

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

The St. Joseph Journal Publishing Co., Publishers.

W. E. WARRICK, Editor and Manager.

Largest Outside Circulation of Any Paper Published in Buchanan County, Mo.

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

Subscription Rates: Daily, per year \$4.00; Daily, six months \$2.00; Daily, three months \$1.00; Daily, one month .40; Tri-Weekly, per year \$2.50; Semi-Weekly, per year \$1.50; Weekly, per year \$1.00.

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Do not send checks on country banks. Remit with postal order or draft, payable to St. Joseph Journal Publishing Company.

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

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application.

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SELECTING SEED CORN.

A beautifully illustrated and thoroughly practical bulletin on the selection and care of seed corn may be had free by addressing T. C. Wilson, secretary of the Missouri state board of agriculture, Columbia, Mo. In the fall is the time to select corn.

RULES FOR MEASURING CORN.

There are many rules for measuring corn. Inquiries conducted by the Missouri state board of agriculture shows the following in common use: Sixteen cubic feet of corn in the shuck (or if extra well settled, 15 feet) make a barrel. The number of cubic feet multiplied by the decimal .4 gives bushels. Multiply together the length, width and height of the pen of crib, in inches, and divide by 4,299 for old corn, or 4,399 for new corn, to get bushels. Where it can be done corn should be weighed, rather than measured.

GRASS AND ALFALFA.

The governor of Virginia called the farmers of the state together at their respective county seats to consider the subject of grass and alfalfa, and to encourage the growth of both on the idea that the hope of the state lies in agriculture, and this depends upon the fertility of the soil, which is enhanced by grass and alfalfa.

FINDS NEW KIND OF NUT.

Philadelphia says California Specimen Resembles Walnut Variety. Walnut Creek, Cal., Sept. 24.—Edwards L. Molybry, a Philadelphia scientist, has discovered a sweet chornel nut on the slopes of the Mount Diablo range. He returned to Walnut Creek with specimens and explains that the nut has never been found in the United States or on the "North American Continent before. The nut is something on the order of a walnut, but larger and has a smooth shell. The kernel is sweet like a walnut, but tastes very weird. Molybry says that the sweet chornel nut grows in the wilds of Borneo and other islands of the Straits Settlements and Northern Oceania. He says that he found at least three dozen nuts on trees on the Mount Diablo slopes. The chornel nut used to be seen in New England and European countries," said the scientist. "The specimen I found is edible. I ate lots of them and suffered no ill effect. A nut common in European countries answering to the chornel specimen, however, is not sweet, but bitter like a walnut. Molybry is returning to Philadelphia with his specimens. Local growers are interested in the discovery and will undertake to cultivate the nut. They have planned expeditions to the scene of Molybry's find.

GOATS KILLED BY LION.

California Mountain Marauder Escapes Strategy of Herder. Placerville, Cal., Sept. 24.—A big mountain lion is playing havoc with the goat herd of Fred Dixon near Uncle Tom's, a mountain station in this county. Powell Peterson, the herder, awoke to find fifteen goats had been killed during the night. He searched the countryside and located a big mountain lion in a high tree. Peterson was some distance from his cabin and did not have his rifle. He stood at the bottom of the tree and screamed for an hour trying to attract the attention of any person who might be in the vicinity. When his shouts brought no aid he decided on strategy. Taking off his coat and hat he placed them at the foot of the tree in the position of a man sleeping. Then he set out for his cabin to get his rifle. When he returned his clothes were undisturbed, but the mountain lion had made his departure. BRASS AS HAIR RESTORER. Man's Reason for Stealing Metal Nearly Upsets Court. New York, Sept. 24.—Charles Akala, in nearly upset the gravity of the Court of Specie and Sessions when he solemnly averred that he had stolen thirty-five pounds of brass to concoct a cure for baldness. James Reynolds, a watchman for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, had caught Akala on September 11 digging a brass journal from the shops at Seventh and Second streets, between Broadway and Forty-eighth street. Through an interpreter Akala admitted the theft. "He says," translated the interpreter, solemnly, "that a friend told him to take a lump of brass, heat it on the stove and then boil it; then if he would wash his head in the water his hair would not fall out. He says that his hair is becoming thin and thinking no one wanted the piece of brass,

