bread, very stale or dry, one slice, with butter. 10 a. m.—Warm milk, one cup with a cracker or piece of very stale bread or chicken. 2 p. m.—Soup, four ounces; or beef juice, two ounces. Meat: Chop steak, roast beef or lamb or chicken. A baked white potato, or boiled rice or spaghetti; both cooked five hours. Green vegetables, Asparagus tips, string beans, spinach, oil to be cooked until very soft and mashed, or preferably put through sieve; at first, one or two teaspoonfuls. Dessert: Cooked fruit—baked or stewed apple, stewed prunes. 6 p. m.—Cereal: Farina, or cream of wheat or arrowroot, cooked for at least one-half hour, with plenty of salt, but without sugar; or milk, toast; or bread and milk, or stale dry bread and butter and a glass of milk.

CLEANING.

Housecleaning Hint.—To keep the edge of a body or tapestry Brussels rug from rolling up lay a thin steel cloth over it and iron until dry. This can be done on the floor by using a small board covered with cloth under it, so it will not mar the finish of the floor. I tried this with my large dining room rug a year ago and have not had trouble with it since.

Baby's Carriage Robe.—I cleaned my baby's carriage robe so successfully that I should like every one to know how well it may be done. Take two gallons of gasoline in which is dissolved a heaping scoop measure of flour. Immerse the robe and rub well with the hands for several minutes, giving the most soiled portions special attention. Then use an equal amount of clear gasoline to rinse it and hang it on the line. When thoroughly dry, beat and brush with a whisk broom and the flour dust will come out in clouds, leaving the robe as white and fluffy as when new.

THE LAUNDRY.

Washing Recipe.—In an ordinary wash boiler put one and one-half inch water; then put in three-fourths inch soap. Let it come to a boil, the put in one and one-half to two tablespoonfuls of kerosene oil. When the soap is all dissolved add enough water to fill boiler two-thirds full. Then put clothes in. After boiling five to eight minutes they can be removed thoroughly white and clean. Without changing the water you can boil two or three successive batches of clothes. This method beats all the washing machines ever made. In this way clothes require no rubbing. It saves nineteenth of the labor on wash day. Try it and be convinced.
Bleaching.—To remove blood from thin silk or unwashable fabrics, mix common laundry starch with water, the consistency of cream, put a little dab in a dish, lay the spot upon it, spread another dab on top, leave until perfectly dry, shake out, if the first application does not take it all out repeat the operation.

COOKIES.

Molasses Cookies.—Two and one-half cups sugar, two cups molasses, one tablespoon ginger, one tablespoon cloves, one tablespoon cinnamon. Let this come to a boil. When cool stir in four eggs and one tablespoon soda, and flour enough to roll out next day. Moderate oven.
Spice Cookies.—Cream together two and one-half cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter; add to this two eggs, one cup molasses, raisins chopped fine, one-half teaspoon soda, one teaspoon ginger, one teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon allspice, one teaspoon cinnamon, two cups flour. Bake in moderate oven.

During 1910 England paid to foreign countries \$25,000,000 for eggs and \$40,000,000 for poultry.

WOMAN'S REFINERY QUILTS

Famous Kansas Company's Assets Sold for \$60,000 to Pay Debts.

Tulsa, Okla., May 9.—The selling of the company's holdings at auction last week for \$60,000, all of which is to be used in paying the expenses of the institution, marks the exodus from the commercial and industrial world of the Sunflower State refinery at Niotaze, Kan., widely known as the "woman's oil company." This concern was started as the result of a discussion of the oil business at a "pink tea" party at Rochester, N. Y., at which Miss Kaessman, a Canadian by birth, and several friends had gathered. Over the "grounds of the Kaessman" Kaessman told her friends that she was determined to give up her profession of teaching school and go to Kansas and build an oil refinery.

Her plan interested her friends, and they, with several other persons, subscribed stock to the amount of about \$175,000. Miss Kaessman was elected president of the company and she was manager of the refinery.
Trustee Sells Property.
The business grew and the company was making money until it was decided to enlarge the buildings and install additional machinery. Miss Kaessman thought she simply must have a lubricating plant, but failed to employ an expert to figure the job and estimate the costs. She and her assistants undertook the task themselves, made plans for the lubricating plant, and placed the highest estimate of cost at \$75,000.

