

Vol. XIV, No. 282.

DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 62 Car, 1519 Cattle; 76 Cars, 5344 Hogs; 12 Cars, 2480 Sheep.

OPENING CATTLE RUN LIGHT

Proportion of Fat Steers Liberal But Demand Active and Prices Steady.

SLIGHT SHOW OF STRENGTH

On Attractive Popular Weights—Dry Lot Steer a Bit Strong—Veals Held Steady—Small Supply of Stock Cattle Picked Up at Steady Prices—Hogs Active and Steady—Sheep Again 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, and Inc. for Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

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

Table showing receipts by cars for various locations like Chicago, St. Louis, etc.

CATTLE

Fat Cattle Trade Active on Moderate Supply.

There was only a moderate run of cattle on sale here for the opening day of the week. The estimate called for 1,500 head, as compared with arrivals of 3,214 head, Monday and 968 for the corresponding day a year ago.

The moderate crop of cattle on offer at this point comprised the usual heavy percentage of steers. Medium weight to pretty good, with many offered in proportion to the supply on sale, but few strictly choice lots, either light or heavy weights, were on hand.

Best steers offered were of the kinds selling around \$6.00, while the bulk of the fair to pretty good classes found their way to the scales in a range of \$5.50 to \$5.85, with many inferior killers ranging on down to around the \$5.00 mark.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers. Demand for cows, heifers and mixed steers and heifers was quite good this morning and sellers found little difficulty in effecting early clearances of their holdings at full steady prices, as compared with the closing trade of last week.

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED. Demand for cows, heifers and mixed steers and heifers was quite good this morning and sellers found little difficulty in effecting early clearances of their holdings at full steady prices, as compared with the closing trade of last week.

with medium kinds largely at \$4.25 to \$4.40 and plain killers hovering around \$4.00.

Table of market prices for various types of cattle and sheep.

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, and Inc. for Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

STOCKS AND FEEDERS.

Supply of stocker and feeder cattle included in today's cattle run was decidedly light. In fact, there was hardly enough fresh material received to establish a market.

Feeding Bulls and Steers. The following table shows the number of cars of stock handled today by railroads centering at the stock yards:

Table showing receipts by cars for various locations like Chicago, St. Louis, etc.

CHICKENS

Active Trade on Local Trade, Prices Fully Steady.

A falling off of 16,000 hogs in the aggregate marketing at the five leading western points as compared with the opening day last week failed to stimulate the general trade, and only a moderate run of hogs on sale and buyers all-showing a good appetite for supplies the local trade was of brief duration.

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TO SAVE ALFALFA

Parasites Being Brought From Italy to Fight the Alfalfa Weevil.

Six thousand farms in different parts of the country recently made reports to the Department of Agriculture on the cost of producing corn. The figures show that the cost ranged from 50 cents per bushel to 72 cents a bushel, the latter sum being for Maine.

WORK IS AN EXPERIMENT

Minute Bugs Are Being Brought Across the Ocean in Refrigeration.

The idea is to have the parasites brought to the refrigerator compartment of a transcontinental train and hurried to Utah, in the experience of the alfalfa weevil parasites, which, it is stated, will save the alfalfa crops of the Utah and all intermountain farmers from the ravages of the destructive alfalfa beetle.

GREAT CARE IS BEING TAKEN

Expert From Department of Agriculture Is in Charge of Shipment of Enemies of Weevil and Will Conduct Experiment in Alfalfa Fields of Utah—Farmers Asked to Cooperate With Department Expert.

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ST. JOSEPH HAY MARKET.

Local Quotations Corrected to Date by Local Dealers.

The following quotations are furnished daily by the St. Joseph Hay Receivers and Shippers association for the benefit of Stock Yards Daily Journal readers: Timothy—Choice, \$16.50@17; No. 1, \$15.50@16; No. 2, \$14.50@15.50; No. 3, \$13.50@14.50; No. 4, \$12.50@13.50; No. 5, \$11.50@12.50; No. 6, \$10.50@11.50; No. 7, \$9.50@10.50; No. 8, \$8.50@9.50; No. 9, \$7.50@8.50; No. 10, \$6.50@7.50; No. 11, \$5.50@6.50; No. 12, \$4.50@5.50; No. 13, \$3.50@4.50; No. 14, \$2.50@3.50; No. 15, \$1.50@2.50; No. 16, \$0.50@1.50; No. 17, \$0.50@1.50; No. 18, \$0.50@1.50; No. 19, \$0.50@1.50; No. 20, \$0.50@1.50.

CHEERFUL CROP OUTLOOK.

Clay County Feeder Reports Very Favorable Conditions.

"Recent rains have enhanced crop prospects in my locality to a wonderful extent," remarked Mons Nelson, of Clay county, Nebraska, who was at the yards with stock this morning. "Everything is looking as fine as any one could wish. Corn is making rapid progress. Some replanting was necessary, cutworms doing considerable damage in certain localities. Alfalfa is looking fine and the first crop will be cut this week, weather conditions permitting. Wheat shows considerable improvement since the recent heavy rains. Taking it all in all crops are far beyond what was usual for this season of the year and the outlook in general is a very cheerful one."

Mr. Nelson states that while a good many farmers in his section have had rather poor luck with their spring pigs, the number saved is above the average for recent years. "A good many pigs came in February and the March and April litters, however, did not turn out so well but on the whole the pig crop in my locality is bigger than for several years."

DEATH IN WAKE OF STORM

Tornado Hits Pekin, Ill., Kills Two and Does Great Damage.

Pekin, Ill., May 29.—A tornado struck Pekin, Ill., ten miles south of this city, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, killing two people and causing property damage that will amount to \$250,000. The dead are: Clyde Sakers, aged 14; Frank Woodley, aged 15; Louis Schaefer, aged 21; both legs broken.

REPORTS GOOD RAIN.

Upland, Neb., Man Says Franklin County Got Good Soaking.

D. H. Breitwieser of Upland, Neb., a veteran feeder and shipper who markets practically all of his live stock at this point, was here again today with a two-car consignment of hogs that sold at satisfactory prices. The shipments sold at \$5.92 1/2 and \$6.07 1/2, respectively. Franklin county, geographically situated in the extreme south central portion of Nebraska, has been short of moisture all spring, according to reports from that section of the country, and corn and other crops had begun to feel the effect of the drought conditions. "There was a good soaking rain over the greater part of Franklin county last night," said Mr. Breitwieser, "and on my department from Upland it was still raining so that prospects for good corn are materially brighter than it was two weeks ago."

