

STEER TRADE LACKS LIFT

PLENTY OF TIME CONSUMED IN NEGOTIATING SALES—PRI-CES BARELY STEADY.

WESTERNS CLOSED DULL

Cows and Heifers Active at Steady to 10c Higher Range—Bulls Dull—Veals Firm—Good Stockers Steady.

Local receipts of cattle today were on the moderate order. Total supply at the five markets fell 6,000 short of aggregate receipts at those points a week ago and indicated a falling off of 11,000 as compared with a year ago.

There was not much spirit to the opening trade in beef steers, weakness at outside markets tending to restrict activity in buying operations. Lack of quality, too, was a factor militating against much activity.

The following prices are quotable on the St. Joseph market today: Choice, \$19.00; good, \$18.00; fair, \$17.00; medium, \$16.00; poor, \$15.00.

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED. There was more better action in the opening hours but sellers were able to effect a clearance of most of the stock at prices about on a parity with yesterday.

Choice to prime cows, \$5.50@6.50; good to choice, \$4.50@5.50; medium to fair cows, \$4.00@5.00; canners and cutters, \$3.50@4.50; choice to prime heifers, \$3.00@4.50; good to choice heifers, \$2.50@3.50; common to poor heifers, \$2.00@2.50.

HEIFERS. No. 1, \$10.00; No. 2, \$9.00; No. 3, \$8.00; No. 4, \$7.00; No. 5, \$6.00; No. 6, \$5.00; No. 7, \$4.00; No. 8, \$3.00; No. 9, \$2.00; No. 10, \$1.00.

VEAL CALVES. No. 1, \$10.00; No. 2, \$9.00; No. 3, \$8.00; No. 4, \$7.00; No. 5, \$6.00; No. 6, \$5.00; No. 7, \$4.00; No. 8, \$3.00; No. 9, \$2.00; No. 10, \$1.00.

SLUMPING TENDENCY GOES UN-CHECKED—PRICES FORCED FULLY 10c LOWER.

Now Lowest Since Aug. 23. Top Down to \$8.55; Bulk \$8.25@8.50—Quality of Offerings Fair—Pigs Holding Up Well—Good Kinds Strong.

Hog prices slipped further down the scale today, a fresh decline of fully a dime putting the market on the lowest basis since August 23. Packers were in absolute control of the trade and their demands for a flat 10c take-off had to be met before there was a movement started.

Prices ranged from \$8.15@8.55, with the bulk selling at \$8.35@8.50. The bulk yesterday sold at \$8.35@8.50, a week ago at \$8.70@8.95, a month ago at \$8.45@8.70, a year ago at \$8.10@8.30, two years ago at \$8.50@8.75, and four years ago at \$5.50@5.85.

Representative Hog Sales. No. 1, \$8.50; No. 2, \$8.00; No. 3, \$7.50; No. 4, \$7.00; No. 5, \$6.50; No. 6, \$6.00; No. 7, \$5.50; No. 8, \$5.00; No. 9, \$4.50; No. 10, \$4.00.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS. The following Chicago board of trade quotations are furnished by T. P. Gordon, 1005-1008 New Corby-Forsace Building, St. Joseph, Mo.

WHEAT. Dec. 91, 91 1/2, 92, 92 1/2, 93; May 87 1/2, 88, 88 1/2, 89, 89 1/2. CORN. Dec. 52 1/2, 53, 53 1/2, 54, 54 1/2; May 48 1/2, 49, 49 1/2, 50, 50 1/2.

TIME TO PLANT BULBS. Manhattan, Kan., Oct. 23.—For \$1 expended in October you can have a bed of brilliant blooms early in the spring. This is the bulb month.

OTHER LIVE STOCK MARKETS. CHICAGO. Cattle—Receipts, 20,000. Market steady to shade lower; top \$11. Hogs—Receipts, 30,000. Market 10@12c lower than Tuesday's average.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 23.—Special to The Journal: The Drivers Telegram reports, 11,000. Market steady to weak, top \$10, cows and heifers steady, stockers slow, uneven, calves steady.

SHEEP TRADE SLUGGISH

MAND AND TRADE RULES SLOW AND LOWER. LAMBS OFF 10 TO 15 CENTS. Ewes, Yearlings and Wethers in Light Supply Sold Dime Lower—Nothing Choice Available—Best Lambs at \$7.15.

Another fairly generous supply of sheep and lambs put in appearance at this point today and at other markets around the circuit, total receipts at the five points aggregating approximately 196,590, against 177,500 for the same day the previous week and 61,600 for the same day a year ago.

Receipts by Cars. The following shows the number of cars of stock handled today by railroads centering at the local yards today:

Journal: The National Live Stock Reporter reports: Cattle—Receipts, 6,000, including 1,500 southern. Market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 10,500. Market 15@20c lower with yesterday's close.

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ITEMS IN BRIEF.

Taylor county, Iowa, was represented on the local market today by Messrs. J. W. H. Scarce, both big live stock shippers of that section who marketed hogs.

W. A. S. Derr, of Holt county, Missouri, a heavy contributor to the local receipts disposed of two cars of hogs at today's market.

For the best values in whiskeys, try Hilgert's, 297 So. 6th St.—adv. R. C. Racine, a prominent farmer and feeder of Newton county, Iowa, was among those who had hogs on today's market.

Champion Molasses Feed shortens feeding period, increases gain, reduces cost per pound of gain, equally good for killers and steady outlets to feeder buyers at unbeaten prices compared with yesterday. One sensation was the sale of 3500 western feeders weighing around 48 pounds at \$4.00, one of the largest sales of feeding lams made to individual in the past month.

Try the stock yards lunch at Transpor House Cafe. Best meal in the city for the money—adv. Chas. Wing and W. M. Stall, both big farmers and feeders of Ringgold county, Iowa, were represented on today's market with hog shipments.

Excelsior Cattle Feeder has proven a great success. The cheapest and best feed that can be fed with corn. Increases the gain, shortens time of feeding—adv. P. R. Goway, of Nodaway county, Missouri, a regular patron of the market, sent in a car of hogs for today's trade.

Champion Feed saves corn—adv. J. R. Smith, of Blanchard, Ia., consigned a car of hogs to the local market today.

QUACK GRASS BAD PEST. This weed getting a start in Eastern Kansas. Manhattan, Kan., Oct. 23.—Quack grass is becoming a weed of considerable importance in the eastern United States, spreading largely in the seed of Hungarian brome grass and other commercial grass seeds.