The plant cost \$175,000 instead. The extra \$100,000 took the most of the working capital of the company. Miss Kaessman could not meet her obligations, then came the state receiver and the bankruptcy court.

Judge Pollock of the Federal court appointed P. J. White, president of the Exchange National Bank of Tulsa, and an experienced oil man, as trustee about six months ago, and he succeeded in finally disposing of the plant last week.

N. H. Hiller of Carbonate, Pa., president of the Carbonate Machine Company, which installed the machinery in the war department of the refinery, was the purchaser of the installation, and it was knocked down to him on a bid of \$17,500. This simply means that Mr. Hiller bid what the company actually owed his concern, and that he will take the machinery and liquidate the \$60,000 total debt.

The plant of the Sunflower Refinery Company less than fifteen months ago, was valued at \$500,000, at which time it was paying a monthly dividend of \$5,000 clear of all expenses. Yet this institution was sold for \$60,000. It is estimated that the company went behind after going into the hands of the receiver, to the amount of \$50,000, and its business went to the dogs.

Miss Kaessman, who had managed the refinery up to the time of the financial troubles, still resides at Niotaze, Kan. where she and her nephew, Paul Rosner, still operate the Sunflower Distributing Company, which sells oil products to the retailers and consumers. When proceedings were started against her, her monthly income, unincumbered, from the refinery, an distributing agency, exceeded \$3,900.

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GOOD HOG HOUSES

Humble but Profitable Farm Animal Needs Sunshine and Air. AND ESPECIALLY FOR PIGS

Agricultural Department Bulletin Gives Important Information.

St. Louis, Mo., May 10.—In the corn belt hogs furnish one of the most important means of marketing the corn crop, says J. A. Warren, formerly assistant agriculturist, office of farm management, Bureau of Plant Industry, in a bulletin issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. With exception of chickens they are the most numerous of all farm animals, and are grown for market on more farms than any other stock. Hog raising has probably made more clear money for the corn belt farmer than any other enterprise. In view of this one might expect to find hogs the best housed of any animal on the farm, but the opposite is the case. It is still hard for many farmers to get rid of the notion that anything is good enough for a hog. Yet there is no animal on the farm which requires better protection from cold than the hog, none for which a good barn is more necessary, and none so much in need of sunshine as the little pig. The horse and the cow have coats of hair even a calf or a colt when left in the cold is provided with a good fur coat; the hen's feathers are the best protection against cold; but the hog has almost nothing between his skin and the weather.

One of the first requisites for success with hogs is a shelter where young pigs can be kept warm and well supplied with sunshine and fresh air. A little pig takes cold very easily, and recovers slowly, if at all. To prevent taking cold he must be kept dry, warm, away from drafts and provided with fresh air. Most good hog raisers who have swine buildings try to have their corners (arrowing about March 1, but with out good houses this is impracticable. Breeders find it necessary to have their pigs come about this time in order to have them large enough for the fall demand, and producers of market hogs find the practice profitable. Early pigs have several market advantages. In the first place there is usually more time to care for them early in the season. Early March pigs are large enough to begin to eat as soon as pasture is ready, and thus get the longest possible pasture season, and can be expected to make more pork from grass than is possible for later pigs. They can be kept on pasture until ready for market, or nearly. Not only can they make more use of pasture, but they can make more economical use of all feed because they can be finished for market before the cold weather of winter sets in, when gains are more expensive. If these pigs are crowded, many of them can be marketed by the last of October, and for the last ten years the Omaha price for October has averaged 53 cents higher than for December. Without a good house two litters a year can be raised to advantage, because the spring pigs must be put off until so late that the fall litters do not get well started before cold weather, but with a good house two litters can well be raised. Most farmers do not feel that they can keep an old sow for one litter, but with two litters it becomes a different proposition. It is universally conceded that old sows raise better pigs than young ones, and the keeping of old sows enables one to select and keep only the best producers.