Daddy's Bedtime Story

What Happened To Daisy's New Pencil

DADDY wrinkled his brows as Jack threw an arm over one shoulder while Evelyn threw one over the other. "I don't know what's to become of me," he groaned. "If I'm to think up many more of these stories. "Well, I'll try to tell you the story of a green lead pencil. This pencil did not make green marks, but was painted green on the outside. It was a very handsome pencil, with a shining brass tip, and when little Daisy Dimple saw it she made up her mind to buy it at once. "Make nice writing with pencil," said Daisy, who was five years old and learning to spell out simple words with her pencil. "First Daisy's brother sharpened it for her. Daisy took the pencil in her chubby hand and bent over the sheet of paper earnestly. "Write a letter to mine papa," she said. "Brother spelled the words for her. First there was a 'd-e-r', then came 'p-a-p-a.' "Daisy worked hard in getting the letters on the paper. The pencil groaned and squeaked as she pushed it over the sheet. "Perfectly silly this is," the pencil was saying. "If that child pinches and pounds me over the paper so hard I am sure to faint." "Little Daisy did not know she was hurting the pencil. Not being used to pencils, she thought she must hold them very tight. "Now, dearie, what do you want to say next?" asked brother. "Daisy thoughtfully put the point of the pencil into her mouth. Snap! the lead dropped off. The pencil had fainted. "Brother sharpened the pencil again, and by this time Daisy had made up her mind what she wished to say next. "I'll tell mine papa I love him," she said. "So brother began to spell that out. "Oh, dear!" wailed the pencil; "I can't stand this" and snap went the point of the pencil again. "Brother sharpened the pencil slowly. He had not made quite so fine a point. "But in a few minutes Daisy had broken that. Then he put on another point and another. By and by there wasn't much of the pencil left, though Daisy had not more than half finished her letter. "By this time Daisy was tired. 'Mean of pencil!' she exclaimed in a pet and threw it into the waste paper basket. "And the next morning the cook used it in kindling the fire, so there wasn't any more pencil left."

fruit farms of exactly the same area. They are identical in other respects because in fact they were originally one farm which was sold in two parts, special effort being made to have the two properties equal each other in value. Our impression is that this was done in the division of the original property between two heirs who were entitled to equal shares. A year ago last spring one of these fruit farms fell under the general management of a farm adviser. The other continued under the old management. This year the net profit from the first reached \$1,788, the net profit from the latter reached \$131.

DISEASE KILLED 20,000.

Kansas Live Stock Commissioner Believes Plague Will Abate Soon. Topeka, Kan., Sept. 24.—J. H. Mercer, state live stock commissioner, estimates the loss in Kansas from the horse plague at 20,000 head. He believes, though, that conditions are rapidly becoming better everywhere in the state and that the disease will entirely disappear within the next two or three weeks. "It is abating in severity everywhere," said Commissioner Mercer yesterday morning, "except in Meade and Scott counties. Conditions there do not seem to be much improved but I look for improvement this week. There are fewer new cases in other counties and in the new cases the disease does not seem so serious. The horse plague, I believe, first became general over the state. Perhaps the decreased mortality among horses stricken with the plague is due to the fact that the people have quit trying every food remedy that is suggested and not so many horses are being killed by the treatment given."

BANKRUPT IN SIX YEARS.

German Contracts \$47,000 Debts After Coming to America. New York, Sept. 24.—Having accumulated an impressive string of debts for carriage hire, furs, telegrams, cab fares, electric fans, jewelry, and the like, to say nothing of debts for groceries, shirts, drugs, a typewriter, milk, books, ink, stationery, printing, a filing cabinet, towels, spring water, and candy, Frederick L. Zimmerman, a broker, who came to this country from Germany six years ago, filed a petition in bankruptcy with H. H. C. & Co., \$47,000 in liabilities. Mr. Zimmerman formerly lived at the Hotel Buckingham. Among the creditors listed are M. G. Spielman & Co., of London, \$19,000 for money advanced, \$5,000, and for one-half of defaulted accounts, \$24,000; Carsten Roe, \$600 loan; Hotel Astor, \$300; Hotel New York, \$200; Neumann, Astor Hotel, \$57; Equitable Trust Company, \$318; judgment; Broad Exchange building, \$533; rent; John J. Loran, \$100; winter, \$100; and Arthur Lewin, \$1,000, notes. Mr. Zimmerman represented a London stock brokerage firm in this city.

PROVED WORTH OF SPRAYING

Experimental Orchard Loaded With Perfect Apples This Year. Lawrence, Kan., Sept. 23.—That poor fruit would have been impossible in Kansas had the farmers followed the methods used in the state university experimental orchard is the opinion of Walter Wellhouse, secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society. "This certainly shows what a little care given the orchard will do," declared Wellhouse after a recent visit. "The rows of Gano, Ben Davis, York Imperial, Mammoth Black Twig and Winesap were loaded with apples with scarcely a blemish to be found. Professor Hunter and his assistants have certainly prevented any damage from codling moth, curculio, scab or blotch by thorough spraying."

SHIN GUARDS FOIL SNAKES

Raiders So Thick Washington Ranchers Cover Legs With Tar Paper. Pomeroy, Wash., Sept. 24.—Ranchers on Iker Creek, about 100 miles from Pomeroy, are wearing leggings of heavy tar paper. The armor is to ward off sudden attacks by rattlesnakes. Never before have these reptiles been so numerous as this fall, and hundreds of them are seen daily throughout this section. Eleven children, three adult persons and many animals have been bitten the last few weeks.

RUBBER TAPPING.

Two Native Processes in Mozambique—Strange Truth Discovered.

United States Consular Report: There are at present in use two native methods of extracting rubber. The first, that of incision or tapping, is followed by all natives south of the Umbesi Valley, and it produces a high-grade rubber, known as Mozambique pink, second only to the best Para on the European market. The other method of extracting, known as pounding, is generally followed in the Mozambique and other northern districts. There the bark is stripped from the roots of the vines or from the vines and is cooked over a slow fire and pounded until the bark is finally pounded out, leaving a mass of rubber in all stages of crudity. This rubber is known as Mozambique rooty it is classed very low, but a large concern now operating in the Mozambique district has perfected the system of pounding to a point superior to the rubber which is rapidly approaching the classification of Mozambique pink. A strange truth has come to light in regard to the Umbesi, and that is, that while vines are frequently killed by incision or tapping, this seldom happens with the vine which is cut and used for rooty after maturity. It is also a notable fact that large sections of the root of a vine can be dug up and cut off without killing the vine. In the Mozambique district there are places where natives have been cutting roots from the same vines year after year. The recognition of this fact will make a enormous difference in the estimates of the capacity of the forests.

