

# STOCK YARDS & COUNTRY JOURNAL.

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

Vol. XIV. No. 277.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1911

LAST EDITION.

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## DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 1 Car, 70  
Cattle; 39 Cars, 2856 Hogs;  
1 Car, 112 Sheep.

### CATTLE DEAL CLOSES HIGHER

All Classes of Killing Material  
Show Advance for the  
Week.

### GAIN IN STEERS 15 TO 25c

Cows and Heifers in Similar Upturn—  
Bulls Strong to the Higher—Calves  
50¢ to 10c Higher—Tone to Stocker  
and Feeder Trade—Hogs Sold 5c  
Better Today, Run Light—Sheep  
and Lambs 15¢ to 35c Higher for  
Week.

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

|        |           |         |         |
|--------|-----------|---------|---------|
|        | 1911      | 1910    | Dec.    |
| Cattle | 267,395   | 267,772 | 8,857   |
| Hogs   | 1,131,801 | 821,163 | 310,143 |
| Sheep  | 372,589   | 258,408 | 113,961 |
| Horses | 24,086    | 15,913  | 10,153  |

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

|                | Cattle | Hogs   | Sheep |
|----------------|--------|--------|-------|
| Chicago        | 300    | 11,600 | 4,000 |
| Kansas City    | 300    | 8,000  | 3,000 |
| St. Louis      | 100    | 4,500  | 1,000 |
| St. Joseph     | 100    | 2,900  | 100   |
| East St. Louis | 200    | 4,500  | 300   |

## CATTLE

Steers Closing Generally 15¢ to 25c  
Higher This Week.

There was practically nothing doing  
in the cattle market today outside of  
the stocker and feeder division, owing  
to the extreme lightness of receipts.  
No change in conditions could be  
chronicled.

All grades of killing steers have  
figured in an up-turn in prices this  
week. Common grassers got least of the  
advance but the fair to good kinds came  
in for a greater up-lift than did the  
choicer, higher priced offerings. A  
falling off of over 20,000 head in  
receipts at the five leading markets  
compared with last week easily explains  
the bulge.

Local receipts for the week stand  
at approximately 7,200 head, as compared  
with 5,500 the preceding week and  
11,141 for the corresponding time  
a year ago. At the five leading cen-  
tral stock yards, 122,400,  
169,000 and 143,500 last week  
and 169,000 for the same period a  
year ago.

Decreased receipts, together with a  
broader outlet for dressed meats, in-  
jected a better spirit in the market  
for fat cattle. Activity of demand has  
been a stellar feature of the week's  
trade and there has been a gradual  
moving up of prices. From extreme  
to extreme the advance measures 10  
¢ to 30c. With the bulk of steers closing  
15¢ to 25c higher than a week ago. The  
sharpest advance has been on the  
steers which were selling last week  
at \$5.85 to 6.15. Spot 30¢ higher  
hit on some of these but 15¢ to 25c gain  
covered the general run of medium,  
good and choice steers. Grassers sell-  
ing under \$5.50 show 10¢ to 15c advance  
for the week.

No strictly prime steers showed up  
in the week's marketing at this point.  
The best here, however, some well-  
fattened 1500-lb. heaves, realized  
\$8.50. This was 10 cents above last  
week's high mark and the top for sev-  
eral months. Next highest price paid  
was \$6.60 for some nice fat medium  
weights. Sales at \$6.35 to \$5.50 were  
fairly numerous and bulk of all the  
steers here this week went above  
\$6.00. A few common light grass  
steers, however, sold at \$4.00 to \$4.75.  
Southern Kansas pasture cattle have  
been very scarce this week. Several  
lots sold at \$5.60 to \$5.85, and \$5.10 to  
\$4.75 took a medium class while plain  
kinds ranged on down to \$4.75.

## COWS, BULLS AND MIXED

An advance of 10¢ to 15¢ in practical-  
all grades of killing cows, heifers  
and mixed yearlings on opening day  
of the week was followed by addi-  
tional strength with the result that  
closing prices on the general run of  
stock are 15¢ to 25c higher than a week  
ago. Receipts have been rather light  
and under a broad general demand  
trade has risen active from day to  
day with prices showing an upward  
tendency. The fall advance is nota-  
ble on good cows selling above \$4.50  
as well as on all useful and attractive  
grades of heifers and mixed yearlings.  
However, the quoted advance of 15¢  
to 25c covers the market for pretty near  
all classes of female killing stock. No  
strictly prime yearlings arrived dur-  
ing the week. A good class, though,  
sold at \$6.00 to \$6.25. Most of the  
straight heifers were on the medium

and plain grassy order. Best cows  
are selling at \$5.00 to \$5.25, with \$4.50  
to \$4.75 buying a very desirable class  
and \$4.00 to \$4.40 taking fair to good  
kinds. Medium to fair are selling  
largely at \$3.50 to \$3.90, with cutters at  
\$3.25 to \$3.40 and canners at \$2.50 to  
\$3.10.

The better grades of bulls are 10¢  
to 15¢ higher for the week; common  
kinds little changed. Veals show an  
advance of fully 50¢ for the week, with  
spots 75¢ up. Tops now selling at  
\$3.00.

## STOCKERS AND FEEDERS

Today's delegation of stock and  
feeding cattle was of the usual small  
week-end dimensions and trade was a  
regulation Saturday affair. The few  
cows and calves on offer changed hands  
without quotable change in the price  
schedule.

Stock and finishing cattle have been  
present in moderate volume this  
week and as a result trading on most  
days has been done at steady rates on  
the basis of last week's advance. On  
the opening day prices were fully  
steady with the previous week's final  
sales and on the following day  
with light supply and good de-  
mand prices advance 10 to 15 cents.  
However, after the second day sup-  
plies gradually became larger and with  
speculative support in a weakened  
condition advance of prices generally  
of the country call, prices lost the  
early advance and more, with the re-  
sult that at the close today the gen-  
eral market is closing 15¢ to 25c lower  
with stock showing a greater de-  
cline. It has been pretty hard work  
to keep a direct line on stock heifer  
values this week. During the opening  
days of the week prices were consid-  
erably steady with last week's close.  
However, prices went up a little  
middle of the week in sympathy with  
stock and feeding cattle values, but  
toward the close, has eased off con-  
siderably and at the end of the week  
finds prices even with the opening day  
and with last week's close.

