

STOCK YARDS DAILY JOURNAL.

A Daily Commercial Newspaper for Modern Farmers and Stockmen and an Advertising Medium that Reaches the Buyers

Vol. XII, No. 105.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1908

LAST EDITION.

TERMS: SINGLE COPY, 5 CENTS; PER YEAR, \$4.00.

DAILY MARKETS

Official Receipts, 35 Cars, 991 Cattle; 76 Cars, 6,366 Hogs; 4 Cars, 1,074 Sheep.

RECEIPTS CONTINUE LIGHT

Scant Run of Fat Beeves Sold Freely at Steady to Strong Rates.

NO CHOICE HEAVY STEERS

Butcher Market Steady to Dime Higher—Bulls Sell Freely—Calf Trade Holds Steady—Stock Cattle in Scant Supply, Firm Tone to Trade—Buyers Resist Sellers' Bullish Views in Hog House, Trade Slow—Bulge in Lamb Market, Prices Highest of Season.

RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1908.

The following table shows the receipts from January 1, 1908, and receipts for the corresponding time in 1907:

	1908	1907
Cattle	678,689	611,218
Hogs	2,201,253	1,876,912
Sheep	681,512	708,065
Horses	22,498	26,769

LIVE STOCK IN SIGHT.

The following shows the estimated receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five principal western markets:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	4,000	11,000	15,000
Kansas City	4,000	11,000	15,000
South Omaha	1,000	5,000	8,000
St. Joseph	1,000	5,000	1,100
East St. Louis	2,000	8,000	10,000

RECEIPTS BY CARS.

The following shows the number of cars of stock handled today by railroad centering at the stock yards:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. B. & Q., west	17	17	17
C. B. & Q., east	13	13	13
C. R. I. & P.	10	10	10
Great Western	10	10	10
Missouri Pacific	2	2	2
St. Joseph & Grand Island	2	2	2
A. T. & S. F.	7	7	7
Total	118	118	118

CATTLE.

Active Demand For Fat Beeves at Steady to Strong Prices.

The small supply of steers was quickly taken today at steady to firm prices on a basis of recent strong advances which have fully wiped out all declines noted last week. Supplies for the half-week have run very light at all points and with Friday a holiday there is no prospect of anything like a liberal run before next Monday.

At five leading primary markets the supply for three days totals out \$8,000 and shows a decrease of 43,000 compared with last week. Locally the falling off has been about 5,000.

In the small supply on the local market this morning there was but a moderate showing of steers and these were readily taken at prices fully sustaining advances of Monday and Tuesday and fully covering the declines of last week. Some fairly good short-fed steers were offered and were quickly taken at \$6.50 for the best here with other sales of warmed-up light and medium weights ranging at \$5.00 to \$6.25 and common to fair light killers at \$4.50 to around \$5.25. The pens were quickly cleared at the price and more cattle of attractive and useful quality would have been welcomed by the packers.

Dressed Beef and Shipping Steers.

38UBD1343..	6.50	10...	928..	5.60	
55...	1.355..	6.25	21...	1.151..	5.50
31...	1.376..	6.25	20...	1.126..	5.50
40...	1.258..	6.05	38...	1.157..	5.40
20...	1.304..	6.00	20...	941..	5.30
40...	1.305..	6.00	3...	1.103..	5.25
49...	1.136..	5.75			

COWS, BULLS AND MIXED.

The better grades of cows and heifers sold strong to 10c higher today but buyers were unwilling to grant any strength in the common and medium styles and succeeded in securing these kinds about steady with yesterday. Receipts were light and everything sold in good season on the above basis. Toppy offerings were not numerous. A few choice cows sold at \$4.75 to \$5.00 and up, but most of the desirable dressed beef grades sold at \$4.00 to \$4.60 and pretty decent killers went in a range of \$3.50 to \$4.00. Bulk of heifers offered were of the kind selling under \$4.50, a limited number on choice order going at \$4.75 to \$5.25.

Hogs.