WHOLESALE BEEF PRICES. Following are today's wholesale prices for beef cuts as given out by Swift & Company.

KENNEDY TELLS WHY

AMES PROFESSOR FINDS CAUSE AND REMEDY FOR CATTLE COLLEGE MAN TOURS WEST. Makes Comparative Observations of Cattle Production for Seven-Year Period—Decrease Is Fifty Per Cent.

Ames, Ia., Oct. 23.—Prof. W. J. Kennedy, of the extension department of Iowa State College, successor to Prof. H. G. Holden, returned from an extended tour of the western states where he went for the purpose of judging beef cattle, horses and hogs in the Washington state fair, and in the fair at Salt Lake City, Utah.

Prof. Kennedy, while in the west primarily for the purpose of judging cattle, his trip the occasion of a complete review of the best cattle situation in the west. According to Prof. Kennedy, he finds in the eight states that he visited the best cattle industry has decreased anywhere from 40 to 50 per cent in the last seven years.

"This decrease is most marked," he said, "in the states of Wyoming, where the percentage of beef cattle raised is not more than 15 per cent of what it was seven years ago. As an example of just how this enormous decrease is going on, it was noted that three of the very large ranches, situated near Cheyenne, Wyo., which were known to keep about 250,000 head of beef cattle seven years ago, have gone out of the cattle business entirely. Two of them have been wholly turned over to sheep raising, while the third has been cut up into small farms for the raising of farm crops.

"And all this takes place in Wyoming, which seven years ago was the leading beef cattle producer in the west. Wyoming, in particular, is not confined to Wyoming alone—all of the western states are suffering a similar decrease to a slightly less degree. The reasons for this great decrease in this line of agriculture is largely explained by an increase in some of the other divisions of that great country, Wyoming, in particular, is taken very largely to raising sheep, and some of the other states I visited follow very close upon her heels in this line.

"Sheep have been found to require less care than good beef cattle, and they will grow and thrive on the nearly exhausted pastures which are too far gone for cattle to live on. Dry farmers, however, has encroached on most of the industry. Thousands and thousands of acres, which formerly have been used to raise beef cattle, are now being used to raise sheep and dry cattle. This is a very important factor in beef production, and the fact that has long been coming before the people of this state: Iowa farmers must become beef producers. There is a real shortage of beef in the United States, accompanied by an increase in price which no one has failed to notice, it being all too apparent to the consumer. In the last ten years the population of the United States has increased more than 20 per cent. The beef cattle industry in the United States in that same length of time has decreased somewhat between 40 and 50 per cent.

"Iowa must put more land to grass; she must realize that the pasturing of beef is the all important thing, as the greatest beef producing country in the world is the British Isles, and beef eating nations on the globe. "More silos must be built in Iowa, as the silo has become a very important factor in beef production, and their distribution is all too sparse in the state of Iowa. More alfalfa must be grown on Iowa soil. Alfalfa has come to be recognized as the best feed for beef cattle, and undoubtedly is the economical grass food for feeding on a large scale.

"Beef cattle must be marketed at an earlier age, 15 to 18 months, with proper care at which to sell, not 2 1/2 or 3 years, as most Iowa farmers are doing at the present time. The chance to raise beef raising, which it comes, will benefit Iowa agriculturally, because it will build up a more permanent agriculture, and even more important in the long run, it will conserve the rapidly decreasing soil fertility."

Prof. J. C. McDowell, of the farm management department, Washington, D. C., has been in conference with Prof. Kennedy, making arrangements for county experts in Scott, Clinton, Muscatine, Montgomery and Clay counties, which have decided to support each man in that position. The federal government will aid in supporting these men, and the appointment of each man in that position. The federal government will aid in supporting these men, and the appointment of each man in that position. The federal government will aid in supporting these men, and the appointment of each man in that position.

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PIMBLEY PAINT AND GLASS CO.

213 So. 6th St., St. Joseph, Mo.—adv.

VETERAN MILL CLOSED.

Plant in Use 31 Years Is Shut and Will Be Wrecked.

McComb, Miss., Oct. 23.—Capt. J. J. White, 63 years old and an invalid, left his room for the first time in six months to go to his mill to see the last leg "go through." After this operation, the mill was blown for a five-minute blast, the men paid off and an industry that had for 31 years contributed to the welfare of this city closed. The mill was blown for a five-minute blast, the men paid off and an industry that had for 31 years contributed to the welfare of this city closed.

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STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL

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W. E. WARRICK, Editor and Manager.

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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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UNIQUE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

This year's presidential campaign is absolutely unique in that it has no unsettling effect on the business of the country. What is more, there appear to be thousands and thousands of men both in the country and in the cities who refuse to become excited over the situation and statesmen are experiencing the greatest difficulty in awakening them to a sense of their duty to vote.

LOSS BY FOREST FIRES.

Forest fires in the United States have caused an average annual loss of about 70 human lives, the destruction of trees worth at the very least \$25,000,000, and the loss of stock, crops, buildings, and other improvements to the amount of many millions more. To these must be added enormous losses from the destruction of young tree growth, deterioration of the soil, damage to water courses and adjacent property by low water and flood, interruption of business, and depreciation of property.

HAPHAZARD FARMING.

Journal Stockman: That enormous marketing of hogs that the trade has been looking for this fall is not going to materialize. Reports from the country as well as government figures indicate that an unusually large crop of spring pigs had been raised but in the hog's short career of twelve or fifteen months from the cradle to the grave there are so many vicissitudes that the number to arrive at maturity is small as compared with the number that are born.

WORLD'S CATTLE SUPPLY.

Rural World: The following valuable information is a summary of a circular issued by Herbert W. Mumford, chief of animal husbandry and Louis D. Hall, assistant chief in animal husbandry, Illinois agricultural experiment station: Of approximately 450,000,000 cattle in the entire world, the United States contains about 71,000,000 (1910); but considering type and size of animals it is estimated that this country produces about one-third of the world's beef supply.

The United States contains .77 cattle per capita, compared with extreme ratios of 4.27 in Argentina and .18 in Italy. An increase in population has in most countries been accompanied by a still greater rate of increase in number of cattle.

HAS WONDERFUL HORSE.

