





STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

The St. Joseph Journal Publishing Co., Publishers.

W. E. WARRICK, Editor and Manager.

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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 of 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.

KEEP THE BREEDING HERD. The record price of beef will, if the American housewife continues to buy the same cuts in the usual amount, result in the sale of large numbers of cattle that are needed to produce the future supply.

UTILIZING WASTE. Five or six years ago the farmers in the neighborhood of the plants of copper companies in the Ducktown district of southeastern Tennessee, on the borders of Georgia, were greatly hampered in their operations because of the injury wrought by the fumes from the smelters upon vegetation in the surrounding territory.

TEST FEED VALUE. Agricultural Department to Determine Value of Deteriorated Grain.

Washington, D. C., June 21.—What effect partial spoiling has on grain for stock feeding purposes is to be determined by a series of experiments now being inaugurated by the bureau of plant industry of the Department of Agriculture.

END ROAD BUILDING FARCE. Pennsylvania Highway Commissioner to Change System.

Eight thousand miles of road in Pennsylvania, comprising 41 of the 254 routes designated in the Sproul Act, were taken in charge by State Highway Commissioner Bigelow, and road builders will be put to work.

OKLAHOMA FEUD TO END. Jack Davis, Acquitted of Killing of Jesse Maxwell, to Leave.

Muskogee, Okla., June 21.—Jack Davis, who has been on trial here for ten days, charged with the murder of Jesse Maxwell, who was shot down on the streets of Muskogee May 15 last, today was acquitted by a jury.

MISSOURI POULTRY RAISING. Value of Products for 1910 Reached Total of \$50,000,000.

Jefferson City, June 15.—According to the 1911 Red Book, just issued by Commissioner Austin W. Biggs of the state bureau of labor statistics, Missouri led every state in the union in 1910 in the value of the poultry output and easily maintained her proud position as "Poultry Queen of the Union."

BIG OKLAHOMA WHEAT CROP. Frisco Official Makes Trip Over State and Predicts 20,000,000 Bushels.

Oklahoma City, Ok., June 20.—"We still have the promise of the best summer grain yield in years," remarked H. C. Conley, division agent of the Frisco, who has just returned from a trip over the Oklahoma lines of the system.

CHILD ATTACKED BY EAGLE. Dress Gives Way and Girl Falls—Father Shoots Bird.

South Norwalk, Conn., June 21.—The largest eagle ever seen or shot in these parts attacked Emma Treadwell, an 8-year-old girl, in the rear of her home in Westport yesterday.

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.

ST. JOSEPH HAY AND FEED. Office, 101-12 Corby-Forsce Bldg., Phone 1215 Main, St. Joseph, Mo. Warehouse, 7th and Olive Sts.

When you buy or sell Hay write or wire J. L. Frederick Grain & Hay Co.

Office, 101-12 Corby-Forsce Bldg., Phone 1215 Main, St. Joseph, Mo. Warehouse, 7th and Olive Sts.

We make shipments of straight and mixed cars of mill feeds, oil meal, cotton-seed meal and alfalfa drier products and cattle rationer. Don't fail to get our prices before buying.

New Zealanders consume more than 1 pound of tobacco per capita per year.



Daddy's Bedtime Story—Why the Pigs Had A Strawberry Shortcake

THE strawberries in the garden were very nice. Jack and Evelyn were very much interested in them and watched to see that the birds and bugs did not get more than their share.

"Polly's mother had a nice strawberry patch," said daddy. "It seemed to the little girl those berries never would ripen, for Polly's mamma had promised her that as soon as the berries were ripe enough she would make her a nice strawberry shortcake."

"Mother, may I go out to pick the strawberries for the cake?" Polly asked when at last some of the berries were ripe enough to use.

"Yes, dear, if you will promise to put more berries into the pan than into your mouth. There will likely be just enough for a small cake."

"Polly trotted out into the garden. My, how nice the fruit looked! Polly's mouth watered so that she reached out, picked the biggest berry and popped it into her mouth. The next one went into the pan. It wasn't a very big berry anyway."

"By and by there were no more berries to pick. Polly had got every one of them. Her face was red, her hands were red, and her little apron was red, too, with berry juice."

"After looking at her apron Polly picked up the pan. It wasn't full; it wasn't half full; it wasn't even a quarter full.

"Polly's face fell. Could mother make a cake with so few berries? Then she picked some more berries that were half ripe and some that were only turning color. She dropped them right into the pan with the red berries, and still the pan looked rather empty."

