

ST. JOSEPH DAILY JOURNAL

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

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LAST EDITION.

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STEER TRADE FIRMS UP

LIGHT RECEIPTS IMPACT A STRONGER TONE TO MARKET—MOST SALES 10c HIGHER.

SPOTS AS MUCH AS 15c UP

Main Grades Steady to Strong—Top \$8.80—Cows and Heifers Steady to 10c Higher—Bulls Firm—Stockers Steady.

The week's trade in beef cattle opened up fairly promising, the general situation wearing a less bearish aspect than at any time during the past week. Light receipts, however, were largely responsible for the better tone displayed. Last week's unsatisfactory market halted shipping operations and the five leading centers today had only 25,000 cattle all told, as compared with 33,000 last Monday and 47,600 a year ago. Locally, the supply dwindled to less than 900 head as against receipts of 1,500 and 1,457 a week ago and year ago, respectively.

The scantiness of the supply here and more encouraging advices from other market points put a better edge on the local trade. In the steer line there was a fair showing of medium to choice offerings, considering the size of the day's arrivals. Buyers were all out in the yards a seasonable hour and after taking an inventory of the crop began bidding with more of a showing of genuine interest in the offerings than characterized their actions at any time last week. Encouraged by this and further by the more or less cheerful dope from outside markets sellers started out asking higher prices and succeeded in landing the bulk of their holdings at an improved range of prices. On the general run of steers salable above the \$8.50 line and this embraced the big end of the supply, prices were around a dime higher than the low point last Thursday, with spots showing 15c advance. Under \$8.00 the market was generally regarded as steady to strong, with scarcely enough steers of this class were offered to really furnish a reliable idea of the trade. Early sales included a drove of well-fatted Missouri yearlings averaging 1,392 pounds at \$8.50. This was the top price for the day. Seven cars of Colorado pulp-fed were offered and found outlet at \$8.25-9.15.

The following prices are quotations on the St. Joseph market today: Choice to prime steers, \$8.35-9.00; good to choice, \$7.75-8.35; fair to good, \$7.00-7.75; common to fair, \$6.40-7.00; spot to fancy yearlings, \$7.25-9.00.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers.

No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
1	132.00	1	132.00
2	132.00	1	132.00
3	132.00	1	132.00
4	132.00	1	132.00
5	132.00	1	132.00
6	132.00	1	132.00
7	132.00	1	132.00
8	132.00	1	132.00
9	132.00	1	132.00
10	132.00	1	132.00

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

A rather small percentage of the day's light receipts of cattle was made up of butchers' stock, which scarcely lent a stronger tone to the general market for cows and heifers. Heifers and mixed yearlings of a useful and attractive class found ready sale at strong to 10c higher prices. There was little or no improvement in prices for plain light heifers but buyers took over these kinds a little more freely than was the case the greater part of last week. In the cow division prices were steady to 10c higher, with the strength confined in large measure to the better qualities. The trade on the whole was fairly active and an early clearance of the pens was made. Nothing of especially high merit was included in the day's offerings.

Bulls moved with a moderate degree of freedom at generally steady prices. The calf market was spotted. A good many sales were rated steady but there were a few where prices looked 25c lower. The top was the same as last week, \$8.50, aside from one extra choice animal that sold at \$7.75.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The following Chicago board of trade quotations are furnished by T. P. Gordon, 1002-1008 New Corby-Forshee Building, St. Joseph, Mo.:

Options	Open	High	Low	Close	Close
WHEAT					
July	109 1/2	109 3/4	109 1/4	109 3/4	109 3/4
Sept	105 1/2	105 3/4	105 1/4	105 3/4	105 3/4
CORN					
July	74 1/2	74 3/4	74 1/4	74 3/4	74 3/4
Sept	73 1/2	73 3/4	73 1/4	73 3/4	73 3/4
OATS					
July	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 3/4	51 3/4
Sept	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/4	41 3/4	41 3/4

HEIFERS.

No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
1	120.00	1	120.00
2	120.00	1	120.00
3	120.00	1	120.00
4	120.00	1	120.00
5	120.00	1	120.00
6	120.00	1	120.00
7	120.00	1	120.00
8	120.00	1	120.00
9	120.00	1	120.00
10	120.00	1	120.00

WEATHER FORECAST.

For Missouri: Unsettled weather with probably showers tonight or Tuesday; warmer in northwest portion tonight.

Kansas: Unsettled weather with showers tonight or Tuesday; warmer in south portion tonight.

Nebraska: Unsettled weather with showers tonight or Tuesday; warmer in south portion tonight.

Iowa: Unsettled weather with probably showers tonight or Tuesday; warmer tonight.

If the table is not used for other purposes set it when you are drying the dishes. It is then ready for the next morning and as most of the housekeeping instinct are artistic, this gives a hospitable touch to the room.

Subscribe for The Journal.

BULLS AND STAGS.

No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
1	120.00	1	120.00
2	120.00	1	120.00
3	120.00	1	120.00
4	120.00	1	120.00
5	120.00	1	120.00
6	120.00	1	120.00
7	120.00	1	120.00
8	120.00	1	120.00
9	120.00	1	120.00
10	120.00	1	120.00

VEAL CALVES.

No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
1	180.00	1	180.00
2	180.00	1	180.00
3	180.00	1	180.00
4	180.00	1	180.00
5	180.00	1	180.00
6	180.00	1	180.00
7	180.00	1	180.00
8	180.00	1	180.00
9	180.00	1	180.00
10	180.00	1	180.00

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

Speculating in this division are reaping the whirlwind as a result of their bearish attacks on the price schedule the last two weeks, which has lowered values to bed-rock on all classifications. The few farmers who have young cattle are not overly anxious to accept the low prices, with the result that supplies coming in have been decidedly diminutive; in fact, dealers are about cleaned up and are forced to go out and compete with killers in the open market in order to get enough cattle to supply the demand. Temper of trade today showed the same good demand that characterized last week's trade. However, supplies were too small to give the market a reliable test at any time. The few transactions made showed no material change in prices compared with last week's close and the general market was rated nominally steady, although the demand paved the way for higher prices had there been any on offer. Stock cow and heifer trade was the usual small affair and the few sales booked were rated steady from all quarters.