AMERICAN SUGAR STOCK.

Wide Ownership of Company Through Small Investors.

It has developed recently that the control of the American Sugar Refining Company, which has a capital issue of ninety million dollars, divided half and half into common and preferred stock, is now lodged in the hands of small investors. In other words, a majority of the company's capital is owned by persons who hold amounts of fifty shares or less, down to a single share.

AMUSEMENTS.

At the Lyceum—Wednesday night, May 31, Ethel Barrymore in a double bill, "Alice Set By the Phone" and "The Twelve-Pointed Star."

At the Airline—Thomas Brothers company of players in "Brown of Harvard."

At the Majestic—Best picture show to town with two first class vaudeville acts.

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COST OF PRODUCING CORN

Ranges From 30 to 72 Cents a Bushel—Highest in Maine.

Six thousand farms in different parts of the country recently made reports to the Department of Agriculture on the cost of producing corn. The figures show that the cost ranged from 50 cents per bushel to 72 cents a bushel, the latter sum being for Maine.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

J. W. Rice, a prominent stockman of Williston, Neb., had in two cars of cattle for today's market.

F. Tapp & Co., regular shippers from St. Francis, Kan., had a car each of cattle and hogs on the market today.

C. H. Neal, The Farmers Grain and Stock Company and A. P. Reynolds, had shipments of stock on today's trade from Minden, Neb.

Teague & Lyons of Haddam, Kan., consigned a car of hogs to the day's receipts.

Klaus Bros. of Bendena, Kan., marketed a mixed car of stock here today.

J. W. Miner & Co., of Cedar Bluffs, Kan., were noted on the market with hogs.

Schmidt & Aldritt, regular patrons of this market, sent in a shipment of hogs from Friend, Neb.

Thos. Lanham, old-time shipper of Harvard, Neb., appeared on the market today with a load of hogs.

V. L. Johnson of Heartwell, Neb., marketed hogs at this point today.

J. L. Heath & Sons, prominent stockmen of Peabody, Kan., had a two-car shipment of cattle on the market today.

Ed. Power, W. T. Barnes and Jas. Barry, of Bertrand, Neb., each had a load of hogs on the market today.

The Great Western Sugar Co., marketed six loads of cattle from Brush, Colo.

A. J. Williamson sent in a deck of live mutton from New Hampton, Mo.

W. H. Bell of Kellerton, Ia., had a car of hogs on sale here this morning.

Carpenter & F. and L. A. Lowe contributed to the day's receipts with shipments billed from Watson, Mo.

Osborn, Mo., was represented here today by R. W. Wheeler, regular shipper of that point, who sent in a car of hogs.

F. P. Symmonds, a big shipper of Stoddard, Neb., was on the market with a car of hogs.

C. E. Dyer, of Hebron, Neb., increased the day's receipts of hogs with one car.

H. C. Catter, Starke Bros., Joe Croy and E. Essig were on the market with stock loaded at Red Cloud, Neb.

F. F. Roepke of Arapahoe, Neb., swelled the local cattle run by two cars.

Schmidt, a regular shipper of Luell, Kan., had a load of hogs on today's market.

Loomis, Neb., was represented on today's market by a car of hogs shipped by Carlson Bros.

R. M. Strong, an extensive shipper of Wilcox, Neb., had a car of hogs here today.

C. R. Croft of Napoleon, Neb., disposed of a car of hogs on today's market.

J. A. Stinson shipped in a load of porkers from Kanona, Kan., today.

E. E. Smith of Bartley, Neb., increased today's hog receipts one car.

Jno. Keenan of Hockton, Ia., was in with a car of cattle today.

Irvin Donald dropped in from Maryville, Kan., today accompanied by a mixed load.

W. A. Stall of Beatrice, Neb., had a car of hogs here today.

Jno. Taplin of Pallada, Neb., was here today with a two-car consignment of cattle.

J. W. Eulers of Pallada, Neb., contributed two cars of cattle to today's receipts.

M. Armstrong of Western, Neb., sent in a car of hogs for today's market.

Change of management at Transit House. Try our meals.

Goodell Bros. of Western, Neb., regular patrons of this market, disposed of a car of hogs here today.

Wise Feeders use Excello Feeds. Commercial Bank of Blue Hill, Neb., accompanied a car of hogs to the local market this morning.

There is a profit in feeding Excello Feeds. Commercial Bank of Rosemont, Neb., marketed a mixed consignment of stock here today.

See Al Bright for Molasses Feed. Jno. Seberg of Upland, Neb., came in today with a car of hogs for today's market.

Best meals, best rooms, Transit House. Jno. Shryock of Upland, Neb., marketed a car of porkers here today.

S. O. Cobb of Holdrege, Neb., sent in a car of hogs for today's market.

Use Molasses Feed that has won by actual test, Champion Feed Co., Turlock, Mo.

Long & J. who operate around Holdrege, Neb., sent in a car of hogs for today's market.

Wanted—Two large boys. Apply at this office.

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WEATHER FORECAST.

Missouri: Unsettled and possibly showers tonight and Tuesday; cooler in east and central portions.

Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa: Unsettled with probably showers tonight or Tuesday.

The two pests of chief concern to most apple orchardists at the present time are the apple scab and the codling moth.

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FEED WHAT YOU RAISE.

Cattle feeding is not a haphazard
business, provided it is done intelligently
and conservatively. The man
who feeds what he has raised on his
own place, carefully husbanding the
manure and puts it back onto the land,
is the man who will buy his neighbor's
farm in the future; while the man
who hauls all he raises to the elevator
is the man who sooner or later will
sell his farm.

I fully realize that all farmers can-
not feed beef cattle, nor is it necessary
that they should; but I do believe
that every farmer should handle
stock of some kind, grow clover, and
so treat his land as to increase rather
than to decrease its fertility. Cattle
feeding is merely one way of doing
this; dairying is another; sheep raising
another, and growing clover and
plowing it under still another.—Cap-
tain W. S. Smith, Sioux City, at Min-
nesota Live Stock Breeders' Association.

KEEP FATHER ON FARM.