"Here they are, mother," she said as she handed her the pan. "Why, Polly, these berries are not ripe! Why didn't you pick ripe ones?"

"I—I did," answered Polly, "all that there were."

"There were a quart of ripe berries on the vines this morning," said Polly's mother. "I ate a few," Polly faltered, "and I thought these might do for the cake."

"They won't, indeed!" replied Polly's mother. "Since you've had so many berries already I think you've had quite enough for the present. I won't need to make a strawberry shortcake today. There probably won't be enough ripe berries on the vines now for a week."

"And Polly hung her head as she went off to throw the unripe berries to the pigs. They made a good enough strawberry shortcake for them when Polly tossed them into the trough with a lot of stale bread from the pantry."

dered valuable, more than doubling the net profit per ton of ore.

ing showers are reported from the extreme southwestern counties, where rain is most badly needed. There has not yet been sufficient dry weather to materially effect the yield of the oat crop, although a slight deterioration is noted in the southwestern counties.

When the live stock train traversed Iowa, carrying with it lectures from the agricultural college, a pamphlet was distributed giving 10 rules for hog growers. The first rule is, select thrifty, vigorous, well-bred stock; second, do not feed brood sows too much corn; third, be sure the brood sows have exercise; fourth, provide good shelter at farrowing time; fifth, do not overfeed the sow at farrowing time; sixth, keep the pigs growing; seventh, provide green pasture from early spring until late fall; eighth, provide pure, clear drinking water at all times; ninth, keep the herd healthy by preventive methods; tenth, love your pigs and strive to take a little better care of them tomorrow than today.

In discussing these 10 rules R. K. Bliss, one of the live stock men who conducted the train, called attention to the fact that heavy corn feeding is one of the principal causes for the loss of pigs at farrowing time. He suggested the following results: Corn 9 parts, linseed oil meal 1 part; corn 9 parts, tankage 1 part; corn 2 parts, oats 3 parts; corn 1 part, bran 1 part; corn 1 part, shorts 1 part; corn 1 part, bright clover hay 1 part; corn 1 part, bright alfalfa hay 1 part. Clover and alfalfa are especially good from the standpoint of economy, as they are the very cheapest of feeds.

Fat, lazy sows cannot possibly be satisfactory. Keep them down to normal weight by feeding them just enough to keep their appetites keen. If allowed to follow cattle they will keep strong and vigorous and make use of feed that will otherwise go to waste. At farrowing time keep the sow quiet. She needs only water during the first day. The second day she may have a little feed, the third day a little more, and the rate of increase will depend largely upon the size of the litter and the amount of milk she produces.

To keep the pigs growing see that the sow has enough feed to produce a large flow of milk. Build a pen so the pigs can get in to extra slop and other grain away from the older hogs. They will soon learn to find this. The cheapest gains are made when the pigs are young.

To keep hogs healthy see that the feeding floors and watering troughs are clean. Do not let the pigs drink water from mudholes or stagnant pools. Bad water is one of the most prolific sources of swine disease. Keep the building clean and free from dust. Disinfect with lime occasionally. Dip in coal tar or crude oil solution twice in the spring and twice in the fall.

Washington, D. C., June 21.—The sanitation and management of the grounds will be in charge of competent United States officials and engineers.

It is proposed that the first day shall be Veterans' day, when all surviving soldiers of the North and South be invited to guests, and the control thereof to be under the joint direction of the commanders-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United States Confederate Veterans.

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Eight thousand miles of road in Pennsylvania, comprising 41 of the 254 routes designated in the Sproul Act, were taken in charge by State Highway Commissioner Bigelow, and road builders will be put to work.

That was the way road building was looked on in many of the townships under the old system. So it was no wonder some of the highways were such bad shapes. Now, however, adequate machinery will be provided by the state and men skilled in road building will take up the work in the right spirit.

Washington, D. C., June 21.—What effect partial spoiling has on grain for stock feeding purposes is to be determined by a series of experiments now being inaugurated by the bureau of plant industry of the Department of Agriculture.

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RICH INDIANS HUNGRY. UTES OF UTAH HUNT PRAIRIE DOGS WHILE MONEY LIES IN BANK.

Myton, Utah, June 21.—Hundreds of Ute Indians on the former Utah reservation in Northeastern Utah are all but starving, though they have plenty of money in bank. Their credit at the stores has been cut off by order of Charles L. Davis, acting Indian agent and supervising farmer, and the usual annuity of \$20 per capita has not been paid for this year.

