

CATTLE TRADE STRONG

SCARCITY DICTATES STRONG TO 10c HIGHER PRICES FOR STEERS HERE TODAY.

OUTSIDE MARKETS WEAK

Top Beaves \$8.85—Cows and Heifers 10c to 15c Higher on Limited Run—Bulls Active—Stockers Strong.

Beardless calves from other markets had little effect on the local trade in beef cattle today. Light receipts at this point offset the unfavorable news from Chicago and other outside markets and competition for the limited crop of steers offered here was brisk enough to furnish a complete early clearance of the pens at strong prices. Estimates on the local supply of cattle today called for 200 head, a run of about the same dimensions as a week ago and materially lighter than for the corresponding day a year ago. The five markets, however, reported a substantial increase in receipts over the opening day last week. The total ran up to 41,300, as compared with 26,600 last Monday, showing a gain in aggregate marketing of 14,700 head. Most of this enlargement was at Chicago and St. Louis. The former had 22,000 cattle against Saturday's estimate of 17,000 and receipts of 14,000 a week ago. St. Louis had 9,900 today as against 3,000 a week ago. More than half of the run there was made up of southern cattle in the quarantine division. Chicago wired the trade opening slow to 10c lower and reports from other outside markets were more bearish than otherwise.

Steers made up a fairly good proportion of the day's cattle arrivals here but the aggregate showing was below requirements. Packer buyers were active in their quest for steers and there was lively competition for the offerings. The trade opened early and the movement was active to the extent of receipts, with prices rising strong to 10c higher than the close of last week. The market was fairly good an average but the assortment included nothing of strictly prime class. A string of Colorado pulp-feds sold up to \$8.75, with a lighter crop of the same feeding grade. A shipment of Nebraska pulpers, rather plain horned steers averaging 1,264 pounds, brought \$8.60. Best native corn-fed beef steers, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs. of the sales for the day ranged from \$7.75 to \$8.60. Three cars of Texas meat fed steers arrived in the quarantine division and found a ready outlet at \$7.75, weighing 1,300 to 1,400 lbs. The following prices are quotable on the St. Joseph market: Choice to prime steers, \$8.50 to \$9.10; good to choice, \$8.00 to \$8.50; fair to good steers, \$7.50 to \$8.00; common to fair, \$6.50 to \$7.40; good to fancy yearlings, \$7.25 to \$9.00.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price No., Ave. Price. Lists prices for various grades of dressed beef and shipping steers.

Stockers and Feeders.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price No., Ave. Price. Lists prices for stockers and feeders.

Yearlings and Calves.

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price No., Ave. Price. Lists prices for yearlings and calves.

Quarantine Division.

65 Tex. 1131.77 75

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

Scarcity of beef cows was governing factor in the cow and heifer market today. Light general receipts of cattle included a relatively small showing of butchers' stock while demand on the other hand, smacked of urgency. Buyers were riding hard to fill orders and were willing to bid pretty stiff prices to get the cattle. Trade had lively action from start to finish and in a general way prices ruled 10 to 15c higher than the basis of trading at the close of last week. Mixed yearlings were in especially good request but market was difficult to get rid of anything in the cow or heifer line that was at all useful to the killers. Nothing strictly choice was offered and the few yearling bulls but a good class of handy weights sold at \$7.50 to \$8.00 and looked about as high as such grades have sold at any time within the past two weeks. Choice dressed beef cows were scarce and were eagerly sought after by packers. Trade in canners and cutters was active at steady to firm prices.

Bulls, along with cow stuff, got ready attention from buyers this morning and a small supply was cleared at strong rates. The feeling was quoted steady to 2 to 3c lower in extreme cases. The top was the same as on closing days of last week, \$8.25.

The following quotations are current on the local market:

Table with columns: No., Ave. Price No., Ave. Price. Lists prices for various types of cows, bulls, and mixed cattle.

HOG PRICES EASE OFF

MARKET RULES WEAK TO 5c LOWER—MOST SALES A NICKEL DOWN.

OPENING BIDS 5 to 10c LOWER

Big Run at Chicago a Bear Factor in the Trade—Top \$7.10, Bulk of Sales \$7.20 @ 7.35.

Chicago realized on the week-end expectation of heavy receipts for the Monday trade. That market reported 45,000 hogs today, or 6,000 more than the popular estimate of Saturday. Other markets had moderate runs but a 5 to 10c drop in prices at the primary market created a weak feeling to trade all along the line. Aggregate marketing at the five points totaled 73,100 head as compared with 72,500 a week ago and 76,200 a year ago. Locally receipts were slightly under 4,000 head, as compared with 4,505 a week ago and 8,279 the corresponding day a year ago. Packers started out here bidding 5 to 10c lower but there was little or no business done on this basis. When a trading level was agreed upon it was at prices weak to 5c lower than Saturday's average but it was largely a 5c lower deal. Trading was not overly active at any time but the movement was brisk enough to afford outlet for the bulk of the crop before the noon hour. Top slipped down to \$7.10 and a good share of the offerings went into packers' hands at a spread of \$7.20 to \$7.35. Quality was described as only fair.

Prices ranged from \$7.00 to \$7.40, with the bulk selling at \$7.20 to \$7.30. The bulk Saturday sold at \$7.25 to \$7.40, a week ago at \$7.40 to \$7.60, a month ago at \$7.50 to \$7.65, a year ago at \$8.05 to \$8.25, three years ago at \$7.50 to \$7.85, and four years ago at \$5.80 to \$5.90.

Representative Hog Rates.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price No., Av. Price. Lists representative hog rates for various grades.

Pigs—125 Pounds and Under.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price No., Av. Price. Lists prices for pigs 125 pounds and under.

Odds, Ends and Wagon Hogs.

Table with columns: No., Av. Price No., Av. Price. Lists prices for odds, ends, and wagon hogs.

Packers' Hog Purchases.

Table with columns: Firm, Amount. Lists packers' hog purchases from various firms.

Range of Hog Prices.

Table with columns: This Week, Last Week. Lists range of hog prices for this week and last week.

OTHER LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The Live Stock World reports: Cattle—Receipts, 22,000. Market steady to 15c lower; top \$9.50. Hogs—Receipts, 40,000. Market 10c lower. Top \$7.10. Saturday morning. Top \$7.45, bulk \$7.20 to \$7.35. Sheep—Receipts, 18,000. Market steady to higher; top spring lambs \$9.14.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

Today's Receipts. Cattle, Hogs, Sheep.

Receipts from Jan. 1 to Date. The following table shows the local receipts from January 1, 1912, and receipts for the corresponding time in 1911.

Table with columns: 1912, 1911, Dec., Inc. Lists live stock receipts for 1912, 1911, December, and increase.

Live Stock in Sight.

The following shows the estimated receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five principal western markets today and comparisons: Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, South St. Joseph, East St. Louis.

Receipts by Cars.

Table with columns: Firm, Amount. Lists receipts by cars for various firms.

ST. JOSEPH CASH AND MARKET.

