

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

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

Vol. XVI. No. 42

ST. JOSEPH, MO., MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1912

LAST EDITION.

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STEERS SLOW, STEADY

SELLERS HAD TO WORK HARD FOR LAST WEEK'S CLOSING PRICES.

CORN-FEDS WERE SCARCE

Cows and Heifers a Little More Active Than Late Last Week—Stockers and Feeders Steady to 10¢ Off.

Opening day of the week did not bring any improvement in the general beef cattle market situation and the best that sellers were able to do here was to hold prices at last week's closing level. Receipt figures bore out traders' expectancy of liberal supplies for the current week. With an aggregate run of 74,500 cattle at the five markets, slightly more than a week ago, the outlook was for action at strong prices for beef on early days of the week was by no means very encouraging. Locally, around 4,000 cattle landed today, and as usual, the big end of the offerings comprised western and southwester grassers. The general supply embraced only a few loads of corn-fed steers and these were not of a class to be very strong competitors. Advices from outside points were all more or less of bearish tenor. Salesmen, however, started out pricing their holdings fully steady with last week's close. Buyers in the early rounds sought to force prices a little further down the scale but by holding out somewhat were able to land the bulk of their steers, both natives and westerns, at values not notably different than at the finish of last week. There were weak spots on some of the plainer grades of western steers but taken on the whole it was a steady, albeit, a slow market at last week's decline. A small drove of black yearlings sold early at \$8.75. The top was \$9.40.

The following prices are quotable on the St. Joseph market today: Choice to prime steers, \$10.00@10.75; good to choice, \$9.25@9.75; fair to good steers, \$8.25@8.75; medium to fair, \$7.25@8.00; common to fair, \$5.25@6.00; common to fancy yearlings, \$7.00@7.50.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers.

No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price

20w...1,287. .9 40 1.... 938. .9 90

40w...1,269. .9 20 19. .9 92. .6 25

45w...1,255. .7 25 21.... 1,134. .6 40

49w...1,255. .8 75 23.... 1,140. .6 25

40....1,184. .8 40 1.... 1,028. .6 25

21....1,086. .7 25 1.... 860. .6 00

COWS AND CALVES.

Lights receipts of butcher stock tended to give this branch of the market a steady life in the early trade backlog at the mean period last week and in spots salesmen were willing to admit a little strength. However, on the whole prices were in much the same position as at the close last week. Good dressed beef cows were scarce but there was no particular scarcity in the demand for these, buyers confining themselves largely to the medium and cheap priced stuff. Good light heifers, however, were well sought after at firm rates.

Bulls were generally steady with the close of last week and the movement featured by a moderate degree of activity. Cows sold steady to 25¢ higher than last week, but the heavy calves, which were mean sellers at that time, showing an improved tone today. The top was the same as late last week, \$9.50.

The following quotations are current on the local market:

To prime cows, \$5.25@5.50; good to choice cows, \$5.25@5.50; medium to fair cows, \$4.40@4.50; canners and cutters, \$3.50@4.25; choice to prime heifers, \$8.00@9.50; good to choice heifers, \$6.50@7.75; common to good heifers, \$5.25@6.25; good to choice bulls, \$3.00@3.50; fair to good bulls, \$4.50@4.85; fair calves, \$8.50@9.50; medium calves, \$7.00@8.25; common and heavy calves, \$3.50@6.50.

Heifers.

No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price

3.... 726. .6 75 1.... 640. .5 50

6.... 742. .6 50 2.... 695. .5 50

1.... 500. .6 25 1.... 460. .5 50

3.... 626. .6 25 12.... 633. .5 55

1.... 880. .6 25 1.... 820. .5 50

1.... 660. .6 25 2.... 550. .5 50

1.... 690. .6 00 10.... 767. .5 50

1.... 660. .6 00 10.... 730. .5 50

2.... 455. .5 50 1.... 400. .5 50

1.... 749. .6 00 9.... 640. .5 50

5.... 654. .5 75 2.... 790. .5 50

1.... 650. .5 75 1.... 760. .5 00

2.... 875. .5 75 3.... 840. .5 00

1.... 690. .5 75 2.... 730. .5 00

1.... 410. .5 75 1.... 380. .5 00

1.... 610. .5 75 1.... 580. .5 00

1.... 610. .5 75 1.... 580. .5 00

1.... 860. .5 75 1.... 690. .4 75

Cows.

No. Ave. Price No. Ave. Price

1.... 1,090. .5 75 1.... 1,015. .4 50

1.... 1,050. .5 75 9.... 930. .4 75

1.... 1,090. .5 75 1.... 1,040. .4 50

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1.... 1,049. .5 75 1.... 1,010. .4 40

1.... 1,049. .5 75 2.... 1,120. .4 25

1.... 1,110. .5 75 1.... 1,120. .4 25

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1.... 1,110. .5 75 2.... 1,120. .4 25

1.... 1,033. .5 25 2.... 1,020. .4 00

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The St. Joseph Journal Publishing Co.,
Publishers.