Rabbit Perank, who has an allotment near Myton, was one of twelve to receive 100 pounds of potatoes to plant in the ground, and he kept them up again for one week. Rabbit and his squaw have \$3,400 in the bank, a team of horses which cost him \$500, with harness, wagons, plows and all other farming implements. The horses have plenty of hay and oats and a warm stable, but Rabbit and his squaw and children live in a teepee and eat and sleep on the ground.

Red Men Do Not Like Work. Government Owes Them Several Million Dollars, Now Unpaid on Judgment Given Twenty-Five Years Ago.

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\$15 TAPESTRY BRUSSELS RUGS, \$10

Six splendid styles in the celebrated Hartford Tapestry Rugs, 9x12 feet, either floral or Oriental styles, a splendid value, as cheap as an ingrain rug. We offer them for this week only, at \$10.

MIDSUMMER CLEARANCE SALE OF LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES. A straight 25 per cent discount off our entire stock of Lace Curtains, Nets, Cretonne, Swisses and Scrims.

80c Nottingham Lace, pair... 60c; 1.25 Nottingham Lace, pair... \$1.00; 2.00 Nottingham Lace, pair... \$1.50; 3.00 Nottingham Lace, pair... \$2.25; 3.50 Cluny Lace, pair... \$2.50; 5.00 Cluny Lace, pair... \$3.75; 7.50 Cluny Lace, pair... \$5.75; 40c Ruffled Swiss, pair... 30c; 75c Ruffled Swiss, pair... 55c; 1.25 Ruffled Swiss, pair... 90c; 1.50 Scrim Curtains, pair... \$1.00; 1.75 Scrim Curtains, pair... \$1.25; 2.00 Scrim Curtains, pair... \$1.50; 3.00 Scrim Curtains, pair... \$2.25; 3.50 Scrim Curtains, pair... \$2.75; 7.50 Scrim Curtains, pair... \$5.75.

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A SPLENDID BARGAIN. 50 only 9x12 Axminster Rugs, a fine, closely woven fabric in handsome tan floral or tasty oriental effects, suitable for parlor or living rooms, our regular \$25.00 grade and cheap at that. We offer you for one week only your choice \$19.50.

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PRINTING. Combe Printing Company. St. Joseph, Mo. Bookman's Stationery, Blank Outliners and Lithographers. A complete stock of Typewriters, factory rebuilt—low price. Send for our catalogue.

RESTAURANTS. Freeman's Cafe. Fifth and Edmond. Open All Night. After Theater Parties Served a la Carte. Tables Reserved for Ladies. Advertise in The Journal and get results. Prices will be gladly given on application.

Pure Crushed Strawberry ICE CREAM made from Fresh Ripe Berries.

WESTERN DAIRY COMPANY. Phones—Bell, 7186; Home, 786. 218 South Fifth St. South St. Joseph Branch, 5123 Lake Ave. Both Phones So. 134.

CHILD ATTACKED BY EAGLE. Dress Gives Way and Girl Falls—Father Shoots Bird.

South Norwalk, Conn., June 21.—The largest eagle ever seen or shot in these parts attacked Emma Treadwell, an 8-year-old girl, in the rear of her home in Westport yesterday.

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

Timothy—Choice, \$21@22; No. 1, \$19.50@20.50; No. 2, \$16@19; No. 3, \$12.50@15.50.

Clover mixed—Choice, \$20@21; No. 1, \$18@19.50; No. 2, \$14@17.50; No. 3, \$11@12.50.

Clover—Choice, \$19@21; No. 1, \$17@19.50; No. 2, \$13@16.50; No. 3, \$9@11.50.



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 and advertisements following are reliable Kansas City hay and grain merchants who solicit your consignments or orders.

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. Will handle your hay on commission or buy on your track. All orders promptly filled.

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736-749 Live Stock Exchange, KANSAS CITY, MO. Buy and sell all kinds of HAY. Wire, write or telephone us any time you need the services of a good hay firm. 23 years experience.

WE WANT HAY

Write us what you have. Will inspect and buy on your track or handle on a commission.

BRUCE & DYER,

750 Live Stock Exchange Bldg. STOCK YARDS STA., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Southwestern Hay & Grain Co.

Receiver and Shippers. We buy hay—your hay—on track. Members National Hay Ass'n, K. C. Hay Dealers Ass'n.