Today's cash and market: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Wheat, Corn, Oats.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

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

Table with columns: Options, Open, High, Low, Close, Close Yesterday. Lists grain and provision prices.

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SHEEP PRICES STRONG

MODERATE MONDAY SUPPLY MEETS FAIR PACKER INQUIRY.

NOTHING CHOICE ON OFFER

Offerings Mostly From Local Territory Including Big Percentage of Spring Lambs—A Few Arizonas Here.

A regulation Monday's supply of live mutton received at this point today met a slow and decidedly discriminating packer demand. Receipts were estimated at 1,000. However, two cars of Arizona sheep arriving unexpectedly boosted receipts up to around 1,500, a supply that was made good along the line. Purchasing talent was dilatory and it required strenuous work on sellers' part in order to extract bids. Initial offers were lower from all quarters, and sellers' prosers for steady market were mighty slim at the outset. However, aged mutton values which have been pounded to a pulp the last month did not suffer any further depreciation today, and the few sales made with short ewes and wethers were rated about steady with last week's close. But lambs were plentiful and only strictly good kinds got action at unchanged rates. Such offerings formed a miniature quota of the day's delegation, both spring and short lambs of fair to good quality predominating and sales of this class being slow and about steady.

A few spring lambs were good enough to sell at \$8.50, although the bulk of this class of offerings sold at \$7.50 to \$8.00. Ewes sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Good to choice spring lambs are quotable at \$8.25 to \$8.75; fair to good at \$7.50 to \$8.00; short ewes, \$3.50 to \$3.75; short wethers, \$4.50 to \$5.00; breeding ewes, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

Table with columns: Firm, Amount. Lists sheep prices for various firms.

ST. LOUIS CITY.

ST. LOUIS CITY, Mo., June 17.—Special to The Journal: The Live Stock Reporter reports: Cattle—Receipts, 3,800. Market generally steady, top beef \$9.50. Hogs—Receipts, 55,000. Market 10c lower. Top \$7.30, bulk \$7.10 to \$7.20. Sheep—Receipts, 100. Market unchanged.

ST. JOSEPH CASH AND MARKET.

Today's cash and market: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Wheat, Corn, Oats.

Table with columns: No., 2 red, 2 white, 2 yellow, 2 hard. Lists prices for various types of wheat.

Table with columns: No., 2 white, 2 yellow, 2 mixed, 2 hard. Lists prices for various types of corn.

Table with columns: No., 2 white, 2 yellow, 2 mixed, 2 hard. Lists prices for various types of oats.

Table with columns: No., 2 white, 2 yellow, 2 mixed, 2 hard. Lists prices for various types of hogs.

Table with columns: No., 2 white, 2 yellow, 2 mixed, 2 hard. Lists prices for various types of sheep.

Table with columns: No., 2 white, 2 yellow, 2 mixed, 2 hard. Lists prices for various types of cattle.

Table with columns: No., 2 white, 2 yellow, 2 mixed, 2 hard. Lists prices for various types of hogs.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

BIG SUM FOR ROADS

IMPROVEMENTS THROUGHOUT U. S. COST \$1,000,000,000 IN PAST TWENTY YEARS.

RHODE ISLAND IN THE LEAD Shows Greater Improved Mileage Than Any Other State—Auto Big Factor in Good Road Building.

New York, June 17.—According to a conservative estimate about \$1,000,000,000 has been spent in road improvement in the United States during the past twenty years. The state and local expenditures for 1911 aggregated \$40,000,000, and of this sum about \$20,000,000 was expended on building better highways in the state of New York. In 1906 the legislature at Albany appropriated \$50,000,000 for this purpose, of which sum about \$1,000,000 remains, but a bill is now pending to borrow another \$50,000,000 to continue the work.

The remarkable progress made in highway improvement is not altogether due to the fact that a species of road building has been developed in the United States. It has become a primary factor in the development of public highways. The farmers have long since recognized the advantages of having good roads in order to transport the product of their farms, which has enabled them to dispose of the results of their labors at reduced prices, thus affording the benefit of improved conditions. The government is actively engaged in the propaganda of good roads and maintains four complete exhibits showing the various methods of road construction, which will be shown at state fairs and land and real estate exhibitions.

In 1901 New Jersey appropriated \$25,000,000 for road improvement. It was the first state aid for state roads in the United States. Since that time other states have followed in line, until today more than half the states of the union are giving state aid to the good roads movement. In twenty years, out of a total mileage of 2,200,000 in the country, 8.2 per cent are improved. In the United States, the gross has been made in any other country. During the period between 1904 and 1909 7,000 miles of permanent highways have been constructed at a cost of about \$200,000,000 and this year \$1,000,000 will be spent in the movement.

In the matter of improved roads Rhode Island leads with 42 per cent. Massachusetts is about equal with Rhode Island, while Indiana and Illinois show 35 per cent. New York shows but 16 per cent, but with the money available with the new issue this will be largely increased during the next five years.

One of the most interesting exhibits at the Travel and Vacation Show at the New Grant Central Palace was the good roads exhibit of the United States government. The exhibition illustrated the various types of road construction and the methods from the earth road to the bituminous and brick, including the sand-clay, plain macadam and bituminous macadam. The exhibition also showed the surface treatment, mixing, method of penetration, method and brick construction. It also included a standard road roller and complete crushing plant in actual operation. All models were built to scale. And showed each important step in the preparation of roads from the preparation of the foundation to the finished road. The exhibit was not confined to the high type of roads, but showed the cheaper form of construction as well as the most permanent.

For the purpose of interesting the public generally in good roads, the government took up the question seriously and officially in 1909, when an exhibit was constructed at the Seattle exposition, where it attracted so much attention that it was shown at Omaha, Chicago, Knoxville and other cities. The exhibit was played a keen interest in the matter of better roads, and operated road improvement trains fitted up for carrying exhibits and lecturing purposes. The exhibit was also shown at the exhibit, lectures, dynamo for moving pictures, railroad officials, representatives of the government and the State Highway Department in which the train operated.

The Pennsylvania Railroad sent the exhibit over its entire system, and for three months farmers and others were shown the method of road building and its advantages to them. The Atlantic Coast Line followed with six months trip. This was followed by exhibiting the lines of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis and Frisco lines. President Benjamin F. Yokum of the latter road has had a train out continuously for six months, and is very much interested in the good roads propaganda. Other railroads are now equipping trains, and a general good roads campaign is being planned throughout the country.

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

CUT WORM BUSY. Alfalfa Fields Damaged by Pest in Some Parts of Nebraska. Reports issued from the Falls City, Neb., district in Richardson county, are to the effect that a species of worm closely resembling the cut worm in its operations, is working destruction in alfalfa fields in that section. According to farmers who have been informed, the worms are eating the young of the alfalfa plants, and the result is that the alfalfa is making unusually slow and imperfect growth. As a result present prospects are for a light second cutting of hay.

WEATHER FORECAST. For Missouri and Kansas: Generally fair in northern, showers in southern portion tonight and probably Tuesday; continued cool. Nebraska: Fair tonight and Tuesday; rising temperature Tuesday. Iowa: Fair tonight and Tuesday; continued cool.