W. E. WARRICK, Editor and Manager.

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AN AGRICULTURAL COURSE AT
HOME.

Last year 645 Missouri farmers took a five day course in agriculture without leaving their homes. Nine different communities in as many different counties received the benefit of these courses. They are known as Branch Short Courses in Agriculture and are given under the direction of the Missouri college of agriculture by members of its regular staff. Probably no enterprise of the college has ever been received with greater enthusiasm. Every community which had a course last winter wants it back again.

The college of agriculture is prepared to give a much larger number of branch short courses this fall and winter than was possible a year ago. Every community in the state has an equal opportunity to secure one. Instead of hundreds there should be thousands of Missouri farmers getting the benefit of these five day courses. Prompt action is necessary. Late applicants are likely to find a full schedule with every date filled. This is one of the finest opportunities that has come the way of Missouri farmers in a long time. Write to the college of agriculture, Columbia, Mo., for full particulars. Other conditions being equal applications will be considered in the order they reach the college.

BULLISH TONE IN HOG TRADE.
Chicago Drovers' Journal: For a long-time packers showed ability to supply fresh pork demand requirements from a quite small volume of hog purchases, but that was before the eastern shipping demand took on speed. Now the shippers are generous buyers and increased competition in the market has forced values sharply higher.

Selling is on a \$9.00@9.30 basis for good hogs and the price spread is narrower than in a long time past. There is a bullish sentiment in the trade which may well be credited as conservative.

The country has gone short on hogs in recent months. Sickness cleared the feedyards of a lot of spring pigs and the crop of matured hogs has been short for months past. Chicago has received only 71,000 hogs in five days this week against 79,000 a week ago and 97,700 a year ago. The shipper demand has called for 5,000 more hogs than last week, thus this leaves the packer net supply 11,400 shy.

Fresh pork products are moving freely into retail channels at best prices in many years, and there is a bullish undertone in the provision trade. Average prices for hogs have advanced 60@65¢ in the past month and the heavy grades, which at that time were selling at a great discount from hogs and butchers, show more than \$1.00 advance.

It is a period in the trade when the grower is having an inning, and there is small reason to look for a downturn in values. The cards are not stacked that way. Pork meats are reasonably cheap compared to beef and the consumer attitude is not as grouchy.

LARGER CROPS POSSIBLE.
The Washington authorities estimate that instead of a corn crop of 3,000,000,000 bushels and a wheat crop of 700,000,000 bushels, record breaking though they are, this country on the existing acreage might have produced more than 5,000,000,000 bushels of corn and 1,200,000,000 bushels of wheat with other crop increases in proportion. There is nothing unreasonable in this estimate; indeed, it is based upon the easiest of possibilities. There isn't any doubt that were the agricultural methods in vogue here which are generally in use in Germany, the yield might have been almost double even the bumper figures. The average collective yield



Daddy's Bedtime Story — When the Ants Fly Away From Home

ACK and Evelyn had been arguing together.

"I told you I saw them," Jack said.

"Don't be a silly," Evelyn answered. "Of course they don't fly."

Then they appealed to daddy. "Do ants fly?" they asked.

"Some ants do at some times," daddy replied.

"Suppose you shut your eyes and go with me into that little ant hill by the rosebush in the garden. You will have to run through many long hallways or galleries in the ground.

"Everywhere you will meet ants hurrying in and out. Some of them will be carrying grains and seeds to put into their storehouse for winter. Others will be carrying the baby ants in or out of the different little rooms or cells. These babies are at first only tiny white worms. You will notice other ants carrying little bundles wrapped in white. These are sleeping babies who have wrapped themselves up in gossamer blankets to awaken after awhile as full grown ants. Then the ant nurses will tear off the covers and the little ant will come out of the cradle.

"In every ant hill is a queen mother, who lays the eggs from which the young ants come. The other ants take the best of care of her. She never does any work or goes out of the ant hill alone. In the fall, however, she gets restless, tired of staying in the house, and sometimes just will go out in spite of everything. If she is a young queen she is very apt to want to go out and see the world.

"She has wings and some other ants that have wings to follow her. A whole cloud of these winged ants swarm out of the ant hill after the queen. "Perhaps after awhile she makes up her mind to go back to the ant hill. Then there is great rejoicing among the other ants.

"When the queen goes back to her cell the other winged ants unhook their wings from their sides and go to work. You see, the wings are not fastened to their bodies, but are just hooked there so that they may be taken off when they are no longer needed. They would be in the way of the working ants, who must dart into all sorts of tight corners and through many narrow openings where wings might be torn.

"Sometimes there are several queens in an ant hill. Then not all the queens come back to the ant hills. Some fly off to see the world and never get home again. When they are tired flying they drop to the ground and crawl into some snug hole, where they lay a lot of eggs. Then they go to sleep for the winter, and in the spring, when the eggs hatch, the mother takes care of the young ones till they in turn can take care of her. It is by wandering queens that new ant colonies are started."

of wheat, rye, barley and oats in Germany for 1909 was nearly 39 bushels an acre as against a fraction more than 21 bushels in the United States. In 1909 the combined yield of these crops in Germany from 34,378,535 acres was 1,373,900,000 bushels while in this country it required nearly three times as much land, that is \$3,94,000 acres, to produce a total of 1,947,065,000 bushels.