1...	750..	4.35	15...	806..	3.65
1...	530..	4.25	1...	740..	3.50
9...	402..	4.25	2...	550..	3.50
1...	850..	4.15	1...	400..	3.50
2...	570..	4.10	1...	830..	3.50
1...	570..	4.00	3...	743..	3.50
1...	800..	4.00	1...	810..	3.50
1...	700..	4.00	1...	640..	3.25
19...	680..	4.00	2...	680..	3.25
6...	878..	3.85	2...	590..	3.20
3...	860..	3.75	2...	715..	3.25

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405 West Illinois Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.

The Saint Joseph Journal Publishing Company, PUBLISHER.

W. E. WARRICK, Editor and Manager. Largest Outside Circulation of Any Paper Published in Buchanan County, Missouri.

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WILL BREAK SOME RECORDS.

Speaking of records in figures, the St. Joseph live stock market for 1908 is going to show the largest number of hogs arrived in the history of this market, and will also go into print as the banner year in the aggregate number of cattle, hogs, sheep and horses arrived.

FIGURES AND PREVARICATORS.

Figures may not lie, but you'll see some mighty hard statistical things to believe within the next ten days. For instance, Kawville down the creek will not only tell you that she is the only live stock market beneath the star-spangled dome of the sweet by and by, but she will attempt to prove it by figures.

SPONGES ITS ADVERTISING.

The national government is a big land owner, but it does not advertise except what it sponges off the publisher through the trick of special telegrams from Washington. Canada expends large sums annually for this purpose. Steps should be taken at this time to acquaint the home seekers of this country with the fact that within our borders there yet remain thousands of desirable locations for homebuilders.

SOME FACTORS IN CORN.

Live Stock World: The recent break in corn was not illogical. Generally fine weather for conditioning and moving the grain in the country, disappointingly light shipping business, with exporters doing surprisingly little on the decline, and increasing receipts served as important items in the pessimistic argument.

FUTURE MARKET PROSPECTS.

The whole live stock trade is in healthy condition and outlook seems to favor active markets balance of the year and early months of 1909. It takes only a few days of moderate receipts of cattle, hogs or sheep to start an upward movement of prices. This denotes a healthy undertone in the trade.

TRAINING THE HORSE.

The education of the horse should begin at an early age. Man can completely control the horse only at the time of its birth and to do so then by gently, but firmly, holding it in the arms as this is a lesson that will always be remembered.

When it is a month old it can and should be taught to lead and to do this put a quarter-inch rope around the body at the flank and run the free end through a slipping noose made at the other end of the rope and forward between the front legs up through the halter ring.

A horse is a good deal like its driver and a stubborn man tends to create stubbornness in his horse. It is an unwise, illogical practice to strike the rear end of the animal when it is wanted to stand or to back, or to jerk the reins when it is wanted to go forward.

IN WOMAN'S REALM

Golden Chips. Six pounds peeled pumpkin, five pounds granulated sugar, six lemons, one-fourth pound green ginger root. Cut the pumpkin in thin narrow strips like string beans.

Boil until mealy white potatoes, then mash and beat until free from lumps; season with salt and white pepper and add a little butter. Make them into balls about the size of a large egg; with a teaspoon make a cavity in each ball into which drop three creamed oysters, cover the cavity and after making the ball as round as possible roll it first in a well beaten egg, then into cracker crumbs, drop into boiling fat which should be deep enough to cover the balls without letting them touch the bottom of the kettle.

Escaloped Peas. A layer of crackers broken up fine, one layer of peas; season with pepper, salt and a little butter; then layer of crackers, cheese grated on top; just cover with milk; bake one-half hour.

Washing of Vegetables. An easy way to wash small vegetables and fruits, such as beans, peas, rice, cranberries, is to place them in a fine colander, place this in a large basin, pour plenty of water over them. By moving the colander back and forth in the water they become perfectly clean. Let the water drain off and they are ready for use.

To Cool Butter Without Ice. Have two pans, one smaller than the other. Into the smaller pan put your butter and place it in the larger pan, which must contain water enough to reach to the top of smaller one, and to the water add two tablespoonfuls of salt. Soak thoroughly a flower pot and cover butter with this. Occasionally resoak the pot. The butter will be as firm as it is in winter, without ice.