Good to choice feeding steers are quotable at \$6.00-6.50; fair to good feeding steers at \$5.50-6.00; choice stock steers, \$5.50-6.00; good to choice stock steers, \$5.00-5.50; stock cows, \$5.50-6.00; stock calves, \$4.50-5.00.

YEARLINGS AND CALVES.

No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
1	550.00	1	550.00
2	550.00	1	550.00
3	550.00	1	550.00
4	550.00	1	550.00
5	550.00	1	550.00
6	550.00	1	550.00
7	550.00	1	550.00
8	550.00	1	550.00
9	550.00	1	550.00
10	550.00	1	550.00

FEEDING COWS AND STOCK HEIFERS.

No.	Ave. Price	No.	Ave. Price
1	650.00	1	650.00
2	650.00	1	650.00
3	650.00	1	650.00
4	650.00	1	650.00
5	650.00	1	650.00
6	650.00	1	650.00
7	650.00	1	650.00
8	650.00	1	650.00
9	650.00	1	650.00
10	650.00	1	650.00

PACKERS' CATTLE PURCHASES.

Company	Price
Hammond Packing Co.	300
Morris & Co.	300
United Dressed Beef Co.	300
Total	1,116

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET.

Today's cash values: Receipts: wheat, 5 cars; corn, 15 cars; oats, 7 cars.

Wheat	Price
No. 2 red	1.10 @ 1.11
No. 3 red	1.08 @ 1.10
No. 2 hard	1.07 @ 1.12
No. 3 hard	1.06 @ 1.11

CORN.

No.	Price
No. 2 white	81 1/2
No. 3 white	80
No. 2 mixed	78 1/2
No. 3 mixed	74 1/2
No. 4 mixed	74 1/2
No. 2 yellow	76 1/2
No. 3 yellow	75 1/2
No. 4 yellow	75 1/2

OATS.

No.	Price
No. 2 white	55 @ 54 1/2
No. 2 oats	52 1/2 @ 53
No. 3 oats	52 @ 52 1/2
Shorts	51 @ 51 1/2
Brans	51 @ 51 1/2
Thursday	51 @ 51 1/2

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CORN					
July	74 1/2	74 3/4	74 1/4	74 3/4	74 3/4
Sept	73 1/2	73 3/4	73 1/4	73 3/4	73 3/4
OATS					
July	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 3/4	51 3/4
Sept	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/4	41 3/4	41 3/4

PORK.

July	Price
18.85	19.00
19.07	19.20

LARD.

July	Price
11.60	11.07
11.15	11.25

RIBS.

July	Price
10.55	10.65
10.62	10.75

HOGS ABOUT STEADY

MARKET FAIRLY ACTIVE WITH PRICES STEADY TO SHADE FIRMER.

QUALITY IS NOT SO GOOD

Light Weights More Conspicuous in the Run and Good Heavies Scarce—Top \$7.67 1/2, Bulk of Sales \$7.40-7.60.

The five leading markets showed an increase in receipts amounting to approximately 20,000 head, as compared with a week ago but the total of 73,000 fell 13,100 short of the number on sale the corresponding day a year ago. Chicago had a sizable run, 43,000 being on sale there. Locally, only 4,500 hogs were offered, as against 5,336 a week ago and 9,178 a year ago. The enlargement in receipts over a week ago did not have any bad effects on the tone of the market. At this point the market was fairly active with prices ruling steady to strong as compared with Saturday. Hogs were not so good as have been coming here recently, light and light mixed lots comprising a pretty large quota of the receipts. On paper the market looked hardly as high as Saturday but quality considered it was a full steady day, with spots on the early rounds showing a little strength. Tops sold at \$7.67 1/2, as compared with \$7.70 on the previous season, while the low end of the bulk dropped from \$7.43 Saturday to \$7.40 today. The market on late rounds did not have the snap featuring the early trading but final sales were about as good as any time. Trade, on the whole, was moderately active and a good clearance was made by midday.

Prices ranged from \$7.25-7.67 1/2, with the bulk selling at \$7.40-7.60. The bulk Saturday sold at \$7.40-7.60, a week ago at \$7.40-7.50, a month ago at \$7.40-7.75, a year ago at \$7.40-7.50, two years ago at \$7.40-7.50, and three years ago at \$7.55-7.55.

REPRESENTATIVE HOG SALES.

No.	Price	No.	Price
65	272	65	272
64	282	64	282
63	284	63	284
62	288	62	288
61	292	61	292
60	294	60	294
59	296	59	296
58	298	58	298
57	300	57	300
56	302	56	302
55	304	55	304
54	306	54	306
53	308	53	308
52	310	52	310
51	312	51	312
50	314	50	314
49	316	49	316
48	318	48	318
47	320	47	320
46	322	46	322
45	324	45	324
44	326	44	326
43	328	43	328
42	330	42	330
41	332	41	332
40	334	40	334
39	336	39	336
38	338	38	338
37	340	37	340
36	342	36	342
35	344	35	344
34	346	34	346
33	348	33	348
32	350	32	350
31	352	31	352
30	354	30	354
29	356	29	356
28	358	28	358
27	360	27	360
26	362	26	362
25	364	25	364
24	366	24	366
23	368	23	368
22	370	22	370
21	372	21	372
20	374	20	374
19	376	19	376
18	378	18	378
17	380	17	380
16	382	16	382
15	384	15	384
14	386	14	386
13	388	13	388
12	390	12	390
11	392	11	392
10	394	10	394
9	396	9	396
8	398	8	398
7	400	7	400
6	402	6	402
5	404	5	404
4	406	4	406
3	408	3	408
2	410	2	410
1	412	1	412

PIGS—125 POUNDS AND UNDER.