A boy's decision to stay on the farm
does not necessarily mean that his
parents must leave. Ordinarily, when
a farmer turns his business over to
his son, the retiring farmer himself
moves to town.
The son should encourage his father
to build his home on a choice spot
on the farm instead of in town. Retired
farmers can have all the luxuries
of the city, and more, too, in the country.

A retired farmer can be a benefit to
the rural community. In many cases
he has lived there nearly all his life.
He knows the country, and therefore
is better qualified to judge what is
best for the country than is the younger
generation. He should take an
interest in the good-roads movement,
farmers' institutes, and numerous other
things that point to the betterment
of rural conditions. His fine home in
the country would improve the appearance
of the neighborhood in which he
lives.

In most instances, retired farmers
are no practical benefit to a town or a
city, except for the homes that they
build. They naturally give little at-
tention to the municipal school, to
street improvement, or other public
work. Their money generally is in-
vested in farms.—Professor A. M. Ten
Eyck, Kansas Agricultural College.

STRIKES AND INDUSTRY.

Protracted labor troubles, especially
in Chicago, are having a more or less
serious effect on industry. Thousands
of men are idle as result of "juris-
dictional" fights among the building
trades' unions, says the Chicago
Drivers Journal. With these organiza-
tions it is a war to determine which
bodies of the men shall do certain
lines of work. The wage question
does not enter into the case except
that many thousands of men willing
and anxious to work if their unions
would allow them are being deprived
of the opportunity to earn money for
the support of their families.

Meanwhile business is slack in many
lines. Building material concerns are
doing very little. Hundreds of the
men who sell in wholesale lots brick,
lumber, etc., are finding plenty of
time to attend the baseball games and
other sporting events, since they have
practically nothing else to do. There
are hundreds of holes in the ground
in Chicago, representing foundations
for buildings, which the bricklayers,
carpenters and other artisans cannot
go to work and build upon.

This state of affairs means a de-
creased purchasing power for labor,
and hence all lines of trade are af-
fected. The difficulty applies particu-
larly to the foodstuffs markets, and
also in the clothing lines. Settlement
of the war among the unions would

Daddy's Bedtime
Story—How a Poor Little
Filipino Got Ahead



"SOMETIMES I wish there wasn't any school," complained Jack one
evening at bedtime. "My teacher makes me study my head off, and
sometimes when Saturday comes around I feel as if I didn't know as
much as I did on Monday."

"Shame!" said daddy. "That's a fine way for an American boy to talk!
Suppose Abraham Lincoln when he was your age had talked that way? And
he had to walk miles to borrow what few books he could get hold of, and he
had to study them by after his long day's work on the farm was done was
the light from the fire on the kitchen hearth."

"More than that, he was half fed, and his clothes would be refused by the
average tramp of today."

"Now, you," went on daddy, "have a comfortable home, all the books you
want both to study and to read for fun, bright gas to read by, good clothes
and all the food you can eat, including cookies. If you think a little bit I be-
lieve you'll be ashamed of yourself."

"So he ought to be," virtuously put in Evelyn, who had just been made first
in her class.

"Yes, I guess I am," said Jack. "I won't kick about school again."

"That's good," said daddy, "and now I'll tell you about a little chap in the
Philippines who really wanted to study."

"He was an orphan named Manuel, and he lived in the bamboo thickets
some thirty miles away from Luzon. All he owned in the world was a straw
hat and a dingy old shirt that came to his knees, and he didn't even know how
to spell his own name in his own language."

"But he heard of the wonderful schools the Americans were starting, and
he decided he would start out and learn something. So he took a leaky old
bongo (that's a canoe burned and chopped out of a solid tree trunk) and
paddled all the way to Luzon. His journey took him two days, and he landed
absolutely exhausted and nearly dead with hunger."

"A missionary found him, fed him and clothed him in some cast-off boy's
clothes sent all the way from the United States and put him at school. An
little Manuel has proved himself a wonder. When I last heard of him he had
completed his first year in high school, averaging 90 per cent in such studies
as algebra, geometry, history and American literature."

"Good boy!" exclaimed both the children.

"And more than that," said daddy, "he has made so many friends that
when he finishes high school he will be sent to the United States to go as far
as he likes in his studies."

be the grandest sort of an incentive
to revival of industry. Meanwhile
the quickest way to bring about peace
would seem to be the banishment by
the police of the hired "stuggers" who
are making life unsafe for men who
are desirous of working.

SAYS THE GROUCH.

"What ails the ball tossers? The
upshot, or inshot, or grapevine curve
of the whole dog-eared diamondiferous
business, squinting at the situation
from this particular and identical
slab, is that this free skirt day has
got to be cut out of the schedule. In
the dim glimmer of recent events
there is only one logical deduction
that can be deducted and applied to
the existing situation, and that is, to-
wit: The Drummer bunch can't play
ball when the grand stand is carrying
a glittering bit better to you than
skirts that got in free. This Holland-
er aggregation was largely recruited
from away back in the brush, and so
much beauty, done up in hubbles,
newsboys and drug store complex-
ions, dazzles their peepers, disor-
ganizes their nerve ganglia and puts
them all to the demitise bad. On
general principles, by breeding and
not by selection, I'm for the skirts,
straight, place and show, but no bunch
of ball tossers can come in from the
high brush and face such a ravishing
array of blonde and brunette beauties
without accumulating an aggregated,
malignant and altogether pestiferous
case of that particular brand of rat-
tlemint known to the 'perfers' as
stage fright. And, he understood,
that when you have got stage fright,
you couldn't hit a pumpkin with a
clapboard, you couldn't stomp a soft
rubber ball, except by lying down and
letting it roll against you; and you
couldn't about as good a job of base
running as three hundred pounds of
live lead from the stock yards."

"Think these bushful buds from the
brush ought to make a shining show
with all the beauty spots and
whole town glittering and glinting
from up there in the grand stand, do
you? Well, call yourself together in
star chamber session and revise your
code of laws. You've got to be
young and green and tender,
and before Time spotted your looks,
you met a little bundle of calico out
in the soft September gloaming. She
looked a little bit better to you than
any other bunch of skirts and things
in the whole school district, didn't
she? You were seized with a desire
to make an impression. You wanted
to cut corners that were direct from
the cute works and say things that
were funnier than jack-pot jokes,
didn't you? What kind of a stagger
did you make at the time? You tried
the larger-sized damphool you
made of yourself, didn't you? Same
way with this bunch of diamond cut-
ters. They ain't city broke, and the
right of so much beauty, whether
natural or drug store, gets them all
flustered up and they try to play to
the grand stand instead of playing
ball. It ain't fair to us two-bitters
out on the bleachers. Come on. Let's
go down and raise a few sad memo-
ries in seitzer-on-the-side."