Kitchen Economies. When baking potatoes, if after scrubbing them with a brush you will wipe them dry and rub them over with lard they will cook in less time and have a thin, brittle skin. When cooking cranberries if a pinch of soda to each pint of berries is added and as soon as they come to a boil pour that water off, then put on fresh water, they will not require nearly so much sugar.

Brief Household Notes. Cake that is a little stale may be crumbed, broken into saucers and covered with fruit, topped with whipped cream. It forms a most appetizing dessert. Usually a silk or satin waist wears out in just one or two places, the rest

SPECTER MOOSE AGAIN SEEN.

Maine Hunters Agog Over Giant of All His Tribe. Bangor, Me.—Again the king of all Maine moose, sometimes called the specter moose, because of the weird appearance of the gray monster at night, has been seen near Lobster lake, and the news has set all the sportsmen, native hunters and guides crazy to get a shot at him.

The average size of Maine moose is 800 to 900 pounds, with antlers spreading four to four and one-half feet, and eight to twelve points to a side, while eight or nine inches is good length for a bell, the apperage under the animal's neck. All who have seen the big moose of Lobster lake, however, aver that he must weigh 2,000 pounds, and that his antlers spread not less than ten feet, while the bell is declared to be not less than eight inches long.

It was in 1901 that this moose was seen first by Clarence Duffy of Oldtown, a guide. Duffy gave a detailed description of the animal when he came back to town. Everybody set Duffy down as the greatest romancer of his time. Now, long afterward, however, John Ross, a Bangor lumberman, saw the big moose.

For some years hunters searched the woods in vain for the big fellow, for it would be a small fortune to the man who could bring him down. Not until 1905 was the monster seen again. Gilman Brown of West Newbury, Mass., got nearer to the monster than any other hunter, and shot at him. From all descriptions the moose is like those of British Columbia, and some think he might have wandered into Maine from some distant point over the border.

LONDON WORLD'S RICHEST CITY.

One in Every 33 of the 7,795,789 inhabitants is a Pauper. London.—Rather interesting are the statistics on "What is London?" which

Live While You Live.

Age, in a majority of cases, never comes at all. Disease and accident make short work of even the most prosperous persons; death costs nothing, and the expense of a headstone is an inconsiderable trifle to the happy heir. To be suddenly snuffed out in the middle of ambitious schemes is tragical enough at best; but where a man has been grudging himself his own life in the meanwhile, and saving up everything for the festival that was never to be, it becomes that hysterically moving sort of tragedy which lies in the confines of force. The victim is dead—and he has cunningly over-reached himself; a combination of calamities none the less absurd for being grim. To husband a favorite claret until the batch turns sour is not at all an artful stroke of policy; and how much more with a whole cellar—a whole bodily existence!—Robert Louis Stevenson.

AMUSEMENTS

BIJOU DREAM. COR. FOURTH & EDMOND STS. A Coastly Open, daily 1 to 5, 7 to 11 p. Entertainment m. 90 Minute Program. Rent at Moving Pictures. Economical Program Changes Thursdays. Prices and Sunday 10c, Children 5c.

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ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE. Choice home grown ALFALFA SEED for sale. Prices and samples furnished on application. J. A. PALMER, Stamford, Neb.

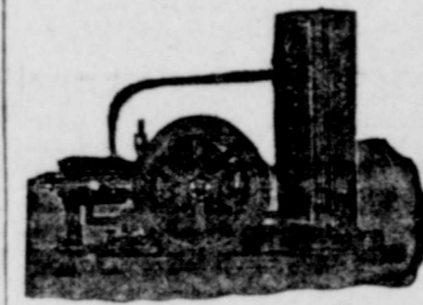
Dr. E. D. Holme. Dr. Anna Hurst. OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. ST. JOSEPH, MO. Graduates from the A. T. Still School Kirksville, Mo. Office Suite, 41-43-45 Ballinger Building. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Old phone 1253.

The Great World's Fair Prize Winning Seed Corn. Seed Oats and all kinds of Farm Seeds in Bulk. Barred Rock Cockerels and Scotch Collie Puppies. My large illustrated catalog free. Tells how to raise corn every year. John D. Ziller, Farmer Seed Corn Grower. HIAWATHA, KANSAS.

