STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

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STEERS LITTLE CHANGED

NATIVE GRADES SCARCE AND OF MEDIUM AND PLAIN QUALITY—PRICES STEADY.

GOOD WESTERNS SELL WELL

Spots Weak On Common Kinds—Cows and Heifers Generally Steady—Stock and Feeding Cattle Lower.

Native corn-fed steers formed only a meager proportion of the day's offerings estimated at 3,000 head. Westerns, as usual, comprised the bulk of the supply and these were slow in reaching the yards, owing to belated trains. The five markets reported a total of 17,800 head, about the same number as arrived a week ago.

There were scarcely enough native steers offered to gauge the tone of the trade. Choice quality lots were conspicious by their absence, most of the light supply consisting of medium to fair grades, and these, with quite a crop of western grassrs available were not eagerly sought for. Plain and medium short-fed steers are meeting with the usual peddling market characteristic of this season of the year. As long as packers are able to get plenty of grass beef from the west and southwest these kinds are more or less neglected. Prices did not show material change compared with yesterday, but the action of buyers did not convey the impression of any urgency of demand for this class of cattle. Something on the choice or prime order might have elicited snappier competition.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
41	1215	6 75	1	1100	6 00
18	1212	6 45	1	1080	5 50
19	1115	6 00	1	950	5 50
19	1076	6 00	1	1460	5 40

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

The receipts of butcher stuff were moderate. Bulk of offerings were odds and ends. The general run of the quality was only fair. Very little choice stock was on sale. Early sales of odds and ends were steady. The market in general ruled rather slow. Stock trains from the west were late in arriving and western cows and heifers were scarce on the early market. Late arrivals of this class sold at steady prices. A three-load bunch of Mexican cows and heifers of fair quality sold at $3.65. Very few mixed yearlings were available, more of this kind of stock could be handled on this market to good advantage. There was no material change in the bull market. Best corn-fed bulls are selling in the neighborhood of $5.00 per hundred. Calves were quoted fully steady with yesterday.

Heifers.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
14mx	801	6 50	1	730	4 50
10mx	846	6 50	2	525	4 40
1	660	5 00	1	800	4 35
1	870	5 00	8	770	4 25
1	860	4 75	2	725	4 25
2	690	4 75	10	698	4 15
5	606	4 75	6	720	4 10
11	720	4 65	1	630	4 25
9	696	4 55	4	655	4 00
1	680	4 50	6	618	3 90
1	510	4 25	1	700	4 00

Cows.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
3	1020	4 75	3	1036	3 50
2	985	4 75	1	840	3 50
1	1130	4 60	5	954	3 80
1	1220	4 40	1	950	3 50
1	1120	4 35	12	1013	3 75
1	1240	4 25	1	1010	3 75
1	1100	4 25	1	1010	3 50
1	1130	4 25	31	898	3 40
1	1190	4 25	3	1050	3 40
1	950	4 25	4	1027	3 40
1	1000	4 25	1	910	3 25
7	963	4 25	2	870	3 25
2	1000	4 15	1	980	3 15
7	1084	4 10	17	813	3 10
2	1200	4 05	17	960	3 35
5	932	4 00	2	885	3 10
1	1270	4 00	1	1010	3 10
1	1110	4 00	7	951	3 05
1	950	4 00	8	856	3 00
5	996	3 80	4	852	3 00
2	1060	3 75	1	870	3 00
2	1050	3 75	5	866	3 00
3	957	3 65	2	900	2 90
1	910	3 60	7	873	2 90
21	1024	3 60	14	798	2 85
1	850	3 50	1	920	2 75
1	1110	3 50	1	910	2 75

Bulls and Stags.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
1s	1450	5 50	1	1300	3 60
1	1570	5 00	1	1030	3 70
1	1690	4 75	3	993	3 65
1	1530	4 50	1	1230	3 60
1	1280	4 35	1	1030	3 60
1	1000	4 25	1	1390	3 60
1	1270	4 00	1	1090	3 50
1	1240	4 00	1	1000	3 50
1	1310	3 75	1	920	3 40
1	1110	3 75	1	1170	3 25
1	1180	3 75	1	1230	3 10

Veal Calves.

No	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
3	123	7 75	2	155	6 00
1	170	7 75	4	160	6 00
10	183	7 75	2	190	6 00
2	295	7 75	7	236	6 00
1	210	7 75	2	170	6 00
1	160	7 75	3	245	5 50
1	170	7 75	1	300	5 25
2	125	7 75	2	265	5 25
1	170	7 75	13	332	5 00
3	190	7 75	3	383	4 75
6	175	7 75	4	397	4 50
15	166	7 75	1	410	4 25
21Mex	141	7 75	17	260	3 65
2	160	7 25	1	260	3 50
11	189	6 50	4	385	3 25

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

Disposal of today's moderate crop of stock and finishing cattle was a slow and discouraging process, with the general price list reduced 10@15c, as compared with the previous session, with the latter discount covering the bulk of the day's transactions. The fresh delegation was limited to small showing of light and medium weight stock steers and a few bunches of feeders, largely cutoffs from range shipments. Following the small volume of outgoing business the last three days, which has left buyers with the bulk of their weeks' buying still in the pens, buyers are taking only a luke-warm interest in absorbing the fresh supplies and it was only after they had succeeded in establishing a lower market today that movement displayed any sings of life. However, after the discount had been generally initiated trade became reasonably active, and at noon bulk of the desirable offerings had changed hands. The few odds and ends of stock cows and heifers on hand this morning changed hands readily at steady rates.

Stockers and Feeders.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
5Kan	994	5 00	2	710	4 25
2	800	4 55	3	750	4 00
6	871	4 25	1	750	4 00

Yearlings and Calves.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av	Price.
6Kan	670	4 60	2	510	4 15
1	680	4 40	29	557	4 10
6	675	4 30	1	520	4 00
2	655	4 25	1	440	4 00

Feeding Cows and Stock Heifers.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
1	480	3 85	3	806	3 45
5	702	3 80	3	600	3 40
1	510	3 80	1	940	3 40
6	858	3 80	1	840	3 40
2	605	3 80	1	840	3 35
1	570	3 75	1	910	3 30
3	485	3 75	10	784	3 15
1	570	3 60	1	710	3 00
1	610	3 50	1	620	3 00

RANGERS—NATIVE DIVISION.

Aside from a little slowness on plain, light steers the market for westerns was in fairly good shape with prices for the most part steady with yesterday. Anything with weight sold freely. Some Colorado steers selling early at $4.95 were quoted a dime lower and there were other sales of light westerns around or under $5.00 that showed slight weakness. Kansas furnished the bulk of the range offerings which numbered around 2,000 head. Best of these sold at $6.40@6.65 and were quoted steady.

Western cows and heifers were scarce and sold generally steady with yesterday. A string of "yellowhammers" or Mexican cows sold at $3.65, averaging 703 lbs. Bulls and stags steady. Calves were firm sale, with tops at $7.75. Stockers and feeders ranged 10@15c lower.

Steers.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
53Kan	1328	6 65	57Kan	1117	5 50
21Kan	1251	6 50	67Kan	1076	4 95
4Kan	1120	6 00	86Kan	1076	4 95
39Kan	956	5 45	2Kan	1005	4 75
104Kan	1323	6 45	140Kan	1026	4 80
40Kan	1219	6 00	67Kan	954	4 75
70Kan	1136	5 70	66Kan	952	4 75
58Kan	1122	5 50	1Kan	900	4 50
72Kan	1120	5 25	1Kan	1100	5 00
22Kan	1003	5 05	1Kan	1100	4 75

Cows.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
8Kan	985	3 90	4Kan	980	3 50
65Mex	703	3 65	1Kan	880	3 00

QUARANTINE DIVISION.

In the neighborhood of 300 cattle arrived in this division. The supply ran largely to steers of plain quality. Prices ranged from $4.65@5.05 and were quoted about steady. The few odd lots of butchers' stock cleared early at fully steady prices.

Steers.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
17Okla	1015	5 05	51Okla	975	4 70
18Okla	977	4 85	211Okla	952	4 65

Cows.

No	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
1Okla	1140	4 00	1Okla	1020	4 00
1Okla	910	4 00	1Okla	890	3 00

Bulls and Stags.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
1Okla	1050	4 00	1Okla	1320	3 50

Packers' Cattle Purchases.

Swift & Co.	1,200
Hammond Packing Co.	500
Morris & Co.	500
Total	2,200

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

Today's Receipts.

	Cars	No. Head.
Cattle	110	3,021
Hogs	76	5,223
Sheep	12	2,785

Receipts from Jan. 1 to Date.

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

	1911	1910	Dec.	Inc.
Cattle	323,131	342,970	19,839	....
Hogs	1,284 852	986,332	....	298,520
Sheep	457,029	428,950	....	28,079
Horses	29,966	16,275	....	13,691

Live Stock in Sight.