AMUSEMENTS. At the Hippodrome—Vaudeville and moving pictures.

FEDERALS WIN SKIRMISH.

Cuban Army Making Headway in Putting Down Rebels.

Havana, June 17.—News received at the capital from the scene of operations in Oriente province, is regarded and indicating the success of the policy of General Estenoz, commander-in-chief of the Cuban forces, of restoring to guerrilla tactics. Colonel Valiente's column, after an engagement at Jarabuco, about 100 miles north of Santiago, on June 12, in which the forces of General Estenoz are reported to have been defeated, had another brush with a small party of rebels. Several insurgents were killed and the band was dispersed. Two other columns of government troops, co-operating with the forces of General Estenoz, are trying to force him to accept a decisive battle.

CHICKENS BY ELECTRICITY. New York, June 17.—Dr. Rudolph C. Lineau, a Brooklyn dentist, is having installed on a farm belonging to him at Great River, L. I., the apparatus for raising chickens by electricity. Dr. Lineau expects that his chickens will equal ordinary chickens in weight in half the time, or in a similar period will exceed the common barnyard fowl in weight by some 25 per cent.

JUST BUSINESS. Gerald—Why won't you let me kiss you tonight, as usual? Gerladine—I am to kiss classes at the church fair next week, and I have agreed not to cherish the goods by giving away samples in advance.

CORRECTED HOG SALE. Through a typographical error in Saturday's issue the sale of 85 hogs, averaging 232 lbs., quoted as selling at \$7.35, should have read \$7.32.

WHOLESALE BEEF PRICES.

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

Table with columns: No. 1, No. 2, No. 3. Lists wholesale beef prices for various cuts.

Wholesale prices for various types of beef cuts.

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STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

The St. Joseph Journal Publishing Co., Publishers.

W. E. WARRICK, Editor and Manager.

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Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

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

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. 5, 1912.

CHARLES F. BOOHER.

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.

Orestes Mitchell.

A BRIGHT CROP OUTLOOK.

The department of agriculture tells a rather pleasing story to the country. While there will be a falling off in winter wheat, as compared with 1911, as had been expected, the spring wheat makes an unlooked for favorable showing, which will make the total wheat yield 7,000,000 bushels greater than it was last year.

This is excellent news for producers and consumers. Food producers are sure of a ready market for all their commodities, however large the yield may be, while the present prospect is that it will be big enough this year to prevent any increase in price to the consumer. The high cost of living is a serious menace to prosperity. One of the reasons for the advance in food prices is that supply fails to keep pace with demand. Population in the cities grows much faster than in the farming regions. The 1,600,000 increase in inhabitants annually is not met by a proportionate gain in the output of the farms. The farm yield, indeed, has been practically stationary for years.

Only one crop, that of cotton, made a good showing in 1911, although most of the others were well up to the average of the previous five years, and some of them were above that line. This year cotton will be later than it was in 1911, because of the unseasonably cool weather in May. Moreover, the acreage is somewhat smaller now than it was then. While a 16,000,000 bale yield is not looked for by anybody in 1912, there is a possibility that all the other records, the highest of which was a little under 15,000,000 bales, may be equaled. Notwithstanding the country's wide diversity in products, agriculture still holds a prominent place in our economic scheme. At the present moment there is a fair probability that agriculture will give a good account of itself when, a few months hence, the score for the year is made up.

NOT ENOUGH TRAINED FARMERS

The department of agriculture is organizing just now to take farm demonstration work into the northern states. Two classes of men are required for this work: First, in each county a first rate farmer who has been a success on his farm and who understands practically, without much theory except what he may have incidentally picked up, how to handle the soil, the plant, and the animal. Second, over large districts find states a different class of men is wanted, who have an agricultural college training combined with its application to practice in the field.

As we read the daily papers and see the reports of the thousands of young men who graduated in law throughout the country, the reflection naturally comes, what a pity that the great demand of the farm for intelligent men is not being more considered by our educational institutions. There is not law work for more than a small per cent of these young men.

Daddy's Bedtime Story

Little Susie and Her Fine Rosebush Judging the Flowers.

ROSES are so lovely that it is no wonder every one loves them. Evelyn was saving all the rose leaves that she could gather to make a scent jar for grandma. "I am sure grandma will like it," daddy said, "and since you are speaking of roses I want to tell you about Susie's rosebush. Susie lived in the city, and some one gave her a rosebush in a nice big pot. "Susie's rose was the kind that flowers every month instead of once a year, as the roses in our garden do. "The roses were so lovely that every one who saw them said, 'Oh, my, how pretty your roses are!' And Susie would cut off one of the roses and give it to the speaker. "I wouldn't give my flowers away," Susie's sister would say. "There was to be a flower show in the fall, and a prize was to be given to the boy or girl who sent the handsomest flower. "Susie's sister never cut the flowers off her plant. She never gave flowers away. She was afraid it might hurt the plant. As the days went by both plants became larger and handsomer. "The month before the show Susie thought she would not cut the plant any, but her dear mother had a sick friend, and Susie sent a rose to the invalid, and another day she gave a flower to the milkman, who said his little girl was in the hospital. It happened that every one of the few roses that came out were cut off and given away. There was only a single rosebud to open the next month. "It was a lovely pale pink one. When Susie had given the leaves of the bush a bath in water made just a little warm the plant looked so handsome that you could not help admiring it. "After writing her name and address on the card the rose was sent to the flower show. "Susie went one day with her sister and her mamma, and there in front of her flower stood several old gentlemen. "In form and color it's the most perfect rose I ever saw," one of the old gentlemen was saying. "They were judging the flowers. And what do you suppose? Susie's rose did take the prize! "And when she told the old gentlemen how afraid she had been that her flower would not be nice enough because she had cut off so many flowers they smiled. "My dear," said one of the old gentlemen, "that's just what made your rose so handsome."

No doubt the education and mental training they have had will make them brighter men, but there are no jobs waiting for them; that is for more than a very small percentage of them, while the fields are crying aloud for trained men. Housekeepers are complaining of the cost of living. It would seem to be wise for our educators in their national meetings to consider these problems. It might be wise to consider about how many young lawyers will be needed in the next year to take the place of the older men who are dropping out. That could be very easily determined. Then if the attention of this class of students were called to the demand of the industries for educated men, a different direction might be given to many young men who seem to be "drawing their bows at a venture."