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For all purposes, from 2 1/2 to 30 horse power. Also Steam Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Shafting and Pulleys. Repairing of All Kinds of Machinery.

516-18-20 S. 7th St., Saint Joseph, Mo.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Joseph Journal Publishing Company will be held and convened at the office of the St. Joseph Stock Yards company in the Exchange building, situated on the property of the last named company at its stock yards, south of the city of St. Joseph, in Buchanan county, Missouri, on Monday, January 11, 1909, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing directors of said company for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before such meeting. JOHN DONOVAN, President. W. E. WARRICK, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Joseph Cattle Loan company will be held and convened at their office located in the Live Stock Exchange building on the property of the St. Joseph Stock Yards company, south of the city of St. Joseph, in the county of Buchanan, state of Missouri, on Monday, Jan. 11, 1909, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year or until their successors are duly qualified and for the transaction of such other business as may come before such meeting. I. A. VANT, President. J. L. FREELAND, Secretary.

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In Beautiful Sepulcher. The last resting place of the great Norwegian composer, Edward Grieg, is one of the most beautiful in its natural surroundings that could be imagined. By the side of a lake, at the extremity of a fjord, close to the composer's native town of Bergen, there is a natural grotto formed in the solid rock, which rises precipitously from the water's edge. Here the bones of the famous musician are buried, and, as the grotto is only accessible from the lake, the funeral cortege will have to make the journey by water.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK. ST. JOSEPH MO. UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY. Christmas Money. A great many people who cannot select gifts for friends or relatives, adopt the wise course of sending them the money. The ideal way to send money is to use a draft. It is economical and can be cashed at any bank in the world. We have a separate department and clerks to attend to this branch of the business. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$800,000.00

TWO BRANDS OF HIGH - GRADE WHISKIES. EACH ONE A PRINCE IN ITS OWN CLASS. 'Overall' is a straight bonded whiskey direct from the U. S. bonded warehouse. The beautiful color and aroma is natural—no artificial matter what so ever. 'Simon-Pure' is a blend of straight whiskey. The fine flavor and velvet-like smoothness is the reward of years of experience. Take Either, You Will Make No Mistake. 4 Quarts, \$3.20. WE PREPAY EXPRESS. CONSUMERS' SUPPLY CO., 304-308 Edmond, St. JOSEPH, MO.

FARMERS! BUILD YOUR OWN TELEPHONE LINES. We will sell you the Wire, Pins, Brackets, Cross-Arms, Insulators, Knobs, Ground Rods, Lightning Arrestors, Batteries, Telephones and Tools at closest market prices and give you prompt delivery out of St. Joseph. Send for Price List. AMERICAN ELECTRIC CO. (Reid & Platt.) 218-220 South Seventh St., St. Joseph, Mo.

33 1/3% More Pigs, More Pork, More Profit. When Swift's Digester Tankage is used to balance rations for Swine. Guaranteed Protein, 60%, Phosphates, 6%, Fat, 8%. For swine of all ages, fed up to one-half pound per head per day, costing less than one cent. For Particulars Address Swift & Company Chicago. Kansas City St. Louis St. Paul Omaha St. Joseph Ft. Worth

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Open every night before Xmas. Xmas Shopping. One cannot do justice to this jewelry stock in a single hurried visit during one of the busy days preceding Christmas. It takes time to properly examine this wealth of superb diamonds; it takes deliberation before finally deciding upon some superb chest of sterling silver wares. Neither does one care to purchase a costly watch upon "the spur of the moment." Early Christmas shoppers gain not only the prettiest selections, but are accorded peace of mind—something impossible while a throng jostles at one's elbow. Therefore we say it again: "Shop right now." Lay the goods aside with your name on the package—that's the way to Xmas satisfaction. Wetteroth Jewelry Company. 419 Felix Street Member Retail Merchants Assn.

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F. Endebrock Trunk Co. Third and Felix Streets, Northwest Corner. Retail Department. KODAKS KODAK FINISHING Write For Kodak Catalog. WM. F. ULMAN, 710 Francis St. St. Joseph, Mo.