## OTHER LIVESTOCK MARKETS

**CHICAGO.**  
CHICAGO Union Stock Yards, Ill.,  
July 22.—The Live Stock World re-  
ports:

Cattle—Receipts, 400. Market  
steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,000. Market  
steady to 5c higher. Top \$6.35, bulk  
\$6.50 to \$6.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 4000. Market  
steady.

**KANSAS CITY.**  
KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 22.—  
Special to The Journal: The Drovers  
Telegraph reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 300, mostly Tex-  
ans. Market nominal.

Hogs—Receipts, 5000. Market 5c  
higher. Top \$6.25, bulk \$6.25 to \$6.50.

Sheep—Receipts, none. Market 25c  
higher for week.

**SOUTH OMAHA.**  
SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., July 22.—  
Special to The Journal: The Drovers  
Journal-Stockman reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 100. Market  
steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 5500. Market  
strong to 2c higher. Top \$6.45, bulk  
\$6.25 to \$6.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 100. Market  
steady.

**EAST ST. LOUIS.**  
EAST ST. LOUIS, National Stock  
Yards, Ill., July 22.—Special to  
The Journal: The National Live Stock  
Reporter reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 200. Market  
steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 4500. Market  
steady. Top \$6.30, bulk \$6.50 to \$6.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 300. Market  
steady.

## GRAIN AND PROVISIONS

The following Chicago board of  
trade quotations are furnished by  
P. Gordon, 1005-1008 New Corby-  
Pore Building, St. Joseph, Mo.

|       |              |        |        |
|-------|--------------|--------|--------|
| Wheat | No. 2 red    | 82 1/2 | 83     |
|       | No. 3 red    | 80 1/2 | 82     |
|       | No. 2 hard   | 85 1/2 | 89     |
|       | No. 3 hard   | 83 1/2 | 88     |
| Corn  | No. 2 white  | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 |
|       | No. 3 white  | 65     | 65 1/2 |
|       | No. 2 yellow | 69 1/2 | 70     |
|       | No. 3 yellow | 64 1/2 | 65 1/2 |
| Oats  | No. 2 white  | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 |
|       | No. 3 white  | 41     | 41     |
|       | No. 2 oats   | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 |
|       | No. 3 oats   | 39 1/2 | 40     |

Receipts for week ending July 21, 1911.  
Wheat: 15,000 bu.; Corn: 20,000 bu.;  
Oats: 5,000 bu.; Rye: 1,000 bu.;  
Barley: 1,000 bu.; Beans: 500 bu.;  
Soybeans: 500 bu.; Pork: 10,000 lbs.;  
Lard: 5,000 lbs.; Flour: 10,000 lbs.

At the five leading markets total  
supply for the week, 315,500 head,  
compared with 357,400 last week, 374,500  
a month ago, 275,900 a year ago,  
221,500 two years ago, 201,700 three  
years ago and 353,400 corresponding  
week four years ago.

Prices ranged from \$6.50 to \$6.25,  
with the bulk selling at \$6.40 to \$6.50.  
Early in the week the advance  
a week ago at \$6.25 to \$6.40, a month  
ago at \$6.20 to \$6.30, a year ago at \$5.55  
to \$5.75, two years ago at \$5.50 to \$5.75,  
three years ago at \$5.50 to \$5.75,  
four years ago at \$5.75 to \$5.95.

**Heavy and Mixed—400 lbs. and upward.**

|               |           |           |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| Mo. Av. Price | Mo. Price | Mo. Price |
| 64.25         | 64.25     | 64.25     |
| 64.25         | 64.25     | 64.25     |
| 64.25         | 64.25     | 64.25     |
| 64.25         | 64.25     | 64.25     |
| 64.25         | 64.25     | 64.25     |

**Options.**

|       |        |        |        |        |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Wheat | Open   | High   | Low    | Close  |
| July  | 80 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 81 1/2 |
| Sept. | 85 1/2 | 86 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 86 1/2 |

**CORN.**

|       |        |        |        |        |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| July  | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 |
| Sept. | 63     | 64 1/2 | 63     | 64 1/2 |

**OATS.**

|       |        |        |        |        |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| July  | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 |
| Sept. | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 |

**PORK.**

|       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Sept. | 16 40 | 16 40 | 16 40 | 16 40 |
| Jan.  | 15 40 | 15 40 | 15 40 | 15 40 |

**LARD.**

|       |      |      |      |      |
|-------|------|------|------|------|
| Sept. | 8 27 | 8 27 | 8 27 | 8 27 |
| Jan.  | 8 27 | 8 27 | 8 27 | 8 27 |

**RIBS.**

|       |      |      |      |      |
|-------|------|------|------|------|
| Sept. | 8 50 | 8 47 | 8 47 | 8 50 |
| Jan.  | 7 87 | 8 02 | 8 02 | 7 87 |

## ST. JOSEPH HAY MARKET

Investment of \$500,000 Planned by  
Schwarzchild & Spangberg.

Portland, Ore., July 22.—Official  
announcement of the immediate com-  
pletion of a packing plant here to  
cost \$500,000 has just been made by  
Lehman Lev of Chicago, construction  
engineer for Schwarzchild & Spangberg.

A ten-acre site has been secured  
near the new plant of the Union Meat  
company, a subsidiary Swift organi-  
zation, and a quarter interest in the  
Portland Union Stock Yards company  
obtained by this second Chicago pack-  
ing house to choose Portland as head-  
quarters for its Pacific northwest busi-  
ness.

## SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

Oklahoma City, July 22.—The com-  
missioners of the Oklahoma land of-  
fice arranged the dates and places for  
the sale of school lands valued at more  
than \$2,000,000. These lands failed  
to sell for various reasons under the  
old appraisements and were re-ap-  
praised last spring. The sale will be-  
gin at Hobart August 29 and end at  
Tulacum November 6. The lands to  
be sold are in the sixth sales district.

## TOTAL LIVE STOCK MOVEMENT.

The following table indicates the  
round total of receipts of cattle, hogs  
and sheep at five leading markets for  
the week ended July 21, 1911.

|        | Receipts | Market              |
|--------|----------|---------------------|
| Cattle | 315,500  | Steady              |
| Hogs   | 11,000   | Steady to 5c higher |
| Sheep  | 4,000    | Steady              |

## AXIS OF NATION

Farm in Monroe County, Indiana,  
Center of the Country's  
Population.