The following shows the estimated receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five principal western markets today and comparisons:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	5,500	13,000	28,000
Kansas City	5,000	6,500	16,000
South Omaha	2,000	4,600	26,500
South St. Joseph	3,000	5,200	2,800
East St. Louis	3,800	10,000	2,500
Totals	19,300	39,300	75,800
Yesterday	41,300	81,000	89,700
Week ago	18,200	43,300	47,100
Month ago	20,300	37,600	28,500
Year ago	24,100	27,800	68,900

Receipts by Cars.

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

C., B. & Q., west	59
C., B. & Q., east	48
C., R. I. P.	24
Great Western	2
Missouri Pacific	9
St. Joseph & Grand Island	23
A. T. & S. F	48
Total	213

KILLED BRANDING A COW.

Wyoming Veterinarian Used Gasoline Torch and It Exploded.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Sept. 7.—Dr. A. N. Irwin, a veterinarian, was burned to death here Monday night while branding a cow. He attempted to heat a branding iron by use of a torch carrying gasoline when the torch exploded, igniting his clothing. He was assistant state veterinarian during the administration of Governor Brooks.

F. R. Dildine was seriously burned trying to save Dr. Irwin.

The horse is made for muscular effort, and it is cruelty to deprive him of it.

HOG TRADE ERRATIC

OPENED STRONG, CLOSED STEADY TO 5c LOWER THAN WEDNESDAY'S AVERAGE.

SALES FEW AT BEST LEVEL

General Market About Steady on Good Hogs, Nickel Lower on Others—Bulk Ranged From $6.90 TO $7.20.

Starting out promising, with sales strong to possibly a nickel higher, the hog market suffered a relapse and closed dull and prices at a weaker range than yesterday. Receipts were estimated at 5,200 here and 42,200 in the west. A week ago the local supply was 5,177 and the five markets had 43,300. Early advices from the east were favorable to the selling interests and the market opened strong. It was only a flash in the pan, however, trade quickly settling back to yesterday's level, with the close around a nickel lower. There were spots on the later rounds that were rated a dime lower but a nickel covered the loss in most cases, basing comparisons on yesterday's average market, while some of the better grades of hogs did not show hardly that big a decline. Taken on an average the market was quotable steady to 5c lower than the general market of Wednesday. The top, $7.20, was a nickel under yesterday's high point but that figure was also included in the top end of the bulk. A liberal portion of the sales for the session ranged from $6.90@7.20. Quality was fair on an average, and much the same as on the previous day.

Prices ranged from $6.75@7.20, with the bulk selling at $6.90@7.20. The bulk yesterday sold at $6.95@7.20, a week ago at $7.05@7.30, a month ago at $7.40@7.55, a year ago at $9.00@9.50, two years ago at $8.00@8.20, three years ago at $6.85@7.00, and four years ago at $6.00@6.25.

Heavy and Mixed—200 lbs. and Upward.

No.	Av.	Sh.	Price	No.	Av.	Sh.	Price
78	223	—	7 20	60	222	40	6 95
111	272	—	7 20	38	202	—	6 95
112	274	—	7 20	64	257	80	6 95
131	224	—	7 20	25	256	80	6 95
46	265	—	7 20	82	247	240	6 95
141	211	—	7 20	57	279	160	6 95
65	282	40	7 20	74	212	80	6 95
65	212	80	7 15	80	208	80	6 95
68	223	—	7 15	71	228	—	6 95
69	220	40	7 15	54	277	—	6 95
60	217	40	7 15	63	287	240	6 95
70	274	—	7 15	37	252	40	6 95
65	261	—	7 15	67	253	80	6 95
34	217	—	7 15	80	223	80	6 95
34	217	—	7 15	29	264	80	6 95
78	210	—	7 15	69	255	40	6 95
78	227	—	7 10	40	267	—	6 90
74	223	—	7 10	20	277	—	6 90
55	220	—	7 10	22	284	—	6 90
73	200	—	7 10	55	253	120	6 90
72	207	120	7 05	48	308	320	6 90
65	228	80	7 05	52	267	—	6 90
60	269	—	7 05	75	203	—	6 90
72	217	—	7 05	24	254	—	6 90
75	239	—	7 05	63	267	80	6 90
87	203	120	7 05	49	240	160	6 90
65	236	120	7 05	69	257	80	6 90
60	272	—	7 05	38	229	80	6 90
38	211	—	7 00	75	225	40	6 90
67	239	—	7 00	56	292	240	6 90
64	300	40	7 00	57	301	40	6 85
70	240	—	7 00	54	308	—	6 85
63	287	160	7 00	39	333	80	6 85
66	272	120	7 00	49	300	80	6 85
70	287	80	7 00	36	244	80	6 85
78	254	40	7 00	22	310	160	6 85
61	293	—	6 95	29	296	—	6 80
73	264	100	6 95				

Pigs and Lights—199 lbs. and Under.

No.	Av.	Sh.	Price	No.	Av.	Sh.	Price
81	197	—	7 20	42	166	40	7 00
73	182	80	7 15	70	193	80	7 00
39	180	—	7 15	62	187	—	7 00
29	178	—	7 10	63	160	80	6 90
77	178	40	7 10	61	189	160	6 75
108	174	—	7 10	115	75	—	5 00
71	192	80	7 05				

Odds, Ends and Wagon Hogs.

No.	Av.	Sh.	Price	No.	Av.	Sh.	Price
11	152	—	7 15	19	254	—	6 95
9	210	—	7 15	2	245	—	6 90
4	195	—	7 10	2	365	—	6 85
6	160	—	7 10	1	180	—	6 75
6	195	—	7 70	1	320	—	6 75
4	269	—	7 05	11	300	—	6 75
4	260	—	7 05	5	340	80	6 75
6	207	—	7 05	2	315	—	6 75
1	420	80	7 00	3	290	—	6 60
2	235	—	7 00	1	3.0	—	6 60
11	202	—	6 95				

Packers' Hog Purchases.

Swift & Co.	3,300
Morris & Co.	1,332
Hammond Packing Co.	1,107
Total	5,739

Range of Hog Prices.

	This Week		Last Week.	
Monday	$7.15	@7.45	$7.15	@7.50
Tuesday	7.00	@7.40	7.00	@7.55
Wednesday	6.90	@7.25	7 00	@7 45
Thursday	6.75	@7.20	6 80	@7 35
Friday	....	@....	7 05	@7 40
Saturday	....	@....	7 10	@7 40

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, $18@18.50; No. 1, $16.00@17.50; No. 2, $12.50@15.50; No. 3, $8@12.

Clover mixed—Choice, $15.50@16; No. 1, $14.00@15.00; No. 2, $11.00@13.50; No. 3, $7@11.

Clover—Choice, $12.50@13; No. 1, $11@12.50; No. 2, $7@10.50.

Prairie—Choice, $13@13.50; No. 1, $11.50@12.50; No. 2, $9.50@11; No. 3, $6.50@9.

Lowland prairie—No. 1, $6.00@7.50; No. 2, $4@5.50.

Alfalfa—Choice, $15.50@16; No. 1, $13.00@15.00; No. 2, $10.50@12.50; No. 3, $8@10.50.

Packing hay—$4@4.50.

Straw—$4.50@5.

WHOLESALE BEEF PRICES.

Following are today's wholesale prices for beef cuts as given out by Swift & Company:

Dressed Beef.

	No. 1	No. 2.	No. 3.
Ribs	18½c	12 c	10 c
Loins	19 c	14½c	12½c
Rounds	12 c	11½c	10½c
Chucks	7¾c	7 c	6 c
Plates	6 c	5 c	4½c

OTHER LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO Union Stock Yards, Ill., Sept. 7.—The Live Stock World reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 5500. Market strong, cows steady, feeders steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 13,000. Market strong to 10c higher. Top $7.45, bulk $6.90@7.30.

Sheep—Receipts, 28,000. Market steady.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 7.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Telegram reports:

Cattle—eRceipts, 5000. Market steady, top $7.50, cows and heifers steady to weak, stockers 10@35c under Monday, calves steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 6500. Market steady to 5c lower, closing 5@10c off. Top $7.20, bulk $6.95@7.15.

Sheep—Receipts, 16,000. Market unevenly lower.

SOUTH OMAHA.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 7.—Special to The Journal: The Drovers Journal-Stockman reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 2000. Market steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 4600. Market steady. Top $7.05, bulk $6.85@6.95.

Sheep—Receipts, 26,500. Market steady, lambs 10c lower.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, National Stock Yards, Ill., Sept. 7.—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 3800, including 1000 southerns. Market steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000. Market steady wtih yesterday's average. Top $7.35, bulk $7.15@7.30.

Sheep—Receipts, 2500. Market 10c lower on lambs.

BREAKING UP BIG ESTATES

Large Farms in Buchanan County Being Split Up.

Large landed estates in Buchanan county which were comparatively common two or three decades ago, are being noticeably reduced.

These estates have made entire families wealthy merely through the growth of real estate values, and besides this costly improvements have added to the worth of the land.

From indications farms of a thousand acres or even 500 acres will be comparatively few within another ten years in this county.

During the past week deeds were filed showing the division of the Sproul estate, one of the big ones in Buchanan county, and suits have been filed for a division of the land of the James Sampson, Sr., estate, one of the biggest in the county.