Animal, When Hitched to Plow, Dislocates Shoulder at Its Pleasure. Alton, Ill., Oct. 22.—Just how undesirable a horse which knows how to throw its shoulders out of joint be-

Daddy's Bedtime Story

When the Pretty Stars Are Peeping



THERE was a little boy who lay in bed, comfortably beside Jack and Evelyn. "When I'm big," he thought, "I'll buy a flying machine."

"And I'll not go up in the daytime, I'll not, but I'll wait till it's dark and then fly way up into the sky."

"That would be fine," daddy replied. "I'm glad you think about the stars. A flying machine costs a good deal of money, and it will be some time until you are grown up, but there isn't any reason why you shouldn't begin to learn about the stars right now."

"The stars are not standing still, as some people seem to think they are. If you were awake all night you would see that they seem to rise in the east and set in the west and that they are not in the same place all the year."

"There is one star in the sky, though, that seems always to be in the same place, and a very wonderful star this is. If you notice it every night you will see that it is in just the same place, while the stars in the Great Bear or the Little Bear or the other star groups are to be found in different places at different times of the year."

"A long time ago, before the compass was invented, sailors steered their ships across the sea by noticing the places in the sky where certain stars were to be found."

"The north star is thought to be the star around which all the other stars in the sky are turning, and instead of being the little point of light which it seems to us it may be a great big sun many thousands of times larger than our own."

"Or the north star may be a huge and wonderful world where live people or animals so different from those on ours that we can scarcely guess what they are like. The sky is full of star worlds of which we know little. The real stories of the stars are more wonderful than anything that the fairy books can tell you. Study the stars, and some day you may learn new stories to tell the world."

"I like to think of the pretty thought of the poet Longfellow, who wrote: 'Gently, one by one, in the infinite meadows of heaven, Flashed the lovely stars, the forget-me-nots of the angels.'"

were approximately \$29,000,000 from Argentina, \$24,000,000 from United States, \$11,000,000 from Canada. In 1905 the amounts aggregated \$72,000,000 from the United States, \$24,000,000 from Argentina and \$15,000,000 from Canada.

About 85 per cent of the value of cattle and beef exported from the United States in 1910 was shipped to Great Britain.

Exports of cattle and beef from the United States increased gradually up to 1908, continued comparatively constant during the next five years, and have shown a marked decrease since 1908. Unless a rapid increase in cattle raising occurs in this country, exports of cattle and beef must soon cease.

IT IS TO LAUGH.

At this late date comes a Mr. Newman, agricultural commissioner of the state of old Kentucky, with an order barring all horses, mules and jacks coming from the principal horse markets of the west, including Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joseph from said Kentucky. The purpose, it is explained, is to prevent the spread in that state of the horse plague "prevalent in Kansas and Nebraska." This would be funny if it didn't savor so much of ignorance. Someone should break the news gently to Mr. Newman that the horse plague in Kansas and Nebraska has ceased to exist since the first autumn frosts. He might further be informed that the disease that carried off so many horses in Kansas and Nebraska, according to experts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and other veterinarians of repute, was the result of a forage poison and it is generally agreed that it was a non-contagious and non-infectious disease. Then if he survives all this and is able to stand it, put him next to the fact that mules were not affected by the plague.

Mr. Newman certainly needs a little information that is not forty years behind the times.

ERA OF HORSELESS FARMING

Horse Plague Necessitates Use of Many Motors in Kansas.

Dodge City, Kan., Oct. 22.—The horseless farming era has come in Kansas, brought in by necessity by the horse plague which destroyed thousands of horses in the western part of the state. Frank McDougall, who has a farm at the northern edge of Clark county, is the first man, so far as known, who has attempted to farm entirely without horses. He has a 400-acre place and until the plague carried off all of his animals, used only horses in cultivating the farm.

He has two horses, but keeps them only for an emergency, as he now has installed machinery for every purpose on the farm, gasoline being the motive power. Two gasoline tractors do plowing, harrowing, cultivating, sowing, harvesting and threshing. Only wheat is grown on the farm, but the machinery can be used for corn or similar crops. In addition to the pumps, strawblowers, churns and other necessary farm machinery, McDougall has two motor cars, one runabout and one touring car.

Everything that has ever been done by a horse on the farm, McDougall says, can be done by machinery and he doubts if he will ever have any use for the two horses he has, unless all his machinery should break down at once.

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THAT ABOUT OF THE PAST

John Galsworthy's Charming Picture of an Old Housed Southern Landmark.

"Yes, sub—has the old scintillating time place!" open doorway, into a dim cavern of ruined house, we passed. The mildew and dirt, the dark, denuded darkness of that old hotel, rotting down with damp and time!

And our guide, the tall, thin, gray haired dame, who came forward with such native ease, and moved before us, touching this fungus wall, that rusting stairway and telling, as it were, no only in her soft, slow speech, things that any one could see—what a strange and fitting figure.

Before the smell of the deserted, cooling rooms, before that old creature leading us on and on, neglect of all our questions and talking to the air, as though we were not, we felt such discomfort that we soon made to go out again into such freshness as there was on that day of dismal heat. Then realizing, it seemed, that she was losing us, our guide turned; for the first time looking in our faces, she smiled, and said in her sweet, weak voice, like the sound from the strings of a spinnet long unplayed on: "Don't you want to see the dome room, an' all the other rooms right here, of this old place?"

Again those words! We had not the hearts to disappoint her. And as we followed on and on, along the moldering corridors and rooms where the black peeling papers hung like stalactites, the dominance of our senses gradually dropped from us, and with our souls we saw its soul—the soul of this old place; this mustering house of the old south, bereft of all but ghosts, and the gray pigeons niched in the rotting gallery round a narrow courtyard open to the sky.

"This is the dome room, sub and lady; right over the slave market it is. Here they did the business of the state—sure; see their face up there in the roof—Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Davis, Lee—there they are! All gone—now! Yes, sub!"

In the Presbyterian hospital, New York, there is an interesting instance of the application of electricity in the nursery for the benefit of the incubator babies. Here, says the Edison Monthly the problem is to provide plenty of fresh air and at the same time sufficient warmth for the babies, and this has been solved by a simple but effective form of crib warmer.

The sides of the bassinet in which the baby lies are covered with asbestos boards and beneath is an electric heater or foot warmer, with cable couplings and switch which allows the current to be regulated. In a warmer chamber between the bassinet and the foot-warmer is a partition, so constructed with reference to the baby's position in the crib that the heat is reflected to the lower end of the bassinet. The child's feet are thus kept warm, while a lower temperature is maintained at the head.