J. C. HEDENBERG 418 Francis St. ST. JOSEPH, MO. Abstract of Title of the City of St. Joseph and Buchanan County. Telephone No. 527. Journal Advertising Pays

Old Man Hornbeck's Conversion

BY C. E. G. PEABODY

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It was in the spring of the year, and the wild flowers were running riot over the mesas as only the wild flowers of California can when once coaxed out by the warm spring rains. The wash, usually nothing but a sinuous streak of gleaming sand and rocky bowlders, was now raised, by the melting snows in the mountains, to the dignity of a turbulent river. Hobbling along the road like a gigantic grasshopper with the rheumatism came Seth Lane, a moving blot upon a peaceful landscape.

"But I can't do that," said he. "I never beat a man in my life, an' I'm too old to commence now." "Well, about two weeks later I saw Hornbeck again, an' he drew me aside an' said: "I've bin thinkin' the matter over, Seth, an' I've about come to the conclusion that I have been denyin' myself the consolation of religion in my old age."

around on his seat, an' never once did he miss droppin' a gold nugget on the plate, an' once when the sermon was extra powerful I saw him drop two. "Well, yesterday Hornbeck looked me up an' asked me to come up an' take dinner with him. Newby would be there, he said. "All right," said I, "I'll come to oblige you; besides, it would be a shame if you had to throw away any of that chicken!"

NONE ABOVE \$10,000 THAT IS BILL OF LARGEST DENOMINATION ISSUED. Not to Exceed Two or Three of These Notes in Circulation in the United States—National Bank Currency. Ask yourself what is the bill of largest denomination issued in the United States? Careful now that you don't overdo it.

DOUBLE ENTRY AS HE KNEW IT. Jim's Simple System That, Strange to Say, Caused Discontent. Jim Saunders, the veteran oyster dealer of the village, was mad. His honesty had never before been impeached. He stood in the open doorway of his one-room shanty down near the station, catching each passer-by in turn and pouring into his ear a rehearsal of his woes. The country doctor who was the nineteenth by actual count who had passed that way since early morning.

Phone Your Orders Early for Sunday or Christmas Delivery

Whipping Cream That Whips Our cream is double strength—pure—clean—delivered anywhere. Buttermilk That is rich, sweet, pure—our products are backed by our reputation. Our wagons deliver anywhere. Ice Cream That is right—rich, with butter balls floating in it—delivered anywhere. Pasteurized Milk Scientifically pure—the only milk that is safe for babies—our wagons deliver anywhere.

Western Dairy Co.

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Blacklegoids. Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination for the prevention of BLACKLEG IN CATTLE. NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO ROT. Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to let your cattle die of Blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular. PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY. HOME OFFICE AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH. NOTICE.—For a limited time we will give away free to anyone who will buy the first purchase of 100 vaccinations.

TRANSIT HOUSE. ST. JOSEPH STOCK YARDS, ST. JOSEPH, MO. FINEST STOCKMEN'S HOTEL IN THE COUNTRY. Fine Bar, Lunch Counter and Cafe. Most Convenient Hotel for Shippers to the St. Joseph Market. Only One Block from the Yards. RATES: American Plan, \$2.00 and \$2.50 Per Day. European Plan, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25. A. W. KOHLER, Manager.

SHAMROCK WHISKEY. Is Distilled for Medicinal Purposes from Rye and Barley Malt. Age, ten years. No fill oil, no drugs. Price, \$1 per quart, \$10 per doz., \$5 per half dozen quart bottles, or \$4 per gal. Freight paid to any railroad station on receipt of order, or will ship C. O. D. Write for complete price list. Business record 25 years. Reference, National Bank of St. Joseph. ST. JOSEPH, MO. M. J. SHERIDAN, New Telephone 340. Importer and Dealer in Wines and Liquors.

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Publicity Pays. Try The Stock Yards Journal

High Praise for Lauder.

She was high-browed and soulful, given to the liben cult and grand opera in its grandest manifestations, hence it was with considerable misgiving that the young man took her to see Harry Lauder. "He is the greatest singer of his kind in the world," the youth had explained volubly. "Competent critics have said that only once in a decade does such a singer appear," etc., etc. And she had graciously consented to look Harry over.