This applies to more than the lawyer. There are no doubt far more physicians being turned out from the educational institutions of the country than there are patients for. Wrong direction has been given to the education of many young men, and yet there is nothing more difficult to change than the old system of education. In his sixth annual report (1911) as president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, Dr. Henry S. Pritchett says: "According to the census tables there were in the United States in 1909, 132,000 physicians and surgeons. In the bulletin on medical education issued by the Foundation in 1910, it was calculated after careful investigation that 2,000 graduated annually from the medical schools would furnish an ample supply of new physicians to take the places left vacant by death and other causes, and to keep pace with the growth of population. Assuming, and it is evidently an extravagant assumption, that the proportion of lawyers to the population should be as large as the proportion of physicians, 1,799 graduates annually from the law schools would be sufficient to maintain even the present crowded state of the legal profession. As a matter of fact, in June, 1910, the number of students graduated by the law schools numbered 4,182; and this takes no account of the large percentage of lawyers who are admitted to the bar without having received a law school diploma. If we place the per capita need of a lawyer at the same figure as the need of a physician, and disregard all who enter the profession without completing successfully a law school course, it is evident that the output of the law schools of the present day is far in excess of any necessary demand. It is certain that the demand for lawyers and physicians is much more than met by the professional schools today. It is equally certain that the demand for educated farmers is strikingly neglected."

size of the tree ten, twenty or thirty years ago, and how to gain practical and valuable knowledge on their excursions into the woods. "If you can get into the woods," said Mr. Pinchot, "where cutting is going on, even if it is of small stuff for firewood, I suggest that you do this: Count the rings of growth on the stump of a tree, first making sure what kind of tree it is. Count the rings from the center outward. Each ring means a year in the life of the tree and the whole number of rings means the age of the tree. Then measure the thickness of the tree across the stump. If the tree has not yet been worked up into logs or into firewood, you can easily measure its height by running a tape line or a piece of string from the butt of the first log to the top of the crown, adding the height of the stump. If you make several of these 'stem analyses' on trees of different sizes and then compare the results, you will find out many interesting things about how that kind of tree grows; for example, that it may grow faster when it is young, faster in diameter. When it is older, and that, later on in life diameter growth falls off and height growth is very slow. "But even a stem analysis of one tree teaches you a great deal. It tells you not only how old was the tree when it reached the size at which it was cut, but also how old the tree was at all sizes since it was a little seedling, for every tree has its own life history written on its ring of growth. Suppose you measure a tree an inch thick and find it to be four or five inches thick and seventy years old. All you need to do to find out how thick that oak was when it was thirty years old, is to measure out from the center the distance covered by the first thirty rings, multiply that distance by two and add an inch for the bark. That tells you very closely how big the tree was forty years ago, long before you were born. "While you are making the stem analysis, don't fail to study the woods in which the cutting is going on. How do they look? Will they grow trees again like those that have been cut or has the forest been destroyed by cutting? Is the brush pile so thick it can be burned up, or are the big tops lopped so that they will rot quickly, or is all this trash strewn over the ground where it would burn fiercely and kill what trees are left standing? Have too many trees been cut, so that instead of a forest there are only a few scattered trees left, or are there enough to shed seed to plant the land to forest again? Have the trees been felled carelessly, so as to injure other trees or crush young growth, or have they been felled skillfully? Are the stumps cut close to the ground so as to waste no timber, or have they been cut high up in lazy-man's fashion? Have the logs all been taken out, or just the best ones, leaving a lot of wood lying on the ground?"

The Department of Forestry of Pennsylvania has issued a pamphlet urging boys to become forest fire fighters and teaching them how to fight and prevent fires.

EX-GOVERNORS AT FAIR.

Five Former Oklahoma Executives Will Attend Reunion. Oklahoma City, Okla., June 15.—Being governor seems to be an unusually healthy job, for every man who has held the position, state or territorial, is alive and well. And an invitation to attend a reunion to be held here during the state fair. The reunion will be held under the auspices of the Oklahoma Historical Society, of which Jasper Sikes of this city is president. The state fair is to be held Sept. 24-Oct. 5, and the meeting of the governors will be in connection with the convention of the Oklahoma Press Association. Gov. George Steel, the first governor, is now superintendent of a soldiers' home at Marion, Ind. He has accepted an invitation, as have all the others.

The historical society plans to have numerous photographs taken of the governors when they are assembled, as it is believed that Oklahoma is the only state in the union with all its former executives living.

FRANCE ADMITS WHEAT FREE.

Paris, June 15.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill admitting wheat free on condition that an equivalent weight of flour is exported from France by the exporter in three months or an equivalent weight of biscuits within four months. The high price of wheat and its scarcity have caused considerable apprehension in France, and it is believed this action will temporarily relieve the market.

CLEAN UP CATTLE TICKS.

Floods This Spring Give the South An Opportunity.

Washington, D. C., June 17.—The recent floods in the Mississippi Valley have given the planters an exceptional opportunity to deal a decisive blow against the tick which transmits splenic or Texas fever to cattle. When the waters began to rise the cattle, wherever possible, were taken to the higher lands, such as mounds and levees. In many cases all of the cattle found in areas of many square miles were concentrated on the levees. Consequently, for many weeks the areas over which the cattle have roamed have been reduced to but a very small fraction of the area over which they had previously roamed. While the cattle have been greatly concentrated in this manner the ticks have been destroyed in the pastures. It is true that the cattle ticks are somewhat resistant to water, but the long duration of the flood and the force of the current in the present instance have undoubtedly practically, if not completely, exterminated the tick in all except high localities in many counties in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

Of course, the cattle that were concentrated on the levees or mounds carried away many ticks to those places with them. These ticks have developed on the cattle and their progeny have reinfested the cattle. When these cattle are returned to the pastures (which are now free from ticks), they will carry many ticks with them and in this manner the pastures will quickly become reinfested. If proper steps are taken by owners of the cattle this reinfestation can be prevented to a very great extent. The department of agriculture has been actively co-operating with the authorities of the states concerned in an effort to protect the overflooded areas from reinfestation, and if stock owners take advantage of the present opportunity, tick eradication in the localities in question may be assured at very slight expense. The first thing to be done is to destroy the ticks on the cattle before they return to the pastures. This can be done by greasing the cattle with crude oil or by the use of the well-known arsenical dip. This step alone will prevent the reinfestation of the pastures. Another step should be taken to insure the continued freedom of the pastures from ticks. If the cattle now returned to the pastures are allowed to visit the places where they have concentrated, the ticks on the levees or mounds they will naturally become infested with the progeny of the ticks hatched from eggs deposited by the concentrated cattle. They were attached when the cattle were taken to the higher places. It is therefore necessary for some time to prevent the cattle from grazing on the areas where they have been concentrated. Experiments performed by the bureau of entomology indicate that seed ticks on the grass where the cattle have been concentrated will die of starvation within 120 days after the cattle have been removed. Consequently, such areas should be kept under fence or by visiting them for four months after the cattle leave. At the end of this period the levees will be entirely free of ticks and the cattle may be allowed to return to them without danger. It is understood that there may be practical difficulties in applying this advice in some localities but wherever it can be followed it will enable the planters to reduce the infestation by ticks on their places to a very small amount. The trouble and expense necessary is inappreciable. On account of the great gain to be derived by taking advantage of the very exceptional conditions that have prevailed, it is urged that planters make a special effort to combat the tick in the manner described. As has been explained, the two steps to be taken are, first, the destruction of the tick on the cattle when they leave the levees, and second, the prevention of reinfestation of the cattle and the starvation of the ticks by fencing the areas where they have been concentrated.