KEPT WARM BY ELECTRICITY

Ingenious Device Employed for Babies' Crib in Presbyterian Hospital in New York.

The horse played willingly for a while, but when it grew weary it hesitated, stopped and threw its right shoulder out of joint. Alfred says he set to work to set the shoulder and succeeded after throwing the animal to the ground. Then he hitched the horse to the plow again. After a while the animal again got weary, and out went the shoulder joint once more.

"I got tired of putting that shoulder back in place," declared Alfred. Accordingly he led the animal back to Wittman's house. Wittman was not there, but Alfred put the horse in Wittman's stable. Since then, he alleges, he has been "thabile to see Wittman."

"That horse is a wonder, but I don't want him," declared Alfred. "I guess, though, he'll get along in the world. He seems to be able to get out of work whenever he pleases."

CLAIM HE STOLE HALF MILLION

Attorney, Who, It is Claimed, Got Property, Is Sued by Widow.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 22.—Half of a million dollars is declared to have slipped through the hands of Marie A. Swain, Ortmann, widow of the late Charles L. Ortmann, a Detroit, Mich., millionaire, whose death occurred fourteen years ago, according to claims made by her and Waldemar Ortmann, a son, in a law suit brought yesterday in district court.

The widow and son are suing James Swan, a Detroit attorney, and the Moosewing Mining company, in which he is interested, for the title to 640 acres of mineral land on the Mesaba iron range. Swan, it is claimed, was acting as trustee of the late Ortmann estate, sold the 640 acres for \$1 an acre to his family physician, who later, it is said, reconveyed it to the Moosewing Mining company, of which Swan is declared to hold one-fourth of the stock.

The property now is valued at \$500,000 by the heirs. Rudolph Ortmann, Chicago; Edward W. Ortmann, Portland, Ore.; Stephanie K. Gott, Detroit; and the late Marie M. Owsley of Greenwood, Va., were made parties to the action.

On plaintiff's claims of fraud and conspiracy, she and her son ask that the deeds of conveyance of the 640 acres be set aside.

BEAUTY AND UTILITY.

For the seventeenth time in three years the microscopical South American state has undergone a change of administration, and the new president, President Casper, the three hundred and second, had summoned an artist, and was ordering new designs for all the official uniforms.

"I want something striking," he declared—"something showy, even. My people are impressed by such things. I have here some sketches I made myself. Look them over, and be guided by these ideas as far as possible."

The artist examined them carefully. They were gorgeous affairs. Green coats with crimson vests in brilliancy, orange-colored trousers with scarlet of Cambridge blue. All the colors of the rainbow were there. "Ah!" he said, turning the pages. "This is evidently for the navy, this is for the army, this for the what is this for, with the long plume on the three-cornered hat, the bright yellow dress, trimmed with purple and—"

"That," explained the president, bravely, "is for the secret police!"

EARLY BEES ROUT WORKERS.

Norristown, Pa.—Workmen repaying the roof of the home of Nathaniel Walker, in the Chester valley, were routed by a swarm of bees. When William Earnshaw of Bridgeport, an apiarist, had swarmed them he obtained from beneath the roof nine buckets of honey. He also found several bushels of walnuts which squirrels had carried into the place a provender for the winter.

HORSES AND MULES

FOR OCTOBER 28 WE WILL HAVE 500 to 700 Head of Horses and Mules



YOU KNOW Grand Island is the place for quality and quantity. They are cheaper now—don't wait if you want horses. We will have the goods.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE, OCT. 28. BRADSTREET & CLEMENS CO. GRAND ISLAND, NEB.

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Each year we show our new importation the same month they land. Each year they win more than all other exhibitors combined. At the American Royal this year we won 2nd on 4-year-old Percheron; 1st, 2nd and 4th on 3-year-old; 1st and 2nd on 2-year-old; and 1st and 2nd on group of five stallions. All are for sale. Our guarantee and insurance are the best. Our horses are the best.

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Lightning Pitless Scales

New Pattern Solid Channel Steel Frame Channels are seven inches which is the height of platform from ground. Level, accurate in shape giving greater strength. Bearings are Tool steel. This Scale will last a lifetime with ordinary care. Equipped with compound beam frame. Absolutely complete except platform pans. Guaranteed accurate and tested to more than its capacity. Write for price and description before buying. KANSAS CITY MAY PASS CO. 909 Hill St. Kansas City, Mo.

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Co.

New Arrivals in Stylish Ready-to-Wear

Interesting news of Women's Suits, Coats, Dresses and Waists that will have their first showing in our Suit Section today.

Women's New Suits

The latest models of the season are shown in the new Cutaway. Also the plain tailored effects in the best cloth now on display. Special at \$27.50 and \$28.50. Twenty new, stylish models have just arrived, in the new English Box Coat, especially suitable for young girls, are for you. The new cutaway coat in the three and five-button effect; all shades, at only \$32.50 and \$35.00. A splendid showing of Suits in good shades. There are about ten models. These are only \$15.95. There has come a large shipment of Suits in pleasing shades. These are shown in five distinct new models. Wide wale serge, diagonal, chevot, fancy mixtures, both in the trimmed and severely tailored effects. At only \$22.50.

Women's Coats

The New 45-Inch Coat—All the best cloths are represented in our showing of this fashionable new coat, which is made with a close-fitting collar, deep cuffs and large patch pockets. Today \$7.50 to \$10.95. The Popular 48-Inch Coat—Shown in twelve distinctive new models, in such fashionable fabrics as Esponge, Corduroy, Double-Faced Materials and so forth, in all the new and wanted shades. Modestly priced from \$15.95 to \$32.50. Women's Extra-Size Coats—Large assortment of extra size coats, in black chevots and broadcloths. Sizes to fit any figure from 37 to 52 bust measure. Some are silk lined throughout; others half lined. Extra values as well as extra sizes, at \$15.00 to \$29.00. Women's Plush Coats—This will be a splendid showing for this week. These handsome coats are made of an extra quality Sealote plush with caracul collars and cuffs. Attractively priced at \$17.50 to \$29.50.

Waists and Street Dresses

Serge Street Dresses, in good quality of serge; all seasons' popular shades; blue twill, navy, taupe and brown. In twenty pleasing models. On sale this week at \$9.50 to \$25.00. Wool Waists—The new wool waists, in black only; open front and back. Specially priced from \$2.25 to \$4.95. Silk—A large showing of Silk Dresses in all colors, in Charmeuse. Fifteen splendid styles. The high or low necks. The new Robespierre Collar and many in the new draped skirt, at \$15.00. Black and Colored Silk Waists, both in the fancy and tailored effects. Shown in several styles. Specially priced from \$3.95 to \$4.95.