The difference is all the more striking because in 1879 the average yield per acre in the two countries was practically the same. Germany's figure at that time being about 22 bushels as against 29 for the United States. Up to 1891 in fact the German superiority was not great, but from that year on it became rapidly more marked until at the end of 1909 the average crop yield per acre in that country had increased 80 per cent as against only six and six-tenths per cent in this country. In other words, this country has been almost standing still agriculturally, although its lands are superior and the same methods which have brought about Germany's success are really available. It is all explained in two words—scientific methods. That is what we are gradually coming to in this country, but the process is too slow and farmer and consumer alike are paying for the delay.—News-Press.

PLAN BIG PEANUT PLANT

Movement to Make Oklahoma City
Second Largest Goober Market.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Oct. 7.—The peanut may be small in politics but not in trade, as the endeavor to supply the market demand tends to show.

By the time the next season's production is on the listings, Oklahoma City will have become the second largest peanut production market and distribution center in the entire country, according to plans now being made by a number of the wealthiest and most prominent business men of the city, headed by C. H. Russell, president of the Russell-Duncan Jobbing & Mfg. Co. The plans involve the erection of a big peanut factory, with hullers, cleaners and ample storage capacity.

The movement is an outgrowth of an agitation conducted systematically for the past two years in the editorial columns of the state press. Some two weeks ago Capt. S. T. Blasee, editor of the latter to President Russell, calling attention to the adaptability of Oklahoma soil to the production of the Spanish peanut, and the admirable location of Oklahoma City as a factory market and distribution center, and offering to sell his business, putting 10,000 acres of Spanish peanuts in cultivation in the farming territory contiguous to Oklahoma City.

With this as a basis of operation, Mr. Duncan took the matter up with a number of the leading business men of the city, and the result that ample capital has been provided for the erection and equipment here of the largest factory of the kind on the American continent, with the exception of the one at Norfolk, Va.

The erection of such a factory means an investment, not only to Oklahoma City, but the state of Oklahoma," said Mr. Duncan. "You know that peanuts is a crop that can wait months for rain and then come flying. A score of acres planted to this crop by the Central Oklahoma farmers will come in the year, but during years of moisture deficiency it may spell the possible difference between profit and loss on the farm."

"In fact, wet year or dry year, the Spanish peanut makes one of the most profitable crops to grow in Oklahoma. An average crop ranks right along with the cotton and the pecan, and feeder is just as liable to grow a \$2 advance on the plain as on the good. It is one of the queer things in feeding that if you buy and feed 100 common steers, it is surprising how many decent cattle you get, and if you buy a good one, you get a surprise, how many tail-ends you get. In other words, if both classes of cattle are thin when bought, it is not everyone who can tell which are the good feeders."

Anyone reading this would naturally think I am an advocate of the common steer. Far from it. I am

simply looking at it from a feeder's point of view. If a breeder is fool enough to let his common cattle from common bulls, and sell them at common prices, that is his loss, and if I can buy the thin frame of a three-year-old steer which up to that age has been produced at a loss, that's my profit, if I can make it.

What's the matter with you an' coffee?" inquired the clerk, sliding the called-for pie onto the plate and dropping it before the philosopher.

"Not a thing, my boy; not a thing," said the philosopher. "Coffee and I are still lonesome. I'm going to buy a few glasses of milk while I can still get it for 5 cents a glass. Some o' these days it's going to go up to 6 cents an' never come down."

"Come off," commented the clerk.

"That's the truth," said the philosopher. "I'll tell you all about it. It's this: The price of milk is usually increasing along with the high cost o' livin' and the high cost o' dyin'. The milk price goes up in the fall and down in the spring, but some of these springs it won't come down, though it will go up again the following fall."

"In course of time you'll have to boost the price per glass, or else smaller glasses or else increase the amount of water which you dilute the milk at present."

"I predict that the retail price will

go up in Omaha this fall an' to the

men. One of them said he didn't

look for any increase, but several others said they half expected one,

but wouldn't say for sure.

"Now, as a matter o' fact the dairy-men are going to issue mighty little o' the milk, the human kindness that falls through, they would be willin' to do so for times is hard."

"My best judgment is that the milkman's quality o' mercy ain't goin' to be strained perceptibly, and the price o' regular milk will go up to 9 cents a quart, if not more. The dealers will get them tighter than they are now with them, and the good, old-fashioned article that they used to make so generously will be more expensive."

"The good old days when, for a nickel, a half dime, you could get a quart with a layer o' cream that you could fold up like a quilt and lift off, are passed into history, to remain in seclusion with the gentleman who poked William Patterson, the seersucker suit, the hoop skirt, and their ilk. Even the milk that is squeezed through a wringer until it is blue in the face never again will be so delicious as to permit itself to be knocked down as to permit itself to be a customer for a poultry 5-cent piece."