## STUMP MARKS THE SPOT

Farm Hid Away Among the Hills  
and Owned by a Sturdy  
Old Settler.

## LIVED THERE ALL HIS LIFE

## Sudden Fame Comes to Samuel H. Stevens and His Obscure Little Farm

—Center of Population Moves Thirty-One Miles West During Past Ten Years—Stevens Is Sixty-Nine Years Old and Was Born and Raised on the Old Place.

Bloomington, Ind., July 22.—Fame  
has come to a certain farm in the  
United States in the last few days and  
all because it is the new center of  
population of the country, according  
to a census bureau announcement.  
This newly famous farm is owned by  
Samuel H. Stevens, who was born  
there sixty-nine years ago, and has  
lived on the same farm ever since. It  
is in Monroe county, about four miles  
south of Unionville and eight miles  
east of this city.

Following the announcement by Dr.  
Charles S. Sigbee of the census bureau  
that the former center had moved  
thirty-one miles west since the last  
census was taken, Professor W. E.  
Cosgill, head of the department of  
astronomy at Indiana university, made  
an investigation and by the use of a  
 sextant found the Stevens farm to be  
the country's population axis.

Except on the southern end the  
farm is entirely shut in by abrupt  
hills of sandstone and rock. They are  
heavily timbered and little underbrush  
has been removed from them. The  
southern portion opens into a wide  
valley, which is also surrounded by  
hills and presents the appearance of  
a small bay opening into a lake when  
viewed at sundown from the "popula-  
tion center."

## FOOD INSTEAD OF POPPIES

It is with some difficulty that the  
roadway leading directly to the farm  
may be defined by a stranger. Where  
it forms a junction at the "main pike"  
it is partly obscured by tall grass and  
bushes. On the right hand side the  
eastern hill, forming a part of the  
valley in which the farm lies, rises  
abruptly from the roadside. Some-  
where within half a mile area on this  
hill is the exact spot marking the  
population center of the country, ac-  
cording to the reckoning of the math-  
ematicians. A stump in the center of  
this area is the "logical deduction"  
as to the precise spot.

## MANILA AGRICULTURAL BANK

Philippine Commission on Way to  
Paris to Get \$10,000,000 Loan.

New York, July 22.—Speeding  
across the Atlantic on the Koenig  
Wilhelm der Grosse are Don Benito  
Lozada and Don Manuel Llanes Quezon  
Philippine commissioners at  
Washington.

They are hurrying to Paris to com-  
plete arrangements with French  
bankers whereby the latter will fi-  
nance Philippine agricultural bank at  
Manila to the tune of \$10,000,000.

"That the money is up and most of  
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## IT'S HOT IN ALASKA, TOO.

Glaciers Are Melting at Rapid Rate  
and Streams Raging Torrents.

Valdez, Alaska, July 22.—The hot  
spell continues in this vicinity and the  
glaciers are melting at a phenomenal  
rate. The melting of glaciers is a  
phenomenon of the Alaskan coast.  
The melting of the glaciers has been  
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## WHEAT

No. 2 red 82 1/2 83

No. 3 red 80 1/2 82

No. 2 hard 85 1/2 89

No. 3 hard 83 1/2 88

Corn

No. 2 white 65 1/2 65 1/2

No. 3 white 65 65 1/2

No. 2 yellow 69 1/2 70

No. 3 yellow 64 1/2 65 1/2

Oats

No. 2 white 42 1/2 42 1/2

No. 3 white 41 41

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

City Office—Rooms 3 and 3, Rock Island Building, corner Sixth and Edmond streets. The St. Joseph Journal Publishing Co., Publishers. W. F. WARRICK, Editor and Manager. Largest Outside Circulation of Any Paper Published in Buchanan County, Mo.

Subscription Rates: Daily per year \$3.00. Daily per month \$0.25. Daily per six months \$1.50. Daily per year \$3.00. Semi-weekly per year \$1.50. Weekly per year \$1.00.

WORK FOR NEW CAPITOL. There is no doubt about a majority of the people of Missouri favoring rebuilding the Capitol, and if the \$3,300,000 bond issue fails to receive the endorsement of two-thirds of those voting August 1st, the \$5,000,000 issue will prevail at the general election in 1912.

SEX DISCOUNT DISAPPEARS. Breeder's Gazette: An unprecedented event occurred on the Chicago cattle market on Monday, when a load of 735-pound heifers realized \$4.89. While not the top price, as one load sold five cents higher, the transaction emphasizes not only the popularity of yearlings when in proper condition, but demonstrates that the market period when heifers were subjected to a discount ranging from 30 cents to \$1 per cwt. is a matter of history.

GRASS BEEF SHORTAGE. Packers' prospects of filling their freezers with grass beef have gone glimmering. Opines the Live Stock World. Following the failure of grass in the southwest, South Dakota, one of the principal summer contributors of range cattle, is flying the signal of distress.

MAY OPERATE ON WAGGENER. Atchison Attorney's Illness Develops More Serious Symptoms. Atchison, Kan., July 21.—That B. P. Waggener's illness is more serious than had generally been believed became apparent yesterday when it was learned that one of his physicians had recommended that he be taken to Rochester, Minn., to be operated upon.

GOES ROBBING IN HER SLEEP. Husband Explains Wife Is "Somnambulist Kleptomaniac." Chicago, July 21.—Mrs. Bertha Frank was described yesterday by her husband, Jacob Frank, as a somnambulist kleptomaniac. In Municipal Judge Sabath's court he testified that his wife, while walking in her sleep, not only searched his trousers' pockets and extracted small change, but frequently made nocturnal visits to neighbors' homes and rifled the pockets of the sleeping occupants.

MORE LIVE STOCK NECESSARY. This is not a new text in our list of suggestions to a farmer who can handle a few cattle or who is inclined to raise cattle for the beef market, says the Twentieth Century Farmer. There is occurring every few years, periods of depression in the cattle market, due usually to over-production. These are followed by periods of reaction and prices must work back to satisfy supply and demand. Some of the best live stock authorities in the country present figures establishing the fact that the country is now experiencing a period of shortage in beef cattle, which must very soon make itself felt in a stronger demand and resultant higher prices.