TIMBER FRAUDS.

Outrageous Plunder of Public Lands
by Lumber "Ring."
Forty years ago at least three-
fourths of the timber now standing in
the United States was publicly owned;
today about four-fifths of it is private-
ly owned. Most of it passed from the
government to private hands through
land grants to railroads, canals, and
similar enterprises, through whole-
sale violation of the land laws; and
through sales of enormous tracts at a
dollar and twenty-five cents an acre.

The present commercial value of
privately owned standing timber is
estimated, exclusively of the land on
which it stands, at about six thousand
million dollars. Three vast holdings—
those of the Southern Pacific Railway,
the Northern Pacific Railway, and the
Weyerhaeuser Timber Company—
have nearly eleven per cent of the
privately owned timber. Forty-eight
per cent is held by one hundred and
ninety-five great owners—Munsey's
Association.

Our kerosene exports to India have
increased greatly of recent years, and
our fur imports from that section
have bounded upward.

WOMEN AS FARMERS.

Chicago Society Matrons Will Raise
Poultry and Grow Fruit.
Chicago, May 27.—Chicken and fruit
farming are the latest ventures
launched by Chicago society women.
Mrs. John D. Kales yesterday going
to her fruit farm north of St. Joseph,
where she will can and preserve fruits
for the market this summer. Miss
Ethel Mason of Winnetka is already
established on the place of Theodore
Dickinson as manager of his chicken
farm.

"I like to put around the kitchen,"
said Mrs. Kales in speaking of
her venture into the business. She
was one of the early supporters of
the School of Domestic Arts and
Sciences and has always found things
to interest her in the home.

Society women began to attract at-
tention as farm managers some half
dozen years ago, and Mrs. Kales be-
gan to wish for a farm of her own to
put into practice some of her ideas.

Dr. Kales Buys Farm.
"I wish," she said to her husband,
Dr. Kales, "that I could do something
of that kind. The summers are so
lacking in activity."

"Why," said Dr. Kales, "if you really
feel you would enjoy it, I will buy
you a small fruit farm and you can
manage that."

A farm of ten acres, four and one-
half miles north of St. Joseph, was
bought five years ago and planted to
fruit. Most of the labor fell to a la-
borer during the past. Mrs. Kales
superintending the work. This year,
however, she will enter into the busi-
ness of fruit farming in earnest.

Miss Mason, who is managing the
chicken farm, spent the winter at the
State Agricultural College at Lansing.
Here she devoted her time to the
study of poultry husbandry. She now
has over 600 chickens to care for.

IN WOMAN'S
REALM

Strawberry Souffle.—Put two cups
strawberries washed, hulled, and cut
in halves, in an earthenware pudding
dish. Then sprinkle with sugar, pour
over a soured mixture, and bake in a
moderate oven from thirty-five to forty-
five minutes. For the mixture: Melt
three tablespoons butter, add one-
fourth cup flour, and stir until well
blended; then pour on gradually the
well beating constantly, one cup of
scalded milk. Beat the yolks of four
eggs until thick and lemon colored,
and add gradually while beating con-
stantly one-fourth cup of sugar. Com-
bine the mixture and put out and fold
in the whites of four eggs beaten until
stiff and dry.

LITTLE HELPS.
Flannels.—To a two gallon pail of
cold water take one-third part of any
good soap, excepting naphtha, dis-
solved, and one heaping tablespoonful
of borax, also dissolved. Stir cold wa-
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SILAGE FOR BEEF CATTLE.

Experience of a Shelby County, Indi-
ana Farmer is Interesting.

Since it is an accepted fact that the
kind of information that is appreci-
ated by our readers is that which
comes direct from the farm, and not
the vaporations of theorists, a story
of the operations of a friend of mine
down in Shelby county, Indiana,
should prove both interesting and in-
structive to them.

In an extensive acquaintance with
feeders and breeders, I have found no
other as careful and exhaustive a test
of silage for beef cattle. Also, he is
kind enough to let me have a copy of
the report of the results obtained, which
is exactly opposite to the belief of the
experimenter.

But, to our story. One of the first
small packers and butchers in this
part of the state was P. Sindlinger,
and how carefully and well his busi-
ness was conducted was evidenced by
the comfortable fortune left to his
wife and son at his death. This son, C.
P. Sindlinger, has been brought in
around the meat markets and packing
house and it was the pride of his par-
ents that he knew every detail of the
business.

In early times, no difficulty was ex-
perienced in securing, locally, a suffi-
cient supply of prime cattle for the
meat market which has now grown to
be the largest in the county; but, as
years passed, and the blue grass pas-
tures were broken up to grow corn
and the market for corn grew better,
fewer cattle were fed and at times the
supply was not equal to local needs.

It was, therefore, a matter of some
importance to C. P. Sindlinger, in his
selection of cattle for the meat
market and, in casting about for a
way out of his difficulty, came to the
conclusion that his best method would
be to purchase one of his friends'
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Money and Marriage

By Maude Parsons

William Douglass, manager of Thornybrook, strode to the telephone and rang three times. A lovely voice, with a little yawn in it, answered. "May I see you a few moments, Miss Anne?" queried Douglass. "It's a matter of importance." "Yes, William," returned the lovely voice. "Come right over." Anne Thornton, owner of Thornybrook, awaited the manager in a sun-flooded room in the handsome old house. Miss Thornton was good to look upon. In a ruffled, trailing morning gown, and with dewy eyes that looked forth contentedly on a pleasant world, she was ravishing. Or so thought William Douglass, anyway. William was in love with his employer.

His homely, trustworthy face was pale and his eyes were darkened. He had not slept much for two nights trying to decide on just what he was going to say. Now he found his speech curiously hard to deliver. "Miss Anne," he began. "Yes," encouraged Miss Anne, in a tone of voice she reserved for Douglass alone. "I am going—I have decided—that is, we—have a chance to buy some more stock of the Du Quoin National bank."

"Well, what do you think of it?" "It is a good buy," William, on familiar ground, was not embarrassed now. "The bank's well managed and is making money."