SEEKS TO MATCH DEAD FISH

Woman Gets Duplicate in Department Store for Aquarium. New York, June 15.—There was not the slightest trace of a smile on the face of a fashionably dressed woman in a Brooklyn department store as she opened a package containing a dead fish. "I wish to match this exactly," she said to a saleswoman. Had the woman smiled the clerk would have considered her a practical joker, but the request made solemnly seemed so unfeeling the clerk, impelled by fear, passed a secret sign to summon the manager, who asked: "Why do you wish to match this, madam?" "It died in the aquarium of a friend while the friend was out of town, depending on me to care for her fish, and I want to replace the dead fish with a live one exactly the same." "Third aisle to the right," said the manager, leading the way to a goldfish tank, and an exact duplicate of the dead fish was transferred to a globe.

MARYVILLE SHERIFF RETURNS WITH MAN WHO TERRORIZED NEIGHBORHOOD.

Maryville, Mo., June 15.—Sheriff W. R. Tilson returned from Hopkins, Mo., yesterday where he took into custody a man who gave his name as John Miller. The man was lodged in the county jail pending an investigation of his sanity. He is about thirty years old, ill-kept and admits having served a term in the Missouri penitentiary for larceny. Thirty farmers chased the man through woods and across fields for three hours seven miles west of Hopkins, and finally surrounded him and took him captive after he had set the community to shivering and frightened a number of women. Finally the apparently demented man was surrounded in a woods and taken prisoner.

LARGEST COMMENCEMENT

The University of Missouri Confers 427 Degrees—Others Honored. Columbia, Mo., June 15.—Four hundred and twenty-seven degrees were conferred at the seventy-first commencement at the University of Missouri, the largest graduating class in the history of the institution. In addition there were 151 certificates

Where the Best to Buy

YOU want to buy goods, as far as possible, from firms who deal directly with farmers or who have their agents in your locality. You want to deal with reliable firms. You want to save unnecessary writing to firms who do not handle what you are hunting for. These wants are reasonable, and to fill them The Stock Yards Daily Journal will help you—free. Look over the coupon in this advertisement and if it lists anything you are thinking of buying soon, check it, and mail the coupon, with your name and address plainly written and we will do the rest. Hundreds of readers should avail themselves of The Stock Yards Daily Journal's offer to give genuine help in buying. Mail this request before you forget it. This advertisement is designed to save you money, and its privileges are available only to our subscribers.

COUPON. I am interested in and intend to purchase within a reasonable time, the machines or articles checked below and will be glad to receive information concerning the same: CHECK HERE: Automobiles, Builders' Hardware, Building Material, Buggy, Cans, Cattle Foods, Cement, Churn, Cook Stove, Corn Sheller, Corn Shredder, Corn Cutter, Cream Separator, Cultivator, Drill, Drain Tile, Ensilage Cutter, Fanning Mill, Fertilizer, Gasoline Stove, Gasoline Engine, Gasoline Engine (for binder), Grain Bins—Steel, Gate (farm), Grain Drill, Grain Binder, Harness, Harrow, Harvester, Hay Forks, Hay Slings, Hay Loaders, Hay Presses, Hay Rakes, Hay Stackers. CHECK HERE: Heating Stoves, Incubator, Irrigation Plants, Land Roller or Packer, Lightning Rods, Lumber, Manure Spreader, Mowers, Paint, Post Hauler, Piano, Power Sprayer, Plows, Potato Digger, Potato Planter, Pumps, Roofing (metal or comp.), Road Drags, Road Grader, Sewing Machine, Seeds (state kind and quantity), Silo (wood or brick), Sprayers, Stack Covers, Stallions or Jacks, Stock Tonic, Stock Foods, Tanks, Thrashing Machine, Traction Engine, Violin, Wagon, Washing Machine, Windmill, Wire Fencing. NAME: P. O.: Owner: R. F. D., No.: Renter:

The Stock Yards Daily Journal So. St. Joseph, Missouri

St. Joseph Stock Yards Co. St. Joseph, Mo. We Are in the Market Every day for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. WE are especially bidding for Range Cattle and Sheep, both for slaughter and feeding. Located on fourteen railroads, and in the center of the best corn and live stock district in the United States, we are prepared to furnish a good market for all kinds of live stock. Our packers furnish a daily market for all kinds of cattle, ranging from Canners to Export Cattle. Look up your R. R. connections, you will find them in our favor. The Hammond Packing Co. St. Joseph, Mo. WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS MISTLETOE—SOLD BY—

MORRIS & COMPANY. Supreme Hams, Supreme Bacon, Supreme Lard, Supreme Sausage, Supreme Dried Beef, and Supreme Canned Meats. GETTING THE CAPTAIN IN LINE. "I'm afraid I might run into an iceberg." "The danger is very slight, auntie." "Well, give the captain a dollar anyhow, and then he'll be extra careful."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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...

ST. JOSEPH HAY AND FEED. When you want to buy or sell Hay write or wire J. L. Frederick Grain & Hay Co. Office 1011-11 Corby-Forsce Bldg. Phones 1525 Main.

KANSAS CITY HAY AND GRAIN. The following quotations are furnished daily by the Kansas City Receivers and Shippers Association for the benefit of Stock Yards Daily Journal readers...

KANSAS CITY HAY AND FEED. WE HANDLE—Alfalfa Hay MARKET REPORTS FREE PRODUCERS HAY CO. 748 Live Stock Exchange KANSAS CITY - - - MO. ENNIS HAY CO. Thomas Ennis, formerly of Ennis & Funk.

WE WANT HAY Write us what you have. Will inspect and buy on your track or handle on a commission. BRUCE & DYER, 748 Live Stock Exchange, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

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HAY Clark Wyrick & Co. 1213 B West 11th St. KANSAS CITY, MO. When shipping to Kansas City give us a trial. Liberal advances, quick returns.

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CANCER TIGERS, LIZERS, FACIAL BURNISHES and SKIN DISINFECTANTS can be CURED without surgical operation or burning plaster. We have successfully treated these diseases for twenty years. Write for FREE BOOK, address DR. G. W. ALLAMAN, Atchison, Kansas

Oliver Visible Typewriter for sale cheap. Perfect condition and does splendid writing. Could ship on approval and trial. Write to CHARLES W. RICKART, Redondo, Cal.

MEN of ideas, who have some inventive ability please write GREELEY & GRIFFIN, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. Journal Advertising Pays

The Ball at Sea

By Anna Woodward. The Indian ocean was a smooth gray blue, shining in the afternoon sun like a sheet of polished steel.

Every now and then fifty or a hundred flying fish would spring from the water, skim for some distance and drop into the sea like a shower of silver.

He kept leaning over the rail, quoting Kipling to himself and watching the play of these fairy fish, when she rested her book on the arm of her deck chair and said: "I waited for you for nearly half an hour."

He turned with the intention of sitting for a moment on the foot of her chair, a privilege to which he had come to assume some right, but she did not move her feet to make room for him.