On the average, the hog house is the poorest building on the farm, and the least adapted to the purpose for which it was intended. Good barns may be seen on a large proportion of the farms, but good hog houses are generally hard to find. It is economy to put up first the building that will help most to make money. A large portion of the farmers recognize this and build a good barn before putting up a good house, saying "the barn will help me build the house, but the house will never help build the barn." This principle seems to be lost sight of when it comes to the hog house, yet no other building on the farm pays so large a dividend. Unpublished data collected by the writer show that good hog men average about seven pigs raised to the litter and many surpass this record. The same data indicate that the general average raised on the farm does not exceed four pigs to the litter. This wide difference is very largely due to the housing.

What is the necessary cost of housing a litter? Where lumber is \$25 to \$35 a thousand, good single-walled houses need not cost over \$10 to \$20 a pen, and double-walled \$20 to \$30 a pen. It is doubtful economy, under most conditions, to make them cost over \$30 a pen, and very good sheds are sometimes made for less than \$20 a pen. It is easy to get too much expense into any building, and the hog-house is no exception. No one can afford for the purpose a building so expensive that interest and depreciation will eat up its usefulness. By careful management it is not difficult to make each pen accommodate three litters a year. Taking \$25 as the cost per pen (which is sufficient to make a good double-walled building), we have the following: Interest on investment (\$125)

At 5 per cent.....\$1.25 Insurance, at 3 per cent.....\$1.90 Repairs, 1 1/2 per cent.....\$3.75 Depreciation, 5 per cent.....1.25 Total.....\$8.15 Using each pen for three litters a year, the cost of housing one litter would be slightly less than \$1. This is about what one pig has cost when farrowed for, but with high prices that have prevailed for several years, one pig at weaning time would pay for the use of one good pen a whole year, which would accommodate three litters, averaging seven pigs per more each. Of course, more shed room is required for the older hogs, but this may be of much cheaper construction. If only one litter a year is raised, no other shed would be needed. Many farmers, however, provide usable structures for less than half the above figures.

RUST OF WHITE PINE.

Washington, May 10.—The dangerous European disease of white pine (Cronartium ribicola) which was recently introduced into America, was by the prompt and active co-operation of all parties concerned, eradicated, as far as found; but there is no evidence that all the cases have been found, nor is there any means of preventing the importation of more diseased white pine nursery stock. The reforestation movement has created a market for a considerable amount of white pine stock, and the producing capacity of the American nurseries for ornamental grounds, it has been only during the last five years that the importations have been for reforestation. While the monetary first cost of imported stock is less than that of American stock, the various items of expense which necessarily are incurred bring the two nearer together than would at first be thought, and the risks of injury from the long trips, and the danger of importing destructive insects and fungous pests are so great that any but the most venturesome should be deterred from importing such stock.

There are many American nurserymen who regularly import their one-year-old coniferous seedlings, and it is safe to say that in the spring of 1909 ten million coniferous seedlings were imported into this country from European nurseries, and that of these, several millions were white pine. A few foresters familiar with European conditions and appreciating the danger of importing the fungus, refused to accept foreign white pine seedlings and transplants.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture investigated the outbreak in 1909 of this disease, and has just issued a circular on the subject (Bureau of Plant Industry Bulletin 206), in which a full and detailed account of the fungus producing the disease is given, the public is assured that there need be no undue apprehension as the disease has been eradicated once, and can be again who it is imported, but advising that America should raise her own white pine seedlings, and that importations from affected countries be prohibited.

With the importation stopped, the methods of prevention are brief: Watch the Ribes (currants and gooseberries) during the first and second seasons; keep five-leaved pines at least 500 feet from Ribes; remove and burn all diseased pine trees, making inspections of the trees from the last of April to June, and of the Ribes and five-leaved pines in the fall, removing diseased bushes and burning them; do this annually as long as any diseased seed trees or bushes are found.

The preference of this parasite (Cronartium ribicola) for the five-leaved pines is of special significance to America, since the species are naturally present through the western, northern, and northeastern forests, and are planted more or less commonly throughout the country. The chances of great losses if this fungus should even approximate its present record in Europe are very great. It makes of possible, it shows that such losses would very soon exceed the total value of all coniferous stock ever imported into the country.

SAYS HOGS ARE SCARCE.

Hastings, Nebraska, Shipper Reports a Swine Shortage.