"Then buy it, William. You know I trust all those things to you, anyway." The unhappy William perspired. "That's what I came to see you about. I've—been thinking about the bank farm. Shall we pasture it again?"



"How I've longed to call you 'Billy,' she said." this summer, or plow for corn? We'd better decide, if this weather is going to stay." Without, the low hills were taking on a tender greenery, and two robins made love under the window. Miss Anne, being young and wholesome and pretty, was pulsing beneath the call of spring—and William was talking about plowing!

"Whatever you think best, William." And then, suddenly turning her dark eyes full upon him: "What did you really want to see me about, William?" "Douglass gasped and floundered. Then, rising, he placed a little package of papers in her hand, and said: "Here's a statement of things—of your money and stocks and your farms. I'm going to—leave, Miss Anne."

The old clock in the hall ticked off ages of silence. Douglass kept his stubborn glance on the sunshiny landscape beyond the broad window. Miss Anne studied the top of her little slipper. "Going away," she said at last, as if to herself. "You are really going to leave us? Why, William?" "It's a private matter. I'd—well, I'd rather not say, Miss Anne."

"Is it salary, William? You know I've tried to make you take more." "No," returned Douglass, decidedly. "I'm paid more than I'm worth, now." "But you've done splendidly, William. When we hired you as manager, mother and I had no idea of burdening you with our financial affairs, too. And now we're depending on you to make our investments."

"It's all right, Miss Anne. I've liked to do it." "Uncle Robert says you've made us richer than ever. And a share of that is yours—" "No," said Douglass, and he meant it. "I'm sorry," said Miss Thornton, plaintively. "We've been very happy together—" "If William had not been so busy watching the love-making robins he would have noticed a little bluish tinge his employer's cheeks as she substituted: "Everything's been so harmonious." "I know, Miss Anne. That's what makes it hard to go. I never can thank you for your kindness. Those papers will explain things to the new man."

DUDE DOG IS BURGLAR ALARM

Leads His Owner to Shop Where Clothes Had Been Stolen—Thinks Pretty Much Like Man.

St. Louis.—Just because a dog wears tailored clothes and goes around with a pipe in his mouth does not signify that he is only a dude dog and good for nothing. Sam, a bull terrier owned by Herman Williams, a tailor at 3563 Lindell avenue, was considered in that neighborhood a frivolous fellow who thought only of his clothes and his pipe and who had no serious aim in life except to advertise his master's business. He had earned this reputation by years of loafing on the streets, always dressed in coat, waistcoat and trousers made by Williams, with the advertisement of the tailor shop on his back. But from now on Sam will be looked up to as a dog who not only wears clothing like a man, but who thinks pretty much like a man, too.

Williams has been in the habit of taking Sam's clothes off each night and leaving him to guard the tailor shop. Williams lives at 3709A Olive street. At 6 o'clock the other morning Williams and his wife were awakened by the barking of a dog in their back yard. Williams went down to the kitchen to see what was the matter. He heard the dog scratching at the back door and whimpering. He opened the door and was surprised to see that it was his own dog. When Sam saw him he ran to the back gate, turned around and barked, ran back a few steps and then ran to the gate again. He showed plainly that he wished Williams to go with him.

"Something wrong down to the store," said Williams to his wife. He got into his clothing and went with the dog. At the shop he found the front door open. Thieves who had entered by prying open a back window with a jimmy had stolen two suits of clothing, and in their stead had been left two shabby overcoats.

ENGLISH OYSTERS ARE GOOD

Acknowledged Connoisseurs at Meeting in London Unable to See Superiority of Blue Points.

London.—Almost two scores of acknowledged oyster connoisseurs constituted an epicurean court of arbitration which met at the Savoy hotel with the purpose of rendering a final verdict as to the respective excellency of the American blue point and the Colchester native oysters. An international controversy had been brought about by the cable reports of a recent American editorial on the subject, which aroused a storm of protest in England and induced Gwynay Benham, former mayor of Colchester, to issue a challenge in behalf of the native bivalve.

Colchester's parliamentary representative, the mayor, two former mayors, an alderman, the town clerk, and the manager of the corporation which conducts the oyster fisheries appeared on behalf of the English oysters, backed by Sir Francis Carruthers Gould as a witness. Sir Hiram Maxin, Jacob Helybourn and Newton Crane were the paladins of the blue point. Chefs had prepared 1,000 English and 500 American oysters in many different ways, and they were served at a luncheon. Although the partisans of both sides displayed a wealth of arguments, wit and humor neither succeeded quite in convincing the opponents. After an hour and a half of lively discussion a compromise was arranged and charges of a coppery, inky flavor against the Colchester natives was declared not proven.

HOBBLE SKIRT HURTS TRADE

Philadelphia Man Declares Less Cloth Is Used in Make-Up and Consequent Loss to Dealers.

Philadelphia.—According to the statement of a prominent woollen manufacturer of this city, the profits of the woollen trade are being seriously affected by the hobble skirt. He pointed out that where it formerly took from six to nine yards of cloth to make the average gown, under the present styles from four to six yards are sufficient.

When asked if the average woman did not buy more suits and in that way use the same amount of cloth as formerly, the manufacturer replied that while the initial cost of the suit was less the stores still charge the same sum for suits as before, and in that way made a greater profit at the expense of the clothmaker. A continuation of these conditions, he said, would mean a reduction in either hours of labor in the mill or a reduction in the force.

LEFT \$1,000 FOR CAT'S CARE

Such Provision Is Made in Will of Massachusetts Woman—Allowed \$125 Per Annum.

Worcester, Mass.—By the will of Julia K. Barker, filed in the probate court, \$1,000 is set aside from the estate, which is estimated at about \$25,000, for the care and comfort of her pet cat. The will provides as follows: "A sum of \$1,000 to pay therefrom each year \$125 to Margaret Hurley of Worcester, as long as my favorite cat, now in her care, continues to live and be cared for by said Margaret Hurley. If for any reason it becomes necessary to have the cat cared for by some other person, said payments are to be made to said other person, it being my object to provide for the comfort and welfare of the cat while it lives."

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### AFTER BIG GAME

#### Seattle Hunters to Leave for Alaska in Power Boat.

#### WILL TAKE MOVING PICTURES

#### Sportsmen Hope to Get Live Polar Bears and Other Arctic Specimens.

Seattle, Wash., May 25.—In search of adventure, big game and natural history specimens an expedition will leave this city May 26 in the power boat Polar Bear, bound for Arctic waters.