Japanese Story Tellers.

"Though the Japanese are a nation of readers," says a traveler, "they love, also, to listen to the tales of the professional story-teller, who is quite an artist in his way. The lower sort of story-teller may be seen seated at the street corner with a circle of gaping coolies around him. The higher class form guilds, who own special houses of entertainment, called 'yose,' and may also be engaged by the hour to amuse private parties. Some story-telling is rather in the nature of a five-cent magazine. The man sits with an open book before him and expounds it, and dilates upon it—the story of the 'Forty-seven Ronin,' perhaps, or the Chinese novel of the 'Three Kingdoms,' or an account of the Satsuma rebellion, or one of the old wars of the Taira and Minamoto families in the middle ages. When he comes to some particularly good point he emphasizes it by a rap with his fan or with a little slab of wood kept by him for that purpose."

Ceylon's Venomous Caterpillar.

Word comes of the bad effect on the population of Ceylon of the trees planted in the streets to shelter the people from the pitiless rays of the Indian sun. The trees it was thought would bring comfort. When they grew up they certainly did afford grateful shelter, but a certain green caterpillar also made them its home. The insect not only destroys the foliage, but it frequently drops down upon those passing by, stinging the unlucky person. The sting is as venomous as that of the wasp. The most sufferers from the pest are the children. In spite of the burning and smoking of the trees by means of a torch raised on a pole, it has been impossible to exterminate the caterpillars.

The Medical Fee.

The American Medical association, our highest medical authority, has never attempted to establish an ethical fee. In point of fact, the fee evolves itself and ever has been and ever will be a graded one. The great bulk of practice is practically charity—that is, it represents small fees or no fees. This is true alike in the remote country districts and in the great metropolitan centers. There is one difference, however, which should be distinctly remembered, and that is that rural charity is generally deserved, whereas urban charity is often misplaced. It is stated that practically 33 per cent. of the entire practice of New York city is charity, and that in a third of such cases the doctor is imposed upon.—North American Review.

Insurance Gambling.

A system of gambling in ships by persons who take out policies of insurance on British vessels in which they have not the slightest ownership has become so prevalent that the government is determined to suppress the practice, if possible, and thus put a stop to a form of speculation which, if not in itself criminal, is held to be conducive to criminality. The London board of trade has also taken up the matter and will bring all the pressure possible to bear in aid of the efforts of the authorities. As a first step, it has invited a conference of shipowners, underwriters and others to consider the matter and to take such action as may be feasible.

An Improved Variety.

The traveler exhibited a peculiar nervousness on seeing the long-legged, slim, fierce looking hogs that roamed at will over the country. At length he asked a native sitting on a fence by the roadside: "Aren't these razorback hogs rather dangerous?" "I never heard of none of them doing any harm," remarked the native. "I think they must be safety razorbacks."

One Guess Only.

"What did he ever see in her?" asked one. "What did she ever see in him?" asked the other. Which of these two was the woman and which the man?—Kansas City Times.

The Ingredients.

"What constitutes a first-class society drama?" "Three acts, six gowns, and nine epigrams."—Washington Herald.

FARM SCIENCE

Continued from Page One.

who keep comparatively little live stock. The production of hay in the south has increased greatly where this work has reached. Improved crop rotations have been devised and put into practice. The principles involved in planning cropping systems on live stock farms have been applied. Studies of weeds have resulted in discoveries that enable the farmer to destroy such serious pests as Johnson grass and quack grass at comparatively little expense.

A practice highly important to the corn crop, that of shallow cultivation, has become prevalent in the corn belt and is growing in favor elsewhere; this counts for increased yield. In wheat raising, the use of early planting and thorough preparation of the seed bed are much more extensively practiced than formerly.

Dry Farming. Dry farming has come to be recognized as an important factor in our future agricultural progress. Much useful information has been accumulated to determine the conditions under which crops may be successfully grown, the best rotations to exclude insect pests, and the tillage required for the conservation of soil moisture to adapt new crops to the dry regions. It seems probable that as a part of this work and of the reclamation projects, a half billion acres of dry and arid land will be made available for agriculture in the course of time. The last ten years have witnessed a remarkable exodus of people from the eastern parts of the country to the western, especially to the dry part of the great plains. This vast region, formerly considered of little use for cultivation, is rapidly becoming one of considerable agricultural importance under the guidance of the department and state experiment stations.