By the division of the lands farms which formerly supported two or three families can be made to support a dozen, thus adding to the population of the county, to the value of the land and to its producing worth by reason of more intensive cultivation.

That the day of the big estates in Buchanan county is about over is self-evident from the continued division of the farms and there is every indication that it is of advantage to the county at large so far as development is concerned.

RECIPROCITY'S FRIEND.

Head of Agricultural Department Sees Benefit to Both Countries in Pact.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 7.—Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson delivered an address at the Nebraska state fair here Tuesday afternoon in which he warmly commended the reciprocity treaty with Canada and dwelled at length on the beneficial results which he believed would accrue from the adoption of the treaty.

Secretary Wilson declared that it would be to the advantage of both countries to have such a treaty to go into effect. In connection with possible results of the proposed treaty, he dealt exhaustively with farming conditions, wages and climatic advantages of Canada, as compared with the United States, declaring that the farmer in Canada labored under weather conditions so severe as to more than compensate for what other advantages he might have.

The most important advantage to be found in the treaty for the United States, he declared, to be access to Canadian woods, and next free access for trade in agricultural products aside from the great cereal staples.

SILOS IN WEST NEBRASKA

Three Box Butte County Residents Start System.

Alliance, Neb., Sept. 7.—Silos are unquestionably so desirable for this section and so sure a method of saving the most possible from a crop, regardless of season conditions, that they are certainly a solution soon to be generally adopted throughout this section. E. I. Gregg & Son are the first that we know of to put up a silo inBox Butte county, this being located on the George Gaddis ranch, five miles south of Alliance. The size of this silo is 14x30 feet, with 100 tons capacity. It is being filled with the product of twenty acres of corn, cut up into shocks and then into lengths of about a half inch, and packed solidly in the silo, which will be airtight. Thus Gregg & Son will have fine green feed for their stock throughout the winter.

William Rust and Ferdinand Seidler north of Alliance, have also just purchased silos, and there may be others.

STEAMER SINKS: 81 DROWN.

Lima, Peru, Sept. 7.—The Chilean steamer Tucapel has been wrecked and is a total loss. Eighty-one persons were drowned.

The Tucapel was engaged in trading on the west coast of South America. She was of 1,912 tons net and was comamnded by Captain Marrow.

Alfalfa has proven a splendid ration for hogs that are thin or a little off feed.

LIVE MUTTON FIRM

EVERYTHING VENDED IN SHEEP HOUSE GOT AWAY AT STEADY PRICES TODAY.

FAIR RANGE LAMBS, $5.50

Declining Tendency of Killer Values Checked by Moderate Receipts—Good Call For Feeding Lambs.

Sheep and lamb supplies were pared down to moderate volume today, but even at that the fresh delegation was a little larger than the usual Thursday run. Receipts were estimated at 3,000 and about that many registered, consisting of eight cars of Wyoming lambs, the same as yesterday, and three cars of mixed natives. On first rounds packing interest made a half hearted attempt to lower prices for fat lambs, but their bearish arguments availed them nothing in the way of cheaper rates and for the first time in the last three weeks the selling side was able to hold their own, and easily cashed the day's supply of both-sheep and lambs at steady prices as compared with the previous session. Trade, after it got under way, was reasonably active and disposal of the day's crop was accomplished within the forenoon. Native lambs sold at $5.00, with native ewes at $3.15. Buyers had to enforce deep sorts in order to get desirable material out of the range lamb delegation and as a result a good share of the lamb contingent was forced to go through speculators' hands back to the country for a final finish. Fat western lambs sold generally at $5.50, while several strings showing lack of killing qualities were forced down to $5.25. The few odds and ends of range ewes, usually cutoffs from lamb shipments, changed hands at $3.20. Order buyers are still hot on the trail of feeder lambs and breeding ewes and anything in this line is finding a ready outlet at prices showing little change compared with the opening day.

277 Wyoming lambs	67	5 50
288 Wyoming lambs	67	5 50
206 Wyoming lambs	67	5 50
244 Wyoming lambs	67	5 50
225 Wyoming lambs	67	5 50
210 Wyoming lambs	67	5 50
194 Wyoming lambs	67	5 50
301 feeding lambs	59	5 00
285 feeding lambs	60	5 00
140 feeding lambs	59	5 00
5 native lambs	60	5 00
8 native lambs	87	5 00
5 native lambs	66	5 00
9 native lambs	73	5 00
6 native lambs	63	4 75
9 native lambs	72	4 75
8 native lambs	75	4 50
3 native lambs	66	3 50
2 native lambs	60	3 50
8 native lambs	58	3 50
7 native lambs	58	3 50
4 native ewes	132	3 15
7 native ewes	100	2 50

Packers' Sheep Purchases.

Swift & Co.	1,378
Morris & Co.	424
Hammond Packing Co.	10
Total	1,812

PIMBLEY PAINT AND GLASS CO., 213 South Sixth street, St. Joseph, Mo.

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET.

Today's cash values: Receipts: wheat, 10 cars; corn, 22 cars; oats, 2 car.

Wheat.			
No. 2 red	88	@	89
No. 3 red	86	@	88
No. 2 hard	91	@	98
No. 3 hard	90	@	96½
Corn.			
No. 2 white	63	@	63½
No. 3 white	63		
No. 2 corn	63½	@	64
No. 3 corn	63	@	63½
Oats.			
No. 2 white	63		
No. 3 white	43		
No. 2 oats	41½		
No. 3 oats	40½	@	41½
Bran	1 01	@	1 03
Corn chops	1 18	@	1 22
Shorts	1 20	@	1 25

The above cash quotations are based on actual sales each day and are furnished by T. P. Gordon, 1005-1008 New Corby-Forsee Building, St. Joseph, Mo.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

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

Options	Opened	Highest	Lowest	Close	Close Yes'y
WHEAT—					
Sept.	92¾	93	92⅛	92¾	92¾
Dec.	96⅞	97⅜	96¼	97	96⅝
CORN—					
Sept.	66⅛	66¼	65¾	66⅛	66¼
Dec.	64⅛	64¼	63⅝	63⅞	64¼
OATS—					
Sept.	43⅛	43⅛	42¾	43	43⅛
Dec.	46¼	46⅝	45¾	46¼	46¼
PORK—					
Sept.				15.75	15.75
Jan.	16.32	16.32	16.27	16.30	16.27
LARD—					
Sept.	9.55	9.55	9.52	9.55	9.50
Jan.	9.42	9.45	9.35	9.42	9.40
RIBS—					
Sept.	9.10	9.10	9.05	9.05	9.5
Jan.	8.47	8.47	8.40	8.47	8.42

BEATS WESTON'S RECORD.

Member of New York City's Fire Department Arrives on Coast.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 7.—Seventy-nine walking days from where he started to lower Edward Payson Weston's record across the continent John Henry Mooney, a member of New York City's fire department, arrived in Oakland, Cal., practically completing his task and winning the $10,000 prize contributed by members of New York's fire department, each of whom paid $1 to the fund.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

Peter Meyer, an extensive shipper of Bremen, Kan., was in today with a mixed car of hogs and cattle.

I. Donald, a regular shipper of Marysville, Kan., was in today looking after the sale of a car of hogs and cattle.

S. W. Bailey, a well known shipper of Kanona, Kan., was in today with a car of cattle which he disposed of on today's market.

Feed your hogs U-need-A Hog Powder made by D. E. Johnson Co., Omaha, Neb.

E. Chilson, of Herndon, Kan., had a car of cattle on today's market.

W. W. McDaniel, a prominent shipper of Rockport, Mo., increased today's hog receipts one car.

Wise feeders use Excello Feeds.

W. H. Lewis, of Alma, Neb., was represented on today's market by a car of hogs.

C. C. Ogler disposed of a car of hogs on today's market from Kenesaw, Neb.

Prices right to feed right. Champion Feed Co., Tarkio, Mo.

S. A. Westing, a prominent feeder of Kenesaw, Neb., had a car of hogs here today.

Tucker & Floyd, of Elgin, Kan., marketed eight loads of quarantine steers.

Try our Sunday dinners. Best ever, 25 cents. Transit House.

M. Asbell, a farmer of Burlington Junction, Mo., had one car of fat cattle on sale today.

Lee Bevins, an extensive range shipper, had seven cars of steers on market today.

Best beds n the city, 50 cents per night. Transit House.

Fitzgerald & Co., of Elgin, Kan., sent in two cars of range steers.

C. M. Cundiff, farmer and feeder of Maysville, Mo., had one load of fat beeves on sale today.

Champion Cattle Fattener best.

F. E. Williams had two loads of cattle on market today from Elgin, Kan.

See Al Bright for cotton seed meal, cake or molasses feed.

J. W. Hunt, of Maryville, Mo., was on market today with one car of fat steers.

It is the Champion Feed.

T. Howen, an extensive hog feeder of Superior, Neb., had two loads of swine on market today.

There is a profit in feeding Excello Feeds.

B. F. Irwin, of Fairfax, Mo., was here today with a load of hogs.

Morrill, Kan., was represented on this market today by a shipment of cattle from Lichty & Son.