PASTURE WORMS KILL HORSE

Investigation Shows Insects on Clover, This Theory Advanced.

Gulfport, Mo., Sept. 25.—Three deaths from the malady prevalent among horses have occurred in the past week in the community about five miles southwest of Gulfport. A. B. Stoner, H. N. Kennedy and William Hutcheon have each lost a horse. The Hutcheon horse being the first to succumb, closely followed by the Stoner and Kennedy animals. "Don't look at me," said Justice Zeller to Justice O'Keefe; "you need it more than I do." "Perhaps the court would like a transcript of the minutes," said Floyd H. Wilmont, the Assessor District Attorney, looking from Justice Zeller's head to that of Justice O'Keefe. Justice Collins, who apparently needs no hair lotion, smiled discreetly, while his colleagues looked severe.

STATE FAIR POULTRY SHOW

Superintendent of Chicken Department Expects Great Sedalia Exhibit.

Mountain Grove, Mo., Sept. 25.—E. Quisenberry, superintendent of the poultry department of the State Fair at Sedalia, beginning Sept. 30, predicts the largest display of poultry ever made in this state. Numerous prizes for breeding birds in single and mixed breeds have been offered and \$75 cash to be given for the five largest and best displays of standard poultry. A novel feature of the exhibit will be an egg-laying contest, each pen to contain six hens, the records made during the fair to determine the award. All entries must be made by Sept. 25 and the birds be on the ground by Sept. 28. John T. Stinson of Sedalia has the entry blanks and premium lists.

AN INTERESTING FARM.

Trenton Man Devotes Entire Time to Lettuce Culture.

Trenton, Mo., Sept. 25.—Perhaps the most interesting farm in North Missouri is that of B. A. Barnes, who lives one mile north of Trenton. His lettuce farm, on which he has a village of greenhouses, is the cause of much attention. Barnes has just completed the erection of two extra greenhouses, making a total of six, covering about an acre of ground. He devotes all of his time to the raising of lettuce and is now sowing the seed for winter crop, which he expects to come on about Thanksgiving. Barnes has been in the lettuce raising business here for ten or twelve years, starting with one small greenhouse, and now, besides supplying the local market, ships "greens" to nearly every city in north Missouri.

U. S. WANTS PINE CONES

Hundreds of Washington State Citizens Busy Gathering Them.

Ashford, Wash., Sept. 24.—Hundreds of persons are out in the big pine forests here on the slopes of Mount Rainier gathering pine seed cones. The government is paying \$1 a sack for them. The seeds will be utilized in replanting the areas of western forest previously denuded by great forest fires.

NO ARMS IN COURT ROOM.

Amarillo, Tex., Sept. 23.—Judge J. N. Browning of the Forty-seventh district, in granting a hearing of the habeas corpus petition in the case of John F. Sneed, charged with killing Al G. Boyce, ordered that every person entering the courtroom be searched for arms. "There will be no admission of an arsenal," said the court. "Search shall be made at the door and no individual admitted without it."

CAR SHORTAGE CUTS PRICES.

Coldwater, Kan., Sept. 25.—Thousands of bushels of grain have been turned away by the elevators here because there is no room to store the grain and cars are hard to get. As the result the price of grain has dropped to 74 cents and most of the farmers are holding their stock.

STOCK FARM A SUCCESS

Continued from Page One.

boast that he has never sold a bushel of grain, other than the wheat, from his farm, and he says that the fertility of the soil in the wheat soil had been more than accounted for in the feed that he has bought to take its place. His only reason for growing wheat is his belief that he can take the money received for the crop, and buy more feed than he could raise on the land occupied by the wheat. To maintain the fertility of this farm, all of the manure produced is returned to the land. In addition, the alfalfa and cowpea crops are grown to restore the nitrogen of the soil and to keep up the humus content. Illustrative of this, about seven years ago, a well set alfalfa sod was broken up and put to crops. The effect of the first year was rather discouraging, this probably being due to the poor physical condition of the soil the first year after plowing. The effect of the alfalfa pure-bred live stock is kept, however, after the first year and the beneficial effect is still seen each year. Mr. Roberts' theory is that you can't get something from nothing, and that if we expect to get the same yield of crops that we did when the land was new, we must either something to the soil in the place of what has been removed. The fact that the soil on this farm is now producing just as good crops as the alfalfa sod, and that other farms in the same neighborhood, but differently farmed, are not, would seem to bear out his theory. On the best as he, like all other successful live stock breeders, has found that it never pays to keep poor animals. The hogs are produced largely upon pasture crops, the most important of which are alfalfa, cowpeas, wheat, oats, sorghum, and bermuda grass. Experience has shown that the old time method of producing a hog almost, if not entirely, on grain, is not profitable, and that those farmers who follow the latter method cannot hope to compete with those who feed according to the modern standards. A little grain is fed in addition to the green feeding as the hogs make faster gains when a little grain is fed to balance the ration. Bermuda grass has proved itself equal to alfalfa acre for acre as a pasture crop for hogs. The cowpeas are usually fed after being cured as hay as the hogs seem to like them better and make better gains than when given the green plants. The grain used in finishing the hogs for market is either kafir or corn. A conservative estimate of the present financial standing of this farmer is \$40,000,000, the most of which has been made on his farm during the past eighteen years. Mr. Roberts may well be termed a business farmer, and his success may be largely attributed to the fact that he knows how to conduct the operations of his farm in a systematic and business-like way.

CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY

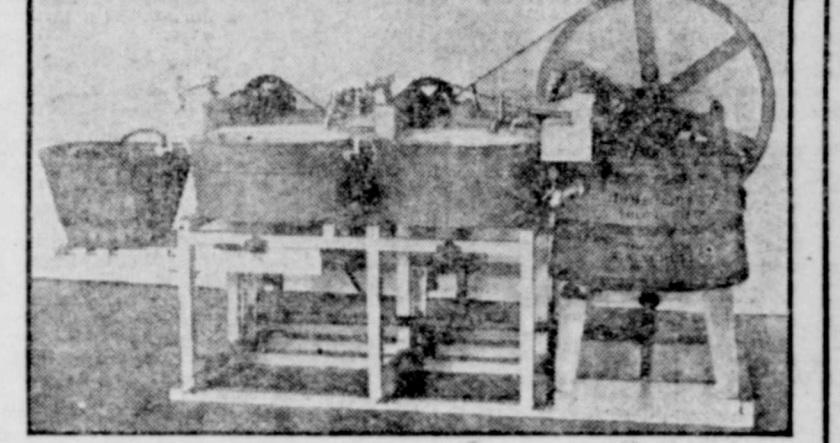
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PUBLICITY PAID Try an Advertisement in THE JOURNAL

STORY DECLINED; AUTHOR ACCEPTED

Editor Proves to Be a Woman and Cupid Does the Rest.

By CLYDE JOHNSON.

(Copyright, 1912, by Associated Literary Press.)

Charles Worthington Rankin had arrived at years of discretion without having selected any particular avocation. He was fairly well off, and there was no need to hurry.

Mr. Rankin had sometimes thought of becoming a doctor, but was discouraged when he realized that he might be called out of bed at 1 o'clock in the morning to saw off some man's leg.

The legal profession, mingled more or less with real estate, insurance, politics, promotion trusteeship, receivership and advising corporations how to break the law, offered certain attractions, but Mr. Rankin had seen lawyers perspire when addressing a jury, and he did hate to perspire.

There was painting, but landscape artists, as he had been reliably informed, had to keep the books for some grocery at night to eke out an existence.

If Mr. Rankin should turn to sculpture there were the clay and the stone dust, to soil his cuffs, and even if he brought out a statue of Columbus the daily papers might call it Captain Kidd.

It took Mr. Rankin a long, long time to make up his mind, and then the decision was the result of accident. He dropped in on an assemblage one day that had gathered to honor a young literary man, and when he saw the admiration and heard the adulations bestowed he whispered to himself:

"By George, but I've struck it! Nice easy work and nothing driving about it. All you've got to do is to sit down in your library and think, and then write what you've been thinking about."

Mr. Rankin walked right out of that place and bought him the necessary tools to begin and complete a story that should be a wonder. He did not make the error that so many amateur



The Third Time to Read It.

writers make, of going to or writing to successful authors and asking them how they did it. He didn't care a red cent how they got their plots—or worked up their situations. His story would be his own in every particular.

And another thing worth recording in Mr. Rankin's favor is the fact that after he had got his plot, laid his situations, named the day and hour, and had his hero in hiding behind a brick pile, he didn't take the two pages of manuscript to this one and that one, and ask them how they thought the story would work out.

No, Sir and no Ma'am! Mr. Rankin didn't care a peanut for the opinions of others on that particular line of work. Had he been going to open a sandstone quarry for the production and sale of grindstones, it would have been different, but in this he was right at home. He felt it from the very first line he wrote. It was to be a serial for a magazine. When finished, after seven long weeks of work—which of itself was a great surprise to his friends—the story came to an end, and the author read it over with glowing self-satisfaction. Then it was sent off to the magazine he had selected, and Mr. Rankin and divers other persons held their breath and walked around on tip-toes.

Mr. Rankin figured that it would be at least a month before his check came and the date of the beginning of the serial would be announced. He was out in his figuring. No one can ever get a close line on those magazine editors. That's why authors continue to revel in poverty. On the fifth day the story was returned with the usual printed prescription. An author who has never received one of these printed slips should be told that they are a half-sheet of fairly good linen paper on which is printed in fairly good English the announcement that after having read every last word of the story the writer was so kind and considerate and everlastingly obliging to forward to that publication instead

of the Congressional Record—after it had been perused by the stenographer, all the typists, the cashier, the book-keeper and the office boy—and having been submitted to the X-ray and a chemical analysis, that editor is convinced that it is one of the great stories of the century, but as his two children are down with the measles he must decline with thanks.