"I am sorry," he said, standing before her. "Our challenge was to play quills at half past four. I was on the upper deck precisely at the time appointed. I looked everywhere for you. I waited five minutes—even more. I thought you had forgotten."

"The wind had blown my hair. I had gone below for a minute. You might have waited. What became of you, anyway?" she asked, frowning a little.

"I have been in the music room," he said. "They wanted me to accompany a song."

"They? You mean Miss Roberts? Everything is explained—and forgiven," she added lightly. "Jealous?" he said, smiling. "Yes, dying with jealousy," she said and laughed merrily.

FARM TENANT SYSTEM

MANNER OF FARMING IN SOUTH DIFFERS FROM NORTH—ERN SECTION. BIG FARMS ARE SPLIT UP. Four Times as Many Farms Now Than 1860. But Average Increase Is Comparatively Small.

Washington, June 17.—The change since 1860 in the method of carrying on the work of producing crops, or substitution of the Southern small farm and tenant system for the hired labor system of the Northern states, in the eight Southern states east of the Mississippi is outlined in a statement just issued by Director Durand of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor.

Their aggregate population in 1860 was 7,994,000, whereas in 1910 it was 16,892,000, or an increase of almost exactly 100 per cent. The amount of land in farms was 161,507,000 acres in 1860, and 163,921,000 in 1910. This is a net increase of only 2,314,000 acres, or 1.4 per cent. The total land area of these states is 228,945,000 acres. The land in farms, therefore, in 1910 was 71.6 per cent of the total land area as compared with 70.6 per cent before.

On the other hand, there has been an increase in the number of farms, from 304,000 in 1860 to 1,948,000 in 1910. Thus, there were in 1910 almost four times as many farms as there were in 1860. It is clear that the size of the average farm has decreased in proportion to the increase in the number of farms. The average farm as reported in 1860 was 531 acres, while in 1910 it was 84 acres, or about one-fourth as large as in 1860. It is evident that, whereas there were 62 farms per 1,000 of population in these states in 1860, there were nearly twice that many, or 116, in 1910.

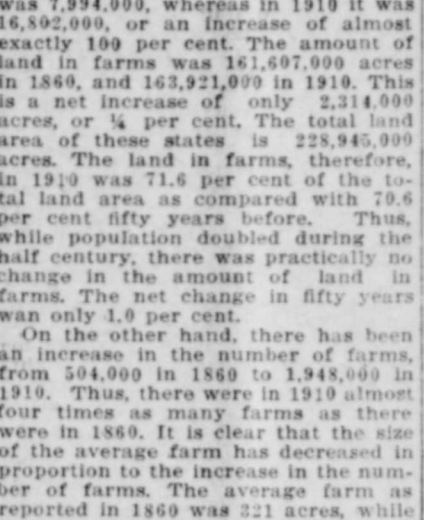
It is clear, therefore, that the war, so far as bringing land into cultivation was concerned, has had a completely recovered from the war, so far as bringing land into cultivation was concerned.

The number of farms between 50 and 100 acres likewise increased, although not nearly so rapidly as the number in the other size groups mentioned, the increase being from 222,000 in 1860 to 981,000 in 1910. This shows that the large farms, of "plantations," as they were formerly termed, continue to be divided into smaller and smaller units.

In the census of 1910 shows that of all farms slightly more than 66 per cent of those in Mississippi, 66 per cent of those in Georgia, 63 per cent of those in South Carolina, and over 60 per cent of those in Alabama are worked by tenants.

ST. JOSEPH'S LARGEST CLOTHIERS

FOR MEN AND BOYS. DON'T Miss Calling on Us When You Are in St. Joseph. You'll See the Biggest and Best Clothing Store in the City. —A Store Where Stetson Hats and Stetson Shoes, Manhattan Shirts and Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes Are Featured.



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PROTECT YOUR CATTLE FROM BLACKLEG. TO GROW TOMATOES. Hints to Those Who Raise This Garden Fruit. A man who has unusual success with tomatoes has the following to say: Tomatoes need a rich, deep, rather heavy soil well fertilized.

HORSE AND MULE SALE. —AT— ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA Billings line of C. E. & Q. JUNE 27 and 28, 1912. 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.

Advertise in "The Journal." The name "Gazette" as applied to a newspaper is derived from a small Venetian coin the price of the first news sheet published.

LOSE MOTHER INSTINCT

MAY BE NO SETTING HENS IN FEW YEARS, PROFESSORS DECLARE.

THE INCUBATOR TO BLAME

Believe That Theory Could Be Conclusively Proven Following Ten Generations of Machines-Hatched Chickens.

Cleveland, O., June 17.—Mayhap in the not far distant future the once and even yet familiar, friendly, maternal motherly "hen" of the barnyard will be heard no more about the barnyard. Perhaps even the billings and cooing of chattering and hissing "chicks" may be stilled and forever relegated to poultry history, and may be even in the course of time a real old-fashioned egg may be an unknown quantity.

And all because of the incubator, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Is the maternal instinct of the hen really disappearing?

Prof. Marlow M. Curtis of the chair of psychology and philosophy of Western Reserve university, believes that if this instinct is not already pining and weakening, the continued use of the incubator may produce such a result.

This goes the argument: How can a chick hatched in an incubator have the same instincts as a chick hatched in the good old-fashioned way? The bird in an incubator, the chick knows nothing of a mother's love and tenderness, devotion and watchfulness. As soon as hatched it is set firmly on its own little feet and sent forth into the world, as soon as its two little feet will carry it forth, to make its way alone and unaided save by the association of other and fellow chicks, hatched by artificial warmth from eggs arranged mathematically, row on row, in a mere machine.

The baby chicken of today is a machine made chicken, downy and fluffy and cuddleable in appearance as an old-fashioned chick that peeps from beneath its mother's broad protecting wing. The machine made chick is a self-sufficient, self-dependent, self-assertive little member of the poultry family from the start, from the very day of its hatching, looking up to the older fowl for guidance in worm and bug picking, at night, or when a cloud gathers or a hawk fits across the sky, the up-to-date, machine made incubator chick does not assume the baby helplessness, the fright, and flee with loud peepings to its mother's side.

Certainly not, never having had a mother, knows nothing of such a relative or relationship, the incubator chick depends upon its own two good legs to carry it away from danger and to guide it to rich stores of provender. Knowing for itself no mother's guiding love, the incubator pullet is not likely to look forward to the joys of a family of her own; she will not crave and seek a sheltered nest of her own; she will not brood in waiting tenderness over the "setting" of eggs, from which will merge in good time innumerable troublesome little fluffy balls to call her mother.

"With the continued use of the incubator, the maternal instinct of the hen will almost unquestionably lapse," says Professor Curtis; "but if we return to old methods the hen will come into her own again; there can only be a decline in the material instinct when an incubator is used."