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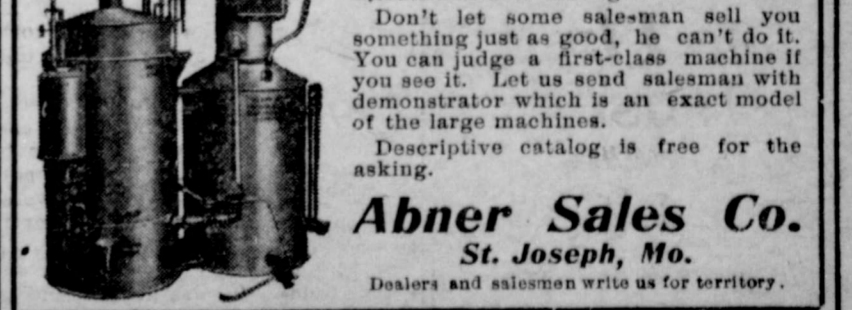
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ST. JOSEPH HAY AND FEED.

Who you want to buy or sell Hay write or wire J. L. Frederick Grain & Hay Co. Office, 1011-12 Corby-Forese Bldg., 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 products and cattle fattening. Don't fail to get our prices before buying.

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The following quotations are furnished daily by the Kansas City Hay 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, \$13.50@14; No. 1, \$12@13; No. 2, \$8.50@11; No. 3, \$5.50@8.50; Clover mixed—Choice, \$12.50@13; No. 1, \$11@12; No. 2, \$9@10.50; No. 3, \$7@8.50; Alfalfa—Choice, \$11@11.50; No. 1, \$9.50@10.50; No. 2, \$7@9; Prairie—Choice, \$12.75@13.25; No. 1, \$11.50@12.50; No. 2, \$9.50@11; No. 3, \$7.50@9; Alfalfa—Choice, \$16@16.50; No. 1, \$14.50@15.50; No. 2, \$13@14; No. 3, \$9.50@12.50; Straw—\$5.50; Packing—\$4.50@5.50.

KANSAS CITY HAY AND FEED.

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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.

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

City give us a trial. Liberal advance and quick returns. We solicit correspondents. Established 1885.

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Will 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. 706 Live Stock Exchange.

FOR BEST RESULTS

Hay Wanted!

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

NORTH BROTHERS 750-57 Live Stock Ex., Kansas City, Mo.

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

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Farm and Stock Scales Pities and with compound beam. Get prices. SCOTT HAY PRESS CO. 1800 W. 11th St. Kansas City, Mo.

LOVE'S FURLOUGH PROVES A WINNER

Proof That Dreams Sometimes Reach to the Reality.

By IZOLA FORRESTER.

"It's only to be absolutely sure." Suzanne did not look at him as she spoke. It was far too hazardous. But Don was taking it very calmly. He regarded her with unblinking eyes from his perch on the veranda rail. "But we stay engaged?" "Oh, yes," Suzanne assented, cheerfully. "I don't mind, do you? It's only to test our feelings, Don. Don't you understand? I'm going with the Janeways for a week, and you may stay here and fish or sail; do just what you like."

"So generous of you," murmured Don.

"Why not? I want you to be happy."

"Yes, you do? You know I can't be happy without you."

"We don't know for sure, yet." Suzanne was very firm, but gentle. She felt sorry for Don, but when it came to a serious question like this, she felt it far better to put it to the test. "It isn't as if we were breaking the engagement, Don, dear. It's just a sort of furlough, don't you see? We'll keep it a secret and both be free to do as we please."

"Which means you'll trot all over Tressac Island with Carl Janeway."

"You are at perfect liberty to do the same with any girl here."

"But that's the rub, Sue. You know I don't give a rap about any other girl here, and you want a chance to try out Janeway."

Suzanne pursed her pretty lips reprovingly.

"Sometimes you seem like a big, overgrown cub, Don; you do, really. Mr. Janeway is a perfect stranger to me."

"Blanche has been writing to you for a month to come and meet her brother. Don't I know?"

"Well—I'm going," smiled Suzanne.

"And you may do just what you please about it."

"May I?" Don asked grimly, with a swift safe glance at her. "I'll re-

mind you of that when you come back."

"Don't be too rash, or maybe I won't come back."

"Ah, Sue, don't say that!"

But Suzanne merely laughed, and rose from the deep arm chair. She knew perfectly well how charming she was, and how she held Don Hamilton's heart on her own pink palm. And the very surety had begun to bore her. It had been unfortunate, their falling in love so soon, at the beginning of the summer season, and now at early fall, it seemed an old story.

Blanche had succeeded in arousing her curiosity over her wonderful explorer brother. Don had never explored any unknown territory except her own heart. She would go down to Tressac Island and see this celebrity, and without Don. And she went.

The whole island was owned by the Janeways. It lay like a beautiful green emerald far out in the lake. After the excitement and restless life at the seashore resort Suzanne found it folding a spell of enchantment about her, the peace and dreamy languor that hung over the entire place.

It was the fifth day. She had written one letter to Don—one only. Was not love on a furlough? And not a word had she heard in reply. It was queer of Don to act that way. He had no perspective on life, she told herself. Carl Janeway was keen on perspectives.

"We can never hold the reality in our grasp, try as we will," he told her. "Do we not ever reach for the dream?"

"I suppose we do," Suzanne assented, faintly, but she remembered uneasily how tangible had been the realization of Don's dream. She did not meet Janeway's glance. They were just landing after the daily sunset canoe trip. She watched him now, as he lifted the canoe as easily as an Indian guide. He was like an Indian, too, in his tall, lithe build, black hair, and odd, dark eyes that never seemed to close. Blanche had said he was interesting. Suzanne found him more than that. Vaguely, he fascinated her. She loved to sit in the canoe, gathering water lilies on a lake that had turned to gold and amethyst and ruby

red under the sunset splendor, listening to his tales of a world-wide quest. That was what he called it, a quest after fortune. Blanche had taken pains to tell her he had found it. "When are you leaving Tressac, Gray Eyes," he asked suddenly. "Saturday."