Great Britain imported \$3,894,999 worth of American scientific instruments in 1910, against \$1,925,999 worth in 1909.



Daddy's Bedtime Story

I HAVEN'T told you any story about horses lately," said daddy after the youngsters had twisted themselves into comfort in their cribs, "so I think I'll tell you one tonight about the oldest horse in Ohio, who died the other day at the remarkable age, for a horse, of thirty-two years."

"Splendid, daddy," said Jack and Evelyn. "She belonged," began daddy, "to an old friend of mine, Dr. Frazier, who brought her from Kentucky when she was about three years old. He called her Baby Nell, and it wasn't long before everybody in town knew her and would say when they would come up to her patiently waiting for the doctor to come out from a visit, 'Hello, Baby Nell!' and she would always bow her pretty head so politely and gracefully as a young lady at a ball."

"Baby Nell was a thoroughbred and naturally nervous, but she had so much brains, or, shall we say in this case, 'horse sense,' that she could be really frightened and still keep quiet."

"Her master never had to touch her with a whip. If he was in a hurry he would just say quietly, 'Get along, Nell,' or if he wanted just to jog along he would say, 'Easy now, Baby,' and that would be enough."

"Once I remember that while wandering around on the doctor's farm, for she was never tied up or fenced in, she found herself on the railroad track, with two trains coming in opposite directions. She stood still between the tracks until both trains had gone by, but when her master, who had witnessed the whole scene, had reached her side she was absolutely drenched with perspiration."

"But I am sorry to say that in her later years Baby Nell became a blurger. The doctor's barn was small and had only two stalls, one for Baby and one for the cow. Baby's stall was never locked, and she got into the habit of walking into Mrs. Cow's stall and eating most of the hay."

"When Mrs. Cow became painfully thin a watch discovered Baby's trick, and a heavy spring hook was put on the door of the cow stall. But it was no time before Baby discovered how to open it as easily as she had opened the original plain one. Then a padlock was bought, but the mare learned to open that with her teeth, so Mrs. Cow had to be moved to a house of her own."

within the next few years, to provide feeders and beef cattle to fill the feed yards and slaughter-houses of the country. Beef will be consumed at about the usual rate; each year an increased amount will be required; population in our own country is gradually swelling, there is no substitute for beef in the mind of the consumer. prices will stand considerable expansion before this will become a factor curtailing consumption. It requires time to create a 2-year-old steer, and anything short of this age will scarcely be recognized as beef for the general trade.

It has been getting into the minds of many of the corn belt farmers, that there must be more pasture added to these high priced lands and more breeding cattle kept, more calves of good beef quality produced and developed on these farms into beef. When this situation becomes more apparent there will be a general tendency to join in the business that seems to offer the best inducements for making money. Choice young cows, such as are most desirable for this purpose, will be hard to get, they will be located and put to work in this breeding enterprise, and the less desirable will have to be taken, just as has been the case under former circumstances. The only way to increase cattle population is by breeding more cows, increasing the calf crop, and when this situation of shortage becomes fully understood by the cattle handling public, all of the available stock will be in demand to help replenish the shortage.

MODERN CRUSOE

Is in Exile on Island in Wabash River on Illinois-Indiana Line.

HIS HOUSE SITS ON STILTS Unique Tiller of Soil Built Home So It Would Be Safe in Floodtime.

Mount Carmel, Ill.—On a small island of forty-five acres, encircled by the Wabash river, exiled from the outside world, lives Wash Houchins, a farmer. The island which composed this little Kingdom is famous. From early times, many decades ago, it has been occupied for brief periods by different parties, but few have remained on it long. Some became sick and fed. Others miscreants, still others felt the loneliness and isolation of the place too keenly. Not so with Houchins. He has been there these past ten years and it is his paradise.

The island is a mile long and varies in width. Of the forty-five acres it contains forty that are in cultivation. Five acres about the edge of the island are waste and are composed chiefly of sand. There is a clump of trees about the "King's castle."

The island lies near the center of the river, and the occupant knows not whether he is a resident of Illinois or Indiana. Houchins, of course, has a family, and his house is built upon stilts, so that the high water can never make him desert his mansion. The island itself is high, although it overflows when the water is high.

Raspberries. To two cups of sifted flour, one-half cup of sugar, pinch of salt, add gradually three-fourths cup of sweet milk and two tablespoons melted butter. Then put in yolks of two eggs and beat mixture thoroughly. Now two teaspoonfuls baking powder and well beaten egg. Have ready, washed and dried one cupful firm raspberries. Sprinkle lightly with flour and put into muffin batter. This recipe will make one dozen delicious muffins.

SWEDISH Dainties. These are delicious and quickly made and by spreading dough into sections and flavoring each section with a different flavor, such as vanilla, almond, or lemon, or sprinkling chopped nuts or cinnamon on other pieces of dough one has a platter of mixed dainties all out of same batch. Cream together one cup of sugar and one generous cup of butter, add two well beaten eggs and three cups of flour. Mix well, separate and flavor as above directed. Take small pieces of dough size of a plum and roll with hands into long stick shaped strips; form into rings one and one-half inches in diameter, place in pan and bake about ten minutes in slow oven until a delicate golden brown.

Flemish Fish.—Cut into six or eight slices each one weighing two pounds, wash, wipe dry, and sprinkle with a little salt and let stand for one-half hour. Then wash fish and let come to a boil in bouillon made of five cups of water, one-half cupful of dried veg, six or eight cloves, same number of pepper balls, two bay leaves, and salt to taste. Take fish out and put into deep dish and add one-half cupful of sugar, one large onion, and one large lemon, sliced, to fish liquid. Boil until onion is tender, then remove from fire and gradually pour on to the well beaten yolks of two eggs into which one tablespoonful of flour has been put. Return to fire, boil one minute, and pour over fish. To be eaten very cold. This is a delicious Sunday night supper dish. A recipe from Belgium.

Broiled Flounders.—Clean and prepare flounders on leave in cold water at least one hour before broiling. Broil slowly about twenty minutes. Arrange on hot platter surrounded by following sauce: Carp Sauce—Three tablespoonfuls melted butter, three tablespoonfuls Worcestershire sauce, one-third tablespoonful English mustard, and three tablespoonfuls fish stock. To melted butter add one-half teaspoonful flour, then gradually add other ingredients. Add salt and pepper to taste.