No.	Price	No.	Price
125	125	125	125
124	124	124	124
123	123	123	123
122	122	122	122
121	121	121	121
120	120	120	120
119	119	119	119
118	118	118	118
117	117	117	117
116	116	116	116
115	115	115	115
114	114	114	114
113	113	113	113
112	112	112	112
111	111	111	111
110	110	110	110
109	109	109	109
108	108	108	108
107	107	107	107
106	106	106	106
105	105	105	105
104	104	104	104
103	103	103	103
102	102	102	102
101	101	101	101
100	100	100	100

ODDS, ENDS AND WAGON HOGS.

No.	Price	No.	Price
1	7.00	1	7.00
2	7.00	2	7.00
3	7.00	3	7.00
4	7.00	4	7.00
5	7.00	5	7.00
6	7.00	6	7.00
7	7.00	7	7.00
8	7.00	8	7.00
9	7.00	9	7.00
10	7.00	10	7.00

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

The St. Joseph Journal Publishing Co., Publishers.

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POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Congress. Having at all times tried to give the people of the Fourth District my best service, I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-nomination, subject to the decision of the Democratic primaries, Aug. 6, 1912.

For Circuit Judge. I hereby announce my candidacy for the nomination, on the Democratic ticket, for the office of Judge of Division No. 2 of the Circuit Court of Buchanan County, Missouri, subject to the decision of the voters at primary, to be held August 6, 1912.

Beef Investigation Bad. Threats of further "beef" investigation had a bad effect upon the cattle markets, says a Chicago exchange.

Training Our Farmers. In curricula other than the scholastic questions that induce cerebral numbness at first glance are supposed to be indispensable tests of the way the student has improved his opportunities.

Too Much Wheat Lost. Improper cutting and shocking results in unnecessary waste.

Farm Life. To the city man, weary of noise and rush and artificiality and heavy expense, the cry "back to the farm" is most alluring.



Daddy's Beetime Story—The Little Ants And Their Honey Cows

Evelyn Had Bought a Little Rosebush.

EVELYN had bought a little rosebush to plant in her flower garden. She had saved her pennies to buy it. Jack had got tomato plants for his plot. Jack liked tomatoes.

"Rosebushes are not easy to take care of," said daddy. "I hope the little bush may be quite comfortable in your garden."

"I shall be very careful of it," replied Evelyn. "You must see that the soil around the roots is kept loose, that the plant is never thirsty and that the little creatures that live on the rosebush do not eat up the plant," daddy explained.

"I am sure that all the busy little ants who live in your garden will be pleased that you have bought the bush, for it will give them a chance to keep cows this summer."

"If it were a bright summer day and you could make yourself as small as an insect you would notice a line of ants hurrying up out of the ant hills and off toward the nearest rosebush."

"The ants run up the stem of the plant and out on the leaves where a number of greenish insects may be seen. These are the ants' cows. Their other name is aphids."

"These little creatures are milked by the ants for a sweet juice which they give off. This sugary liquid is sometimes called ant honey."

"When an ant is hungry it darts off to the nearest rosebush, catches one of the little ant cows and conveys it to give it some of the honey. In return the ants do all they can to take care of the ant cows, warning them of enemies and coming to help them when they are bothered."

"One of the greatest enemies of the ant cows is the gardener. The insects suck the juices of the plant and spoil the rosebush. The gardener sprays the plant with a liquid which will kill the bugs if it touches them."

"The lady bugs and the lady winged flies eat the ant cows whenever they give a chance. Sometimes birds pick them off the leaves, but the insects are so small that the birds do not bother much about them."

"You will generally find the little ant cows on the underside of the rosebush leaves. Sometimes you will notice a sticky coating on some of them. This is some of the honey which has been dropped by these insects as they crawl over the plant."

"You see, the ants have a very sweet tooth, and the rosebush is their candy shop. Instead of having to pay for the sweets, though, each ant has its own or several honey-makers. An ant with a stock of ant cows is no doubt considered a very rich and lucky insect."

ness. Both of these men agree, however, that the farm holds the solution of life's problems for the man who simply wants to live with greater comfort and contentment—provided the man who takes it up has the soil instinct. And that there is a profit for the man who will work and plan and scheme, is abundantly proven by hundreds of actual experiences.

"Therefore, the man of forty, with a family, who has saved a little emony and chafes under the restrictions of city life, who is willing to adapt himself to farm conditions, and to work with his hands and his brain for the attainment and maintenance of health, happiness and contentment, will find them on the farm provided he has that indefinitely something that has been called the soil instinct."

DEMAND THE CHOICE CUTS. Chicago Live Stock World: "This hue and cry that is going up about the high cost of living and especially concerning the high cost of meats, is to an extent, at least, uncalled for," said a sheep salesman.

What are the four attributes of a fertile soil? Name four breeds of dairy cows, of beef cattle, of horses, of swine, with their colors, of sheep, of poultry.

What is meant by rotation of crops? Give a three-year rotation. What is a Babcock tester? Name six varieties of apples. What do you understand by butter fat?

Name five varieties of corn. What are the months for planting corn and wheat? Name the parts of a plow. Name the leading farmers' organizations.

A knowledge of all the different farmers' organizations in the country entitled to be called "leading" would alone contribute brightness and content to the long winter evenings on the farm. With alfalfa hay selling for \$23 a ton and wheat up to \$1.10 and \$1.15 and corn bringing 75 cents, it is astonishing that so many of our representative western farmers will probably continue to ignore the importance of a mastery of these questions.

TOO MUCH WHEAT LOST. Improper Cutting and Shocking Results in Unnecessary Waste.

A great deal of wheat is wasted, especially in the soft-wheat region in eastern Kansas, by improper methods of caring for the grain after it is cut. Careless hands easily may waste more than their wages during harvest.