Mr. Rankin read this prescription with amazement. Then he read it with anger. The third time he read it he used cuss-words for punctuation marks and then stood up to say:

"The ignoramus! Why, that editor doesn't know enough to edit a sandpile, and I'll write and tell him so!"

Mr. Rankin carried out his threat. He had an epistle in the mail-box within the hour that was warranted to make the editorial hair curl and kink. The policy of the magazine editor is never to strike back nor make personal explanations. When he has handed a manuscript to the office boy to be returned to the author that is the end of the affair, except in rare instances. This was a rare instance. J. A. Bennett wrote back that the manuscript had been declined because of its length.

Mr. Rankin pointed out the fact that the magazine had printed four longer ones within the year.

J. A. Bennett wrote that the situations were overdrawn and impossible.

Mr. Rankin pointed out the fact that he had his heroine climbing an iceberg as she sat in the saddle of her broncho, and that the fact was neither unnatural nor impossible. The women of the far west were performing the feat every day.

J. A. Bennett wrote that a great deal of profanity had been introduced into the conversations, and every reader must be more or less shocked. He even had his heroine exclaim: "Damn it!"

Mr. Rankin replied that this was the age of profanity. The trusts had set everybody to swearing, and profanity was on the increase, and he only recurred the public had. As for his heroine, she was a strong character to begin with, and in the second place she had found herself lost on the plains just as night and a blizzard and a band of hostile Indians were approaching. Under those circumstances should a heroine exclaim: "O, fudge!"

J. A. Bennett said that so many grammatical errors were found in the story that it would have to be largely overhauled.

Mr. Rankin replied that he was a graduate of Yale, and that if he couldn't demonstrate in public or private that he knew more about grammar in a minute than J. A. B. did in a week he would eat his hat.

J. A. B. then pointed out that the discussion was closed. Mr. Rankin replied that the other had best look for a job of sawing wood, and that if he ever ran across him he would take great pleasure in punching his head.

A week later J. A. Bennett went to the country on a fortnight's vacation. Mr. Rankin was only a day later in starting. Fate planned that they should both select the same hotel. Fate planned that on the third day after Mr. Rankin's arrival he should go canoeing on the river. He knew his craft and was safe. Some one else went canoeing at the same time that didn't understand the fads and fancies of that make of craft. It was a young woman, and she had only reached the deepest spot for a mile up and down when over went the canoe. Mr. Rankin heard her screams and arrived at the spot in prompt time. She was resting on the bottom, but he dove and found her, and she was carried to the hotel to be revived. Some one told him that it was a Miss Bennett, and that's all he knew about her 'till the next day, when she sent for him to express her gratitude.

Miss Bennett was a little draggy yet, but able to praise Mr. Rankin as a great hero. She surely owed her life to him, and she couldn't find words to tell her feelings.

"And by the way," she smiled, "are you any relation to Mr. Charles Worthington Rankin?"

"Why, I am he!"

A terrible pause ensued and then he asked:

"Can you be related to J. A. Bennett?"

"Why, I am she!"

At least half the magazines have women to read and pass on contributions, and they always sign their names to mislead as to sex.

Did Mr. Rankin punch J. A. B.'s head? Oh, no. He began to admire instead, and in three days he knew that he was in love. He had saved her life. Why shouldn't she admire and love in turn? She won't be a story-reader much longer, and he has already decided that as a story writer he is not a success.

Women and the Farm. It is not so much because the farmer's boys sought the cities as because his daughters refused to stay on the farm that the rural population has dwindled. At least, the council of the National Bankers' association, in session in Westchester last week, came to the conclusion that the greatest drawback to inducing men to undertake farm work lies in the objections made to it by the women folk. The work in farm households is undeniably heavy. One remedy proposed, and already in operation in some of the western states, is a co-operative chain of laundries. They carry off the week's wash and return it at trivial cost—ten cents is the carrying charge, according to report—thus saving one day's hard labor for the women.—New York Times.

SOME OLD TIME PREACHERS

In Pioneer Days in Missouri Every Divine Carried a Gun With Him to Church.

Nearly every pioneer preacher in Missouri was an expert in the use of the rifle as any of the laymen, says a writer in the Globe-Democrat. Services were usually held in a neighbor's cabin. Notice of a "meeting" was promptly and generally circulated, and the settlers attended, uniformly bringing their rifles to guard against possible surprises or to obtain game on the way to or from the service.

The practice of carrying firearms was not abandoned or suspended even on the Sabbath. An old pioneer states that on one occasion religious services were held in Saline county when the preacher proclaimed the gospel of peace with his hand, and his clothing covered with blood from a deer that he had killed and butchered on his way to the meeting that morning.

The pioneer preachers labored without money and without price. They gained their subsistence as did their neighbors, by the rifle and by their daily toil in the clearings and the corn fields.

Rev. Justilian Williams, Methodist, and Rev. Peyton Nowlin and Rev. Thomas Kinney, Baptists, were the first preachers in Saline county. They preached on Edmonson's Creek, and in the Big Bottom. "Old Man Nowlin," as he was called, was a sedate gentleman, dry as to manners and sermons, but with a kind heart and good intention.