A. P. Murray, of Hastings, Neb., who was at the yards yesterday with two ears of cattle and a load of hogs, makes of possible, it shows that such losses would very soon exceed the total value of all coniferous stock ever imported into the country. The U. S. Department of Agriculture should be informed promptly and accurately of every importation of white pine and Ribes.

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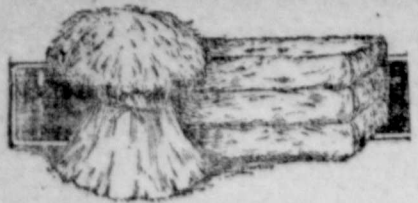
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SHARROCK WHISKY DISTILLED FOR MEDICAL USE. 10 YEARS OLD. M. J. SHERIDAN, PROPRIETOR. ST. JOSEPH, MO. Importers and Dealers in WINES and LIQUORS. Established 1872.

Shamrock Whiskey, Jugs or bottles, \$4.00. Tennessee Fire, Jugs or bottles, \$4.00. Old Andrew Whiskey, Jugs or bottles, \$3.50. Kentucky Bourbon Whiskey, Jugs or bottles, \$3.50. Holland Gin, Jugs or bottles, \$3.00 to \$4.00. Brandy, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$4.00. Port Wine, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$4.00. Apple Wine, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$4.00.

MEN. "A friend in need is his friend indeed." "LIFE IS WHAT YOU MAKE IT". STATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE. 119 North 16th St., OMAHA, NEB.

RAISING OWN TIES

Pennsylvania Railroad Company Planting Hundreds of Acres With Trees.

SETS EXAMPLE TO FARMERS

Besides Timber for Track, Ornamental Shrubs Are Produced.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 10.—The extent to which some of the big railroad corporations are joining in the conservation policy of the country is indicated by a report just issued of the forestry department of the Pennsylvania railroad. This shows that this road, which has undertaken the planting of trees for its future tie and timber requirements as well as ornamental shrubbery on a larger scale than any other similar corporation, has planted over 4,000,000 trees in nine years.

Nursery of Large Capacity. There are 825 acres of land at Morrisville, Pa., devoted to nursery purposes, which afford a capacity of 1,000,000 trees a year. To replace the seedling trees transferred last year to their permanent locations required the planting of 250 bushels of acorns and 116 pounds of seeds from coniferous trees. The total output of the company's nursery during the year was 766,974 trees. The stock on hand at the nursery at the close of the year was nearly 1,500,000 forest trees varying in age from 8 months to 4 years, and 137,000 ornamental plants.

Ornamental Shrubs Grown. In addition to growing ornamental shrubbery, and trees for its future requirements of ties and lumber, the company has established two large tie and timber treating plants, both using the pressure treatment, one at Mount Union and the other at Greenwich Point, Philadelphia. The plants have a combined capacity per year of 1,500,000 cross ties or their equivalent. The Mount Union plant was in operation the entire year, while the one at Greenwich Point was placed in service July 1.

OKANOGAN LANDS OPENED

Government Project's Success Aids Handling of Present Proposition.

Spokane, Wash., May 10.—Yet another irrigation project is being added to the many which have had their source in this city, but on this occasion the project relates to a district of the inland empire further removed from its metropolis than usual. Notwithstanding this is the new district which is known as the Whitestone Flat, is in a specially fertile valley, that of the Okanogan, the scheme presents the earmarks of success.

Sources of Water. The company proposes to insure a plentiful supply of water for the land by pressing into service Shiloh and Tonto creeks. These are situated to have a watershed of some 2,000 square miles, heading back into the mountains to the west, outliers of the Cascade range. To prevent any diminution of the supply during the hottest months of the year the company is building two reservoirs whose purpose is to conserve the extra flow of the spring and fall. These reservoirs are calculated to supply sufficient water for a much larger area than the company is bringing under cultivation, and no shortage is therefore to be expected.

Water rights to these creeks have already been secured and surveys made for the reservoirs and canals in connection therewith. Government Project Successful. Thirty miles away the government irrigation project has been found to be successful. Lands for the steady selling as high as \$700 an acre, with an additional charge for water upon the land, which will certainly exceed according to the figures of other government projects in the West, \$50 an acre.