FOR BABY. Crib Comforter.—A dainty comforter was made by sewing handkerchiefs, suggesting children's stories, upon blue cheesecloth, leaving a six-inch space and margin. Tack with blue zephyr and see how much pleasure your baby will derive. Any color scheme may be used. Bath Mittens.—Make a mitten of soft Turkish toweling, button at wrist so mitt will not come off and see how quickly you can give baby his bath. The warmth of your hand will keep mitt at an agreeable temperature.

CANNING AND PRESERVING. The preserving season will soon be here and here are some directions which insure fine success: Put jars, covers, and rubbers in a pan of cold water and bring gradually to a boil. Boil fifteen or twenty minutes. When fruit is ready empty jars and place upside down on a hot cloth. Put on the sterilized rubbers. Place a knife in the jar while filling, so bubbles will break. Fill and overflow jars. Remove knife and overflow again. Screw on sterilized top immediately. Place jars in a pan until cool. Tighten covers again. Wash off jars and put in a dry, cool place.

Greece consumes annually \$2,599,000 worth of raw cotton, cotton yarns and cotton goods, but not American.

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Raises Stock on Island. Though former occupants have failed here, Houchins fares well. His island farm is supplied with stock: horses, cattle and hogs, and all kinds of poultry.

He does all his own work, raising chiefly corn, potatoes and other vegetables. The soil, too, is suited to the raising of watermelons and two or three acres of these generally are tended.

It is seldom that Houchins leaves his island, doing so only when necessity demands. Necessarily his surplus products must be marketed, as well as his crops. For this purpose he has a barge, which is towed by a gasoline launch.

When he wishes to take a load of product to market he hitches his team to the wagon, drives upon the barge and tows it to the mainland. His supplies from town are secured on these occasions.

He has just finished planting corn this year according to a statement while on a brief visit to town, and his melon crop is very promising.

He has sold a fine drove of fat hogs, and these are to be marketed at once.

Crusoe Is Angler. Houchins, of course, has a family, and much of his spare time is spent angling and netting members of the funny tribe. His visitors are few; an occasional river man dropping in upon him to spend a time.

He has fared well financially and has a good sum of his account in one of the local banks.

No church, no school, this quaint character, with his family, is living the life of a recluse, as completely cut off from the outside world as were the pioneers of a hundred years ago, enjoying life on his island kingdom.

SILAGE AND BEEF. Found By Experiment That It Pays to Feed From the Silo. Following was written by Prof. H. R. Smith of the Nebraska college of agriculture: While the feeding of corn silage to fattening cattle has not been so universally practiced as the feeding of this material to dairy cows, still the sections of the country where beef production is made an important industry. A number of State Experiment Stations have conducted tests in which corn silage has been compared with field cured fodder and other farm foodstuffs. In practically all of these experiments, silage has had the effect of cheapening the ration and increasing the profits from feeding. In a Kansas test made several years ago, it was found that one lot of ten steers fed silage in connection with alfalfa hay, kafir corn, corn chop and cottonseed meal produced gains at a cost of \$4.91 per hundred pounds while the lot fed on corn ration without silage produced gains at a cost of \$5.95 per hundred. In computing the profit and losses of this feeding, it was found that there was an average profit of \$1.19 per head more on the silage steers and an average loss of \$1.47 per head on the steers which were fed without silage. A part of this larger profit was due to the fact that the silage fed steers sold for \$4.35 while the steers which were given nothing but dry feed sold for twenty-five cents per hundred, less. Very likely the higher selling price of the silage fed steers was caused by the fact that they made larger gains and were in somewhat higher condition at the time marketed.

While larger gains were made by making silage the only roughage fed, still the Indiana experimenters are of the opinion that it is best to feed some hay with silage. In one experiment conducted at the Ohio Experiment Station it was shown that the feeding of silage reduced the cost of producing gains \$2.17 per hundred pounds, making the profits \$5.97 per steer with silage and \$3.99 per steer without silage.

While but comparatively few tests have been made throughout the country in which silage has been used for beef cattle, the results to date are favorable both as to gains per day cost of producing such gains and the profits. There has been a prevailing notion that cattle which have been fattened by the use of silage would dress a lower percentage and that the beef would be more watery and less valuable on that account. This, however, does not seem to be true. Other things being equal, cattle which show the highest condition of flesh dress a higher percentage and if the gains can be increased by the use of silage, it is reasonable to expect a higher dressing. Whether or not the meat produced will be any more watery, the writer is unable to say. However, there is no good reason why this should be the case. The animal system requires a certain amount of water and if more of this is present in one ration than any other, the animal receiving the more watery ration will drink correspondingly less.

As to the question of feeders who have practiced both winter and summer feeding agree that the largest and cheapest gains ordinarily be made by the use of a liberal grain ration in connection with a grass pasture during the early summer. It would seem that a reasonable quantity of silage in the winter ration would do for the cattle what fresh grass will do for them in summer. The presence of some of this succulent material adds to the palatability of the ration and the cattle will consume more than they otherwise would. The corn plant grows in the form of water and no doubt has a somewhat higher feeding value than the same amount of dry matter in the form of field cured fodder because of its greater palatability.

The corn plants pressed in this manner is as much more palatable than dry field cured corn to the bovine race as is canned fruit more palatable than dried fruit to the human race.

While the presence of water does not add to its feeding value, corn silage has a freshness which makes it very much relished by beef cattle as well as dairy cattle. The beef steers should have less than the dairy cows because too much water in the ration is harmful in beef production, whereas in milk production a large quantity of water is needed. In all probability a two-year-old beef steer should not be fed more than 20 to 25 pounds of silage per day. With it there should be supplied a certain amount of additional grain consisting largely of corn with some cottonseed-cake or linseed-cake to supply the needed protein. Clover or alfalfa hay are also rich in this nutrient but if cattle are supplied with silage, they are not likely to eat enough such hay to supply the desired amount of protein.

In our beef cattle breeding herds here at the university farm we have found that we can maintain a very satisfactory condition of flesh on corn silage and alfalfa hay. Only a very few of our heaviest milking cows receive additional grain. We find silage an excellent thing for young cattle that are growing in frame and flesh. We are now feeding fifty experimental calves on corn silage and alfalfa hay with a small amount of grain in addition. The silage is consumed with great relish and the general thrift shown by these calves is indicative of the high value of silage for this class of cattle. These calves will be fed silage throughout the entire summer. They will be given no grass of any description as individual records are kept of all feeds consumed during the life of each steer.