His colleague, Kinney, however, was of a jovial disposition and very popular. He was without literary attainments, but invariably provoked his congregation to laughter. Nowlin took him to task upon one occasion for his levity. Kinney answered:

"Well, I'd rather preach to laughing devils than to sleepy ones, as you do. You make them sleep and I make them laugh. My congregation will pass yours on the road to heaven. I bet you a coonskin they will."

MRS. SMITH HAD A SURPLUS

Undeniable Fact That Made Her Admit Stranger Might Be Right in Her Claim.

A woman who may be called Mrs. Smith placed her umbrella against the counter, at which she was making some purchases in a department store the other day, and when she finished picked it up and started away. At least that was the way it ran through her mind.

"Pardon me," said a strange woman, "but you have my umbrella."

"Oh, no," said Mrs. Smith, "that is my umbrella."

"Pardon me again," insisted the strange woman, "but it is mine."

"I guess I know my umbrella," said Mrs. Smith, beginning to show fight. "If you have lost your umbrella I am sorry, but I can't give you mine."

"Did you carry two umbrellas when you left home?" asked the stranger. Then Mrs. Smith discovered that she had an umbrella in each hand and she surrendered.—Cleveland Press.

On Safe Ground.

Whenever, on one of his rare holidays, Captain Goldie went to the city, he took some young relative with him as a special treat. On one such occasion he told his seventeen-year-old grandson, whom he had with him, that they would "dine at a real rest-rant, and get a taste of fancy cooking."

When they were at last seated in the great dining room, the grandson waited impatiently while the captain read the bill of fare completely through without omitting a single article, whether domestic or foreign in title. At last he sighed, and handed the card across the table to the boy.

"You choose what you like, sonny," he said, with a sigh. "As for me, I reckon as I've already eat more herrin' than any other man livin', I might as well atow away a little more. It's all'ays agreed with me, so far."—Youth's Companion.

Another Triumph of Surgery.

Two visiting surgeons at the Massachusetts General hospital, a few days ago "tied off" the entire right lung of a patient at the institution. Although the operation was an advanced one, the surgeons said that the anesthetic was administered according to a new method and it was their belief that the patient would recover. The difficulty heretofore, when ether had been given in the normal way, had been that the patient regained consciousness before the operation was concluded. In this instance the incision was made in the patient's back. The surgeons said that the method was so new that it was yet impossible to say whether a tuberculous lung could be taken out in the same way.

Great Sea Monster.

While one of the gardeners in Broomhall gardens was digging a trench recently, says the London Globe, he came upon an ancient sand bed. On further excavations being made for the purpose of securing sand for gardening purposes, a huge bone was discovered. The bone is believed to be one of the vertebrae of a whale or other great sea monster. If that be so, the waters of the Firth of Forth must have extended at least a quarter of a mile farther inland at some very remote period. The osseous find was deposited in Lord Elgin's museum at Broomhall.

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

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ST. JOSEPH HAY MARKET. Local Quotations Corrected to Date by Local Dealers. The following quotations are furnished daily by the St. Joseph Hay Receivers and Shippers association for the benefit of Stock Yards Daily Journal readers: Timothy—Choice, \$14@15; No. 1, \$12@13; No. 2, \$9.50@12; No. 3, \$6@9. Clover mixed—Choice, \$12.50@13; No. 1, \$10@12; No. 2, \$9@10.50; No. 3, \$8@9.50. Alfalfa—Choice, \$11.50; No. 1, \$9.50@11; No. 2, \$7@9. Prairie—Choice, \$12@13; No. 1, \$10.50@11.50; No. 2, \$9@10.50; No. 3, \$8@9.50. Alfalfa—Choice, \$11; No. 1, \$12@14; No. 2, \$10@11.50; No. 3, \$7@10. Straw—\$5.50@6. Packing—\$4@5.

ST. JOSEPH HAY AND FEED. When you want to buy or sell hay write or wire J. L. Frederick Grain & Hay Co. Office, 411-1-1, Corby-Turner Bldg., Phone 1335 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 daily to produce and cattle fattening. Don't fail to get our prices before buying.

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DRAIN FORMER DESERT

PECOS VALLEY IS NOW SUFFERING FROM EXCESSIVE USE OF WATER. DESTRUCTIVE TO VEGETATION

Peculiar Result of Too Much Irrigation Which Has to Be Corrected by Ditching and Draining.