Commencing September 1, The Bismarck, 112 South 7th St., will open it's cafe, serving merchants' 15c lunch from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.; also serving a 25c dinner from 5:30 to 7:30 p. m. Short orders at all hours. Joseph Thiesen, proprietor.

INSTRUCTION FOR ALL.

Farmer and Stockman Will Find Much of Interest at Interstate.

There will be amusement and instruction of a high class for all who attend the Interstate Live Stock and Horse Show, to be held here during the last week of September. Farmers and stockmen, of course, will take particular interest in the educational feature of the mammoth display of blooded cattle, hogs and sheep and the carload exhibits of fatted stock. But there will also be other features of interest to the people from the country. There is the big exhibit by the bureau of animal industry, which will show what the work of the government meat inspection system means. There will be exhibits of diseased cuts of meat and someone will be on hand to tell how the inspectors detect and condemn meat unfit for human food. Then there is the exhibit of the Missouri State Agricultural College showing what the state is doing in the way of helping the farmer to increase the size of his crops and enrich his bank account.

With the big live stock show on in the afternoon, including two high-priced special free attractions—The Marvelous Rollo and The Provost Brothers—the fancy night horse show, the automobile flower parade and other events, the week of September 25 to 30 well deserves the title of the "Big Week" and noone in a radius of hundreds of miles can afford to miss coming to St. Joseph during the week.

SAVED THE WHEAT CROP.

Interstate Commerce Commission Permits Twine Shipment.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 7.—Through a special ruling of the interstate commerce commission, a large part of the wheat crop on 50,000 acres of land near Idaho Falls, Id., has been saved. Early last week the farmers realized that their wheat was ripening fast and unless cut at once would be lost in great part.

No binding twine could be had at local supply houses and the matter was placed before the interstate commerce commission with a petition that an express company be permitted to grant a special rate whereby a car load of twine could be shipped from Chicago.

The petition was granted and a car of twine started west last Saturday, arriving at Idaho Falls on passenger time. Within thirty minutes after its arrival the twine was being distributed and the gathering of the wheat commenced.

AMUSEMENTS.

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

GENERAL FARM DATA

IMPORTANT STATEMENT ISSUED BY CENSUS BUREAU RELATING TO AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.

NUMBER OF FARMS SHOWN

Figures Indicate 10.50 Per Cent Gain While Country's Population Shows 21 Per Cent Growth in 10 Years.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.—Census Director Durand gave out today an important advance statement from the Bureau of the Census containing the additional figures and details of the agricultural statistics of continental United States collected at the Thirteenth Decennial Census, April 15, 1911. It is based on a preliminary comparative summary submitted by Dr. Le Grand Powers, chief statistician for the Division of Agriculture in the Bureau of Census and it supplements a brief preliminary notice issued in July last.

The figures here given are subject to revision, inasmuch as there is a small number of farms, the returns for which are incomplete which will be included in the final tables. Such additions, however, will not materially modify either the amounts or the rates here stated. Further information with regard to the acreage and yields of the various crops and the number and value of domestic animals in the United States will be published later, when the tabulation of the material has been completed.

Slow Increase in Number of Farms.

During the 10 years which followed the census of 1900, the population of the United States increased 21 per cent, but the number of farms did not keep pace wtih the increase in population. From 5,737,372 in 1900 the number grew to 6,340,357, an increase if 602,985, or 10.5 per cent. For the whole United States this is the lowest rate of increase which has been noted since the number of farms was first recorded in 1850. Measured by number of farms, agriculture exhibits a diminished rate of increase, and in large areas of the country is practically stationary.

Land in Farms.

The small growth in the number of farms has not been compensated by any growth in the size of farms, the average number of acres in farms having decreased from 146 to 138 in 1910. The increase in the total acreage devoted to agriculture was only 35,137,000 acres, or 4.2 per cent. The actual area in farms was 838,592,000 acres in 1900 and 873,729,000 acres in 1910.

Increase in Improved Lands.

Improved land, however, increased more rapidly than the total farm acreage or number of farms, the advance being from 414,499,000 acres in 1900 to 477,448,000 acres in 1910, a gain of 62,949,000 acres or 15.2 per cent in 10 years. Yet this percentage of increase was only about two-thirds the growth of population, showing that at the best the number of acres under cultivation and used for the production of crops had not kept pace with the increase in the number of people.

Increase in Yearly Values.

In striking contrast with the slow growth in the number and acreage of farms and the area of improved land during the 10 years is the enormous rise which has occurred in the value of farm property. Farm land, exclusive of buildings, which was valued at $13,058,008,000 in 1900, had more than doubled before 1910, being then returned as having a value of $28,286,770,000. The enormous increase here recorded of $15,228,762,000 represents an advance of 117.4 per cent in the value of all land in farms.

It is immediately evident that the relatively small increase in the total acreage of farm land 4.2 per cent, was one of the least important of the factors causing the great increase in acreage value. The average value of farm land per acre increased from $15.57 in 1900 to $32.49 in 1910, a gain of $16.92 per acre, or 108.7 per cent.

Of the factors contributing to this increase in the average value of land the most important is doubtless that of advancing farm prices of agricultural products. This has increased the income-producing power of the farm and correspondingly influenced the the selling price or value of farm land. It is probable also that in calculating the value of farm lands it has become customary to capitalize the income-producing power at a lower rate of interest than formerly. This might be true, despite the fact that interest rates in general have probably not fallen, because of the reduction in the risk of the farming business.

Another important factor operative in increasing the total and average value of farm land throughout the United States has been the cost of improving what was previously unimproved land, including the expenditures for the irrigation of dry land, draining swamp land, tiling and constructing surface drains for wet lands, removing stones and stumps, clearing away brush, breaking up prairie land, building fences, and making other improvements exclusive of buildings. According to the census report these changes affected 62,949,000 acres. In addition the farmers expended much labor and money for increasing the improvements ofvarious kinds upon land which had been reported as improved in 1900.

Allied to the foregoing expenditures were those made by the farmers in the form of taxes for securing improved roads, building bridges, constructing school houses, and making other community improvements, which have doubtless increased farm values.

Free Land Disappears.

The fact that desirable free land has practically diappeared, resulting in an increase in the number of buyers, and that this number has been

Continued on Page Two.

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

City Office—Rooms 2 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.

Entered at the Postoffice in St. Joseph, Mo., as Second Class Matter, September 3, 1897.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily, per year	$4.00
Daily, six months	2.00
Daily, three months	1.00
Daily, one month	.40
Tri-Weekly, per year	2.00
Semi-Weekly, per year	1.50
Weekly, per year	1.00

In asking change of address, please state your former postoffice.

State whether your paper is Daily, Tri-Weekly, Semi-Weekly or Weekly.

State whether you pay for it, or some live stock commission firm, and if the latter, the name of the firm.

Country subscriptions are payable in advance.

Do not send checks on country banks.

Remit with postal order, or draft payable to St. Joseph Journal Publishing Company.

If you do not receive your paper regularly, notify this office or your commission firm, at once, so the matter may be regulated without delay.

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

Usual 20 per cent commission allowed postmasters, who are authorized to take subscriptions.

PROBLEMS OF ORGANIZATION.

Fifty representatives of the principal farming interests of Pennsylvania and New York, says the St. Joseph Gazette, are holding a secret conference in New York city devising ways and means by which all the farm products of those two states may be sold direct by the farmers to the consumers, and if thought advisable held in warehouses or upon the premises where they are produced, until prices reach certain arbitrary levels. It is said that there are a million farmers behind this movement.

The farmers of the cotton belt are already well organized, and for several years past have been showing considerable independence of the cotton exchanges, as illustrated by holding their product in some instances and greatly restricting the acreage planted to cotton in others. The organization of the cotton farmers will approximate the perfect within a few more years. The "tobacco war," waged for years post between the farmers who would restrict production and themselves have a voice in saying how much money they may have for their tobacco, and the men who choose to cooperate wtih the alleged "tobacco trust," is gradually being won by the close communion planters.

Speaking of general farming (and not of the cotton and tobacco raising business) it is said that the farmer now gets but 41 per cent of the value paid by the consumer for his stuffs. The balance of 59 per cent now goes into the hands of the transportation companies and the middlemen. The farmers who are in the movement to organize for larger profits profess to hope to reduce the price the consumers pay for their products, realizing that a large and growing proportion of the consumers are now forced to pay more than they can really afford.

Tangible results in the way of better prices to the farmers and lower prices to the consumers have already been reached by the fruit and truck farmers of Long Island and the eastern portions of Maryland and Virginia, and what is directly to the point, in the district tributary to Des Moines.

All of which is very desirable, perhaps, and also admirable as showing what the farmers can do by organization and sticking together at the ultimate expense of—the middlemen of all classes and of the transportatoin companies, while all of both those classes allege that the profits they were already getting were not unreasonably large in any instance. What is more, the transportation people and the middlemen are honorable; and presumably, necessary people.

PHOSPHATE MINING.