The "binder man" should be careful in driving, so that he may not "cut and cover," or leave strips of uncut wheat as he drives across the field. Many carloads of wheat are lost in Kansas every year by such poor driving. Be careful when cutting the backwash, also. Many grain raisers think that the backwash is not worth saving, because of small heads, and they frequently do not go to the labor of cutting the wheat along the edges of the fields. While it is true that the heads frequently are not so well developed as the heads farther out in the field, the backwash always should be cut.

Wheat that is cut with a binder should be shocked in medium-sized shocks, which always should be capped with two bundles. It pays to cap wheat shocks. Break the heads and butts of the cap bundles before they are placed on the shocks, and then place them at right angles to one another. Smooth and settle them firmly in place before you leave the shock. Pick up all the loose wheat near the shock, and if there is enough to make even a small size bundle, bind it by hand. If there is not, put it in a sack between a couple of bundles. If any of the cap bundles are blown off the shocks, go over the field carefully and put them back.

When the wheat is cured and ready to stack, stack it. It never pays to wait on a threshing machine that "may be here the first of next week." There is not much labor saved by threshing from the shock, anyway, when the wasted time of the hands when the machine is stopped is considered, and it never pays to let the wheat stand in the shock after it is ready to stack. Too many things can happen to the machine.

When the machine does come, get some men that have some intelligence to pitch the grain into the bins. If the grain is fed into the machine with the heads first, in a steady, uniform rate, the concaves of the machine can be tightened up so the wheat may be knocked out of the heads best. The grain can be separated from the straw much better, also, if the machine is carrying an even load all of the time. And, finally, have some good haulers that can get that grain to the bin without leaving a trail of grain behind them. Most haulers don't have that ability.

MISSOURI COAL OUTPUT. United States Geological Survey Reports 3,760,607 Tons Produced in 1911.

Washington, D. C., June 10.—The final figures for the coal production of Missouri in 1911, according to Edward W. Parker just made public by the United States Geological Survey, show an output of 3,760,607 short tons, valued at \$6,431,965. This is a notable gain over the production of 1910, and if the banner year, 1907, is excluded, it exceeds the output of the state in any other year since the beginning of coal mining.

In 1910 coal-mining operations in Missouri, as in the other states of the Mississippi Valley region, were suspended for a good part of the year on account of labor troubles, resulting in a decrease in output for Missouri from 2,756,530 short tons in 1909 to 2,982,423 tons in 1910. In 1911 the industry was practically free from labor disturbances and the output showed an increase of 778,174 tons, or 26.1 per cent. The value increased \$1,427,531, or 29.7 per cent. The average price in 1911 was \$1.71 a short ton, compared with \$1.79 in 1910.

The production of coal in Missouri during 1911 was normal, and no marked increase in the future above that due to increased population in the rural districts may be looked for. Missouri is surrounded by other important coal-producing states, where mining conditions are better than in most of the Missouri districts, and the larger cities of the state, St. Louis, and Kansas City, draw their fuel supplies in great part from the bordering states. The markets for Missouri coal are restricted to comparatively local territory, largely rural, and the railroads, Illinois coals are the principal competitors in the east. The coal industry in Missouri suffers also, however, from competition with oil and natural gas.

The coal mines of Missouri in 1911 gave employment to 9,991 men, who worked an average of 183 days, against 9,691 men for an average of 154 days in 1910.

To Missouri's coal production, as reported by the Geological Survey annually, during the last few years, should be added a considerable quantity that is credited to Kansas. The workings of the mines at Leavenworth, Kan., on Missouri river, extend under the river into Missouri territory, and the larger part of the coal reported as produced in Leavenworth county, Kan., is in fact, mined in Platte county, Mo. This probably amounts to 250,000 tons a year.

To Renew Color Worn Rug.—Apply a boiling hot solution of dye with a paint brush to the color to suit the color scheme of the room or the prevailing color of the rug. Then let it dry on the floor, and repeat if necessary. This is especially good for a worn Brussels rug.

Many a love scene in real life is staged to make some other girl jealous.

Wheat that is cut with a binder

MELONS ON LARGE SCALE

Oklahoma Man Plans to Be "Melon King" of Southwest.

Oklahoma City, Okla., June 10.—The fertile sandy loam and along the El Reno Interurban is admittedly one of the best melon tracts in the country, and W. L. Alexander of the reality firm of Dunn and Alexander, has inaugurated a movement that will ultimately result in carload after carload being shipped every year from this district to the northern markets.

Mr. Alexander is going into the melon production business on a large scale having planted for the present year forty acres to watermelons and ten acres to cantaloupes and intending to increase his acreage year by year until he has one of the largest melon tracts in the Southwest.

The seedbed received the most thorough intensive cultivation possible and is well prepared for the conservation of a maximum amount of moisture and plant food through the growing season. The vines have been planted at an average distance of 12 feet from each other, thus giving them plenty of room to grow. The cultural methods will work toward the production of size and quality rather than number, being aimed at Mr. Alexander to establish a lively demand for the Oklahoma county melon from the very start.

Some of the varieties planted were selected with the end in view of disposing of them on the local market, while others were selected for shipping purposes. The melons destined for out-of-state points will be loaded in box cars on the interurban line. These admirable shipping facilities eventually will build up a great melon industry along that line and make the territory between Oklahoma City and El Reno one of the most important production localities in the country.

Mr. Alexander believes that irrigation can be applied profitably to melon production in Oklahoma county, and already has arranged to irrigate ten acres. The capacity of his plant will be increased until the entire acreage is irrigated. Water can be had anywhere on the tract at a depth of from 20 to 25 feet. A centrifugal pump has been installed and a large reservoir dug for the storage of all the precipitation for use as needed.

There are 20,000 plants in the watermelon tract. Mr. Alexander, who has had considerable experience in growing melons for the market on his North Carolina homestead, estimates an average yearly gross income of \$4,000 on the tract, which during exceptional years will run as high as \$5,000.

He feels confident that next season will evidence a considerable portion of the interurban acreage developed to melons and that Oklahoma county will have its own melon growers' association, whose out-bound shipments will aggregate as many cars as the fruit growers association sends out now.