She waited while he hid the canoe under the trees. It was twilight now. A faint breeze stole over the lake, perfume laden. Up at the lodge they were lighting the long Chinese lanterns around the porch. And suddenly, without warning, Janeway's arms closed about her.

"But you will not go—not now. You know the same as I do that this is the end of the quest."

Swiftly, recklessly, Suzanne's palm struck out and cuffed the famous explorer's nearest ear even while she evaded his lips. And then, picking up her skirt, she ran straight for the shelter of the lantern's glow.

"I'm going tomorrow, Blanche," she exclaimed, finding her hostess alone there.

"Oh, so soon, dear; why? Here's a letter for you, anyway. From the shore, too!"

Suzanne read it through once, twice. Every word sank deep into her conscience. It was from Don.

"I think you had better stay longer. I am going up to Canada with the Wheatons in their car. The day you left I took a wrong header in diving and struck my shoulder. Lucky it wasn't the neck, eh? Have been laid up ever since. Head grazed a rock, too."

"Blanche, I am going now, tonight. Don's badly hurt. I'm sorry, but I must go."

"Don?"

Then Suzanne raised her head and for the first time publicly announced her engagement. Back there under the pines, when another man's arms had closed about her, she had found out what Don Hamilton's love meant to her.

"So you see I must go," she added, hurriedly. "Aunt Isabel is there at the hotel, but he will want me. And—and—I don't want him to try to go on this motor trip."

"But I thought you liked Carl, dear?"

"Did you?" Suzanne laid her arms around the other girl's shoulders.

"Blanche, you know what funny people we women are, don't you? I didn't know until tonight which one I cared for, but now I do, and I want to get back to Don just as soon as the boat will take me."

"There's a train at 8:18 and you can catch the ferry over in 15 minutes. Don't talk, Sue, just rush. I know how you feel."

Don Hamilton opened his eyes widely at the vision that stood by his hammock beside Aunt Isabel's portly one. It was Suzanne, a long motoring cloak thrown back, showing her still in her brown khaki suit.

"Don't hug him too hard, child. He's all bandaged," protested Aunt Isabel, but Don did not mind the pain. He only heard her voice in his ear. (Copyright, 1912, by Associated Literary Press.)

SOURCE OF HIS INSPIRATION

Not From Great Singer in Naples, but From Phonograph Came the Famous Tune.

Once there was to be a Salamis that should make it doubtful, when the name was heard, whether it was the mother city that was meant or its daughter in another land. So today when an Italian boy or girl appears in Boston schools, it is uncertain whether the child hails from the Italy of the Caesars or from "Little Italy" down round North Square. The author of "Panama," a recent book relating to the isthmus, found the same question arising in the Canal Zone.

While we were stuck on a mud bank, fighting mosquitoes, an incident occurred that illustrates how perverse life is progress. One of the deck hands who looked like an Italian was enlivening his job by attaching a patch on a pair of overalls by singing the duke's song from "Rigoletto."

And he sang it well. He had a rich baritone. His voice evidently had not been trained, but he sang true. Sitting there on a dry-goods case, beating time against it with his bare heels, he threw into his singing a large measure of the airy nonchalance, the very spirit of the song, that is so often lacking in the performance of professionals.

"Now listen to that," the captain said. "That's the real Latin for you. Music born in him. I don't suppose he can read or write. But once when he was a little shaver, back in Italy, his father took him to the opera in Naples, and he heard some great artist sing that. And he remembers it still; sings it down here in the jungle, without any accompaniment but his heels, a lot better than an English or an American university man could sing it with an orchestra."

"Let's get him to tell us about it," I suggested.

The captain called him up, and asked him where he was born.

"New York," he said.

"Mulberry street?" I asked.

"Sure."

"Where did you learn that song?"

"Oh, that? That's a Caruso song. I learned it out of a phonograph."

Youth's Companion.

One of Nature's Freaks.

The village of Villariviera, Switzerland, were awakened during a thunderstorm one night recently by the violent pealing of the church bells. Going out, they found part of the church had been wrecked by lightning. The bells, however, were still in position and, whether owing to an electric current or a fitful wind, they continued to ring till daybreak.

KEEP RABBITS OFF TREES

THE VENEER WRAPPER FOUND EFFICIENT AND ECONOMIC.

By W. H. Chandler, Assistant Professor of Horticulture, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

Protection of young orchards against rabbits is a matter that cannot be attended to too early. Where orchards are valuable enough, the rabbits may be combated by means of rabbit-proof fences. In sections where a great many orchards are located, by combined efforts of the growers the rabbits may be killed out in the community. In a large percentage of cases, however, they will have to be combated by protecting each individual tree.

There are a number of appliances for protecting the trees against rabbits, but probably by far the best, if not also the cheapest, is the wood veneer wrapper. These are simply very thin strips of tough wood about 10 inches wide by 18 to 24 inches high that are wrapped around the trees. The best ones have the base of the wrappers treated with a preparation to prevent rotting.

The wood veneer wrapper, before being used, should always be moistened so it will wrap around the tree without splitting. The wrappers are then placed around the trees with the base pressed closely against the soil and are fastened with small wires. The wires should be cut the proper length before going into the orchard. The ends of the wire are given only one twist. Sometimes one wire is used and sometimes two.

These wood veneer wrappers are beneficial also in protecting the trees against borers. So, after they are put on it is well to mound the soil up about two or three inches around the base.

Young Tree with a Wood Veneer Wrapper.

Cost and all considered, the use of the veneer wrapper is to be recommended in nearly all cases. The cost of the wrapper will vary from \$4 to \$6 a thousand, depending on the height. The usual price is \$5 a thousand for wrappers 20 inches high. They may be secured from almost any box and basket company.

Probably the next most important means of protection against rabbits is the use of heavy wrapping paper. This paper should be in strips about 20 inches wide and should be wrapped around the tree in at least two thicknesses extending to the ground at the base. It should be tied at the top, bottom and middle. Since it is also valuable in protecting against borers, the earth should be mounded slightly at the bottom as in the case of the veneer wrapper. In a few cases rabbits have been known to tear this paper off.

Wrapping with wire netting is also satisfactory, though more expensive than the above methods. A coil spring of heavy wire around the tree seems to be a very satisfactory protection against rabbits, though these offer no protection against borers.

If the orchard is small and none of these materials are available, wrapping trees with pieces of cornstalks about 30 inches long set up around them and tied is entirely satisfactory. Old newspapers wrapped several times around are also used. The security at top, bottom and middle.