The mning of phosphate rock for fertilizer showed increased activity in 1910, with the greatest production in the history of the industry. The output was 2,654,988 long tons, against 2,330,152 tons in 1909, an increase of 324,836 tons. Prices, however, were lower, the value of the 1910 output being $10,917,000, or $4.11 per ton, against $10,772,120, or $4.62 per ton for 1909. Thus while the tonnage in 1910 increased 13.9 per cent, the value of the year's output increased less than 2 per cent. Nearly half of the phosphate rock produced n 1910 was exported, the shipments being 1,083,037 long tons. In 1909 the exports were 1,020,556 long tons. These and other statistics of production, exports, imports, etc, are given by F. B. Van Horn, of the United States Geological Survey, in an advance chapter from "Mineral Resources" for 1910. A copy of the phosphate report may be obtained by request from the director of the geological survey, Washington, D. C.

According to Mr. Van Horn, there are at present five producing phosphate fields in the United States. In the order of quantity of production they are (1) Florida, (2) Tennessee, (3) South Carolina, (4) Arkansas, (5) Idaho, Wyoming, and Utah.

By far the largest of these fields is the Idaho-Wyoming-Utah field, where enormous deposits of high-grade phosphate rock, recently discovered, are available for mining. The field next in available unmined rock is probably Tennessee, where large areas are underlain by deposits of high-grade rock. Florida has a large reserve tonnage, but at the present rapid rate of mining it will not be many years before the rock will be exhausted.

South Carolina has been mining phosphate rock since 1868, and the production has steadily declined since 1889, with the exception of two or three years, when a slight increase in production was noted.

Arkansas has never been much of a factor, and, so far as known, the deposits of this state are not of great extent.

IN WOMAN'S REALM

COCOANUT DISHES.

Cocoanut Cream.—This is something that in our family takes the place of cows' cream, and we like it better for all things in which cows' cream is used.

One ripe cocoanut, grated or run through food grinder. Place in dish and add hot or warm water, alittle more than will be taken up by the cocoanut. Press a bit until the water added looks creamy. It will be thin or rich according to the amount of water added. I then put in potato ricer and press as dry as possible. It may be found necessary to strain through a thin cloth to remove any sediments or bits of nut. Delicious served with fruit or cereal. This is cheaper even in the north than cows' cream.

Cocoanut Fudge.—This, if made properly, should be the consistency of mellow fudge. To three cups of sugar and the cream of one cocoanut. Boil over slow but steady fire until it forms a soft ball in cold water. Then add the dry pressed cocoanut left from the cream. Boil up a little longer and test in cold water. If it forms a soft ball, take from fire and stir quickly until it thickens. Pour on buttered platter and cut in squares when cold.

* * *

CANNING HINTS.

Sweet Pickles.—Fifteen pounds of sliced green tomatoes; let stand over night with a little salt sprinkled over; drain; five pounds of sugar; one quart of best cider vinegar, one ounce of whole cloves, two ounces of stick cinnamon; boil fifteen or twenty minutes; skim out tomatoes and boil the sirup until thicker, if preferred, but it is not necessary. The best I ever tasted. I have put these up every year, and they are praised by all yho taste them.

Tomato Relish.—One peck of ripe tomatoes chopped fine (drain over night), six medium sized onions, chopped fine, two cups chopped celery, three tiny red peppers or one-fourth teaspoon cayenne pepper, two pounds brown sugar, three pints vinegar, two ounces white mustard seed, one ounce sago cinnamon, three cupfuls salt. Bottle cold wthout cooking.

Tomato Soup.—Two quarts stewed tomatoes, two small onions chopped fine, four bay leaves, one teaspoon salt; season highly with pepper, cook thirty minutes, and strain; add one quart can bullion, one tablespoon butter; thicken with one large spoon of flour mixed in water.

Sealed Tomatoes—Select firm, not overripe, tomatoes; pack closely as possible in a jar, leaving three inches of space at top of jar. Over tomatoes pour boiling lard; when cold spread layer of salt over lard to keep out insects and keep in a cool, dry place.

* * *

RECIPES.

Eggs Au Gratin.—Divide six hard cooked eggs into halves, lengthwise, and place in a circle around dish. Prepare a sauce as follows: Melt one tablespoonful of butter, add one tablespoonful of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, a dash of cayenne pepper, one-half teacupful of water, same amount of cream, two tablespoonsful of grated cheese. Boil for two or three minutes, add two raw egg yolks; mix well and pour at once over the eggs, sprinkle with battered cracker crumbs, and brown in a quick oven.

Water Lily Salad.—For each individual use hard boiled eggs; when cooked let stand in cold water unlit cool enough to handle; peel, slice in strips one-quarter inch wide, leaving the yolk to stand in center; set on lettuce leaves and serve with French dressing. This is delicious as well as "artistic."

Almodn Cake Filing.—Take one-half pound of blanched almonds, pass through finetooth chopper, mash until pasty; spread between cake. When this is done spread over almonds with pulverized sugar.

* * *

PRUNE JELLY.

Remove stones from twenty boiled prunes. Replace the prunes in the water in which they were boiled, add gelatin, according to directions on package, and a crystal of citric acid one-fourth inch in diameter. Boil till gelatin and acid are dissolved. Stand in a cold place and in a few hours the jelly will harden. It is nice served with sweetened cream.

* * *

..... CRABAPPLE JELLY.

Wash the apples and cut them into pieces. Barely cover them with water and cool slowly until tender, then strain through a cheesecloth bag. Boil the juice twenty minutes. Measure the juice and add an equal amount of sugar and boil five minutes longer. Turn into sterilized glasses.

In Spare Moments He Worked at His Invention

Daddy's Bedtime Story—The Boy Who Took an Interest In His Work

JACK and Evelyn were groaning and showing red and blistered hands.

"Had to hoe the corn and weed the garden today," they explained.

"Wish Cy would hurry and get well. We don't like to hoe and weed."

"I'm afraid you will have to work more or less in this world as you get older, and it might be just as well to get used to doing cheerfully whatever task is given you. I'm sure the Spokane water boy would never have had blistered hands after an hour's hoeing. He would not have forgotten his gloves, as you seem to have done. Boys and girls who wear thick gloves in the garden don't get sore hands."

"Who was the Spokane water boy?" chimed the children.

"Well," replied daddy, "he was Frankie Rowe of Spokane, and he was a little fellow who earned money by carrying water for the men who were putting up a big building. Carrying water to thirsty men is no easy work on hot days.

"Frankie Rowe didn't growl. He was interested in everything he saw. When he had time he asked the men questions about their work. Frankie was bound to learn, so if there was a chance for him to get a better job he would be fitted for it. Well, Frankie saw that the wires used in making the concrete used on the building had to be cut one at a time with a pair of shears. Frankie wondered about this, as it took a great deal of time to cut the wires one by one. He asked if there was no machine to do this work—there seemed to be machines for so many other things. He was told that there was no machine for cutting wires. Then he began to think. When he was going down into the cellar where the men were laying stone or upstairs where the men were building the walls he kept thinking about the wire cutting machine which no one had as yet been able to invent. By and by he had an idea.

"He went to the boss and asked if he might have the use of the tools in the blacksmith shop sometimes when no one else was using them. The boss was a nice man, and he said, 'Very well, Frankie.'

"The men teased him about his work with the tools, but they could see how well he could use them. And what do you think? He hammered and bent and riveted until he had a rude machine that really would cut those wires quickly. When he showed it to the boss that gentleman was much amazed.

"And now Frankie is going to make a great deal of money out of that machine. Some of the money he is going to use in educating himself."

No. 1009.

St. Joseph Stock Yards Bank

at St. Joseph, State of Missouri, at the close of business on the 1st day of September, 1911, published in The Stock Yards Journal, a newspaper printed and published at St. Joseph, State of Missouri, on the 7th day of September, 1911.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, undoubtedly good on personal or collateral	$1,142,917.62
Loans, real estate	
Overdrafts	21,409.37
Bonds and stocks	
Real estate (banking house)	
Other real estate	
Furniture and fixtures	
Due from other banks and bankers, subject to check	755,355.26
Cash items	126,924.05
Currency	61,830.00
Specie	14,375.90
Other resources, as follows	
Clearing house guarantee	2,500.00
Total	$2,125,312.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 200,000.00
Surplus fund	40,000.00
Undivided profits, net	63,426.54
Due to banks and bankers, subject to check	1,257,208.95
Individual deposits subject to check	419,866.81
Time certificates of deposit	3,700.00
Demand certificates of deposit	
Cashier's checks	141,109.85
Bills payable and re-discounts	
Other liabilities, as follows	
Total	$2,125,312.20

State of Missouri, County of Buchanan, ss.

We, I. A. Vant, as president, and J. A. Greenfield, Jr., as cashier of said bank, each of us, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

I. A. VANT, President.
J. A. GREENFIELD, Jr., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 7th day of September, A. D., 1911.

Witness my hand and notarial seal on the date last aforesaid. (Commissioned and qualified for a term expiring Feb. 17, 1914.

SYLVESTER J. VAN HOOMISSEN, (Seal) Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
F. E. HOVEY,
O. W. WALLER,
Directors.

GENERAL FARM DATA.

Continued from Page One.

augmented by an increased demand for homes in the open country, has caused an upward movement in values. At the same time the owners of farm lands are less willing to sell than formerly, appreciating as they do the lower cost of living in the country as well as the growing importance of land ownership. They place a value on the farm as a home as well as a place to work for a living.