Roswell, N. M., Sept. 26.—The necessity of draining land in this section of the Pecos valley of New Mexico is becoming apparent, and most farmers are waking up to the fact that the use of too much water on their land is causing it to become soggy and swampy. This is the cause of the death of many fruit trees and is unhealthy for the growth of many other crops. The water in the soil of this region does not permit the excess water to sink far enough into the ground to get away from the vegetation after it has had sufficient moisture. The only solution of this problem is drainage, according to Sidney W. Cooper, government drainage engineer of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Cooper has been working in the valley for two and a half years, studying the condition of the land in the arid belt, and has assigned the cause of much of the crop failure and the death of many fruit trees to excessive moisture. To Mr. Cooper is largely due the credit for the passage by the New Mexico legislature last summer of the drainage law, which provides that any district or community can, upon the petition of the majority of land owners, owning one-third of the land in the district, organize and condemn the right of way for a drainage canal. This drainage district is organized under the order as a municipal corporation. The courts decide the value of the condemned land, and it can be paid for in cash or by bond issue. The work can be carried on for five years without payment, but after that annual payments are required until paid for, which must be within fifteen years. Mr. Cooper went to Dexter and Hagerman yesterday, where he is organizing drainage districts. The Dexter district extends eight miles north and south and five miles east and west, and Hagerman is preparing to organize a district seven miles east and west. The drainage is being done by petition, which will be presented to the court for decision. It will require about ninety days before the court can decide and actual work begin. The water which is drained from the land can be used again for irrigation by digging pits in the canal and pumping it out over the land. Whether this will be done is not certain, but much of the water probably will be emptied into the Pecos River. One case cited within a half dozen miles of Roswell where from 6000 feet of drainage tile there is a constant flow of 3 inches of water, much more than water in the soil. This, the owner claims, is as good as an artesian well, and it is used again for irrigation. In the worst valley, Mr. Cooper says, the worst conditions are in the districts south and east of Roswell, where irrigation has been in progress the longest. The drainage is being done in a very few years, he says, the land will be practically useless. As it is, Mr. Cooper says, three-fourths of the land under cultivation in the Pecos Valley is badly in need of drainage. Mr. Cooper expects to return to Roswell in about two weeks and will at that time ask that a meeting of those interested be called at the Roswell Commercial Club with a view to organizing the drainage district. He will attend the meeting and probably will talk on subjects of much interest and value to the land owners and farmers.

FOR A NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

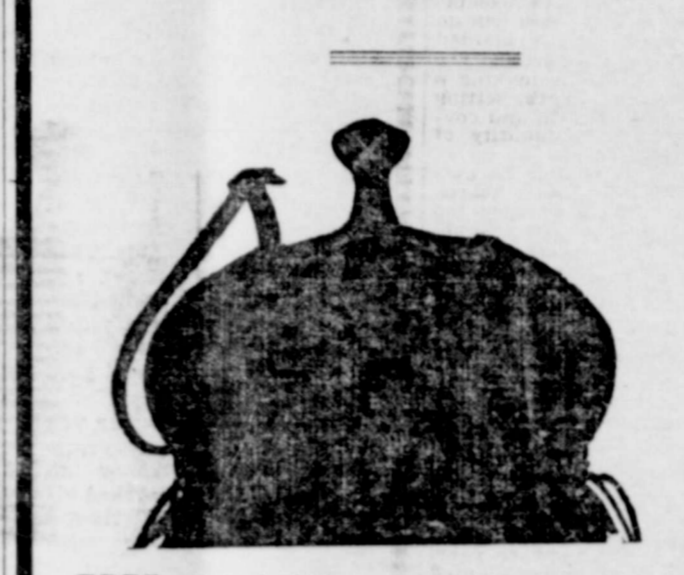
Ambassador Herrick Makes Report on Rural Finance.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Sweeping recommendations for legislative action designed to help the development of agriculture in the United States are contained in an elaborate report forwarded to the House of Representatives by Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, who has completed an exhaustive investigation of the systems of agricultural credit in various countries in operation in Europe. The ambassador wrote the document after receiving reports from other American diplomatic representatives in Europe and conferring with other experts on the subject. The work of gathering and compiling material for the formulation of plans for an efficient land and agricultural system is being done under instructions from President Taft. Ambassador Herrick has been assisted by a commission which reached Paris from the United States in July. Edwin Chamberlain of San Antonio, one of the commission, who represents the American Bankers' association, will report to that organization. The ambassador's report recommended the adoption by the United States of the "industrial" principle of the commercial banks. It includes organizations composed of all co-operative societies, whereby farmers are able to borrow money for a short time on their collective guarantee. The report urges the president to place the matter before the people and suggests the holding of state conventions to be followed by a national convention at which a permanent committee should be appointed. In that way the people would realize the necessity of adopting uniform state laws authorizing the establishment of new banking credit institutions, whose sole purpose would be to lend money to farmers under conditions which would permit the complete payment of the loan through the payment of interest over a long period. These credit banks would be complementary to the co-operative loan societies. As in the case of co-operative societies, these new loan institutions would be organized by farmers and assist the establishment of credit banks in the large commercial centers. These central banks could handle the securities of the state loan institutions and sell them in the international market. Such banks have a better prestige if possessed of a federal charter and the report recommends the enactment of legislation to that effect. MELONS FOR FOOTBALL DIET Experiment in Getting Players Into Good Condition. Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 26.—Watermelon will form the principal item of diet of the Highland Park football team for the first few days of the training table routine. This is a new experiment, but Coach P. B. Rice has great faith in melons as a conditioner. The training table will be under the supervision of the coach and the college physician. All the varsity men will be on the dieting squad and the regulation of food is expected to remedy faults which have shown up in the endurance tests to which the men have been subjected since the first of the season. The new plan of boarding is not a college institution, but is simply the banding together of the men at a common boarding place where their food can be regulated by the coach. Arrangements will be made to get the men into a common rooming house if possible, as Coach Rice believes that a constant association in this manner promotes team spirit. It is likely that the financial loss is somewhere between \$2,000,000 and \$2,500,000. Of the 18,000 students at the University of Paris one-fifth are foreigners.