In sections of the corn belt where pasture grass is not abundant the silo should prove to be of particular value. The cow that produces off the deficiency of summer feed and the capacity of our farms for keeping live stock would be increased enormously. It is to be hoped that our cattle feeders will make use of the entire corn plant in this way as we have now reached a stage in our development which makes it necessary to utilize everything that is grown to the very best advantage.

IRRIGATION IN JEFFERSON. Saves Potato Crop by Installing Centrifugal Pump in River. Fairbury, Neb., July 20.—Albert Zweifel, a Jefferson county farmer, residing near northwest of Fairbury, has the unique distinction of starting an irrigation system in this county. Mr. Zweifel has twelve acres of potatoes and rather than lose them in the drought he decided to develop an irrigation plant as an experiment.

Mr. Zweifel's land adjoins the Little Blue river and he installed a centrifugal pump in the river, using a portable gasoline engine to develop the motive power. The wheel carries the water in the trough which carries the water over the entire patch of potatoes. He has about eighty rods of pipe.

Mr. Zweifel claims the experiment is proving a success, although he has not used it during the last few days since the good rains have visited this county. He views the high price of potatoes and expects to make a neat pile of money out of his twelve acres of spuds.

BIG LAND SUIT. Gigantic Fraud Unearthed in Southern Colorado Coal Lands. Denver, Colo., July 21.—Suit for \$2,500,000 damages for alleged conspiracy to defraud the public of 2,150 acres in the Trinidad coal fields in Southern Colorado was filed in the federal court late yesterday against the American Smelting & Refining company.

In order that innocent purchasers of the lands may not suffer the action is brought in law for damages and not in equity to set aside the patents. The suit is the culmination of several years investigating by special land agents.

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Send Name and Address Today-- You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

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This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest and best combination for the cure of debilitated manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow men to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, appetizing, SIFT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quickly and cheaply. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. C. Robinson, 4006 Lusk Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge.

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Publicity Pays. Try The Stock Yards Journal

Doctor Morton's New Role

By AGNES BOOTH
(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

The great doctor hesitated. After a second he said kindly, "I am sorry, Miss Thurston, but I cannot let you stay. I must ask you not to meet Mr. Ford yet. Much depends upon his nervous condition."
"Oh, Doctor Norton, couldn't I just see him? I'll promise not to speak one word!"
He smiled into the beautiful, pleading face.



She Recalled Her Unhappy Days.
motor car accident, in which Brant Ford had been nearly killed, and later the dreadful tidings that his eyes had been injured—that he would never see again.
She had never heard from him directly. She feared to write to him, knowing that other eyes must read her words. And she wasn't sure that he cared.

IN DEFENSE OF EYEGASSES

American Lenses Are Best in World, Declare Opticians—Cause or Cure Many Ills.

New York.—Wholesale opticians in Maiden lane are strongly denying reports which have been circulated against the good name of the spectacles and eyeglasses worn by the public. The critics, including several oculists, have said that most of the glasses are wrongly ground and injurious to the sight. As about one-fifth of all the men, women and children in the United States wear glasses, the effect on the public eye-sight, according to the reports, is most alarming.

SAYS GREEKS TAUGHT LIES

Moral Side of Padrone System Compels Small Boy to Work Long Hours to Meet Debts.

St. Louis.—The moral side of the padrone system is, according to James R. Dunn, United States immigration inspector, the worst feature of the practice which condemns small boys to work long hours shining shoes in America to pay the debts of their fathers in Greece.
"The boys are taught to lie from the moment they set foot on American soil," said Mr. Dunn the other day. "They live a lie from then on while at work for the padrone. They will not tell the truth about their work, their own ages or their parentage. On that account it is hard to make a clear case against them, such as the federal law requires before we can deport them. Despite this, fifteen to twenty Greek boys are annually deported from my district, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Oklahoma.

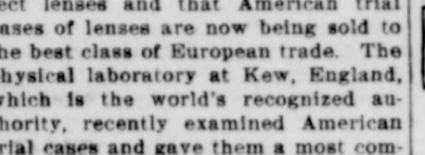
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and Other Hay Wanted for Early Delivery. We Want Round Baled Hay, Baled Direct from the Windrow While in the Sap.

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QUALIFIED TO HAVE BERTH

Oklahoma Rancher Convinces Ticket Agent That He is Not a Hobo When Seeking Ticket.

Kansas City, Mo.—There is little that escapes the cheerful clerks in the Pullman ticket office in the Union depot. Cheerfulness makes for sympathetic observation, and even in the rush of the early evening, when tickets for all the night trains are being sold, they catch the drift of events and record it with a smile. Here is their latest:

A wide hatted gentleman of towering stature doubles himself down to look through the ticket window and states his needs:
"I want a berth to Bliss, Okla."

"Got a reservation?" asks the clerk. "Reservation?" asks he of the hat, doubling up a little more so as to look his interrogator straight in the eye. "No, but I've got 100 acres just next the 191 ranch."

305,000 in Seal Catch.
St. John's, N. F.—Three hundred and five thousand seals, valued at \$432,000, were obtained by the eighteen vessels of the Newfoundland sealing fleet during the season just closed. Last year the fleet reported a catch of 323,000, with a value of \$612,000.

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A special bargain for some stock man in a fine ranch of 1,000 acres, well improved and lots of water; must be seen to be appreciated bargain. If interested, write us at once. Limon Investment Co., Limon, Colo.

KANSAS.
My choice well improved quarter—two miles good shipping point, Neosho county, Kans.; \$5,500; terms. Wm. Robbins, Thayer, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE—FOR TRADE.
Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas Farm Lands. C. A. Phillips, Holton, Kansas.

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HAY WANTED
Choice and No. 1 Timothy Hay. Write us what you have to offer.

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GERM IS DISCOVERED

Micro-Organism Causing Infantile Paralysis Found.

Dr. Samuel Dixon, Secretary of Pennsylvania Board of Health, Makes Remarkable Find—Hope of Final Cure Seen.

Topeka, Kan.—Dr. S. J. Crumline, secretary of the Kansas Board of Health, has received a letter from Dr. Samuel Dixon, secretary of the Pennsylvania board of health, explaining in detail what is believed to be the discovery of the micro-organism which causes infantile paralysis.