The first light frosts do not usually injure seed corn to any great extent, says C. B. Hutchison, assistant professor of agronomy in the College of Agriculture. It is the heavy freezing before the corn is thoroughly dry that injures its vitality. This being the case, the farmer who has not stored away an abundance of good seed should attend to it right away. It will mean money in his pocket to get the seed dry before winter.

No scene pleases the eye more than a beautiful and well-kept lawn with a comfortable farm-house in the center.

The Crocodile Wrench. An Ideal Farm Wrench. Drop forged from the finest tool steel, scientifically tempered. Every wrench guaranteed against breakage. Six Handy Farm Tools in One. A pipe wrench, a nut wrench, a screw driver, and three dies for cleaning up and re-threading rusted and battered threads. Dies fit all standard bolts used on standard farm machinery. Requires no adjustments; never slips; simple and always ready for use. Will work in closer quarters than any other wrench. Has handsome, blued finish. Every farmer should carry one of these handy little wrenches on a binder, reaper, mower, etc. They are light, strong, compact and easily carried in the hip pocket. The Crocodile is also a handy household tool. Enclose \$2.00 for six months' subscription to Stock Yards Daily Journal and wrench will be sent you free of charge.

SHAMROCK WHISKY DISTILLED FOR MEDICINAL USE. 10 YEARS OLD. ABSOLUTELY PURE. M.J. SHERIDAN, PROPRIETOR, ST. JOSEPH, MO. Importers and Dealers in WINES AND LIQUORS. Established 1872.

SHEPHERD'S ATTENTION. For sale at Denver, 800 range raised, long staple, smooth, large boned, vigorous, Rambouillet Rams, 1's and 2's. Also headquarters for rams of all breeds, writes us if you want breeding ewes, feeders or stockers. KROLLIN SHEEP CO., Denver, Colo.

Farm Waterworks. We want the name of every farmer or stockman who needs a system of waterworks. Write for our folder and special prices. W. B. Howe Plumbing & Heating Co. 228-230 Illinois Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.

CANCER. TUMORS, ECZEMA, FACIAL BLEMISHES and SKIN DISEASES can be CURED without surgical operation or burning plaster. We have successfully treated these diseases for twenty years. Painless. Write for FREE BOOK, address DR. G. W. ALLAMAN, Atchison, Kansas.

TO CAST FIRST VOTE AT 70. New Mexican Never Before Has Had Chance to Help Choose President. Socorro, N. M., Oct. 23.—At the age of 70, J. J. Leeson of Socorro on November 5 will cast his first vote for a candidate for president of the United States. He is a Democrat. Leeson was born in Louisiana and is a veteran of the Confederacy. His service in the army and a delay in reconstruction denied him a vote in that state for nine years. As soon as he could close up his affairs he went to Colorado, while it was yet a territory, and before it became a state he had moved to Montana, at that time also a territory. Before Montana became a state he went to the Dakotas, but departed before the citizens thereof were permitted to vote for a president. In 1879 he settled in New Mexico and has remained here since.

The Stock Yards Daily Journal. South St. Joseph, Mo.

MORRIS & COMPANY. A FEW SPECIALTIES... Supreme Hams, Supreme Bacon, Supreme Lard, Supreme Sausage, Supreme Dried Beef, and Supreme Canned Meats. With the exception of the old Great Eastern, the largest side-wheel steamer ever constructed, is the City of Detroit III, which has been recently put into commission on the Great Lakes. For the last ten years the average number of days worked per week by the miners of the United Kingdom averaged 5.19.

Classified Real Estate Advertising

1 cent per word first insertion; 1/2 cent per word each subsequent insertion. Cash, money order or check must accompany the order. Write for sample copies of THE STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

Mistletoe advertisement featuring an illustration of a woman and the text 'WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS MISTLETOE SOLD BY The Hammond Packing Co. St. Joseph, Mo.'

Cheap Corn and High Hogs advertisement: 'now offer an unusual chance for Big Profits in the hog business. Full rations of corn with one-half pound per day of Swift's Digester Tankage (60 per cent Protein) will produce maximum gains and the grade of hogs that will top the market. Makes Big Gains, Strong Bone, Firm Flesh and the Best Finish.'

Nels A. Anderson, Farragut, Iowa advertisement: 'Breeder of Percheron, Shire and German Coach Stallions and Jacks. Has for sale one Percheron Stallion, 6 years old, weighing 2,100 lbs. and had him in service for two years. For price and information write or call, Nels A. Anderson, graduate of the Graham Scientific Breeding School, of Kansas City, Mo.'

OUR RICE PRODUCTION

AMERICA CUTS COST OF RAISING THIS CEREAL IN TWO. ORIENTAL WAY EXPENSIVE

Why the Poor in China and Japan Cannot Afford to Eat Rice—Little Rice Consumed Here. Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 23.—The Star says: Most people believe that when it comes to fighting the Japanese would whip their weight in wild cats. But there is a boxy man that whips the Japs on less ground than it takes to turn around on. It is our old friend, the high cost of living. We always picture the Jap as sitting down to a bowl of fluffy steamed rice, stashed dark brown in the middle with soy sauce. But that is the well-to-do Jap. The poorest class of Japanese and Chinese can't even afford to eat rice.

The method of growing rice in the orient is very expensive. Every stalk of rice must be set out by hand under water. If the American farmer had to set out each stalk of wheat by hand bread would cost several dollars a bushel. In the orient it costs about \$1.30 a bushel to grow rice and they can't grow enough to fill all the empty stomachs. In Arkansas rice can be grown at a cost of 25 cents a bushel. Nature has given the American rice land all the best of it as against the heathen Chinese. In Arkansas they use modern machinery. They set the gasoline engine to pumping water to flood the fields. When the rice is mature they kick a hole in the dike and the water runs away. When the ground gets dry the harvesters go in with a modern reaper and binder to reap the rice. All this work, as against the Jap's hand work, that's why we can raise rice to export to Japan.

At the prices which usually prevail for seed and clover that will give a reasonable yield, while it is so abundantly situated as to secure the yields of from 4 to 5 bushels per acre quoted above as a sort of by-product of the clover crop, the saying of the intelligent has certainly been justified.—J. O. Rankin, Editor, Minnesota College of Agriculture.