Some Saddle—Right Price

Weight, 35 Pounds 17-Inch Bulge

\$32.50



TREE—15-inch, hide covered; 17-inch swell fork. STIRRUP LEATHERS—Heavy, 3-inch. TIE STRAPS—1 5-8x5 1-2 foot. BUCKLE STRAPS—1 3-4 inch. ROPE STRAP—5-8 inch.



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HOW DANES GET CREDIT.

Land Owners Organize for Purpose of Obtaining Funds.

Copenhagen, Sept. 25.—The successful operation of the Danish Credit societies is attracting widespread interest and the latest widespread interest concerning these organizations is President Taft, President Blom, and other American officials. The expert on their organization, is preparing a report for the chief executive of the United States. At the same time other Americans are interested in the societies, Dr. Pearson of Ohio university, and formerly commissioner of agriculture of New York state, has been here for some time studying their methods. Dr. Maurice Egan, the American minister, is also preparing a report on the societies for the American government. The fundamental law for the societies was passed in 1849, shortly after the adoption of the Danish constitution. The system is worked on the co-operative principle. A society of land owners is organized with the object of borrowing money jointly. It mints its own notes, which are subject to requirements, in the shape of cash bonds on which interest and installments are to be paid with mortgage security. The society is given full responsibility and with a reserve fund as an auxiliary support. In recent years the societies have even attempted to acquire the right to exempt from installment payments. The bonds are put on the market in the usual way and are subject to a farmers' security fund, for the exchange. Until the organization of the societies it was almost impossible to borrow money in Denmark, no matter what security was given, for there was scarcely any gold and silver in the country and most of the trading was done in actual commodities. The various securities removed this condition and the people who had money to lend were no longer afraid to part with it. PLAN BIG PRAIRIE DOG KILL Pests Becoming So Numerous as to Endanger Crops. Moriarty, N. M., Sept. 24.—Farmers of this section of New Mexico declare that prairie dogs are increasing much more rapidly than ever before and that within a few years crops will suffer extensively from their ravages unless efforts are renewed to destroy the pests. For many years the prairie dog has been a serious menace to the welfare of the stock growers and farmers of New Mexico and Texas, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in efforts to exterminate them. Most of them were unsuccessful. There is a law in this state authorizing the board of county commissioners in each county to pay a bounty of 50 cents a dozen for the tails of prairie dogs. For a few years men and boys made considerable money killing dogs, but in recent years the practice has been given up largely. The advent of the farmer on the former big cattle ranges caused the ranchmen to take less interest in the extermination of these animals, and these two causes are assigned for the rapid increase in the population of prairie dog towns. The movement started here contemplates that the farmers shall cooperate in plans for the extermination campaign and that each farmer shall at once begin clearing his own farm of the pest. After this work has gone on for a few weeks another meeting will be held and the combined forces of the farmers will march upon the towns on the uncultivated lands. The plan also contemplates that farmers

GRADE CHILDREN ON CHORES

New Plan Being Tried Out in Livingston County.

Chillicothe, Mo., Sept. 25.—County Superintendent of Schools J. W. McCormick has introduced into the Livingston county public schools a system of making out reports in which the work done by the pupils in the school room is to be averaged with the work done by them at home helping their mothers and fathers. The plan is a new one. The report blank provided by the superintendent has on one side spaces for the ordinary grading in the various country school subjects. On another page there is a section devoted to "industrial work" with blanks in which the parents are to mark the grades of their children. The girls are to be graded on sweeping, dusting, cake baking, bread baking, sewing, washing dishes and ironing. The boys are to be graded on feeding stock, milking, currying horses, providing fuel and feeding poultry. Blank spaces are left for other phases of home work. The teacher fills out the grade spaces in the blank provided for the work in the school room and sends the report to the parents. Before signing and returning the report the parents are requested to put down the grade made in the "industrial work."

DEATH EFFORTS CURE.

Think Afflicted Animals Beyond Cure Gives Poison and Sufferers Recover.

Hastings, Neb., Sept. 24.—Two farmers of this county relate strange recoveries of their horses from the malady that has killed more than 2,500 animals in this and adjoining counties. C. A. Goodwin, who lives north of Hastings, had a horse badly afflicted with the malady. Believing the animal beyond recovery, he decided to give it a big dose of Paris green to put it out of its misery. To his astonishment, the animal soon began to show signs of improvement. It was not long until the horse was eating and drinking and it now appears to have fully recovered. R. L. LeMay, who lives near Doniphan, this county, also believed he had a horse affected by the disease that could not recover, so he gave it a large dose of strychnine to kill it. As in the former case, the condition of the horse improved immediately, and LeMay is now working the animal.

TO TRY FOR CORN SHOW.

Grundy County Farmers Plan to Hold Show at Trenton This Fall.

Trenton, Mo., Sept. 25.—A meeting of the farmers of Grundy county will be held at the courthouse in this city Saturday, when plans will be discussed for holding a big corn show in Trenton this fall. J. D. Proffit, secretary of the Corn Show association, is in receipt of a letter from Secretary Wilson, of the state board of agriculture, inquiring into the prospects of holding a farmers' institute in connection with the corn show here. This proposition will also be discussed and it is probable that the institute will be held in the case the board will send a number of competent men to make addresses. For the past several years Trenton has observed a custom of holding a corn show in connection with "Bargain Week" when all the merchants offer their goods for sale at a reduced price.

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