The expedition is headed by L. L. Lane, son of an Alaskan millionaire, himself a mining operator and sportsman, and Capt. P. E. Kleinschmidt, a big game hunter and well-known writer on outdoor subjects. Several other sportsmen will accompany the expedition.

The purpose of the expedition is ambitious. It will collect specimens, preserve in photography and moving picture films the records of Alaskan industries, native life and wild life. Its members will hunt the polar bear and Capt. Lane has hopes of bringing back several live specimens. Specimens will be secured for the Carnegie Museum.

At the Heath ship yard the launch Polar Bear is rapidly taking shape. Under the direction of Capt. Lane the builders are perfecting a vessel believed to be almost invulnerable to ice pressure and well fitted to cope with the terrors of the Northern seas.

Built to Stand Ice Pressure. The Polar Bear, when completed, will contain the amount of timber and iron usually given a vessel three times the size. The boat will be 85 feet long and 29 feet in beam. The hull has been designed so that ice pressure will raise the boat. The best timber is an ice crusher of improved design.

The transom stern is of one solid piece of wood, 14 feet long by 88 inches by 12 inches. The boat will be equipped with an electric light plant, which will also operate a searchlight with a mile and a half radius. A gas engine of 175 horse-power will drive the vessel.

The photographing of polar bears in moving pictures is one of the most interesting plans of the expedition. Capt. Kleinschmidt is taking the moving picture apparatus. Mr. Lane has a number of bear dogs which will be used to round up and hold the models while the moving picture camera works. A number of big game hunters will be immolated in the museum.

Last year Mr. Lane harpooned a long seal along the coast in the hope of lassoing the animal and bringing them back alive. To care for the museum specimens a taxidermist will be employed.

Will Take Inside Passage. When the Polar Bear leaves Seattle she will take the inside passage to Southeastern Alaska, stopping at various points along the coast so that the members may take pictures of glaciers, waterfalls and volcanoes, and have an opportunity to hunt. From Southeastern Alaska the vessel will proceed to the Aleutian Islands, St. Paul's Island, the government seal rookery will next be visited. From St. Paul's the expedition will proceed to Nome via St. Matthew's Island.

From Nome the steamer will proceed to the Siberian Coast, its destination being Wrangell Island and the mouths of the Kolima and Lena rivers. Here Capt. Kleinschmidt hopes to secure very rare specimens of mammals and birds. It was at this point last year that he discovered the eggs and breeding ground of the spoonbill sandpiper, of which only a few specimens are known to exist.

The members of the Polar Bear expedition are experienced Arctic adventurers. They are making every preparation for safety in the work, and they expect to make their cruise profitable from the amount of information gained, valuable specimens secured and race sport enjoyed in frozen wilds.

#### LOSS OF PIGS AVOIDABLE.

#### Many Litters Depleted Merely Because Proper Care is Withheld.

A number of communications have been received from subscribers in which attention is called to the fact that the pig losses in some communities are heavier than usual this spring, says the Stockman and Farmer. In some instances the loss is attributed to what is called "poisoned" milk. It seems that in these cases little pigs eat just as if the sow's milk were actually poison, because death follows very soon after the little fellows begin to take nourishment. In other cases, the pigs seem to come into the world in fairly good condition, but they drop out rapidly, seemingly because they are not able to withstand the cold.

We have always held to the theory that the secret of raising strong pigs lies in the method of handling the sows during the gestation period. If nourishing foods are fed and sows are compelled to take plenty of exercise, there is very little danger of weak pigs being farrowed. So far as the "poisoned" milk is concerned, we believe that this trouble is after all properly named, because when a sow's udder gets out of condition on account of irrational feeding there is no question but what her milk will be abnormal also. However, the average right up to the time of farrowing will bring about that condition in many cases, particularly so when a sow is fat and lazy and does not take much exercise. To prevent it there is nothing better than the use of laxative foods, like bran or oil meal. The season is sufficiently advanced now so that sows are able to get a little grass which has practically the same effect as the concentrated foods mentioned.

It goes without saying that the pigs that come late in the spring will on the whole be stronger than those farrowed early, but in those cases where sows must be confined to dry lots,

they should by all means be fed something in addition to corn. It is no surprise to us to hear of instances where pigs seem to be strong at farrowing time and yet drop out in a few days because in that case the probabilities are that they are born with a congenital weakness and in this respect they are like incubator chickens that have been subjected to too high or too low a temperature during the hatching period. They may come out of the shell all right and seem normal for a few days, but if the eggs have been in any way abnormally handled during the hatching period the chances are that they will drop out one by one or in twos and threes.

The only helpful advice that we can give at this season of the year will be to those whose sows do not farrow for a considerable time yet. In these cases, as said before, the sows should be fed laxative foods, particularly so if they have been largely carried through on corn. It goes without saying that special pains should be taken in cold, murky weather or to see that the bedding in the pens where little pigs are kept is frequently changed, particularly so if oat straw is used, because that kind of straw absorbs moisture to a much greater extent than wheat straw. It takes labor, it is true, but in the end it is profitable labor. Do not hesitate to change the bedding every two or three days at least until the pigs are at least a week or ten days old.

#### CULTIVATION OF CORN.

Wallace's Farmer: It will not be very long now before we shall be receiving as usual inquiries from correspondents asking whether we believe in deep or shallow cultivation of corn. We desire to anticipate these questions by stating in advance that we do not know in the particular case on hand. About all we can do is to state the principles which should govern, and allow the farmer to follow his own judgment in applying this experience.

We again present our old question: Why do you cultivate corn? Is it to perfect the seed bed? To restore the connection between the plowed furrow and the subsoil, and thus restore the capillary action where the seed bed could not be properly prepared? Then we say: Cultivate deep the first time, and do this before the corn is up; for by going through with the cultivator and running it deep, you finish your work of preparing the seed bed. Incidentally you kill such weeds as come up; you get rid of deep rooted weeds, and you are getting ready for shallow cultivation in the future. If possible to avoid it, don't plow deep after your corn is eighteen inches high. It will not likely be of much use then, because that time the roots from the different rows meet. You will cut them off and put the plant to a good deal of unnecessary trouble in undoing the mischief you have done.