"With the best land in the world for producing melons," said Mr. Alexander, "owners of interurban land are neglecting an immense source of revenue by leaving so much acreage to them. The melons can be loaded on cars right at the very doors of the farmers and thus reducing to a minimum the trouble and expense of marketing. On account of the abundance and shallow depth of the surface vein water, supplemental irrigation can be applied economically. The expense of growing and marketing the crop would be very conservative and the yearly out-bound shipments would help considerably to restore the truck trade balance, which is now somewhat against Oklahoma City."

PECANS BRING WEALTH.

One Texas County in 1910 Produced \$200,000 Worth of Nuts.

San Saba, Tex., June 10.—A million dollars for a season's yield of pecans is the mark San Saba expects to reach by 1912, receipts of \$200,000 having already made, with the development of the industry just begun.

The fact that the receipts and the profits are practically identical, as contrasted with other crops like cotton and grains, makes the income all the more startling.

In 1910 the amount received for the pecan crop of San Saba county was \$200,000, an amount equal in value to 6000 bales of cotton. But the \$200,000 received for the pecans represents in net profit more than the net profit on 10,000 bales of cotton.

The San Saba pecan is recognized as the finest in the world. The "paper-shell" variety is native to San Saba river, and brings a fancy price—frequently selling as high as 15 cents a pound, when other grades are selling for 7 to 8 cents. So important has it become as a money crop that it is engaging the attention of capital abroad, and it will be but a few years when the pecan groves of San Saba county will be known all over the United States.

Differing from most other orchard trees the life of a pecan tree is not reckoned by decades or two, like the peach, pear or apple, but by the half century or century. However, they are not of slow growth as the paper-shell variety begins bearing when about three years old and increases the yield with each year's growth.

As evidence of the commercial importance the pecan has attained in recent years along the San Saba river, it is a fact that the low-lying land on its banks where the native pecan groves is now the highest-priced land in the county. There are a number of native pecan groves in San Saba county that could not be bought for \$300 per acre, when but a few years ago the same land could have been bought for \$5 to \$10 per acre.

Scientific pecan culture in encouraging the attention of some of the best orchardists in this country and experiments in tree culture have proven more successful than that of the pecan. It is now confidently believed that within a few years the size will have been increased almost to double its present size and the thickness of shell reduced by half.

It being a fact that San Saba marketed \$200,000 worth of pecans in 1910 and that every one owning pecan groves is increasing the area and improving the plant by applying the most scientific methods to their culture, it is not at all improbable that within the next ten years the amount of pecans harvested for one year will have reached the enormous sum of a million dollars.

SOME TESTED RECIPES.

White Cherry Salad.—After pitting a quart of large white cherries, refill the spaces left by the removal of the stones with nut meats, ground or broken coarsely. Arrange the filled cherries upon crisp lettuce leaves and coat lightly with mayonnaise dressing, then sprinkle with grated cheese. For decoration, lay one or more cherries upon each "help" of salad.

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ST. JOSEPH HAY MARKET.

Local Quotations Corrected to Date by LOCAL DEALERS.

The following quotations are furnished daily by the St. Joseph Hay Receivers and Shippers Association for the benefit of Stock Yards Daily Journal readers.

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MEN

Men of ideas, who have some inventive ability please write GREGORY & MARTINE, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

Miss Harrill's Quest

By Virginia Blair

(Copyright, 1912, by Associated Literary Press.)

Miss Harrill, whose life during nine months of the year was spent in a New York apartment, lovingly turning her summer holidays to close to the slumber forms of living.

And Mary liked to have Miss Harrill in the big chair by the west window, an incongruous figure in her modish linen gown and exquisitely dressed hair.

"Do you believe in dreams?" was Mary's question as she rolled out the crust for a chicken pie.

"I dreamed last night," said Mary slowly, "that a man I cared for came to me in a phantom ship without a crew.

"The older woman shook her head. 'I am afraid I can't tell you what it means, but you can tell me' how long it is since you cared."

"Mary flushed. 'I don't mind,' she said. 'We were engaged. He was the son of the old people here. I had

worked for them since my mother's death. And when he fell in love with me I thought it would be perfect to stay here—as a daughter."

"But the old man didn't think so," she went on, without bitterness. "He looked higher for his son. And when the boy went away because I would not marry him unless his people were willing I was sent away, too.

"I've lived here since," Mary went on gently, "and I have hoped that he would come back. The old people are good to me, and I owe them a great deal for their kindness to me when I was an orphan child."

"But you have paid your debt," said Miss Harrill decidedly. "If Jim comes back, you can get married and live happy ever after."

"Miss Harrill rose and shook out the folds of her gown. 'If Jim comes you shall marry him. Don't be silly, Mary. You have done more for the old folks than they have done for you. You have your own life to live.'

"Wouldn't it be selfish?" Mary asked. "Selfish?" Miss Harrill laughed delightedly. "My dear child, do you know what a wonder you are in this workaday world? In the cities men fight for happiness, and out here you let it slip by you without a struggle."

"If Jim would only come back," said Mary wistfully, "I wouldn't need anything else to make me happy."

Miss Harrill, pondering on that statement, felt herself moved to play Fate in the life of this pretty girl, who was losing youth and joy because of the selfish whim of an old man.

She located him at last far up the coast. He was working in a yacht-rd.

Miss Harrill made a quick journey and arrived at the yard one sunshiny day in October. On the pretense of looking around, she made her way to where Jim worked on a strange craft

of aluminum and light wire and canvas, which looked like a gigantic dragon-fly.

"What is it?" she inquired. "An airship," said the man. "It's a water ship, too. Swims the water like a duck, and rises like a gull."

Miss Harrill, thinking of Mary's dream, asked an eager question. "Have you ever been up in it?"

"Yes," said the man. "Once, and I was nearly killed. I wasn't used to the mechanism, and I landed upside down in the water."

"Did you think of any one as you came down?"