"That the maternal instinct of the hen may lapse through the continued use of the incubator, is a possibility conceded also by Prof. Francis H. Hedrick of the chair of biology of Western Reserve university. Professor Herrick believes this instinct might easily and reasonably lapse, but that it would never entirely die out, and that a revival of the old-fashioned methods of hatching would revive the maternal instinct.

The maternal instinct of the hen is an inherited instinct, a habit of memory passed from one generation to another, according to the belief of Professor Herrick, and whether this instinct would entirely die out he believes could only be determined by actual facts secured scientifically arrived at through following ten generations of chickens, given to the world and the barnyard by the incubator method.

"If," says Prof. Herrick, "it were possible to secure an incubator hatched female chicken or pullet, and to follow successively ten generations in unbroken line descending from this chicken and of the same sex, the tendency and instinct of the sixth granddaughter of this line would furnish sufficient statistics to determine whether or not the maternal instinct had, through disease, been impaired or lost. I believe such a condition is easily possible—I would not say probable," said Professor Herrick.

In "Life and Light" Samuel Butler, an English scientist and student, says: "A chicken is never so full of common-sense, activity, reasoning faculty and volition as when it is an embryo in the eggshell, making bones and flesh and feathers, eyes and claws, with nothing but a little warmth and white of an egg to make them from. There is no man in the world who knows consciously and articulately as much as a half-hatched hen's egg knows unconsciously. Surely an egg in its own way knows quite as much as the chicken does. We say of a chicken that it knows how to run about as soon as it is hatched, but had it no knowledge before it was hatched? What made it lay the foundation of those limbs which should enable it to run about? What made it grow a horny tip to its bill before it was hatched so that it might peck all around the larger end of the eggshell and make a hole for itself to get out at?"

In the presence of such consideration it seems impossible to refrain from thinking that there must be a closer continuity of identity, life and memory between successive generations than we generally believe. To cherish the thread of life between one generation and its successor is an act of intellectual butchery.

"A hen's egg, as soon as the hen begins to set, sets to work immediately to do us nearly as well as what the two eggs from which its father and mother were hatched did when hens began to set on eggs. The second egg remembers the course pursued by the eggs from which it sprang, and of whose present identity it is unquestionably a part phase. It has been remarked that a hen is only an egg's way of making another egg. Why the fowl should be considered more alive than the egg, and why it should be said that the hen lays the

FISHERMAN'S PARADISE

ALMOST 400,000,000 FISH TO BE PLACED IN MINNESOTA WATERS THIS YEAR.

HATCHERIES ARE THE BEST

State Has Spent Nearly a Million in Piscatorial Propagation Within the Past Ten Years.

St. Paul, Minn., June 17.—One hundred million walleye pike and 400,000,000 brook trout will be distributed throughout the lakes and streams of Minnesota this year, to provide amusement for sportsmen. The last of the trout are just leaving the hatcheries and crews of men are in the great North woods gathering pike spawn to be hurried to the hatching tanks. Within sixty days the distribution will be finished and a record established of 396,572,700 small fish, or "fry," as commonly called, liberated in free waters within seven years.

In addition to the pike and trout possibly a half million bass will be planted this fall, when the season for gathering arrives. When the hot days come, when the asphalt begins to soften, the streets to bake and steam in the wake of the water wagon, and office men dream of lakes surrounded by pine trees and tamarack, it is expected that the famous fishing haunts of the Gopher State will begin. There are 19,000 lakes in Minnesota, in some of which no white man has ever cast a line. Practically all are unexplored, and the fishing season will begin. There are 19,000 lakes in Minnesota, in some of which no white man has ever cast a line.

Planting approximately 400,000,000 fish fry, propagating them and caring for big game, has cost Minnesota \$750,000 during the past ten years. Included in this sum is the cost of nine tons of beef liver, the dinner dux of the wigler just learning to swim. At this rate the state is ground to a pulp and fed at the rate of 200 pounds a week. A minnow takes to liver pulp like a kitten to milk.

Hatching young fish from spawn and mothering them until they are large enough to forage for themselves is technical work. Trout spawn are obtained from shallow waters where the mother trout has gouged out a hole in the earth and left the hole to be hatched by tepid waters and warmth from the earth. The female trout will deposit from 1,000 to 1,500 eggs and spawn in a season. Gathered and taken to the hatchery, they will hatch in sixty days with water at a temperature of 48 degrees. For each degree the water is colder, five days more are needed. Thirty days after their birth to move about their liver is fed, and the long tanks, filled with running water, show signs of activity. When the trout get to be an inch and a half in length they are ready for transport in large open waters, and are called "fingerlings." In two years they grow to be small-sized fish, large enough to eat, and in three years become full-grown.

SQUARE DEAL FOR PRUNE

California Seeks to Know Why Big Ones Are Shipped East.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 17.—Why is the small prune? And, particularly, why is the small prune in California? This is the burning question that is now agitating railroad officials and hotel proprietors and high-priced French chefs.

The stewed prune, that staple of our boarding-house table as far back as the memory of man runs, is to the fore. Eastern tourists and travelers in many lands have asked the question: Why is the small prune in California? and these railroad officials and hotel magnates and \$10,000 chefs are trying to find the answer. Primarily, the Home Industry League of California is back of this agitation on the question of the lowly plum, but John J. Byrne, assistant passenger traffic manager of the Santa Fe system, wants to know if all the big prunes in the world come from France, and if so, why. Vice President O. E. McCormick, in charge of passenger traffic of the Southern Pacific, wants to know why the New York Central and the Pennsylvania serve "California prunes" as big as hen's eggs on their diners, while the Southern Pacific dishes up prunes about the size of a china "lav."

Traffic Manager Fred A. Wann of the Salt Lake is stung up the prunes in the local hotel dining-rooms and comparing them in his mind's eye with the California prunes he ate at the St. Regis a few weeks ago.

Now the Home Industry League has taken up the cudgel in favor of the big prune. They want the little prunes set to one side and the railroads and the hotels and the restaurants to serve on their bills of fare only the big, luscious, sweet and meaty prunes, such as shipped back East and sold mostly as the French importation, but sometimes under its honest title of California prunes.

The railroad officials have called their stewards and chefs to task and hereafter when the traveler reaches the borderland of California and asks for prunes it is the big prune he will get and not the shriveled up variety.

It is the same with California grapesfruit and California oranges and California potatoes and California apples.

EXCHANGE DIRECTORY.

Following is a list of the commission firms and stock cattle dealers engaged in business at the St. Joseph stock yards:

- Commission Firms. Butler, James H., rooms 337-38. Byers Bros. & Co., rooms 292-294. Clay, Robinson & Co., rooms 229-32. Crider Bros. & Co., rooms 303-307. Daily, C. M. & Co., rooms 317-19. Day & Son, rooms 296-97. Drinkard, Emmert & Co., rooms 299-15. Emmert Com. Co., rooms 302-4. Kansas City Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 229-32. Knollin Sheep Commission Co., rooms 219-27. Lee Live Stock Commission Co., rooms 219-13. Missouri Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 201-203. National Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 32-45. Nichols, Blanchard & Gilchrist, rooms 226-28. Prey Bros. & Cooper, rooms 313-27. Stewart & Co., rooms 226-28. St. Joseph Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 212-14. Shav R. O., Commission Co., rooms 205-207. Wood Live Stock Com. Co., rooms 212-14.