If the seed bed has been properly prepared, however; if your plowing has been well done, and the disk and the harrow have settled it, if the main object you have in view is to conserve moisture for the corn, and you will certainly need it, then we would cultivate shallow, deep enough to get rid of the weeds, however. Annual weeds near the surface are not so easily killed. Biennial and perennial root deeper, and you must get rid of them even if you do interfere with the root system of the corn.

It is especially necessary to cultivate shallow, if your land is infested with quack grass or with morning-glory. Deep cultivation or cultivation with shovels will simply scatter these weeds over your field. You may uproot them in some places, but you will carry pieces of the root to another spot and plant them. Therefore, in quack grass land, or land infested with bind-weed or morning-glory, we would use the shallow cultivator or some tool that shaves off these weeds just under the surface of the ground and lets them fall back of the blade. The weed is not killed by that operation, but the plant is starved, and the soil is left to grow two or three times, but finally it will die, as it can not obtain a supply of carbon from the air.

If you are cultivating to conserve moisture—and if the season should continue as dry as it has begun, that will be the main object in cultivating corn this year—cultivate shallow; but if you find as you are cultivating that the soil is very hard, a sort of hardpan forming a couple of inches below the surface and your corn not doing well, you must break that up. Possibly it is the result of the poor preparation of your seed bed.

On the whole, therefore, we believe in deep cultivation the first time, if necessary, and then shallow cultivation for conserving moisture and killing the annual weeds.

We are frequently asked: How long must we cultivate corn? That is another question we can not answer. The usual rule is to cultivate till you have to go to haying or harvesting. Some men have their minds fixed on three times. Don't fix any number of times. Cultivate corn as long as you think you can do it any good. Lay it by just as late as you can.

There are times, however, when it pays to cultivate corn after it is laid by, using of course a single horse with a small harrow or cultivator. That time is when a heavy rain has followed and utterly ruined your dirt mulch and formed a crust on the surface, through which the moisture you have been evaporating is prevented from getting up that crust—even if it proves to be an expensive operation, it will pay in the end. If there is no crust, however, it will not usually pay to cultivate corn after it is shoulder-high.

#### BIG LUMBER VALUES.

Washington, D. C.—Though our lumber production in 1909 was only about 5,500,000,000 feet more than in 1899, yet the increase in value was \$290,000,000, the average value a thousand at the mill being \$15.38 and \$11.13. In addition to the 48,000 reporting sawmills in 1909 some 3000 idle mills were canvassed, giving a total of 51,000 mills, or 15,000 more than ever before in the United States. The production of shingles in 1909 was 14,907,371,000, valued at \$39,262,462, and of lath 3,775,191,000 worth \$9,943,439. Our total output of these products in 1909 was worth \$124,705,760. Lath was worth a thousand in 1899 and \$2.69 a thousand in 1909 at the mills. Shingles were worth \$1.55 a thousand in 1899 and \$2.03 a thousand in 1909.

### Proper Feeding of Young Foals To Secure Bone and Muscle

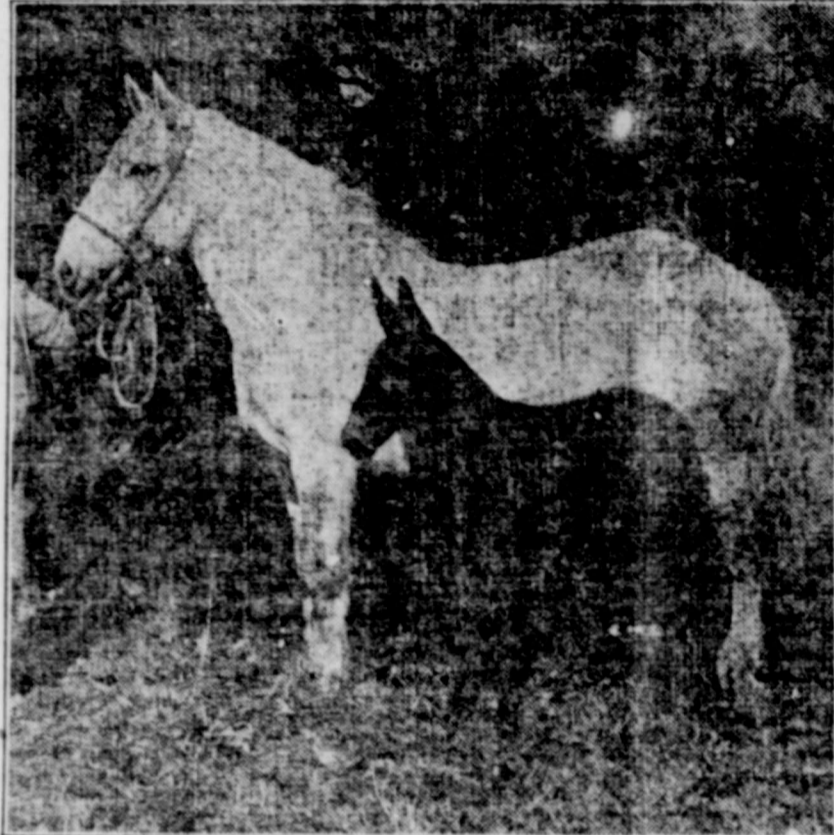
By E. A. Trowbridge, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

"What to feed" is a very important question for consideration in feeding young foals. The food given should be of such character as to supply material for making bone and muscle. It is not fat that we desire in a young horse, but rather growth—that is, development of frame and muscle throughout.

As yet, oats is recognized as the standard horse feed the country over, and should constitute the basis of the ration for both the foal and the mare. As a ration upon which to start foals, crushed oats and bran mixed together

Then until weaning time, oats, bran, corn, grass and mother's milk constitute a very efficient ration. The corn may be omitted entirely without depreciating the value of the ration, but its comparatively low cost warrants its limited use.