In connection with the increase in the average value of farm land, it is interesting to note the fact that in the past decade as for many decades previously, there has been a much more rapid increase in urban than in rural population. The population classed by the Census Bureau as urban constituted 46.3 per cent of the total in 1910 as compared with 40.5 per cent in 1900. In several states, and in many counties in other states, there has been an actual decrease in rural population since 1900, and in most areas where this is true there has been a remarkable increase in values of farm land.

Farm Buildings, Implements and Machinery.

It is not alone farm land which has increased in value. Farm buildings valued in 1900 as $3,556,640,000 have increased to $6,284,737,000 in 1910, a growth of 77 per cent. Implements and machinery show a corresponding but slightly less pronounced growth in value. In 1900 they represented $749,776,000 and in 1910 $1,262,022,000, an increase in value of 68 per cent.

Expenditures for Labor and Fertilizer

Hired labor on the farms of the United States absorbed in 1900 an expenditure of $357,392,000 and in 1910 $545,612,000, an increase of 80 per cent. Expenditures for fertilizers are much less important, being in 1910 $114,277,000. Compared, however, with an expenditure of $53,432,000 in 1900, this represents an increase of 113.9 per cent.

Ownership and Tenure.

The total number of farms operated by owners, including those owning only part of the land operated by them was 3,933,705 in 1910 as compared with 3,653,323 in 1900, an increase of 280,382. The total number operated in 1910 by tenants was 2,349,254, as against 2,024,964 in 1900, an increase of 324,290. The number conducted by hired managers was 57,398 in 1910 and 59,085 in 1900, a decrease of 1,687.

The farms operated by owners constitute 62 per cent of the whole number of farms in 1910 and 63.7 per cent in 1900; those operated by tenants 37.1 per cent in 1910 and 35.3 per cent in 1900; and those conducted by managers, 1 per cent at both censuses. In 1890 the percentage of farms operated by owners, including those conducted by managers, was 71.6 per cent. This indicated that the decrease in the proportion of farms operated by owners was less during the last 10 years than during the preceding 10 years.

Farm Mortgages.

Of the total number of farms, 3,933,705, operated in 1910 by owners, there were 2,622,341, or 66.7 per cent, reported as "owned free of debt," while 1,311,364, or 33.3 per cent, were reported as mortgaged. There were 45,975 farms for which no mortgage report was secured, and these are included in the farms reported as free from debt. The Census Bureau has no information respecting the indebtedness in farms leased to tenants or operated by managers.

In 1900 information was secured concerning the "owned farm homes." At that time 2,545,239, or 70 per cent, were reported as "free from debt," while 1,093,164, or 30 per cent, were reported as mortgaged. There were 126,059 farms in 1900 for which no mortgage report was secured, and these are included with the farm homes reported as "free from debt." There has thus been a considerably greater increase in the number of mortgaged farms than in the number of farms free from mortgage. The increase in the proportion of mortgaged farms from 1900 to 1910, however, was less than that from 1890 to 1900.

TORRENTS OF RAIN IN EAST

9.08 Inches Fall in Philadelphia, Equaling Old Record.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 5.—Philadelphia and vicinity, Delaware and New Jersey are being swept by one of the heaviest rainstorms in recent years. Railroad and trolly traffic are greatly hampered by washout and in this city considerable damage has been done by sewers overflowing and flooding cellars.

From 6:55 o'clock Wednesday night until noon today the total precipitation has amounted to 9.08 inches. The downpour continues and the record of twenty-nine years ago probably will be equalled. The rain has already exceeded all records since that time.

FARMERS LAUD CRICKETS.

The crickets' once doleful fiddling now is music to the ears of the farmer of the northwest. M. P. Somes, grasshopper expert for the Minnesota department of etamology, after a summer-long investigation in the grasshopper infested districts of Minnesota and the Red river valley, declares that the cricket has an insatiable appetite for grasshoppers eggs and is eating them by the millions. The female grasshopper for several weeks now has been depositing her eggs in the ground. The cricket, according to Mr. Somes, has a peculiar aptitude for finding these deposits and a ravenous maw after he once gets his mandible into the egg pod.

The extermination of the grasshopper which destroys thousands of acres of grain in the northwest, seems to rest with the question of providing more crickets.

The discovery is looked upon as an important one by entomologists and by crop experts.

"PENSIONED" HORSE DEAD.

After marching for thirty-two years at the head of the annual Memorial day parade, Little Dan, a sorrel horse which in its youth won thousands of dollars on the race track for his owner, the late P. T. Hayes, is dead. It had been "pensioned" for more than a decade in the care of the Grand Army veterans at Manchester, Conn.

Inter-State Live Stock and Horse Show

The Big Week in St. Joseph

September 25 to 30

Continuous Entertainment For All

Grand Exhibition of Live Stock Every Day
Fancy Horse Show Each Night
Arthur Pryor and His Celebrated Band
Decorated Automobile Parade
Fancy Dress Ball in the Auditorium
Exhibit by the Missouri State University
Exhibit by U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry
Cute Capers by the Knights of Robidoux
Country Band Contest.

The thrilling sensation of the age, Rollo, who loops the loop without a loop, on roller skates. Two free performances on the grounds each day.

Provost Bros., comedy acrobats, will help to entertain the crowds in the big show tent each afternoon.

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DR. M. L. KULLMAN
1107 Frederick Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.
Guaranteed Cure—Piles, Nervous and Chronic Diseases

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17, 1910.
To whom it may concern:
This is to certify that I have had the piles for the past ten years and have tried almost every remedy that I could get up to the first of this year, at which time I commenced to take treatments of Dr. M. L. Kullman and I am glad to state that after a few months' treatment I am as well as I ever was in my life.
W. J. Meek, 1419 Olive.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 2, 1909.
To whom it may concern:
This is to certify that I was afflicted with a very severe case of constipation and piles. I had been afflicted with piles for years, and constipation almost from childhood. I had become so nervous I could hardly get any sleep. In fact, life was thoroughly miserable. I took Dr. Kullman's treatment last summer and am completely cured of both ailments, a thing that I thought impossible in my case. I can truthfully recommend Dr. Kullman to any one afflicted as I was. The German American Sanitarium is fortunate indeed in securing Dr. Kullman's services, as he is a very painstaking and conscientous physician.
Mrs. C. L. Zeier,
1608 Holman Street.

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 14, 1910.
Dr. Kullman:
I have had the piles for something like 15 years and have tried all kinds of salves and suppositories and doctors that claimed they could cure, but I gradually got worse until I was not able to do any farm work, so rented my farm and moved to town. I took a course of your treatment and today I feel as stout and well in those parts as I ever did and think I am permanently cured. You certainly understand your business when it comes to curing piles.
Barney Leava.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 30, 1907.
To whom it may concern:
After suffering for 15 years with blind and protruding piles I commenced treating with Dr. M. L. Kullman on Oct. 3, 1903, and was pronounced cured Oct. 30, 1903. I have never had an ache or pain in my rectum since. His treatment is mild and easy, as I did not lose a day's work while taking treatment, although my work requires me to be on my feet from 8½ to 9 hours each day.
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Mailing Clerk, St. Joseph, Mo. Post Offie.

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JONES and Two Others

By JOHN P. ORTH

Miss Dorothy Evans had written a love story. Miss Dorothy, was the daughter of Judge Evans, and for several years her fond father had insisted that she had literary talent and should develop it. She didn't believe she had, and she had been four years getting around to that story. She had made about forty plots and plans and beginnings and abandoned them. Somehow or other she couldn't bring about a first meeting between hero and heroine in a natural manner.

"You don't want to," replied the father when she gave that as an excuse. "Egad, that is just the thing you don't want to do. You want to make your story unique. Have the heroine up a tree—on a haystack—stuck fast in an elevator. Or, have the hero about to be sawed in two in a sawmill—being carried around on the arms of a windmill at the rate of a hundred miles an hour—caught by the leg in a bear trap—up to his neck in a bog. Hunt for the unique and unusual, my dear."

At length one day that long-talked-of story was started afresh. It had a hero who got his foot wedged in the frog of a railroad track and had been held there for three days and was about to be run down by a cattle train, when the heroine appeared with a stick of dynamite and blew up ten rods of track and released him. She then held a pistol to the head of a chauffeur and made him convey the rescued man to her home, where she nursed him back to health and married him. He had a club foot when he got well, but she didn't mind that.

The story, when finished after a month's hard work, didn't suit Miss Dorothy at all. She felt sure she had

"Splendid!"

made a failure of it and carried it to her father with tears in her eyes.

"Splendid! Superb! Glorious!" was his verdict. "You have got a story like none I have ever read. You have only to send it to any magazine to have it accepted. In sending it you had better enclose a little note to the effect that you are my daughter. They may want to write you up as the coming story writer."

Miss Dorothy delayed the sending away of the story three weeks, and then was almost commanded to. It had been gone only two days when the judge began looking for an answer of acceptance. He continued to look for two weeks, and then said:

"Dorothy, you are going to town today. Drop into the publication office of that magazine and ask about your manuscript. It is rather impudent on their part to hold a story so long."