LOW'R WOOL RATE

National Growers' Association Plans Attack on Railroads.

PLEA TO FEDERAL BOARD

Manufactured Fabric Carried for Much Less Than Raw Product.

Spokane, Wash., May 10.—Sweeping reductions in freight rates on wool produced in the territory stretching from the Canadian border and east from the Missouri river to Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Baltimore, and other eastern and Atlantic seaboard points are sought in proceedings instituted before the interstate commerce commission by the National Wool Growers' association, of which Frank R. Gooding, former governor of Idaho, is president.

Total Output 336,896,903 Pounds. "The total production of wool in the United States for 1910 was 336,896,903 pounds, of which 70 per cent was produced in eleven of the Pacific and northwest and southwest states, and 30 per cent west of the Missouri river. Practically all of this product finally finds in Chicago, New York, Boston, or far eastern wool markets, and the wool grower has to stand the transportation cost.

GUARDING AGAINST FIRES.

Precautions to Prevent Carelessness in Forests.

Boise, Idaho, May 10.—That the fire protective associations of the northern part of the state are going to take every precaution to guard against devastating fires the coming summer and fall is the statement made by John McFarland of Lewis-ton, who has been in Boise for a few days on mining business.

Old Cry of "Water Competition." "The plea of the carriers is the old cry that no wool is raised along the ocean borders. Practically all wool is grown in the interior, hundreds of miles from the coast. The excess rate, being exacted from the wool growers in the western country approximate \$2,000,000 yearly, and this is the amount for which the battle is being fought to save the American flock master from ruin. As this sum is divided among many transportation companies the reduction to each carrier would be as a trifle to the enormous earnings which the carriers secure annually.

CO-OPERATION IN ENGLAND. Annual Sales of Over Half Billion Dollars Under Growing System.

Washington, May 10.—United States Consul Church Howe, Manchester, England, sends the following to Daily Consular and Trade Reports: In Manchester and the North of England generally the movement of the population continue to favor co-operative societies or stores. This system of purchasing, with its attendant bonus or dividend, is an important factor in housekeeping as practiced in the industrial districts of this manufacturing center.

BIG CORN ACREAGE.

Rising Temperature Puts Soil in Good Shape for Planting.

Washington, D. C., May 9.—Approximately 22,000,000 bushels of seed corn will be required to plant the 115,000,000 acres that will be put in grain on the farms of the United States this season, according to the Department of Agriculture specialists. The acreage this year will be fully as large, if not larger, than last year, according to reports. A rising temperature throughout the country has done much to warm up the soil and prepare it for planting.

CATTLE TO OSAGE PASTURES

More Than 1,200 Carloads Shipped to Grazing Lands.

Tulsa, Okla., May 9.—Over 1,200 carloads of cattle have been shipped over the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad bound for the pastures of the Osage nation since March 23, according to an official today. This will likely be the last year for Texas cattle on these grazing lands, as they will be broken up into small farms, and cattlemen are taking advantage of the last chance.

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Beginning Today. Through the columns of this newspaper, we will print announcements of special attractions scheduled to appear in St. Joseph this season. We will also keep you posted on the happenings and important special sale events—giving you the news in time for you to participate and secure the advantage of low prices—and they are a pretty big item at this store.

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GOLD DISCOVERED BY GOOSE. Spokane People Trying to Find Where the Bird Found It.

How to Make the Most Money Out of Your ALFALFA. LUEBBEN BALER CO., BEATRICE, NEB.

MORRIS & COMPANY. A FEW SPECIALTIES. SUPREME HAMS, SUPREME BACON, SUPREME LARD, SUPREME SAUSAGE, SUPREME DRIED BEEF and LION BRAND CANNED MEATS.

Reduced Round Trip Rates. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. On sale May 12, 13, 14; limit July 31. \$60.00. LITTLE ROCK, Ark. Annual convention United Confederate Veterans. On sale May 14, 15, 16, 17; limit May 23. \$12.40.

MISSOURI PACIFIC IRON MOUNTAIN. In addition to the above we will have Summer Tourist Rates to hundreds of points, which will take effect June 1. For further information call on or address C. F. LECHLER, P. & T. A. 426 Edmond Street, St. Joseph, Mo. Phone 2265.

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