The Kansas City Hay Co. Buy & Sell Hay.

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THE STRONGEST ANIMAL

Ask ten persons what is the strongest animal force in the world and nine will reply that it is a blow from a lion's paw. The tenth man may have a checked career and express the belief, based on experience, that it is the kick of a Missouri mule.

As a matter of fact, the blow of a whale's tail is incomparably the strongest animal force; a blow delivered by a full-crown whale placed at just the right distance would smash in the side of a wooden ship as though it were an egg shell.

The second strongest force is the kick of a giraffe, and this terrible kick is very adequate protection to these otherwise helpless animals.

The stroke of a Hog's paw comes third on the list.—Harper's Weekly.

An Intermediary

By NELLIE CRAVEY GILLMORE

(Copyright, 1912, by Associated Literary Press.)

After an hour's attention to the flying landscape, Billy's interest abruptly collapsed and his curly brown head sagged against the brown plush corner of the seat. He was roused suddenly by the sound of a voice—it sounded very close—addressing his pretty young mother just opposite.

"Anything I can do for you or the kiddie? I'm going into the smoker for a little—"

Billy sat up and rubbed his eyes. He turned them eagerly toward his mother's face; then up to the pleasant-looking man who had addressed her. "Want to go, youngster?"

Mrs. Harcourt shook her head and smiled. "You mustn't annoy Dr. Steel, Billy. I'm afraid—"

"Oh, that's all right. Come along. We'll have a change of scene, eh, kid?"

Mrs. Harcourt cast an appreciative glance into the doctor's kindly gray eyes, and when they had disappeared hand in hand, she leaned back with a half sigh against the cushion, her lids drooping wearily.

Dr. Steel found Billy a comfortable seat on the arm of a great chair near the window and was soon immersed in the animated political discussion he had temporarily interrupted by his entrance. Presently, one of the men, having "had his say," withdrew and sat down in the big chair by Billy.

"Hey—what's your name, little fellow?" he asked, pinching the plump leg that dangled over his shoulder. "William," was the dignified rejoinder.

"That your papa over there?" "Oh no. That's only Dr. Steel. I haven't any papa. Have you any little boys?"

"Yes—one." Billy was too young to notice the tone and he laughed and clapped his hands. "I'm so glad. We can play together. Is he here?"

"No, William; he isn't here. He—he's at home you know. I haven't seen him for a long, long time. I suspect he's such a big man now I'd hardly know him."

"Do you live in New York, too?" "I used to. I live mostly in hotels now and on railroad trains. I'm what you'd call a 'knight of the grip'—just a plain old everyday drummer."

"But you come to New York sometimes? You're going there now, aren't you? Perhaps you'll bring your little boy to see me one of these days!"

"I hope so. Who knows? That would be great fun, wouldn't it?" "Bully. Is he as big as me?" "He's seven."

"Do you know any good stories?" "Perhaps—"

Somewhat to the stranger's surprise, Billy suddenly slid from his perch to the man's knee. "Tell me one," he wheedled.

But at this juncture Dr. Steel rose to go and Billy ruefully took leave of his new friend. The latter watched him out of sight with dreamy, wistful eyes.

A little sigh escaped him. The clouds, briefly dispelled by Billy's bright chatter, returned to his face. He rested his chin in one hand and gazed wearily through the rain-streaked window.

"Am I very badly hurt, Maamma?" Mrs. Harcourt bent and kissed the small, flushed face above the cover. "Your arm is broken, dear. It will be tedious, but you'll be all right in the end. Dr. Steel gave you some ether and set it nicely."

Billy closed his eyes drowsily. Suddenly he opened them wide and looked around. "Where are we, anyhow? I don't remember anything that's happened since—since we ran into the freight train. Maamma, I wonder if that nice gentleman we saw in the smoker was killed?"

"O, please do—if the nice gentleman will come and talk to me!" And so Billy's mother rather reluctantly donned coat and hat and went down on the piazza to wait for Dr. Steel.

When the stranger came in, Billy was propped up on snowy pillows, his eager, flushed face turned expectantly toward the door.

"Well, well, little man, this won't do at all. What—a broken arm? And what do you think is the best cure for a thing like that, eh?" He fished a square white box from his pocket as he spoke and displayed it to Billy's curious gaze. "Marshmallows. But only a dozen at a time, you know," he cautioned.

"You're going to tell me the story now, aren't you?" he questioned anxiously.