"But, daddy, I don't know the editor nor what to say to him," she protested. "He may not have had time to look at my story."

"Plenty of time, my dear. It would strike him as something out of the usual run the moment he saw it, and he would read to the last line. He just wants poking up a bit! Dear me, but I am so pleased that you have made a literary start. I don't believe there is one person in ten thousand who would have thought of discovering the hero in such a situation."

Poor little Dorothy, with palpitating heart, sought the office of the Blank Magazine and was shown into a reception room to await an interview with the editor, whose name was Jones. She had a chair close to a partition, and the partition was thin. Presently she heard Jones roar out to some one in the room with him:

"Say, Frank, do you know Judge Evans, down your way?"

"I know of him," was the reply.

"Got a daughter, hasn't he?"

"I believe so."

"And she's literary?"

"Perhaps."

"Well, she's sent in a climax of a story and has come in to see about it. It's the worst ever. I've got better manuscripts from cooks and laundresses. I've got to turn it down, but being she's a judge's daughter I'd like to soften the blow. Help me out, won't you?"

"How?"

"Here's the manuscript. See her in the reception room and tell her that we are overcrowded just now. Tell her that other magazines pay more for her particular style than we do. In fact, tell her anything to let her down easy."

"Not much!" was the laughing reply. "That's what you are paid for. What's the matter with the story?"

"Has the hero held fast in a frog on the railroad track for three days."

"The trains must have jumped over him as they came along."

"The heroine holds a pistol to the ear of a chauffeur and demands the use of the vehicle."

"Good!"

"Oh, say, go in and talk to her. Shouldn't wonder if she were a good-looking girl."

"Haven't time. Bye-bye, Jones."

The one called Frank passed out, and ten minutes later Jones entered the reception room with the rejected story in hand and a look of benevolence on his face. No Miss Dorothy Evans. She had fled with burning cheeks and tears of humiliation in her eyes.

"Narrow escape for me," said Jones with a sigh of relief as he returned to his den to send the story back by mail with the usual enclosure of thanks.

A month passed. Judge Evans was very busy, and he had forgotten all about the literary career of his daughter. She hadn't, however. Every time she thought of Jones she wanted to slaughter him. As to the one called Frank, she didn't know. He had a pleasant voice, was evidently a young man, and he had not made fun of her story.

One summer's day Miss Dorothy sauntered down the highway toward the old stone quarry. She had given the road to a man coming toward her in an auto when her foot struck a stone and her ankle turned, and there she was, sitting down in the dust. Only for a moment, though. The auto stopped, the man got out, and in a trice he had her seated on a rock and was saying how sorry he was and hoping it was not a bad accident. The instant he spoke the girl recognized the voice of Frank. Yes; he was a young man, and a gentleman, and he had a kind heart. He was asking if she lived on the hill when Miss Dorothy, who didn't think the sprain amounted to much, remarked:

"But I am Judge Evans' daughter."

"Yes?"

"And I wrote a story and sent it to Jones, of the Blank Magazine."

"Yes?"

"And the hero was caught in a frog of a railroad track and held for three days."

"I—I don't quite understand!" stammered the young man.

"But you said to Jones that day that the trains must have jumped over him as they came along."

"I—I— Was it about a month ago, and in the office of the magazine?"

"The same, sir. I was in the reception room and heard through the partition."

Mr. Frank Denison did not deny his words. He said that the first thing was to get Miss Dorothy home, which took only about three minutes, and then he advised her to use alcohol and a bandage, and took it upon himself to say that he would call next day. He did call, and he called again. He called to talk with the judge, and with the judge's daughter, and to make himself very agreeable and very much at home. He often asked for the story to read and pass judgment upon, but it was four or five months before it was handed him. He read it to the last line and then rose up and said:

"Miss Dorothy, I must speak to your father."

"But—but what about?" she asked, as she turned away her face.

"We must prevent you from adopting a literary career, and the only way I know is to—to—"

Miss Dorothy adopted another career several months ago.

MECHANISM OF THE WATCH

About 175 Pieces of Material Used—2,400 Operations Are Comprised in Its Manufacture.

Few pieces of machinery show more marvelous features than that of the watch. As a general proposition it may be stated that a watch is the smallest, most delicate instrument of the same number of parts that has ever been devised. About 175 different pieces of material enter into its construction and upward of 2,400 separate operations are comprised in its manufacture.

Certain of the facts connected with its performance are almost incredible when considered as a whole. A blacksmith strikes several hundred blows on his anvil in a day and as a matter of course is glad when Sunday comes, but the roller jewel of a watch makes every day—and day after day—423,000 impacts against the fork or, 157,680,000 blows during the course of a year without stop or rest—or some 3,153,000,000 blows during the space of twenty years, the period for which a watch is usually guaranteed to keep good time.

But the wonder of it does not cease here. It has been calculated that the power that moves the watch is equivalent to only four times the force used in a flea's jump. The watch power is therefore what might be termed the equivalent of a four flea-power. One horse-power would suffice to operate 270,000,000 watches.

Furthermore the balance wheel of a watch is moved by this four flea-power 1.43 inches with each vibration, 3,558¼ miles continuously in one year.

Not much oil is required to lubricate the little machine on its 3,500 mile run. It takes only one-tenth of a drop of oil to oil the entire machinery for a year's service.—Scientific American.

Writers In Error.

More than one writer has described the moon as riding high in midheaven while in the crescent stage, a condition of things impossible on any night of the year.

MICE IN CANCER RESEARCH

Foreign Animals Resist Attacks of Disease Until They Are Acclimated—360 From Japan.

London.—Three hundred and sixty waltzing mice have just arrived on the Japanese steamer Tango Maru, en route for the National Cancer Research fund. The mice were sent to Prof. E. F. Bashford, the director of the fund, by Professor Higuchi of Tokio, who recently completed a course of research work in the fund's laboratories on the Embankment.

The mice will be used in research work to determine the effects that acclimatization and dieting have in increasing or decreasing the susceptibility of mouse tissues to mouse cancer.

"We have already proved," it was explained at the fund's laboratories the other day, "that if we implant living cancer tissues from English mice on to the newly imported foreign mice there is a certain amount of resistance to the growth. Only a small percentage of the inoculated mice will develop tumors. After a time, however, this degree of protection wears off and finally the foreign mice become as readily susceptible to implanted tumors as our home mice.

"The mice sent to us from Japan are an example of the international free trade existing among research workers on cancer. At times of mouse famine in other countries we have sent English mice to our fellow workers in those countries. Because of this international exchange in European mice it is not easy at the present time to get from Germany or other near countries mice which one can be certain are pure-bred foreign stock. These Japanese mice will be of great value to us, because we know that we have in them an entirely new field for research. Our object, broadly, will be to see whether these mice will become more susceptible to English cancer as they become acclimatized to English conditions and accustomed to English food."

FRENCH BELIEVE IN MAGIC

Ideas of Peasants Anent Medicine Go Back to the Middle Ages—One Recent Case Is Cited.

Paris.—In France the ideas of medicine held by the peasantry go back to the middle ages, and hold their own side by side with the more scientific if less picturesque views of the doctors. A case was reported recently of a man believing that he had cured his child of an acute attack of meningitis by cutting open a live pigeon on the girl's forehead, at the same time reciting magical spells. He explained that the bird had died in taking the disease upon itself!

An investigator of the beliefs of the French rural population found in another part of the country a parchment volume, beautifully written by hand, entitled "The Choicest of a Number of Infallible and Well-Tried Remedies." It had been jealously guarded by a family for over 200 years, and the extraordinary prescriptions in it were used in all cases of illness when the disease did not immediately yield to the orthodox doctor's remedies. The book counseled the application of a live tench—a fish—on the liver for jaundice; a frog, reduced to powder and placed over the heart, for plague; a leaf of the ash tree, for snake bite, and a host of alleged efficacious nostrums.

The remarkable thing is that the district in which this book is in use is a large village where schools date 70 years ago, and in which every boy of 14 has his certificate of primary education.

RODENTS ROUT BALL "FANS"

Field Mice Cause Stampede Among Spectators Who Fill Grand Stand in New Jersey Town.

New York.—Two field mice caused a stampede in which persons were injured in the grand stand at the Williamson Oval at Bloomfield, N. J., the other day during a baseball game. A young woman was noticed to arise to her feet several times and shake her skirts. A mischievous boy who witnessed her action called out. "Hornets!"

This caused laughter for a while until two mice ran across the laps of Miss Jennie Lenton and Miss Harriet Mackintosh. The girls screamed and in her excitement Miss Lenton fell headlong over the heads of those in the first row of seats. Not knowing what was the matter, 200 men and women occupants of the stand rushed for the field, falling over one another in their efforts to escape some unseen catastrophe.

Fortunately a few cut noses and slight body bruises were the most severe injuries. Several women could not be induced to return to the stand and they witnessed the remainder of the game from the field. The mice are still at large.

Completes Freak Home.