"Just now milk is selling at 8 cents a quart; that is, regular milk, certified milk. Like guaranteed hose, comes higher; it costs 12 cents. Even at these prices some of the laetel fluid has so little cream that the housewives after washing it in the same way, turn it upside down and skim it on the bottom. Thirteen metal or pasteboard checks, or a card with thirteen spots on it, are about all you will be able to get for your hard-earned silver."

"Now, as the days of twenty quarts for \$1.11, it's worse than useless to think of their own rehurnish; it's simply silly. Time will come when the oldest inhabitant, sittin' 'round the corner drug store, who can remember when Della Pringle was not starring in her own company, will be plumb stamped when asked about the twenty-five-dollar days."

"What's the cause of all this?" asked the pie clerk.

"It's as simple as a problem in Fuji algebra," answered the philosopher.

"You can't get the dairymen to tell you much. None of them agree on the cause, though they hitch pretty well on the effect."

"This is how I've got it figured out. Cows are getting scarce. The mild-eyed bovines, lured away from the pastures an' verdant hillsides, where they roamed the woods and went to nibble weeds and tender tufts of grass in the cool shade of the weeping willows, where many a time an' oft as the sun has sunk in red an' golden glory, a ball of fire, behind the western hills, they have lain and chewed—or is it chewin'—their ends—lured away by the newswoman with their tails wagging, the fatinations of city life, lost in the strength of their noble cowhood have resisted these temptations an' have remained at the old home place with another don't give up the milk with the farmer. They know it that grain an' hay are scarce owing to the large number of breakfast foods now on the market an' the increasing demand for such foods."

"If the city man really wants cheap milk, he can have it, get himself a regular Twentieth Century, city broke cow—one who has strong in her soul the belief that she is a good cow. She will learn to milk her herself an' keep her in a vacant lot on the other side of town so she may graze in peace."

With this as a basis of operation,

Mr. Duncan took the matter up with

a number of the leading business men

of the city, and the result that ample

capital has been provided for the

erection and equipment here of the

largest factory of the kind on the

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Hampshire Boar Sale

75--HEAD OF REGISTERED BOARS--75
WHERE?
SALE PAVILION, STOCK YARDS, SO. ST. JOSEPH, MO.
WHEN?
Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1912
Sale starting at 1 o'clock p. m. sharp



I HAVE FOR PRIVATE SALE AT ALL TIMES BOARS AND BREED SOWS

I am offering in this sale the greatest lot of boars ever sold in a sale ring. These boars will run in age from spring pigs to yearlings past. Every boar in this sale will be hand picked, being well-marked, a good individual and fit to head any herd in the world.

The Hampshire hog has proven to be far superior in every way over all other breeds of hogs; that it is in a class by itself is no question, and in this sale I am offering the best bred lot of Hampshire boars of this breed of hogs there is in existence, in other words, you will have a chance to buy a boar at this sale that is unequaled by any herd or breed.

I have been breeding the Hampshire hog the past 15 years, and in breeding these hogs have purchased only the best individuals money would buy and now is your opportunity to secure some of this select stock.

The Hampshire hog is the most healthy bred, they are as near cholera proof as a hog can be made, they are also the greatest rustlers, most easily raised, most prolific, stand up well on their feet, weigh the heaviest, produce the most perfect cuts of meat, an excellent bacon hog and most attractive, and the most sought after hog by the packers when placed on the market, they never fail to top the market, having sold as much as 50¢ per cwt. above the market.

DO NOT FAIL TO ATTEND THIS SALE, this is an opportunity for you to secure a boar that will improve your herd of hogs more than any breed of hogs you can buy. The best hog in the world is what you are looking for, at this sale you will find them. It costs no more to raise a good hog than it does a scrub. Don't think because you are raising hogs for slaughter only, that most any kind of a boar will do, this is a mistake, the best is none too good. The Hampshire makes the best cross on any other breed of hogs, being very strong blooded, and this with their great rustling qualities gives them their great disease resisting qualities they are so well known to have.

If you cannot attend this sale send your bids to E. C. Stone, Secy., Hampshire Association, 703 E. Nebraska Ave., Peoria, Ill. Bids mailed after October 5th should be sent to Mr. Stone at Stock Yards, South St. Joseph, Mo., as he will be in charge of this sale, and any bids sent will be carefully handled and treated confidential.

All hogs will be crated and delivered f. o. b. cars, St. Joseph, Mo. Pedigree furnished with each hog. Write for catalogue.

W. F. DAVIS, South St. Joseph, Mo.

BOYS STUDY FORESTRY

STUDENTS OF MISSOURI UNIVERSITY PUT IN SUMMER AT OZARK CAMP.

WORKED EIGHT HOURS DAILY

Followed Timber From Woods to Mill, Learn to Estimate, and Will Get Degrees.