The other sat down by the cot, drew a deep breath, nodded and began: "Once upon a time there was the most beautiful little home you ever could dream of—all green and white and pink and gold with roses, in summer. There were great velvet lawns reaching down to a hedge in front, and great, broad fields at the back, full of big, gnarled old trees that boys love to climb and a little amber creek running through, for boys to go swimming in. There were cows and horses and cats and dogs—"

Billy's steady glance gave a flicker of sudden delight. "And a Shetland pony like Jim Bailey's?" he interrupted breathlessly.

"Yes, a little spotted pony—for my boy." The words slipped out unguardedly, but he bit his lip and went on: "But one day something happened—it was little and trivial, it wasn't really anything—but it broke up everything. The little boy's mamma went away to live with her people—and his papa went away by himself."

"I'm so sorry." The moisture gathered in Billy's eyes and ran in crystal tracks down his cheeks. All at once he looked up and said earnestly: "I wish I was your little boy!"

The stranger laughed heartily and reached over and patted his chubby hand. "Do you really?" he asked. Billy nodded. "Tell me another story," he begged. "That one didn't have the right ending."

The other took out his watch. "I wish I had the time, but I'm afraid it's getting too late. You see I must catch that downcoming train; I hear the doctor and your mamma coming now, and I'll run across the hall and pack my grips."

"Wait till they come, please. I want you to—Mamma!" he interrupted himself, "hurry up and come see the nice gentleman. He's going away on the train and you might not get another chance."

Mrs. Harcourt entered the room with cheeks glowing from her brisk walk in the biting morning air; her eyes shone as they rested on Billy's beaming face. She turned a smiling glance to greet Billy's "nice gentleman." She half expected to see a battered old hero of two wars with apple cheeks and silver hair. What she really saw was a man just verging on the prime of life—tall, broad-shouldered, strikingly good-looking.

"Will!" The name broke in a little quiver from her white, trembling lips. The stranger took a quick step forward; his own face had grown white. But the old smile, vivid and compelling, leapt to his lips. In silence she held out his arms. In silence she went to him and he held her there, as though he would never let her go. Suddenly they remembered and turned to Billy. But only the outlines of a tiny form appeared beneath the closely-drawn sheets.

Billy understood.

CASE OF STINGY HUSBAND

How One Head of a Family Superintended Expenditures for Household Needs.

In a lively article in the current number of Farm and Fireside, on the relations between husbands and wives on the subject of home finances, there are several interesting reports of actual cases. Following is a report of a stingy husband:

"A girl I knew in my youth was married after a short acquaintance to a scholarly professional man. He had been brought up under hard conditions in a strenuous school of poverty. She was the daughter of wealth and had never denied a reasonable wish. Her husband was what is called a good provider. He bought amply for the table, and was not averse to having plenty of fuel and sufficient house-furnishings to keep his home comfortable and dignified. He simply declined to let Betty buy so much as five cents' worth of anything. He did not wish her to have accounts at shops, nor did she desire them. When she wanted to buy anything for herself or the children, he accompanied her, superintended her purchases, examined every pair of stockings and every yard of muslin, and frowned upon ruching and trimmings as needless, drawing out his well-filled pocket-book and paying the bill with a flourish when the shopping had been done to his satisfaction. She never had any money in her possession except when her mother sent it to her as a gift, and when this was done, she took excellent care to keep Reuben in ignorance. Once the good man, for in some ways he was good, was compelled to leave home for a few days he carefully counted the amount that his wife would spend for the house during his absence. Then he lost his train and had to wait over another day. Coming home, he asked her for the cash and put it back in his own pocket for the next 24 hours."

PLAN TO FIGHT MOSQUITOES

Colonel Gorgas Devising Improved Methods of Combating Pest in Canal Zone.

Soldiers of the regular army who are in the canal zone or are to go there for the purpose of defending the fortifications will be pleased to know that experiments are going on now with a kind of fortification that has to do especially with the health of that region. Col. William C. Gorgas, medical corps, U. S. A., chief sanitary officer, has worked out a scheme for a permanent lining of ditches which will make them proof against the breeding activities of the mosquito. Having found that by controlling the incubation of insects, the fever situation was always kept in hand, the zone sanitary department turned its attention to the ditches which are so fertile a place for the production of mosquitoes, and the idea was hit upon of lining or "fortifying" them against the mosquito.