Long Beach, Cal.—D. N. Hauk of this city has completed an original residence. The front door is designed after the entrance of an Indiana barn dear to the heart of Mr. Hauk. The ceiling also is a faithful replica of the old barn ceiling, and he did not overlook a stable door at the top of the stairs landing. In garish contrast to this barnyard atmosphere, a mantel of gray granite, set with rubies, emeralds, turquoise and other stones, struggles for recognition in the parlor. The mantel is valued at $5,000

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FAIL TO KEEP FIGURES

Department of Agriculture Discovers Average Agriculturalist Makes About $25 a Month Counting Interest on Investment.

A recent bulletin issued by the department of agriculture relative to the farms of the United States gives the impression that the farmer is getting rich quick unless the reader goes back of the returns. According to this bulletin the value of the crops in 1910 was $15.47 an acre for each of the 477,424,000 acres cultivated. This gives a grand total of $7,385,749,280 for the American farmer's crops for one year alone, exclusive of his live stock returns, writes Phillip R. Kellar.

These figures are the first authentic and comprehensive data collected about American farms and farmers. The census enumerators discovered 6,340,120 farms in the country, comprising 873,703,000 acres, of which a little over one-half—447,424,000—were under cultivation. The farms are valued at $28,283,821,000, the buildings at $6,294,025,000, and the implements and machinery at $1,261,817,000. The total value of land and improvements is $35,939,663,000, or $39.81 an acre.

$25 a Month for Farmer.

This more than seven billion dollars' worth of crops, if divided equally among the more than 6,000,000 farms, gives only $1,164.52 for each farm. But all of that is not profit. The net income of the average farmer is not more than $25 a month—$300 per year—after he has paid his help, cost of raising and marketing his crops, and the interest on the capital invested in his farm, or land rent, if he is a renter.

Even the farmer doesn't know how slight his net profits are, what a mockery are the apparent big earnings. He doesn't realize that he is working hard for $25 a month and his board. His hired man usually gets more than that.

A Yankee farmer in New Hampshire was accounted one of the most prosperous and successful. He clears at least $1,500 and living expenses of himself and family every year. It developed that his farm represented an investment of $15,000. When the agents began to figure up the debits and credits the farmer's eyes were opened. He had taken no account of the interest on his $15,000 capital in making his estimate of $1,500 net profits.

$8 a Year Net Profit.

By the time the agents finished they convinced him that his yearly net profits, after deducting all expenses and but 5 per cent interest on his capital invested, amounted to just $8.

This farmer had taken half of what he supposed were his profits for a year and bought an automobile. He was paying for it out of his legitimate interest on his investment.

For every successful farmer there are a dozen who do not make $25 a month net, and a thousand who make little more than their "keep."

The farm management bureau, under the direction of Prof. William J. Spillman, is solving the problem. From a careful study of about seventy-five farms in various sections the fact has been ascertained that the average successful farmer on an average size farm is fortunate if he clears $25 a month.

The owners of these seventy-five farms are progressive men and work in cooperation with the bureau, keeping complete accounts according to the directions furnished and upon the blanks provided.

Many Now Keep Records.

At the end of the year the farmer will see exactly what part of his farm is paying and why, and will see how to remedy the trouble. His record will show whether he is planting too much of one crop and too little of another. If his six cows, which he has figured as bringing him $120 net a year, show as three that net $40 each and three that just pay for their food and care, he can dispose of the profitless three and stop that leak.

Farmers have been going along for years thinking themselves successful and prosperous if their receipts paid expenses and left a little cash for the bank account. They have failed to take into account the interest on their capital. The department of agriculture hopes to have every farmer in the country keep accurate accounts.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Grain Dealers' Association Presents a Few Figures.

Toledo, O., Sept. 5.—There are a few statistics for you. Everyone likes statistics if they are not presented in a dry form, and these are not dry.

We have a land acreage of 1,900 million acres, of which probably 850 million acres are in farms, improved and unimproved, 450 million acres in desert, barren and grazing lands and 600 million acres more or less, covered with forests. We have less than 6 per cent of the world's area and but little more than 5 per cent of its population, yet we produce more than one-third of the world's output of coal, three-fourths of its corn crop, two-fifths of its pig iron and 20 per cent of its wheat crop. The aquivalent of 50 milion board feet of timber products, exclusive of fire wood is taken from our forests every year. Our total farm products approximate an annual value of 8 billion dollars, and our manufactured products an annual value of 20 billion dollars.

In 1770 there were but 85 cabs, carriages and chaises in New York City. Today our facteries turn out annually more than 900,000 family and pleasure carriages.

Doesn't this record read like a fairy tale, but the cost has been terrific. Half of the coal is left in the mine; half of the tree never reaches the form of lumber; 1 billion cubic feet of gas with a heating value equal to 40,000 tons of coal, is wasted daily. Twice the quantity of material that will be excavated from the Panama canal is eroded from our soils and does down the Mississippi every year.

Here are the problems for the present generation to solve:

"How are we to conserve our natural resources and to increase the yields of our fields so that production will keep up with consumption?"

The Grain Dealers National association, which is one of the most progressive organizations in the country, has tackled these problems. It is not so much interested in the conservation of the forests and mines of the United States as it is in the soil. The National Conservation Commission, appointed by President Roosevelt, is quite capable of looking after the forests and streams of the country, but the Grain Dealers' National association, which holds its annual convention at Omaha Oct. 9, 10 and 11 next, is votally concerned about the grain growing possibilities of the future.

The organization has lifted the grain trade to a high plane. It has abolished nearly all the abuses of the business and now it is entering wider fields of activity. It wants to assist in the great work of making the arid regions of the west and the swamp lands of the south blossom as the rose and add millions of bushels of grain to the country's supply.

About 1,000 delegates will attend the convention from all over the country. They will be addressed by some of the most prominent political and educational leaders in the United States while several officials from the department of agriculture will tell the delegates what Uncle Sam is doing to increase the yields of grain by irrigation, by teaching dry farming and by showing the farmers the value of planting good seed.

BIG COLORADO LAND DEAL

Iowa Man Will Plant Orchards and Sell in Five and Ten-Acre Tracts.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 5.—The record land deal of the year was closed last week when J. C. Teller of Denver sold 16,000 acres of fruit land in the Arkansas valley to George H. Paul of Washington, Iowa, for $800,000. The tract is three miles west of Pueblo and includes the Teller reservoir, water and ditch rights.

The sale was made through Yates & McClain of Colorado Springs. Negotiations and investigations have been in progress for two months. Paul is at the head of the George H. Paul Colonization company, one of the largest colonization concerns in the United States. His plan is to plant the entire tract in orchards and sell it in five and ten-acre tracts, on easy payments, thus adding more than 2,000 families to the population of the state.

Paul and his associates are already large owners of lands in Colorado, having purchased in the past year almost 90,000 acres in the San Luis valley from the Yates & McClain company. This land is suitable for growing all grain and vegetable crops. The land just purchased is easy of cultivation and irrigation and some small orchards are now growing on it.

There is a townsite laid out in the center of the tract, and the Pueblo street railway will be extended through it. The Denver & Rio Grande railroad forms the boundary line on the south and there is a station already built. Paul will immediately start grading roads and making other improvements.

A large reservoir, which is complete, and which will supply water for the tract, has ample capacity, according to various engineers' reports, for irrigation.

Paul will maintain offices in Denver and will begin at once the development of his new holdings. Teller has spent much time and money in perfecting the irrigation system which supplies the tract, his desire being to prepare it for actual settlers. His plan was to develop the entire tract into one great orchard, and Paul promises to accomplish this within a few years.

"DRY FARMING" A MISNOMER

"Scientific Farming" Is the Proper Name of New Method.

Dry farming, that is farming in the arid lands of the west where irrigation is not possible is being boomed very hard these days.

Large companies have bought up immense tracts of this land at from 25 cents to $1 an acre and strong efforts are being made to induce the farmers from the middle west to settle upon them. When this movement was started a few years ago it was known as the Campbell system of dry farming Mr. Campbell having succeeded in interesting some of the western railroads in carrying on extensive experiments. Now it is known as scientific farming and Mr. Campbell at the dry farming convention in Montana last year, admitted that "dry farming" is a misnomer and it should be called scientific farming.

The system consists simply in preserving a dust mulch to keep the moisture which comes from the winter rains in the ground during the months when no rainfall occurs. This system is as old as farming itself and has been practiced in India and other dry countries of the far east for ages. Now, many new tools have been devised to aid in the cultivation of these dry soils in this country and the very best practice known to agriculture has been applied.

BIG CROP OF CRANBERRIES EXPECTED.

The cranberry harvest on many bogs in the Middleboro, Mass., section is on, and by the first of next week shipments will have started. Growers look for an increase of about 11 per cent or 13,000 barrels over last year's crop.

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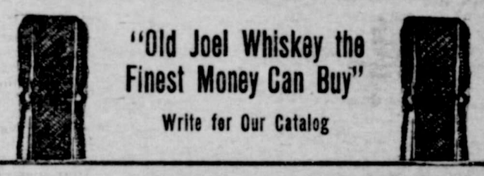
WOLVES KILLING SHEEP.

Kewanee, Ill., Sept. 6.—Wolves have become so numerous in La Salle county that many farmers have given up sheep raising.



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