Columbia, Mo., Oct. 7.—Far from a city, in the middle of the earth, in the heart of the rough forest of the Ozarks, eight students of the forestry department of the University of Missouri received, first hand, practical forestry lessons last summer. They were at the first annual forestry camp of the university near Eminence, Shannon County, Mo., in the short leaved pine woods of the Ozarks.

The camp was thirty miles back in the woods from Eminence at the end of a logging railroad. It stood at the top of a cliff 200 feet high. A spring in a cave near the camp furnished fresh water for the foresters, and a pool below the cave was the swimming hole where the students spent many hours during the summer.

The camp was located on the land of the Missouri Lumber and Mining company, one of the largest companies operating in the state. Capt. J. B. White of Kansas City is president and general manager of the company. Near the camp is the largest lumber mill in Missouri. The mill has a capacity of 1,000,000 feet of lumber a day.

The students did only practical work at their summer camp. All of their theoretical work is obtained at the university in the winter time. Their work-day schedule at the camp was eight hours of hard work in the forest and sixteen hours of sleep and recreation.

Such is the course as seven Iowa counties (Mahaska, Polk, Shelby, Cedar, Clinton, Crawford and Sioux) exceed in value the farms of either Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, New Jersey, West Virginia, Massachusetts or Maryland.

The farms of eight Iowa counties exceed in value the farms of either Colorado, Washington, Arkansas, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina or Virginia.

The farm lands of forty-three counties in Iowa have increased more in value in the ten years ending in 1909 than the farms of any state in the Union, except the state of Illinois.

The hay and forage crops of Iowa are equal to half the combined value of the alfalfa, hay and forage crops of the eleven states west of Iowa.

The corn, oats, wheat and barley crops of ten Iowa counties (Pottawattamie, Plymouth, Benton, Jasper, Crawford, Linn, Sioux, Shelby, Tama and Woodbury) are worth more than the corn, oats and potato crops of thirty-five states, including every state west of Iowa except Washington.

The production in cold storage, Albany, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Tabulations made public by the commissioner of health show that the amount of produce in cold storage warehouses in New York state has increased markedly during the last year. The amount, however, is but little over 4,000,000 pounds larger than a year ago, while the storage of eggs has increased over 120,000 cases, the number of eggs now in storage being nearly 330,000,000.

The camp and the summer work was in charge of Prof. J. A. Ferguson, head of the forestry department of the university. The students in the summer camp were: S. G. Johnson, Kansas City; James E. Pixlee, Cameron; E. L. Anderson, Goodwater; M. W. Talbot, Appleton City; T. C. Setzer, St. Louis, and V. C. Follenius, St. Louis.

MANY STUDY AGRICULTURE

Enrollment of Agricultural Students at Ames Breaks Record.

Ames, Ia., Oct. 7.—Remarkable gains have again been made in the enrollment of the agricultural division of Iowa state college. Last year, with 1,941 all year students in the various agricultural courses, it was thought that the half-water mark had been reached. But this year there are 3,136 students in these same courses and there is good reason to believe that the number will approach 4,000 before next June.

The gains have been most marked in the four-year courses, although there have also been gains in the two-year courses. Therefore, at the present time 2,590 more students in the four-year courses in agriculture than there were in the whole school year of 1911-12. It is quite certain that when this school year ends there will be at least 300 more four-year men than there were last June, and the 1,318 two-year students now enrolled, 1,113 are in these regular college courses for four years; that is a gain of 30 per cent over the enrollment for the entire year last year.

In the 1911-12 there were 229 more students in the four-year courses than the preceding year, a gain of 36 per cent. Dean Curtis estimates that by July the new gain will be larger in percentage as well as in numbers than last year's gain.

With this enrollment Iowa state college has more agricultural students doing work of college grade than any other institution in this country or any other. It leads its nearest rival by several hundred students in the agricultural division in the past five years has been phenomenal. There seemed a time when the engineering division would

always overshadow the agricultural division. However, when the state opened up its purse for the development of the agricultural division, the increase in attendance began at once. Whereas in 1905-06 there were all told only 349 students in the agricultural courses, including many of non-college grade, three years later there were 509 more. In the next three years there was a gain of nearly 100 per cent, for the enrollment of agricultural students grew from 559 to 1,041. This year the agricultural courses have had the largest growth in numbers in their history and they now include 3,136 students.

"This growth reflects a number of things," said Dean Curtis. "It reflects low property taxes, of course, but it reflects more the growth of the idea that the modern farmer needs just the kind of training that our agricultural courses give him. It is a significant fact that most of our young men in the agricultural courses come from the farm and that most of them go back to the farm."

SOME IOWA FARM FACTS

Value of Iowa Land Compared With That of Other States.

Des Moines Capital: The farm lands of forty-three counties in Iowa have increased more in value in the last ten years than the farms of any other state in the Union with the exception of the state of Illinois.

This is one of the discoveries made recently by Ray Bolton, chairman of the Greater Des Moines committee. Mr. Bolton has embodied this fact with several others on a card which he has printed for distribution.