"The man looked up quickly. 'What makes you ask that?' he demanded.

"Well," Miss Harrill said slowly, "I know a girl who dreamed that a man came to her over the water in a flying ship, and as she watched, it rose in the air, and his eyes looked down at her."

"Then go to her and tell her." "She doesn't love me," he said. Then he stopped and looked at the stylish woman before him.

"Who are you?" he asked, almost roughly. "Have you any message for me from Mary Dean?"

"No," she said gently, "but I know her. Every summer I have been at the old farmhouse for the three months. And I have seen the girl who makes it a place of rest and comfort for two old people. And I have seen the sadness in her eyes, and this year more than ever I began to see how young and joy are passing her by.

"I am rich," she said lightly. "I gave a detective certain clues. It wasn't hard—and then I came to see for myself."

"And now that you have come," he said defiantly, "what do you think of me?"

"I like you," she said frankly, "in spite of your rough manner. I shouldn't forgive your rudeness if I didn't know that you've been hurt, and that your heart is sore." She held out her hand to him.

"Isn't that true?" she asked softly. His chest heaved. "How do you know?"

"Because I, too, have suffered," said Miss Harrill with a quick little catch of her breath. "Long years ago the man I loved—went away, and he never came back."

The man stammering for words of comfort, said: "Perhaps he will yet."

"He cannot," said Miss Harrill, and he saw how white she was and shaken. "He died—without forgiving me."

The man opposite her went white, too, at that. "Let me go to her," he cried. "Let me go to Mary."

The next year Miss Harrill, rocking in the big chair by the sunlit window watching Mary shell peas for the day's dinner, asked shyly: "Do you believe in dreams, Mary?"

DICTIONARY MAKERS AT FAULT

Some Notable Blunders; With Eliphantine Efforts at Wit, Have Been Put on Record.

Dr. Johnson perpetrated many jokes in his dictionary, but among his most famous blunders was his definition of "pastern" as "the knee of a horse."

The dictionary makers often took occasion to make their definitions hit their enemies. Wesley defined "Methodist" as "one that liveth according to the method laid down in the Bible."

Dr. Johnson defined oats as "a grain which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people." He defined "pensioner" as "a slave of state, hired by a stipend to obey his master," which definition was made much of by the doctor's enemies when he himself was awarded a pension.

Bailey's dictionary defined the Loret or Golden Oriole as "a bird that, being looked upon by one who has the yellow jaundice, cures the person and dies himself." Fenning, who was the next dictionary maker, was afraid of this, and merely said "Loret, a kind of bird." But one of the best bits of misinformation was given in the dictionary of Edward Phillips, who in one place declared that "a gallon is a measure containing two quarts" and in another place declared "a quaver is a measure of time in music, being the half of a croquet, as a croquet is the half of a quaver," which leaves the subject as clear as mud.

SALVAGE SHOT FROM THE SEA

Seamen on English Coast Earn Money by Selling Old Projectiles to the Admiralty.

Shot pickers in the "art" of retrieving shot and shell from the bottom of the sea. In order to practice this profession nowadays a man must be in possession of a boat, plenty of courage and a license.

Target practice is carried on almost every day at Portsmouth, England, and the admiralty are willing to pay a good price for shells which are recovered from sand banks and shallow water.

Shot pickers go out to sea in boats, watch the firing intently while it is in progress, and then, as soon as the last shot has settled in the water, disperse in various directions in order to discover the shells.

These are located by means of a long line weighted with lead, which has a small buoy fixed at one end. This end is thrown overboard, and the boat is rowed slowly in a semicircle. The weighted line drags over the sand beneath the water and catches against any shell that is projecting above the sand. A thin, firm pole is then lowered, so that it makes a clean line from the shot to the side of the boat, and, while this is held in place by one man, a pick is thrust down by another to draw the projecting shot from the sand beneath the water.

The Sliding Seat. A sliding stroke was adopted by English rowmen long before movable seats, but upon what the Americans called the "buckskin and butter" plan. Newcastle scullers used to slide on a long, highly polished thwart by the free use of grease or soap, their rowing trousers being strapped at the seat with wash leather. This device was introduced to the Thames by Robert Chambers when he sculled a match with Harry Kelly in 1855, and was used by the Tyne crew when they rowed St. John, New Brunswick, in 1870. In 1871 the Tyne crew, who had gained a knowledge of the movable seat during their visit to America, used sliding seats at Newcastle; and they were fitted to the coxswain's four in which the London Rowing club beat the Atlanta crew, of New York, in 1872. After the success of the new arrangement at Henley, sliding seats were adopted by both universities for the varsity boat race of 1873.

The Drunken Parliament. There was a Scotch parliament once which would not have cast a second glance at the Temperance (Scotch) bill which has just made its third appearance in the house of commons. The first parliament which met in Scotland after the restoration of Charles II. had not the least hankering after temperance reform. It acquired the name of "the drunken parliament," in fact, and lived up to its reputation. Scott in his "Tales of a Grandfather" gives evidence: "When the Scottish parliament met the members were in many instances under the influence of wine, and they were more than once obliged to adjourn because the royal commissioner (Middleton) was too intoxicated to behave properly in the chair."

Milk Mills. There is a tradition of a little slum boy from London who was very disappointed with the country, where he went for a short holiday, because he saw them "pump milk from a dirty old cow." The boy's idea of artificial milk is within realization, for, according to "L'Opinion," after manufactured butter we are to have artificial milk. It is already consumed extensively in China, and a mill is to be set up in France. The Chinese drop a few grains of powder into water, stir it, and it becomes milk. The powder is the soja bean crushed, and the French mill is to treat the bean so as to enable the milk powder to be sold in packets. It is said that an excellent cheese is obtained by the same process.—London Globe.

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IOWANS FEAR CUTWORMS

Many Around Mondamin Compelled to Replant Corn.