The amount of feed is a question which needs very little discussion. Grain in the before-mentioned proportions, placed where the foal may eat at will, has been found to give satisfactory results. Even while suckling, they will learn to eat three pounds or more of the mixture per day. The



SHE PAYS HER SHARE OF THE PROFITS. PERCHERON MARE OWNED BY THE COLLEGE FARM.

with a little salt will be satisfactory. As the foal grows, the crushed oats may be changed to whole oats, and a small amount of ground corn added. A ration of corn and oats, one-half each by weight, does well, but the bran helps regulate the digestion. They relish the whole oats, as will be evidenced by the fact that the bran will be frequently found remaining after the oats have been eaten. The only objection to whole oats for young foals is that they are not so easily digested as crushed oats. If the mares and foals are running on pasture, there will be no need of roughage, but if they are kept up, a little green feed, clover or alfalfa hay put where the foal can eat it at his leisure will be helpful.

grain should be changed twice a day in order to prevent scouring. Any time between five and eight months of age will be a suitable time for weaning. A very successful method is as follows:

Take a foal away from the mare, and, if possible, put two or three of them together in a light, clean and roomy box stall. Place the accustomed grain and hay ration before them. Keep the mare far enough away from the foal so that neither may see or hear the other, and within three or four days they will have practically forgotten their former relation. In many cases, weaning may be accomplished without any noticeable loss in weight on the part of the foal.

### MILK FEVER TREATMENT

By A. C. Page, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

A scrub cow is in very little danger of milk fever. It always picks out the best cow in the herd. A high bred, high producing cow is likely to be affected.

The condition most favorable to milk fever is found in the high-producing cow which has been well fed and kept in high condition just previous to calving. Her blood is full of the materials which go to make milk when she freshens. The better her condition, the more danger there is of an attack.

A heifer having her first calf is not likely to be troubled with this disease, because it usually follows a rapid and easy delivery, which is not common to young heifers. An attack rarely follows a long, difficult labor. The first symptoms of milk fever come within a few hours after the calf is born. The cow shows the common signs of fever, is uneasy, and without appetite. In a very short time she will begin to show the paralysis which is characteristic of this disease. In a little while she will sway back and forth as if drunk, and soon become unable to stand. The paralysis passes gradually to the other parts of the body, the cow being partly unconscious. If she is not treated, death will soon occur.

Only a few years ago, milk fever was known as a fatal disease. Half a dozen remedies were tried, but they all failed most of the time. Now, however, there is a simple treatment which is almost a sure cure. Its results are rapid, and the cow soon recovers. The principle of the new treatment is the injection of air into the udder. No one can explain just why this does the work, but it does.

Any kind of an air pump may be used to administer the treatment. Usually a bicycle pump can be found in a hurry if no other kind is available. The chief precaution to be observed is in keeping dirt from entering the udder either in the air pumped in or on the milking tube used. The first may be accomplished by filtering the air through cotton soaked in carbolic acid. A convenient apparatus may be made for this purpose by using a wide-mouthed bottle with a two-hole cork, and two pieces of tubing. The tube leading into the bottle should be below the surface of the cotton. The other may be short. The udder should be washed in warm water before pumping up, and

### GOOD SHED FOR WINTER

There is no way in which the straw can be used to much better advantage than by building a straw-shed. This is a very inexpensive structure, and the calves or other stock will appreciate it in the winter.

The uprights are most easily made from forks of trees set in the ground. Poles are laid through these, and

then old rails or boards spread over the poles so as to hold up the straw. When the wheat or oats is threshed, the machine may be set so as to blow directly on to the framework, and the shed will be complete. In finishing out the top it is necessary to throw it off to prevent leaking through in rainstorms.

This kind of a shed should always face the south. It will be found very convenient for any stock that is wintered outside.

This is the year to put up a silo. No other system will save so much of your corn crop and make so much from the same acreage as putting the corn in a silo. It pays at both ends. It saves feed and the cattle like it better than dry feed. A silo is not very expensive, and it will soon pay for itself.

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But a day has been set (June 9, at Hannibal, Mo.) when the real estate men and many in other business lines are going to get together, and forgetting their personal commercial concerns of the moment, voice their honest conviction that the sun does not shine upon the superior of their own great state. They are to make this act of patriotism official, and in justification of whatever songs they sing for other lands, they are going to resolve hereafter and henceforth to tell the full plain truth and to never forget to mention Missouri. That is the kind of advertising Missouri needs, and the only kind; the truth and lots of it.

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Stock Yards, St. Joseph, Mo.

A JUST RECOGNITION. Missouri Ruralist: Real estate men, more than almost any other class in the state, know of Missouri's superior farming opportunities. It has not always been their good fortune to be in a position to proclaim their belief that Missouri is the land of opportunity to compare that many of their brethren alien business interests must often control their actions and utterances. But the real estate men know, just the same, from much travel and opportunity to compare, that many of the homeseekers who, as we have been told, go "around, over and through" Missouri, enroute to better advertised states, are "going farther and farther west" than if their destination was Missouri. Many of these real estate men still making their bread and butter influencing money and Missourians to leave this state for far off fields, the distance-lent enchantment of which is about the only attraction that Missouri cannot discount, and still have many excellences to which the others make no claim.

But a day has been set (June 9, at Hannibal, Mo.) when the real estate men and many in other business lines are going to get together, and forgetting their personal commercial concerns of the moment, voice their honest conviction that the sun does not shine upon the superior of their own great state. They are to make this act of patriotism official, and in justification of whatever songs they sing for other lands, they are going to resolve hereafter and henceforth to tell the full plain truth and to never forget to mention Missouri. That is the kind of advertising Missouri needs, and the only kind; the truth and lots of it.

travelled over the country extensively in an automobile recently, and has taken particular notice of the grain crops. Continuing, he said: "I find that the grain has not been damaged by the long dry spell, but is vigorous and of a good color. Spring grain has a good stand and there is now sufficient moisture to give it a good start. With the usual rains in June the crop will be at least an average in yield, and I believe the average is the largest we have had."

#### BRITISH BUY OIL LANDS.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Two purchases of California properties for sums aggregating approximately \$100,000, have been made for British investors by W. P. Hammon of San Francisco and Charles A. May of this city. One is from the B. and B. Oil Company of California, forty acres in section 12, 24-14, Coalinga field. The other is the fee interest in the Coalinga Central Oil Company in a tract of 120 acres in the same field, and two properties adjoining. The monthly production of the B. and B. property is about 14,000 barrels, and of the other tract approximately 25,000 barrels.

#### BIG GRAIN CROP IN WASHINGTON.

Pullman, Wash.—"I believe that there are more acres of good grain in Whitman county today than ever before in its history," said J. S. Klemgard, who has farmed for 30 years in the Inland Empire. Mr. Klemgard has