The following are facts that are not generally known:

The farms of Pottawattamie county are worth as much as the farms of either Delaware, Rhode Island or Nevada.

The students did only practical work at their summer camp. All of their theoretical work is obtained at the university in the winter time. Their work-day schedule at the camp was eight hours of hard work in the forest and sixteen hours of sleep and recreation.

The farms of eight Iowa counties exceed in value the farms of either Colorado, Washington, Arkansas, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina or Virginia.

The farm lands of forty-three counties in Iowa have increased more in value in the ten years ending in 1909 than the farms of any state in the Union, except the state of Illinois.

The hay and forage crops of Iowa are equal to half the combined value of the alfalfa, hay and forage crops of the eleven states west of Iowa.

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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, \$13@13.50; No. 1, \$11.50@12.50; No. 2, \$8.50@11; No. 3, \$6.50@10.50; Clover mixed—Choice, \$12.50@13; No. 1, \$11@12; No. 2, \$9@10. Alfalfa—Choice, \$15.50@16; No. 1, \$14@15; No. 2, \$12.50@13.50; No. 3, \$9@12. Straw—\$6@6.50. Packing—\$5@6.

ST. JOSEPH HAY AND FEED.

We buy what to buy or sell Hay with or wire
J. L. Frederick Grain & Hay Co.
Office, 1011-12 Corby-Forbes Bldg.
Phones 1322 Main.
Warehouse, 11th and Olive Streets.
We make up mixtures of straight and mixed
cereals of all kinds, oil meal, cotton-seed meal
and alfalfa dairy products and cattle feeders.
Don't fail to get our prices before buying.

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:

Timothy—Choice, \$13@13.50; No. 1, \$11.50@12.50; No. 2, \$8.50@11; No. 3, \$6.50@10.50; Clover mixed—Choice, \$12.50@13; No. 1, \$11@12; No. 2, \$9@10. Alfalfa—Choice, \$15.50@16; No. 1, \$14@15; No. 2, \$12.50@13.50; No. 3, \$9@12. Straw—\$6@6.50. Packing—\$5@6.

KANSAS CITY HAY AND FEED.

WE BUY—

BROWN ALFALFA

If you want to turn your hay into good money tell us about it.

PRODUCERS HAY CO., Kansas City, Mo.

We want your business. We will buy on track or sell on consignment. Write us what you have NOW.

CURTIS COMMISSION CO.
709 LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE

HAY Clark Wyrick & Co.
Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
Room 756
KANSAS CITY, MO.

When shipping to Kansas City give us a trial. Liberal advances and quick returns. We solicit correspondence. Established 1888.

FUNK BROS. HAY CO.
Receivers and Shippers

We'll buy on track or handle on commission; orders and consignments solicited; correspondence promptly answered.

747 LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE.

SHIP YOUR HAY

TO—
KANSAS CITY HAY CO.
708 Live Stock Exchange.

FOR BEST RESULTS

Hay Wanted!

Will purchase on your track or handle on commission. Write us what you have.

NORTH BROTHERS

755-57 Live Stock Ex., Kansas City, Mo.

CHERRYMO
THE ONLY FEED THAT WILL MAKE A CALF LEAVE ITS MOTHER!

Write for Quotations.
M. G. Cherry, Kansas City, Mo.

The First Trust Co.
First National Bank Bldg.

4 Per Cent

Paid on savings accounts

Farm and Stock Scales

Pitless and with compound beam.

SCOTT HAY PRESS CO.
1800 W. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

IRRIGATION PROSPECT

ONLY PLACE POSSIBLE IN EU-PHRAETES VALLEY, SAYS WIL-LIAM WILLCOCKS.

STILL A FERTILE GARDEN

Arabs Are Chief Population and Ruled Constitution Necessary to Withstand Severe Climate.

London, Oct. 7.—Several counties besides Kent claim to be the garden of England, and there are many parts of Babylonia which claim to be the garden of Eden of the Bible. Every party of the Euphrates delta, from Anah and Hitt to the Persian gulf, has at some time or another been called the garden of Eden, and it is difficult to say which was the true spot.

No one could be guaranteed to fix its position than Sir William Willcocks, the irrigation engineer, who has just returned to London after three years in the Euphrates delta, where he has been thinking out a scheme of irrigation for the Turkish government.

His opinion is of peculiar value, because apparently, the garden of Eden could only have been a garden—or, strictly speaking, an orchard—through artificial irrigation, which would make an oasis possible. No poet or historian or learned professor is qualified to discover the garden of Eden in such a country. It can be discovered—however unscientific the idea may seem—only by an irrigation expert.

Sir William Willcocks, after many years of wandering and much study of ancient Arab scriptures, has come to the conclusion that the garden of Eden of the Bible must have been near an outcrop of hard rock at Anah, upstream from Hitt. He was unable to find off above a rapid and used for irrigating gardens situated a little down stream, and above the highest floods. Below Hitt no place could be found for a garden without lifting apparatus or protecting dykes. Otherwise any garden irrigated in the time of low supply would be inundated in flood, and if irrigated in times of low supply, Mideast between Anah and Hitt, therefore, on the upper Euphrates, is the position fixed on by Sir William Willcocks.