Now there is being tried a Gatun a new scheme for permanent ditch lining with concrete blocks, made of a mixture of sand, cement and cinders. After a while there will be no chance for the poor mosquito at all in the zone. The army sanitarians are now making tests to ascertain the effect of wind upon the travels of the insect, both against and with the prevailing air currents, and it is thought that approximate or exact data along that line will have a marked effect upon the cost of anti-malaria work. No data are available to show that the anopheles, or malaria insects, are blown by the wind or travel with it.—Army and Navy Journal.

Indians in Canada Now Make Use of Canvas Tents and Iron Stoves.

A novelist would find a veritable mine of data for stories of the severe life in the woods among any of the northern Indian tribes. During my stay among the Montagnais at Lake St. John two families descended from their winter hunting grounds to the post, being forced on the way to boil their moccasins and peltries for soap to avoid starvation. Yet these same people were strong enough to travel and attend to the necessities of their camp. Within five days they returned again to the forest.

The canvas tents, which have entirely replaced the native birch bark wigwams, came into general use about twenty-five years ago. The first Indians to introduce them set up their tents and made camp in the space of an hour without having to cut the numerous wigwam poles or dig away the snow underneath, while the old bark lodge required the snow to be cleared to the ground on account of the fire in the center, the whole task consuming about two and one-half hours. The box iron stoves heat the tents very well and consume less wood than the open fires.—Southern Workman.

WIGWAM HAS PASSED AWAY

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Conquering Smallpox Scourge.

Smallpox is no longer feared by civilized mankind. This is partly due, no doubt, to the immunization of the races through vaccination, and partly to the better methods of sanitation and preventive treatment generally. In the first year of our occupation of the Philippines, where smallpox was then an endemic or constant disease, there were 875 cases among our soldiers and 240 deaths. A system of rigid vaccination was adopted, and in the last five years there have been only five cases and not a single death. The army records in Porto Rico tell the same story, and seem to prove beyond question the efficacy of vaccination. Dr. S. C. Rockhill of Cincinnati reports that he has had much success in preventing the pock marking of the face in smallpox cases by painting the pustules with a lotion of nine parts glycerine and one part iodine. By this treatment also the patients get over the attack in from eight to fifteen days. Others prevent the pitting by keeping the patients in a room where no light whatever but red light enters.—Pathfinder.

Manufacture of Maniacs.

At a recent congress of neurology a paper was read in which the movement by which the growing young man caresses the first shoots on his upper lip was labeled monstachlostrepomania; the habit of twirling the little finger into the ear, otodactylomania. Then we have "stomatodactylomania" who put the finger into the mouth, "onychophagomania" who bite their nails, "harmoniomaniacs" who drum with their fingers on window panes or tables and "trepodomaniacs" who nervously move their legs.

Cling to Their Superstition.

The Chinese, like the Indians, have their medicine men. The medical missionaries have done an admirable work in China, and now, albeit as a last resort, a portion of the 450,000,000 of population will appeal to them in preference to the native doctors. The London Lancet says: "In some localities the natives may still be found burning large quantities of gold and silver paper along with incense in the hope of averting, for example, a threatened invasion of their homes by cholera, plague, or smallpox, or by bringing guns and beating cymbals in order to frighten away the malignant spirits likely to give rise to mischief."

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



WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS MISTLETOE —SOLD BY— The Hammond Packing Co. St. Joseph, Mo.

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.

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NEED OF RAILROADS

MILEAGE MUST GROW IF POPULATION OF SOUTHWEST IS TO INCREASE.

VIEW OF PRESIDENT YOAKUM

Figures That Six Southwestern States Will Require Addition of 27,500 Miles in Next Two Decades.

New York, June 21.—In a special article on the southwestern railroad situation, the Wall Street Journal says:

A railroad president remarked recently that railroad mileage in the southwest had increased 50 per cent faster than the population. A study of mileage of railroads in five southwestern states, together with population, as compared with five typical middle western states, confirms this view.

Oklahoma, with 6,000 miles of line, has about 63 miles for each 10,000 inhabitants, while the most sparsely settled of middle western states have about 38 miles of line per 10,000 population. The average for the four southwestern states—Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas—is 25 miles of line per 10,000 population, while the five middle western states—Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin and Indiana—show an average of less than 30 miles of line per group of 10,000 in inhabitants.