WE WILL MAIL YOU \$1 for each set of false teeth sent us. High prices paid for old gold, silver, old watches, broken jewelry, precious stones. MONEY SENT BY RETURN MAIL. Pella, Smelting & Refining Co. Established 25 Years. 803 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. TO DENTISTS We will buy your old fillings, Gold Scrap and Platinum. Highest prices paid. You see this adv. So will others see yours.

EASTERN TEXAS RICH

THAT SECTION, ALONG WITH NORTHERN LOUISIANA, COMING TO FRONT. LAND COMPARATIVELY CHEAP

Great Fruit, Truck and General Agricultural Section—Some Land Produces Two or More Crops Each Year. Longview, Tex., Oct. 23.—The great timber region of East Texas and North Louisiana, in process of discovery for several years, is attracting wide attention. It is a rich, fertile, agricultural section of the Texas and Pacific and International and Great Northern Railways, in a prominent strategic position. While the mighty forests of pine and hardwood are rapidly disappearing by the saw-mill route, underground wealth in lignite, iron, oil, clay, etc., is being unearched.

Usually, when East Texas is mentioned, people who have only heard about it doubtless think of Elberta, a heavy timber tract. Sometimes other things for the production of which East Texas is becoming famous. Therefore, and in order that people may not get the impression that some general orchard or garden products are all that the woods country is good for, the following evidences are presented of the virtues of the section in the production of ordinary field crops. Lately some rather remarkable results have been shown in crop success, the same season on the same land. Under people some of the things being done by a few people in the sandy land there must be just such combination of natural conditions as is found in our great timber tract. Good natural drainage, good and abundant water, a fruitful soil, long growing seasons and ample, well-distributed rainfall.

There is record of 453 bushels of Irish potatoes to the acre, followed by a crop of winter cabbage. There was plenty of time between to have grown a heavy crop of pea hay. There is record of 250 bushels of Irish potatoes to the acre upon fifty acres, sold for \$1 per bushel, this crop being the 15th of February. The yield of a bale per acre, and that, in turn, followed by a fine winter oat pasture. The fifty acres netted the grower nearly \$200 per acre, and yet a heavy crop of pea hay may still be had for \$10 to \$20 per acre. On another East Texas farm Irish potatoes were planted on a three-acre tract, the hay crop being sold for \$100 bushels of potatoes to the acre were dug, netting the grower about \$55 per acre. Cowpeas were planted immediately and the 15th of July about three tons per acre of cured hay were cut. A volunteer crop of peas started from the roots, and reaching a height of 8 inches, were ploughed under. The 15th of August, Irish potatoes were planted, and the 10th of November 120 bushels per acre were dug, netting \$75 per acre. This crop was followed by winter wheat, making the pasture most of the winter, and plowed under as green fertilizer ahead of a spring crop. All this on the same land the same season.

Should any one doubt that these and other things quite as remarkable have been done, the writer will be glad to verify the statements by evidence which will convince. For instance, in case of the 453 bushels of potatoes to the acre, the spuds weighed 3 1/2 pounds each, and the United States government experts before a \$200 prize was permitted to go to the grower. As there is time to grow winter field and truck crops after such early truck crops as potatoes and tomatoes, the tendency is to mix field crops with truck growing, the particularly favorable conditions as to length of growing season and splendid distribution of large rainfall, permitting great many combinations along this line.

Watermelons, cabbage, beans, sweet potatoes, radishes, lettuce and many other things have proven money-making crops in East Texas. To say nothing of such unusual crops as celery, asparagus, etc. A grower at Tyler for instance realized at the rate of \$2,000 per acre from a small patch of celery. Why does it settle so slowly, with such possibilities upon such cheap land? The reason is not far to seek. About \$5 per acre is the land embraced in these counties and parishes in the woods, and the people of this day do not like to clear land. Lured by reports of the things being done by a few people in East Texas and hinted at in the foregoing, prospectors in ever-increasing numbers are hunting for a little cleared land to go to work upon with every available acre occupied. Considering how cheap the unimproved land is, the prices they often bid upon even poorly improved places

OUR RICE PRODUCTION

AMERICA CUTS COST OF RAISING THIS CEREAL IN TWO. ORIENTAL WAY EXPENSIVE

Why the Poor in China and Japan Cannot Afford to Eat Rice—Little Rice Consumed Here. Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 23.—The Star says: Most people believe that when it comes to fighting the Japanese would whip their weight in wild cats. But there is a boxy man that whips the Japs on less ground than it takes to turn around on. It is our old friend, the high cost of living. We always picture the Jap as sitting down to a bowl of fluffy steamed rice, stashed dark brown in the middle with soy sauce. But that is the well-to-do Jap. The poorest class of Japanese and Chinese can't even afford to eat rice.

The method of growing rice in the orient is very expensive. Every stalk of rice must be set out by hand under water. If the American farmer had to set out each stalk of wheat by hand bread would cost several dollars a bushel. In the orient it costs about \$1.30 a bushel to grow rice and they can't grow enough to fill all the empty stomachs. In Arkansas rice can be grown at a cost of 25 cents a bushel. Nature has given the American rice land all the best of it as against the heathen Chinese. In Arkansas they use modern machinery. They set the gasoline engine to pumping water to flood the fields. When the rice is mature they kick a hole in the dike and the water runs away. When the ground gets dry the harvesters go in with a modern reaper and binder to reap the rice. All this work, as against the Jap's hand work, that's why we can raise rice to export to Japan.

At the prices which usually prevail for seed and clover that will give a reasonable yield, while it is so abundantly situated as to secure the yields of from 4 to 5 bushels per acre quoted above as a sort of by-product of the clover crop, the saying of the intelligent has certainly been justified.—J. O. Rankin, Editor, Minnesota College of Agriculture.

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USE OF IVORY ANCIENT. King Solomon, It is Said, Had Throne of Valuable Material. The use of ivory may be traced to the earliest periods of man's history. It probably was employed, and possessed of high commercial value, in remote prehistoric times. In the caves of Dordogne are found fragments of mammoth tusks carved with representations of animals no longer found in Europe, and of others entirely extinct. These carvings are said to be executed with a vigor and accuracy truly remarkable, considering the primitive age in which they were executed. In the earliest dawn of historic times we find ivory occupying an important place. It was a substance, if not peculiar to royalty, at any rate distinctive of regal pomp and dignity. King Solomon, we are told, "made a great throne of ivory," and other ancient monarchs of Egypt, Assyria, and elsewhere, are recorded to have provided themselves with similar chairs of state.

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