Here is his description of the garden of Eden as it is today:

You see wide stretches of clover out of which have been planted stretches of date palms sheltering the ground from the heat of winter and the heat of summer. From date palm to date palm are festooned luxuriant vines, from which hang rich clusters of purple grapes.

The extraordinary dry heat of the summer by day and by night gives the luxuriant vines, as well as the constellations, and a glow to the fields of powdered sand which cannot be conceived by one who has not spent the whole summer on the plains of Shiraz.

The soil is fertile and the climate is eminently suited to fruit growing. From date palms, orange, lemon, peach, and pines, every fruit tree is at home. But the date palm is really the indigenous tree of the country. It reaches its height in several months.

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The climate is very trying. The range of temperature is between 20 degrees—or 12 degrees of frost—in winter and 120 degrees in the shade in summer. There is no well water, said Sir William—but those who get through are magnificent specimens of humanity—tall and well made Arabs, no darker than an Italian. Nature is not hindered there in her work of preserving the type and ignoring the individual. The result is that there is not a fine race of men and women among them.

But like the ancient Adam, the modern inhabitants of the garden of Eden are lacking in academic education. The majority can neither read nor write, and have no learning, except the learning of the garden and the soil. They live almost as simply as Adam and Eve lived—and a good deal more simply."

Sir William found them intelligent and interesting. "Yes," said an old bearded man once, when they were discussing philosophical matters—"yes, we are not all sons of Adam, who thought he could improve on paradise!" Sir William prefers the Arabs of no education. He found them more original.

A WATERMELON TASTER.

McLean, Big Melon Center, Has Such an Official.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 7.—How would you like to be a watermelon taster? You've heard of the tea taster—expert whose tongue is trained to detect the quality of tea in what is known as Suntoku Japan—but the watermelon taster is a new one.

He thrives in the Southwestern plains country. That's where our best watermelons come from. And if they are not as sweet and tender as they should be, lay it on the taster.

If you lived in the town of McLean, Texas, you would know where to go, where even at this late day the cattle population exceeds the human ten to one, if you couldn't be the official watermelon taster, you'd choose the next best job and want to become either a kid or a town cow. For why? Read later on.

First understand that McLean is a shipping point, shipping mostly when it isn't shipping cattle. This year the melon crop is good, as usual. (It never fails.) The acreage, however, is larger than usual. Every rancher has a patch, as patches go in a region where land is plenty, 320 acres of the farm are particularly adapted for certain crops. A certain kind of rotation is needed for each farm, and with the exception of a few ranches, it is hard to keep the farm in the best state of fertility. If the farmer makes the fertility of his farm the chief consideration and finds out just what that farm is best suited for, the thing for him to do is to formulate a plan of action and follow out this plan every year. Some years he will strike the market just right, other years his farm operations may not be so profitable. Over a period of years, however, he will not only have maintained his farm in the best possible condition but will also have made far more money than the man who has been changing his farm operations to suit every whim of the market prices.

Now about the taster. It has been customary to ship melons from McLean after the old method of testing the taste, this was done with the thumb and middle finger. This year a few carloads shipped out at first were found to be green. The market frowns on melon-culls. To avert further complaint, it was decided to taste the melons. Not all of them, to be sure, but about two in every wagon load. Now as the farmer drives in, the buyer meets with a huge knife, approaches as if to do slaughter.

He grabs a melon at random and inserts the knife. To the practiced ear of the taster the knife thrust is sufficient. If the melon is ripe it gives off a fine crackling sound. But to make assurance doubly sure the taster becomes taster and, slicing a bit out of

the largest stone statue in the world is in Japan, a figure forty-four feet high.

The increase in the population of Sweden last year was the lowest for any year since 1905.

the red heart of the luscious fruit he goes into a trance. (He doesn't, but you would.)

The melon is then dropped and a scramble follows. Boys and girls surrounding the market place fall over each other in wild efforts to eat out the heart, and what's left is thrown to the dogs. The outer ring of expectancy. There has been a perceptible increase in milk flow since the watermelon season opened at McLean, and they say—THEY say, mind you—that the milk has a delicious sweetness and a flavor not imparted by grass.

On the evidence given by two persons who a week ago had the boy close the door and pay cash for the load, assuming all further responsibility in shipping and marketing. Growers make as high as \$50 to \$70—and in some instances \$100 per acre from their watermelons, which are grown as a side line. They need little or no care, and the only expense is the cutting and hauling. The profit is clear so that the revenue is mostly clear profit. Then consider themselves well paid if they receive 25 cents per hundred pounds for their melons, although prices have been as high as 60 cents a hundred.—Southwest Trail.

SMASH TONNAGE RECORDS

Railroads Being Taxed to Handle Business of West and Southwest.