Officers of Exchange. The officers of the St. Joseph Live Stock Exchange are as follows: President, A. F. Daily; vice-president, W. True Davis; sec'y-treas., E. F. Erwin. The board of directors is composed of A. H. Baker, M. W. Wyatt, J. O. Maxwell, Spayde & Co., rooms 305-8. Morlock, W. H., rooms 234-36. Milby, John, room 319. Roundtree, W. R., room 316. Rockwood, Geo., room 319. Timmerman, W. O. Stock, James.

Wright, Perry. Sheep Dealers. Lyon, J. E., room 219. Order Buyers. Morlock, W. H., rooms 235-34. Maxwell, Spayde & Co., rooms 305-8.

You see this adv. So will others see yours.

PAPERS AND AUTOS BOOM OIL

Farmers Becoming Real "Night Hawks" Under Rural Delivery.

Topoka, Kan., June 17.—The consumption of kerosene has nearly doubled and that of gasoline nearly trebled in the last five years, and, according to J. S. Longshore, state oil inspector, the cause of this remarkable increase in newspapers and motorists.

"The farmers were spasmodic readers until the advent of the rural free mail delivery system," he said. "They got their weekly paper when they took the eggs and butter to town on Saturday, and traded this for provisions and clothing. Most of the reading of the farmers was done on Sunday.

"But the free delivery system covers two-thirds of Kansas now, and the boost in the consumption of kerosene is due to this almost entirely. The farmers get their mail every day. When they come in from their fields at night they have something to read, and don't have to sit around an hour or so waiting for a paper.

"Thousands of farmers get daily papers, and they sit up every night to read them instead of going to bed with the chickens. The farmers are becoming regular and night hawkers now. They get magazines, too—good ones. One rural route carrier in Topoka told me that when he started the route he now has carried one daily newspaper that was five years ago. There is not a single patron on his route now that doesn't get at least one daily; some get two or three. They all get weekly farm papers and magazines.

"A carrier down in southern Kansas said that three years ago he did not carry a single magazine of any kind for the first four months of the route. Now he carries more than 300 copies of magazines each month on the same route, and he has had only eight changes in patrons in the three years.

"The increase in the consumption of gasoline, of course, comes almost entirely from motor cars and the advent of the gasoline engine on the farms and in small factories. Five years ago there were less than 2,000 motor cars in Kansas. This year there were 15,000 listed for taxation on March 1. It has been estimated that 3,000 new ones have been sold in the state since the assessment figures were made up.

The increase in the demand for kerosene has caused an oversupply of kerosene. In making one barrel of gasoline the refineries turn out two barrels of kerosene.

The following shows the sales of kerosene and gasoline for the fiscal years ending June 30:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Kerosene bbls., Gasoline bbls. Data points for years 1906-1911.

SUBSTITUTES FOR MEAT.

Cheap Butter and Vegetables Are Curtailing the Demand.

Chicago, June 17.—The present good quality of hogs, taking the price of corn into consideration, would not indicate any immediate scarcity, says W. G. Press, a provision broker on the board of trade. "The eastern demand for hogs from Chicago is very light, owing to good receipts there. The supply of beef cattle continues very small, and prices on some grades are the highest in 40 years. Year after year the hog market has sold for \$8.75 per cwt., and cattle not considered prime have brought \$9.40. There has been some improvement in the supply of sheep, which have declined from 1 1/2 to 2c per cwt. in the last 30 days.

"We still feel as previously stated, that hogs will sell somewhat lower, unless there is a big improvement in the cash trade for hog product. "There is an abundant supply of fresh vegetables. Eggs are at a reasonable price. Some of our best butter is being retailed in tubs at 27c to 29c a pound, and an out through the country butter is being sold to consumers as low as 20c a pound, which is only a few cents over the price of prime lard. The probability accounts for the dull trade in fresh hog products and it is not surprising that there is at least a temporary lull in the trade in general. Consequently we should not be too enthusiastic on the bill side of provisions until there is a decided change in conditions."

BEES FOR THE PARLOR.

Expert Says They Would Take Mind Off Business Causes—Sure.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 17.—If business men take kindly to the suggestion of G. W. Harmon, expert on bee culture, who lectured at the Y. M. C. A., every man of affairs will have his little apiary of bees buzzing in his parlor window.

"The cultivation and study of bees is one of the most effective mental relaxations," said Mr. Harmon. "It is a proved fact that beekeepers live to advanced ages, partly because of the mental stimulus which they constantly receive and partly because honey is one of the best foods for longevity."

Mr. Harmon demonstrated that it was a simple matter to handle bees without danger of stinging by appearing with about a hundred bees on his bare arm.

"Bees are really very easy to handle," he said. "One has only to be careful and not bother them after maintaining in any unsteady weather. As long as they are making honey freely they are quite amicable."

There was almost a panic for a moment when two or three bees which were flying about the speaker flew away and flew through the audience.

TEXAS GROWING MORE PIGS

Farmers of Lone Star State Giving More Attention to Pork Production.

Chicago, June 17.—H. G. Kalhorn, head hog buyer for Armour & Co. at Fort Worth, was among the visitors Saturday, and he is optimistic about the future Texas hog situation, as farmers are more interested in the raising of hogs than ever before.

MULES SCORE AGAINST AUTOS.

Dubuque, Ia., June 17.—Heavy rains have made bad roads and again the automobiles, which are pitted against the old army mule in the movement of United States troops from here to Sparta, Wis., have come to grief. Several of the automobiles are reported hopelessly stalled in the mud near Plattsville, Wis., while the mules have managed to get through the camp ground of Colonel Getty's army near Mineral Point.

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Lincoln, Neb., June 15.—A tornado of violence, but limited in extent, caused damage to the farming community in the southern part of this county last evening. The town of Hallam narrowly escaped, and only minor damage was done there by a heavy hailstorm which followed the wind. Two miles from Hallam the farmhouse and outbuildings of Christopher Keller were torn to pieces. The family saw the funnel-shaped cloud approaching, took refuge in the cellar and escaped unhurt.

Wool advertisement for St. Joseph Wool Co. featuring 'Wool' and 'Consign Your Wool' with details on pricing and delivery.

Advertisement for Swift's Hog and Pig products, including 'Pigs Make Hogs and Hogs Make Money' and 'They will make you 1/2 more money'.

Advertisement for Hippodrome (The New Airdome) featuring '5 BIG ACTS FOR 10 CENTS' and 'OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 20'.

Advertisement for Lightning Pileless Scales, highlighting 'New Pattern, Solid Channel Steel Frame'.

Advertisement for Regal 30 featuring 'The Car with the 100,000 Mile Endurance Record' and 'For 30 Days Priced at \$1,050'.

Advertisement for Holley's Garage, 'Supplies and Repairs' with phone number 377 and address 124 Illinois Ave.