Mondamin, Ia., June 10.—Owing to the cold, and to the cut worms, a great many of the farmers here were compelled to replant the greater part of their corn. Some of them who had their corn taken by the cut worms when they replanted, treated their corn to a light bath of stock dip before planting and report that the worms does not bother it when treated in this way.

Recent rains did a great deal of good, but more is needed, as the wheat seems to be suffering considerably for want of rain.

How easy it is for a man to be honest when he never has an opportunity to be otherwise.

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Made to Your Measure

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THINK OF IT! For 98c we thoroughly sponge and shrink the materials you select, furnish all the findings and tailor the skirt for 98c.

This offer is limited to three models only, but all are good ones and in strict keeping with this season's styles.

The materials from which you may choose number about 200 different patterns in all colors—all at \$1.00 per yard. Many are worth even more, too. Don't miss this chance—it won't last very long—and you know it can't be duplicated.

Next time you are in our city just step into the dress goods section and investigate—it's well worth your while.

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References: Commercial Trust Co., Nat'l Bank of Commerce, Established 1867.

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This sale will consist of 600 HEAD of native-raised horses and mules as follows: 150 head yearlings and 2-year-old mules; 350 young horses by Imported Percheron Shire and Belgian Sires; 100 mares and colts. If you want Good Horses in Good Condition, COME.

Write or wire for information.
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Channels are seven inches which is the height of platform from ground. Lever mechanism in shape giving greater strength. Bearings are provided. This scale will last a life time with ordinary care. Equipped with compound beam frame. Furnished absolutely complete except platform planks. Guaranteed accurate and tested to more than twice capacity. Write for price and description before buying.
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TAKE CARE OF THE SOIL

A. P. GROUT TELLS FARMERS' YIELDS ARE NOT WHAT THEY SHOULD BE.

COMPARISONS ARE MADE

European Farmers Employ Better Methods, Which Include the Wise Use of Fertilizers, and Get Bigger Crops.

Springfield, Ill., June 10.—The farmers Grain Dealers' Association of Illinois has for many years been doing a great cooperation work, but this cooperation has largely concerned the saving of money, and the principal problems that have been presented to the annual conventions for discussion have been "Co-operation," "Inspection of Grain," "Reciprocity," "Demurrage," etc., and it remained for Hon. A. P. Grout, farmer, banker and grain dealer, to present, in a recent address before the association, a problem of vastly greater importance. Following are a few high points from his address:

"It is a matter of common observation that there is a gradual lessening of crop yields, even on the once rich prairies of Illinois, and there is no gainsaying the conviction that the continuous growing of crops on the same land has brought about this result, on unfertilized land.

"It has been well said that 'crops are not made out of nothing,' and it is evident that the grain growers of Illinois are confronted by a condition which involves questions and problems other than the co-operation and erection of elevators.

"We have learned from those who have visited other countries, from results obtained by progressive farmers in many parts of the state, that as a whole we are only half-way farming in Illinois and producing less than one-half the possible crop yields. From the report of the ten years' average yield per acre in some European countries, compared with the yields in this country for the same time, we have the following:

	Yield per acre	European American
Wheat, bu.	35.1	13.5
Barley, bu.	35.1	25.1
Oats, bu.	25.9	29.6
Potatoes, bu.	212.8	84.4

"The increased yield of European crops over American must find its explanation in better methods of agriculture which prevail among European farmers—methods which include the wise use of fertilizers, and this organization might well make public recognition of the situation, and advocate the immediate abolition of the methods employed in producing the present yields that are gradually but surely depleting the soil of its fertility and are responsible for the smaller yields and decreased returns.

"It is claimed by this association, and no doubt with good reason, that the farmers of this state are now receiving 3 cents more for their grain than they would receive if there were no farmers' elevators companies. It is asserted that Illinois markets about 300,000,000 bushels of grain annually, which at 3 cents per bushel makes the enormous sum of \$9,000,000 saved to the farmers of Illinois. This is certainly worth while, but let us look into this matter a little farther.

"The average yield of wheat for this state is 17 bushels, and the price 94 cents, but for purpose of illustration, we will say it is 23 bushels and the price 90 cents, which would make the value of the acre of wheat \$18. To this we may add 60 cents (20 bushels at 3 cents a bushel equals 60 cents) an account of co-operation.

"Now, by reason of restored fertility and better cultivation, we may increase the wheat yield to 35 bushels per acre, the average yield of European countries for the last ten years, and we have at 90 cents per bushel \$31.50 as the value of one acre, or \$13.50 for the additional 15 bushels. The account seems to stand in this way: For improved soil conditions and cultivation, \$13.50, and for co-operation and farmers' elevators 60 cents, or in the ratio of 23 to 1.

"The increase in yield of one bushel per acre of wheat at 90 cents per bushel is worth one-third more than the increased price obtained for one acre by reason of co-operation, or, in other words, it only takes an increase in yield of two-thirds of a bushel to balance the account.

"If we take these figures for one acre and multiply them by forty we have \$450 as the gain on forty acres by reason of better farming and \$24 for co-operation, and still it is the same ratio of 23 to 1; and if we take the number of acres sown to wheat in Illinois in the fall of 1911—2,546,000—and multiply it by \$13.50, the value of the increase for one acre by reason of more scientific farming, we have the enormous sum of \$34,327,000 as the increased value of the winter wheat alone in Illinois for one year, nearly four times the amount saved in handling all the grain in Illinois for one year.

"We have called attention to these figures only for the purpose of emphasizing a matter of first importance, and do not wish by this comparison to indicate that the value of co-operation should be neglected, for while there are great advantages and large profits in the co-operative plan, there is far more in scientific farming which this association should earnestly encourage and promote.

"Farming is now a business founded upon accurate and reliable knowledge derived from long study, careful observation, investigation and experiments. This association can perform no greater service to the farmers of Illinois or add more to the wealth and prosperity of the state than by propagation of this now available and abundant information. If we would improve the business of grain dealing and add more to the income of the farmers, we must develop the industry upon which it depends—that which is of first importance.

MEAT RIOT IN BROOKLYN.