Nevertheless, the southwestern group's territory is nowhere nearly so well covered by railroads as is the case in the middle west. Side by side the average number of square miles of territory served by one mile of railroad is more than twice as large in the southwest as in the longer settled region of the middle west. The average number of square miles of territory to one mile of railroad in the five southwestern states is 11.7, while in corresponding middle western states the average is less than six. Illinois has about 100 people per square mile, while Texas has less than 16; Arkansas has 30 and Iowa 40; Missouri 47 and Michigan 43; Kansas 29 and Wisconsin 42; Oklahoma 24 and Indiana 25.

Here are the comparative statistics: Miles of line Miles per 100 sq. mi. line per Mileage of territory, 19,000 inhab.

Table with 4 columns: State, Miles of line, Miles per 100 sq. mi. line per, Mileage of territory, 19,000 inhab.

Population to 1 mi. of state ter. to 1 R. R. (sq. mi.) mi R. R.

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H. F. Yoakum, chairman of the board of St. Louis and San Francisco, says regarding southwestern railroad development: "To make it possible for Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Louisiana and Texas to continue to increase in population as they have done in the past 20 years (they gained 64 per cent), the railroad mileage will have to grow at least as fast as it did during that time (93 per cent) and these six states, which now have about 43,000 miles of railroad, should in 20 years have 76,500 miles, or 27,500 new miles, which should be at least as much additional mileage in second and third tracks, sidings, yards and terminals. This would mean a total of 41,280 miles of new railroad."

"Using \$46,000 per mile as the cost of the 27,500 miles of new single track with its sidings, yards, terminals and equipment, the 27,500 miles would cost the 12,750 miles of additional track, this would call for expenditure of \$1,521,000,000. Spread over 20 years, this would mean an average annual expenditure of \$76,050,000 to properly take care of the increased population and business of these six southwestern states."

"Not one of the six southwestern states has as yet got out of its waddling clothes of development."

In discussing the development of the several states he said nothing had been done to utilize Missouri's iron ores; large areas of land and zinc deposits await the miner; its coal fields are only partly developed and its agricultural resources are mostly undeveloped. In the extreme southwest corner of Missouri the overflow section, there are 1,999,000 acres which, receiving the benefits of recent drainage, have appreciated tremendously in value. There are 1,000,000 acres of land on both sides of the Mississippi river below Cape Girardeau, Mo., which allow proper drainage facilities. Of these, 17,000,000 acres are located in Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana. Divided into 40-acre farms, these would provide homes and competence for 2,999,000 people, an average production valued at \$49 an acre after drainage would bring in a yearly crop of \$1,000,000,000.

Arkansas' mineral resources, similar to those of Missouri, are practically all undeveloped. Its overflow lands undrained as yet number 5,760,000 acres. Louisiana's overflow land of 3,600,000 acres is fast being drained. The state already grows one-half the rice produced in the United States and has 200,000 sugar cane acreage.

Of Oklahoma's 44,324,100 acres of land, only 10,000,000 are in cultivation. Not only is there opportunity for agricultural development, but the state has a considerable area of coal lands. Its oil lands are large. In 1909 Oklahoma produced 29 per cent of the total oil production in the states. But Oklahoma is just beginning to turn attention toward irrigation. In Texas acreage under irrigation projects has increased to 1,253,000 acres, of which only 451,000 are yet being tilled. "Frisco now has expert engineers in the gulf coast country investigating the underground supply in the vicinity of Kingsville, Tex., to be used for irrigating by electric power pumping."

owned domains some of them equal in size to an entire New England state. Today these great ranches are being cut up into small farms; verdant fields are beginning to occupy the acres where cattle roamed but a short while ago; factories are arising along the railroad.

"Immense irrigation projects have been and are now being developed; 1,150 miles of main irrigation canals, with over a thousand miles of laterals, representing an investment of \$20,000,000 have been constructed; cotton gins, sugar mills, cannery factories and industries of all descriptions are going up, and settlers are pouring in from all over the United States, and many from other countries."

"In the last five years the assessed taxable value of the property traversed by the Frisco's Gulf line has increased more than \$2,000,000, and the population has increased over 48 per cent."

WHEAT HARVEST DELAYED

Rains Checked the Work, and Idle Hands Are Suffering.

Topeka, June 21.—Harvest hands are rushing to the Kansas fields to-day. Recent rains have delayed the cutting of wheat a week or two, and cutting will not be general before the last week in June or the first in July. At Great Bend and other points men who have arrived from Kansas City and elsewhere are complaining bitterly because of the lack of work. They are without money, and the farmers show no disposition to relieve the distress.