Soils and Their Treatment. Soil surveying was begun by this department nine years ago. The reason for this work is the fact that each variety or strain of crop produces its best in some certain soil and climate, and that for each soil and climatic condition there are crop rotation and farm-management schemes which pay best. The object of the survey, therefore, has been to find the proper soil for the crop, the proper crop for the soil, and to aid in devising scientific engineering plans for the management of farms on each class of soil and each agricultural region. The survey has now covered 150,000 square miles in all parts of the United States, a larger area than the total land area of Great Britain and Ireland, or of Japan. It has led to the growing of special types of tobacco in the gulf states. It has made marked progress in the standardization of soil descriptions, and it has brought close co-operation between the national government and various states.

In the course of this survey the alkali problem has been solved. The rise of alkali in the soil had caused the abandonment of wide areas of land in the belief that when once it has appeared no further use can be made of such lands. The department has demonstrated in widely separated districts in the arid west that the reclamation of areas unproductive on account of the presence of alkali is both feasible and economical.

Much attention has been given to the study of soil bacteriology and improved strains of nitrogen-fixing bacteria have been developed and widely disseminated and have proved highly useful in the inoculation of the various leguminous crops to increase their accumulation of nitrogen.

Instruction in the conservation of the soil and its fertility by all available means has been increasingly carried on by the department, the experiment stations, agricultural colleges, and by private publications. The importance of the cover crop to prevent winter erosion and to hold the humus and fertile elements of the soil for the benefit of succeeding crops has been one of the most emphatic teachings and has been prominent in every plan of crop rotation and farm management. The utilization of leguminous plants for enriching the soil, such as alfalfa, clover, and cowpeas, has been much extended throughout the country. So great has been the demand for cowpea, velvet bean, and crimson clover seed in the south that the farmers have been unable during the last two years to secure a sufficient quantity, even at very high prices.

Overcoming and Avoiding Diseases. A method of spraying trees has been devised which effectively prevents the bitter rot of apples, a disease which has caused in one year a loss of over \$10,000,000.

A simple and effective method of preventing peach-leaf curl has been discovered which already saves hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. The peach-twist blight or gum disease of the peach, in California, is a disease which caused great loss of peaches in that state, but a method for its control has been discovered. The nature and method of control of the disease known as "little peach," which has threatened to destroy the peach industry of Michigan and western New York, has been determined. A method of controlling the pear blight, a disease which has destroyed the best varieties of pears in many parts of the country, including \$5,

000,000 worth of orchards in California, has become effective. A new spray—self-boiled lime-sulphur—has been discovered which may be safely used in spraying peaches for control of the brown rot, a disease which has destroyed annually from 15 to 30 per cent of the peach crop. This mixture is also a valuable general spray, as an insecticide, and is effective in the treatment of San Jose scale.

Among numerous discoveries are the causes and the methods of control of the brown rot of cabbage, turnip, potato, tomato and egg plant, and of numerous other bacterial diseases of crops; the witherly and orange blight of citrus fruits, two diseases which have caused great loss; and the cranberry scald and rot, cause of heavy losses. The wilt disease of watermelon and cowpeas has been determined and avoided by the introduction and development of resistant varieties of these crops where old varieties will not grow.

Investigation of the causes of decay of timbers and the methods of preventing it has resulted in improved methods of handling timbers and in impregnating them with protective substances. A cheap and effective method has been discovered for treating fence posts to prevent decay.

Insect Pests. Most civilized nations have quarantine regulations to exclude insect pests, and the United States is the only exception of prominence, but in this country the subject of remedies against this class of insects has received the greatest attention. The perfection of the lime-sulphur-salt wash has practically solved the San Jose scale problem, and recent investigations by the department as to the use of hydrocyanic acid against scale insects on citrus trees have been so successful as to promise the saving of a large number of orchards of great value.