McAlister, Okla., Oct. 7.—The United States government shortly will begin the sale of nearly 3,000,000 acres of land belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. The sale will be by public auction to the highest bidder and will turn millions of dollars into the treasury of these tribes for per capita distribution. It is believed that all the lands will have been sold by June 30, 1913. This will dispose of all the surplus realty of these two Indian tribes.

The first lands to go on the market are known as the un allotted lands, and embrace about 900,000 acres. This sale will begin during the next two months. Then will come the 445,000 acres of the Choctaw nation, the segregated coal and asphalt lands and later the pine and hardwood timber lands, amounting to nearly 1,500,000 acres, which were reserved from allotment that the Indians might receive their per capita share of the value of the timber.

The first series of sales of the un allotted lands will be held at Choctaw, Nov. 12, and will end at Idabel Dec. 23. The largest acreage, 118,398, is in Pittsburg county, and the smallest, 3,000, in McClain county. These un allotted lands are in tracts ranging from 10 to 640 acres each and comprise every kind of lands—farming, grazing, coal, timber, asphalt and mineral. On the 1000 acres portions are well adapted to agriculture.

A fee simple title will be given by the government, residence is not required and the title passes to the purchaser upon his making the first payment required under the rules. On some of this land are fine deposits of coal and asphalt and in the western part of the state are large deposits of gypsum. Native

enormous deposits of gypsum have been found. There are hills of rock asphalt.

The sales will be directed by J. Geo. Wright, United States Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes. Successful bidders will be required to pay down 10 per cent of the amount of their bids on the land, with a bid higher than the government's appraisement.

The time and place of the sales of the un allotted lands follow:

Grady county, at Chickasaw, Nov. 12, 16,983 acres.

Stephens county, at Duncan, Nov. 13, 18,956 acres.

Jefferson county, at Ryan, Nov. 15, 5827 acres.

Love county, at Marietta, Nov. 18, 61,825 acres.

Carter county, at Ardmore, Nov. 20, 59,115.

Murray county, at Sulphur, Nov. 23, 16,715 acres.

Garvin county, at Paul's Valley, Nov. 24, 29,445 acres.

McClain county, at Purcell, Nov. 27, 9,899.

Pontotoc county, at Ada, Nov. 29, 28,879.

Johnson county, at Tishomingo, Dec. 2, 26,963 acres.

Marshall county, at Madill, Dec. 3, 14,705 acres.

Oklahoma county, at Durant, Dec. 4, 18,656 acres.

Atoka county, at Atoka, Dec. 5, 9,907 acres.

Coal county, at Coalgate, Dec. 9, 43,173 acres.

Hughes county, at Calvin, Dec. 11, 41,242 acres.

Pleasant county, at McAlester, Dec. 12, 118,500 acres.

Latimer county, at Wilburton, Dec. 16, 10,547 acres.

Haskell county, at Stigler, Dec. 17, 25,700 acres.

Le Flore county, at Poteau, Dec. 18, 13,142 acres.

Pushmataha county, at Antlers, Dec. 19, 37,829 acres.

Cherokee county, at Hugo, Dec. 20, 32,441 acres.

McCurtain county, at Idabel, Dec. 23, 45,496.

More than 10,000 acres of the most valuable pine and hardwood timber land will be offered for sale at Hugo on Nov. 12. Landmen have been working for years to get the possession of this land. It was offered at private sale within the last 12 months but there was such protest than an appeal was made to Congress and a special act was passed requiring the sale to be at public auction. Under the plan of private bidding, it was claimed that the land was passing to lumber syndicates.

Appraisers at work on the segregated coal and asphalt lands have until Dec. 1, 1912, in which to complete their work, but it is highly probable that land scheduled in completed lists will be offered for sale in a few weeks. While only the best of this land is to be sold, the mineral rights will be retained by the government for the Indians, yet it is believed that persons who buy the surface title may be in an advantageous position when the coal underneath finally is offered at sale. Practically the bulk of the big coal mines in Oklahoma are on these lands, the owners having leases and paying the tribal government a royalty on all coal mined.

Preliminary to the sale of the large tracts in November, a sale of what is known as "remnants" will begin Oct. 14. These are fractional tracts of land for which the Indian allottees have no better title than the location. There are several hundred parcels of this land, aggregating 25,000 acres. There are no restrictions upon the sale of this land.

None of the land to be sold has been taxable by the state and its sale will add to the future revenue of Oklahoma, under its purchasers, it will become taxable.

As a rule, we believe farmers can more profitably study their own farm rather than study market prices. Every farm is fitted for some particular line of farming. Certain fields of the farm are particularly adapted for certain crops. A certain kind of rotation is needed for each farm, and with the exception of a few ranches, it is hard to keep the farm in the best state of fertility. If the farmer makes the fertility of his farm the chief consideration and finds out just what that farm is best suited for, the thing for him to do is to formulate a plan of action and follow out this plan every year. Some years he will strike the market just right, other years his farm operations may not be so profitable. Over a period of years, however, he will not only have maintained his farm in the best possible condition but will also have made far more money than the man who has been changing his farm operations to suit