Dr. Crumline and the physicians connected with the state board of health and the university medical school are watching with great interest the tests being made by Dr. Dixon.

In his letter Dr. Dixon says: "In examining the blood from acute cases of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) in human beings and also in monkeys, in which the disease was produced experimentally, an organism was found, different in morphologic character from any heretofore described, which may or may not, on further investigation, prove to be the etiologic factor in the causation of the disease.

"Blood smears from three normal human beings were carefully examined and, although the search for these organisms was diligently made, none was found. Smears were made from the blood of thirteen normal monkeys with negative results.

"Smears from the cords and brains of paralyzed monkeys and from one human case were examined, but none of the organisms was found. Debrinated blood, three weeks to two months old, from two paralyzed monkeys, increased numbers. Cultures made from the blood of a paralyzed monkey in various forms, examined after being inoculated three weeks, showed the presence of the organism in increased numbers.

FLIPPED COIN FOR MILLIONS

Men Buy Land Where Little Silver Piece Falls and Are Rewarded by Fortune in Oil.

San Francisco.—Four thousand barrels of oil a day are gushing from an old oil field in the Bakersfield country that was discovered through the flipping of a silver coin.

"Which bit of land to buy we don't know," said Spreckles, "so let us toss a coin and see where it falls. We'll buy there."

The other agreed. A coin was spun high in the air. The place where it fell was marked out. The property was acquired. Engineers were put to work. The first boring made was at the spot where the coin fell.

LONG KISS CAUSES TROUBLE

One of Affectionate Pair Carried to Sea While Bidding Chum Farewell—Climbs Rope Ladder.

New York.—"Good-bye, Eda; I do hope you have a delightful voyage. I'm going to miss you a lot."

"I'm going to miss you, too, Odie; I wish you were coming." Picture two women aboard the Carolina bidding each other good-bye. They are chums, and every word is punctuated with a kiss.

"Heavens, what shall I do? I promised to meet John for lunch, and I had some shopping to do this afternoon. Won't somebody stop the ship and take me ashore?" This appeal was made by Mrs. Odie Baaken, a pretty young woman, who lives at No. 1110 Pleasant way, Montclair, N. J.

First a sailor was appealed to, then a petty officer, then the purser and then the captain, Mrs. Baaken growing more and more excited as each one shrugged his shoulders and referred to someone higher up.

It happened that the tug John H. Nichols, which had just finished turning the liner's nose down stream, was still at the bow, so the Carolina's captain told the distressed lady from Montclair that if she could clamber down a rope ladder she might keep her date with her husband ashore.

Mrs. Baaken bent her way gingerly down the swaying ladder amid the cheers of the amused passengers.

INITIAL JEWELRY IN FAVOR

English Women Spell Their Names on Dresses by Means of Brooches—French Set Fashion.

London.—Following the example of Paris, "initial" jewelry is rapidly coming into favor in London.

The single initial brooch, or pin, has been worn for many years, but now the Parisienne is wearing a number of these little jeweled pins on her dress to spell her Christian name.

Quantities of initial jewelry are being sold in London, said a representative of a west end firm of jewelers, and a woman can purchase separately each letter of her name to distribute about her dress, either in the form of pendants set with small brilliants on an enamel groundwork or initial rings, bracelets, brooches and scarves.

Therefore if a woman desires to carry out the idea of spelling her name by means of initial jewelry she can—supposing her name be Rose—have the letter R on her brooch worn at the neck, O for the initial on her pendant, S on her initial bracelet and E for the fastening of her belt clasp.

She could also by the use of initial hatpins spell her name on her hat. Also she might have initial buttons on her coat or initial jewelry on her shoes or stockings.

WEDS AFTER FOUR ATTEMPTS

Fisherman Despite Storms, Sickness and Shipwreck Marries Girl After Waiting Long.

Malden, Mass.—After four unsuccessful attempts to marry, Miss Elizabeth Frazier of Webster street of this city and Captain James Steele, a Gloucester fisherman, were secretly wedded at the rectory of St. Joseph's church in Maplewood by Rev. Walter J. Mitchell. The couple were attended by John Corrigan, a coachman for the rector; Rev. T. J. Holland and Miss Annie Sullivan of East Boston, a cousin of the bridegroom.

Some two years ago they were to marry, but when the time arrived for the marriage ceremony word was received that the bridegroom, had been shipwrecked and could not be there in time.

Another date was set, but a storm hindered the captain's returning. On a third date the bridegroom was taken ill and was found in the Gloucester hospital. Shortly before Christmas they were to have been married, but the bridegroom was again detained on his vessel.

It was decided that this time they would be quietly wedded, owing to the large number of disappointments.

Hose Stream Boils Eggs.

Jenkintown, Pa.—Fire the other day wrecked two barns in this borough owned by Max Silbermann and Samuel Altman. In an examination of the ruins, these two rather unusual facts were developed:

In a nest which hens had made in an old sleigh, charred and burned by the fire, were found ten hard boiled eggs, cooked by the heat as the streams of water directed by the firemen sprayed over the nest.

BIRDS OF PARADISE

Pair of Them Received at Lincoln Park Zoo.

Two Magnificent Specimens of Rarest Species of Feathered Tribe Known to Ornithologists Landed Safely in Chicago.

Chicago.—Lincoln park now has two magnificent specimens of the emerald bird of paradise, one of the rarest species of birds known to ornithologists. There are only two other live specimens in this country, it is said, these being at the Bronx zoological gardens in New York, and the number in captivity, except in the gardens of oriental potentates, could almost be counted on one's fingers, it is declared.

The emerald bird of paradise comes from the jungles of interior New Guinea, and is so rare and shy that it is seldom seen, even by the natives, except in the mating season. Then the birds congregate in comparatively large flocks and the hen birds sit on the branches of the trees while the male birds go through what the natives call the marriage dance. This consists in the birds extending their magnificent plumes and gracefully hopping from branch to branch to attract the hen birds. At other seasons of the year the birds pass most of their time in the topmost branches of tall trees and are most difficult to approach, not to say snare alive.