"My office is besieged by men anxious to labor," said Charles Harris of the state free employment bureau in Topeka. "I am unable to direct them to it. I believe it would be a good idea for the farmers to make some effort to find something for the men already in the state to do until harvest opens. If many of these men will return to the East and will give the state a bad name, which will make it difficult to get hands in the future."

"Last year at this time the bureau was busy every effort to keep men from coming to Kansas, because harvesting was practically over. The experience of last year probably has had the effect of hastening the influx this year. Kansas will need from 25,000 to 30,000 harvest hands this year."

TO HUNT PIRATE'S TREASURE

Jersey City Sailor Forming Expedition to Trinidad Islands.

Jersey City, N. J., June 21.—Carl Badesdyk of this city is organizing an expedition to go to the island of Trinidad to try to find several millions of dollars in treasure he believes was buried there by pirates early in the Nineteenth century.

Badesdyk, who was before the most for several years on board of British, German and American vessels, visited the island in 1886 with a man named Polly, who had full details of where the treasure is supposed to be buried. The spot was found covered with debris from a landslide.

Badesdyk says that Polly was the son of a sea captain, who, on a voyage from the west coast of Spain to England, had as a passenger an old sailor who told a story on which the search is to be based.

THEIR CURES ARE REAL

The United Doctors Remove Cause of Disease Instead of Treating Symptoms.

Results in All Cases Are Therefore Real and Permanent.

One of the great differences in the treatment used by the United Doctors, who have their St. Joseph Institute at 720 Felix street, second floor, and the treatment used by ordinary doctors, is that the United Doctors treat and remove the underlying cause of the disease, while the ordinary doctor often only treats the symptoms. The result of the United Doctors' treatment is a permanent cure, the trouble is removed and the patient stays well.

A case which illustrates this point nicely is that of A. T. Tyler, a well-known farmer living near Agency, Mo., who has recently returned to his farm work after a short course of the United Doctors' treatment.

Agency, Mo., June 15, 1912. I wish to make a statement about what the United Doctors have done for me. When I came to these specialists the latter part of April I had been suffering for two years with the torments of indigestion. I tried many doctors and medicines, but can truthfully say that I never got any real relief until I commenced with the United Doctors.

They seemed to know exactly where my trouble was located at the very first and I commenced to improve at once under their treatment. In two weeks I felt like a different man, and now only six weeks after starting I know I am on the direct road to a permanent cure.

I recommend the United Doctors for the painstaking way they handle cases and the quick results they give to the sick. They certainly have done wonders for me.

A. T. TYLER. The cures made by the United Doctors, well-known residents, our neighbors and friends, whose word we can take as truth, and whose cure can be easily investigated. Their treatment has been remarkably successful for a number of years, and they have thousands of testimonials from cured patients, most of whom have remained cured for several years.

The United Doctors specialize in Diseases of the Stomach, Kidneys, Liver, Blood and Nerves, including Rheumatism, Gout, Gastritis, Indigestion, Catarrh, Asthma, Bladder trouble, Lumbago, weakness, nervousness, diseases of women and diseases of men. No charge for consultation; no incurables accepted for cure, and the cost of treatment within the reach of everyone.

A MISSOURI PIONEER

CLINTON COUNTY MAN WRITES BOOK TELLING OF EARLY-DAY EXPERIENCES.

TELL OF WILD-CAT CURRENCY

James Williams Contrasts Old-Time Methods of Handling and Marketing Stock With Those Now in Vogue.

Chicago, Ill., June 21.—Live Stock World: One of the oldest, as well as one of the most interesting citizens of Northwest Missouri, is James Williams of Clinton county, a pioneer stock farmer of that well-known beef-making section. Mr. Williams is now in his 76th year and has finished the writing and publishing of a book entitled "Seventy-five Years on the Frontier," in which he recounts in a most interesting fashion many of the privations, trials and hardships of the early settlers in the Missouri valley.

In speaking of old-time live stock trade conditions, Mr. Williams said: "Many were the difficulties and drawbacks live stock shippers had to encounter a half century ago. To commence with, there was very little cash capital in this part of the state, either in banks or private hands. Many of the early local shippers bought their shipments, their small funds being for the most part, tied up in land and feeding, on credit, till the shippers returned. The currency we brought back was an interesting mixture. I could not tell the spurious from the genuine and even the genuine was based mostly on the weight of the early local shippers bought their shipments, their small funds being for the most part, tied up in land and feeding, on credit, till the shippers returned. The currency we brought back was an interesting mixture. 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