Protest Against High Prices Not Based on Logic.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 10.—The Live Stock Record of Friday contained the following comment relative to the Brooklyn "meat riots":

"They had a meat riot in Brooklyn, New York, yesterday. The women folks of Brooklyn have become mad at the high cost of living and have started a war to force prices to a lower level. In all of the outbursts against the high cost of getting next to the things folks have to have, it is

noted that packers and packing house products come in for the first outbursts of political frenzy and physical violence. The women of Brooklyn 'tore loose' yesterday and smashed meat market windows. Five hundred skirts and shirtwaists howled approval when a volley of rocks was fired through the plate glass front of one meat shop.

There has never yet been a logical riot. A riot is always the physical demonstration of an illogical frenzy, and the rioters always get the worst of it. We would not presume to say that the retailer is not sometimes a genuine, two-legged, razor-backed hog. In fact the Record man, just a few days ago, went into a delicatessen store to get some cold meats. In the glass case was a very nice looking plate of cooked corned beef. He asked the price and had to lean against a post and gasp for breath when told that it was 50 cents a pound.

"Where do you get your license to ask 50 cents per pound for cold cooked corned beef?" asked the Record man. "The best plate cuts that ever came out of a corned beef barrel don't cost you over 15 cents per pound, and there is not much waste in the boiling of a piece of corned beef. You are charging more than three times as much for that beef as it cost you. Where do you get your license for such charges?"

"That's all you know about the meat business," replied the man behind the counter. "That beef is 'koshered.'"

"Tell me wherein the fact of being 'koshered' adds a fraction of a cent a pound to the intrinsic value of a chunk of beef," remarked the Record man. "The kosher process is nothing more than a religious sentiment with a certain class of people and does not remotely affect the market value of a piece of meat."

"I'm in the meat trade and know my business," replied the delicatessen man.

"Here, too," said the Record man. "I have been mixed up with the live stock and packing house trade for twenty years. My business is studying prices."

"Oh, well, we won't talk about it," remarked the delicatessen man with surprised and injured look on his rudely countenance.

The incident suggests that in the high costs of meats it is possible that the retailer might stand some probing by the Reverend Doctor Carolyne Bartlett Cranes and a few goober politicians who are in need of a paramount issue with which to appeal to the dear people.

Meat prices are high. No sane man can deny that. In spite of rioting women and ranting politicians meat prices are going to remain high, until such time as the country can build up the supplies of the animals from which the meats are made. Frenzied movements against packers and retailers may for a time paralyze the meat business, but they will not stimulate the farmer into breeding cattle on his high-priced lands and then fattening the same cattle on his corn that is worth 75 cents a bushel. When the ordinary beef cows are worth above 6 cents per pound live weight, and good fat beef steers are selling above 8 cents per pound, there is absolutely no use to talk about beef prices coming down to a basis of 40 cent corn and 6 cent prime steers.

The farmer can't produce cheap cat-tle at present prices of the feeds that make fat beef—and in the long run it is the producer that the consumer must settle with. The women of Brooklyn can never stimulate the farmer into producing more cattle by heaving rocks through meat shop windows, although there might be some excuse for mobbing a man who asks 50 cents per pound for corned beef.

WE USE MORE COFFEE.

United States Leads All Other Countries in Its Consumption.

Washington, D. C., June 8.—More than one-third of the 2,590,000,000 pounds of coffee annually entering the international commerce of the world is consumed in the United States, this being twice as large as those of Germany, four times those of France, nearly ten times those of Great Britain and half as much as those of all Europe, next to the United States the great coffee-consuming section of the world.

The world's leading importers of coffee, according to the latest official reports of the various countries thus far received by the bureau of statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, are:

The United States, \$75,000,000 pounds; Germany, 44,000,000; Netherlands, 265,000,000; France, 245,000,000; Austria-Hungary, 127,000,000; Belgium, 95,000,000; the united kingdom, 85,000,000; and Sweden, 65,000,000. Italy, Norway, Switzerland and Denmark also consume considerable quantities, ranging from 45,000,000 to 25,000,000 pounds each.

While the United States is the world's largest consumer of coffee, the imports have not increased during recent years. In the fiscal year 1912, for example, the imports were 1,091,000,000 pounds; in 1905, 1,048,000,000; in 1909, 1,050,000,000; in 1911, 875,000,000 and in the present year will probably be approximately 800,000,000 pounds, or considerably less than the annual average of the period since 1905.

Brazil is now and has for many years been the chief source of the coffee imported into the United States. Of the \$75,000,000 pounds imported last year, \$51,000,000 pounds were from Brazil, as against 224,000,000 from all other parts of the world, chiefly American countries. Less than 15,000,000 pounds are imported from Asia.

The average price of the coffee imported has greatly increased in the last few years. During the present fiscal year, so far as known, the average important price has been 13 cents a pound, as against 10 cents in 1911, 8 cents in 1910 and 6½ cents in 1908.

Porto Rico and Hawaii are the only portions of the United States in which coffee is produced and from which it is exported in any considerable amounts. From Hawaii the exports to foreign countries last year were about 1,000,000 and the shipments to the United States about 2,550,000 pounds. From Porto Rico the exports to foreign countries in 1911 amounted to 34,000,000 pounds. About a quarter of a million pounds of Porto Rican coffee was shipped in that year to continental United States.

He Was One.

"I'm surprised," said Gable, "that Taft hasn't hit upon a real remedy for the trust evil."

"Perhaps it's rather a hard thing to do," suggested Wise.

"Nonsense! Why any fool could frame up one. I know I could."

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Burry and defective wool from 3c to 5c less.

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Bright Mediums	18c to 21c
Dark Mediums	17c to 20c
Light Fines	16c to 19c
Heavy Fines	12c to 13c

Burry and defective wools from 3c to 5c less.

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Bright Mediums	18c to 21c
Dark Mediums	17c to 18c
Light Fines	15c to 16c
Heavy Fines	12c to 14c

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