The two birds now at Lincoln park came from a dealer in London, and Cy De Vry, in charge of the zoo, considers himself lucky to get them at \$200 apiece. They are about the size of a crow, with a beautiful metallic green plumage on the body, orange colored tail feathers and with bronze and green and a red feather on the head. Because of the rarity of the birds and the great difficulty that has been experienced with them in captivity De Vry suggested that Chicagoans who wanted to see birds of paradise other than those displayed in military shops or on the hats of women visit the birdhouse without delay.

"When I heard that the Bronx gardens had two birds of paradise," said Mr. De Vry, "I was anxious to get one or two for Lincoln park. Fortune favored me. A month ago a dealer in London wrote that he had a few specimens and I promptly ordered two male birds of the emerald variety. This is not so gorgeous a bird as the king bird of paradise, but it is such a rarity that it is extremely valuable. The two I ordered arrived in a special box from London, but in shipping some of the beautiful tail feathers were broken. As it would take several months for these to grow in the natural way after molting, I pulled the broken quills and expect that the older bird will be in full plumage within two months. The younger one will not attain its full plumage for perhaps a year.

"Fruit and insects form the food of these birds and we are giving them the best we can get—apples, meal worms, bananas, oranges and apples, just now they are pretty wild, not being familiar with their surroundings, but I hope to tame them soon and to carry them safely over the hills that so often befell exotic birds in captivity."

HIT TACKS IN SPIRAL SLIDE

Workmen Who Test New Tube Life-Saving Device Very Anxious to Find Practical Joker.

New York.—After the Asch building fire, those in charge of the Appraisers store at 651 Washington street thought that it would be a good plan to try out the spiral tube slides with which the ten story building is equipped and see how easily the 650 people in the building could get out. Word that the first drill was to take place leaked out, and somebody with a peculiar sense of humor sprinkled wire nails and screws on the tuns of the slide. So the other day, when the word came to get out and the men on the top floor hit the slide there followed many yells and lots of bad language. The drill was called off.

Since then several of the employes have been taking their meals standing up and they are wondering if the government will pay for the rents. An investigation, unofficial as well as official, is being conducted to find the joker. The men who slid are especially keen on the job, and it was hinted that if the man was caught he would be taken to the top floor and made to slide after the tuns had been fixed especially for him.

SILK MAKES A RECORD TRIP

Shipment of Goods Valued at \$600,000 Carried From Yokohama in Seventeen Full Days.

New York.—Six car loads of raw silk and silk goods arriving here made a record-breaking trip of 17 days from Yokohama. The silk left Yokohama on board the Empress of China of the Canadian Pacific fleet on the afternoon of April 18. It was 11 days on the Pacific, arrived in Vancouver late at night April 27, and left next morning. The trip across the continent was made in less than six days. The total time from Yokohama to New York, 17 days, breaks the records for silk shipment. The shipment is valued at approximately \$600,000.

Advertisement for harnesses. Features an illustration of a horse wearing a harness. Text includes: '\$37.00 Buys This Harness \$37.00', 'Think of It! Concord Hame Harness With Breaching and Collars', '\$32.65 Less Collars \$32.65', and 'H. & M. HARNESS SHOP, Stock Yards, St. Joseph, Mo. Our Catalogue Free.'

KEROSENE EMULSION.

One of Oldest and Most Serviceable Insecticides.

Fort Collins, Colo.—One of the oldest and most serviceable of insecticides is kerosene emulsion. An emulsion, in this case, is a mixture of these proverbially unmixable substances, oil and water. To accomplish this a third substance, called an emulsifier, is needed. For ordinary work as an insecticide soap is used as an emulsifier. In some cases, where a large quantity of the mixture is needed, other emulsifiers are used.

Commonly the emulsion is made in the form of a stock solution which is afterward diluted to the strength required for the application. The formula for the stock solution is as follows:

- Kerosene... 2 gallons
Soap... 4 pound
Water... 2 gallons

Thoroughly dissolve the soap in two gallons of boiling water. Remove the water from the stove and while it is still hot add the kerosene. To make the emulsion it is necessary to stir this mixture very thoroughly. If one has a bucket pump, this is easy done by removing the nozzle from the hose and pumping the fluid back upon itself until the whole mass becomes a rich, creamy mixture.

The stirring should continue till all the oil is emulsified, which will probably be in five to ten minutes. The progress of emulsification can be tested by watching to see whether any free oil rises to the surface when the emulsion is allowed to settle for a moment. Touch the edge of a piece of paper lightly to the surface of the liquid. If free oil is there it will quickly run into the paper and its presence may be discovered by the application of a lighted match.

If the oil does not emulsify readily, it may be necessary to put the mixture back on the stove and warm it up. Both the water and the soap in the above formula are in excess of the quantities which are often given in formulas. The reason for this is that the excess of water makes the resulting mixture warmer and aids the process of emulsification, and the excess of soap tends to overcome the alkali which is often found in the waters of dry countries.

The stock solution will often keep for a considerable period, but it is better to make and use it immediately, because the oil is apt to separate from the water if it stands long. When it is found that the mixture has separated, it may be warmed and re-agitated until the emulsion is restored.

Of course, smaller quantities of emulsion may be made by preserving the proper proportions of the ingredients. A cupful may be made in a bowl and stirred with an egg beater. When the stock solution is made it is ready to be diluted and applied. Pure kerosene is very dangerous to plant life, and emulsions are dangerous in less degree. It is necessary that one should know something about the susceptibility of the plant. For growing plants it is seldom safe to use the emulsion stronger than one part of kerosene to sixteen of water. Many plants will not stand it quite so strong. To make this strength from the above solution, since the stock is half kerosene, one should add one gallon of the stock solution to seven of water. For winter work, when

Advertisement for Goetz beer. Features an illustration of three beer bottles. Text includes: 'Have a FREE Treat On Us', 'Special Offer to Out-of-Town Customers', 'We Spend a Fortune to Get the "Goetz" Flavor', and 'Goetz Gets It There Quick!'

Advertisement for Northern Michigan Line. Text includes: 'The Elegant Steel Steamships', 'Manitou', 'Missouri', 'Illinois', 'Manistee', and 'St. Joseph, Mo.'

Advertisement for St. Joseph Veterinary College. Text includes: 'St. Joseph Veterinary College', 'Reorganized to comply with the rules of the U. S. Department of Agriculture', and 'David G. Moberly, Dean, St. Joseph Veterinary College, St. Joseph, Mo.'