Prevention of Damage. The discovery of the original home of the San Jose scale in China by a learned expert of the department and the introduction of its natural enemy into this country was an achievement of note, but the economical use of sprays has rendered the attempted establishment of the natural enemy a matter of comparatively slight importance. The tremendous effect of the spread of the San Jose scale was beginning to be realized twelve years ago, but in the meantime the efforts of this department and of the experiment stations have enabled fruit growers to save their trees from this insect.

Much has been done in practically utilizing the natural enemies of injurious insects and in introducing into the United States beneficial insects of one kind or another. This department has introduced into California the fig-eating insect, which has established a strong Eucalyptus growing and packing industry. Parasites of the gipsy moth and of the brown-tail moth have been introduced which bid fair to relieve New England from the present danger to orchards and forests, and the rest of the United States from prospective danger.

Hawaii has introduced natural enemies of the sugar-cane leafhopper, which have relieved the sugar-cane crop of that territory from an immense burden. Successful experiments for handling the parasites of the Hessian fly promise to be of great value to the wheat farmer. An egg parasite of the imported elm leaf-beetle has been brought from Europe.

Within the period under review studies of the cattle tick and its allies have resulted in developing a system of cultural rotation which enables cattlemen in tick-infested localities to rid their land of ticks by a simple and effective process, and a movement under federal auspices promises to result in the eradication of this insect.

Great discoveries of enormous value to the health of the people have been made in investigations carried on concerning the life history of malaria and yellow fever mosquitoes and of the typhoid fly, and concerning the causes of the widespread hook-worm disease and remedies therefor. Measures founded upon these discoveries can readily be taken, and this will result in freeing large regions from some diseases.

In work concerning injurious insects, the United States has been a leader among nations. Other countries have appealed to this one for assistance and advice, as well as for men to carry on similar work.

San Jose Scale in Reno. Prof. Dickens Warns Orchard Men to Get Rid of It. Hutchinson, Kan., Dec. 22.—The San Jose scale has been found in the orchard of Fred L. King, northwest of Yaggy, and it is feared it may have gotten a start in other orchards in the country. Prof. Dickens of the State Agriculture College at Manhattan is here and has inspected this orchard. Students will be here Monday and Tuesday, under his direction, to rid this orchard of the pest by means of a spray of lime and sulphur. It is feared that other orchard men may have the scale in their orchards because the trees where it was found were purchased by Mr. King from a Wichita nursery a year ago last spring, 1907, and the same nursery is known to have sold trees to others in the country that spring. All of these parties are asked to inspect their trees and to notify W. H. Underwood or Mr. King, so that Professor Dickens or some of his men may make an inspection and take steps to eradicate the pest.

COLORADO STRAWBERRIES.

Earliest Fruit Growing Ventures in State Were in Strawberries. Fort Collins, Col., Dec. 22.—Among the earliest and most successful ventures in fruit growing in Colorado was that of strawberry raising. This plant has been found adapted to irrigation fruit growing in this state, especially when the right varieties have been selected. And, although the strawberry is best adapted to soils of a somewhat sandy character, still some high yields have been secured from comparatively heavy land.

The strawberry has been most successfully grown in the regions where the apple succeeds best. Strawberry growing has been largely practiced in these regions on account of the flukes returns and because strawberries can be grown between the rows of young trees part of the time until the latter come into bearing. This, together with the fact that strawberries are, in ordinary seasons, a remunerative crop, makes it one of the best to use while waiting for the trees to reach bearing size.

It is only in years of exceptionally heavy crops that there is anything approaching overproduction of this fruit in Colorado, and during later years the supply has come far from supplying the home markets. The most extensive growing of strawberries has been done in the regions near Canon City, Denver, Boulder, and Longmont, in the eastern districts, and in the counties of Mesa and Montrose, on the western slope. Many other districts are undoubtedly adapted to this crop, at least those where other fruits can be grown.

The varieties best adapted to Colorado are not necessarily those that succeed in other regions. Comparatively few are grown on a commercial scale, although numerous varieties have been and are being tried. The Bederwood has been grown more extensively in the Canon City region than any other and it is still the leading commercial sort there. Captain Jack and Juanda are most commonly grown in the Denver and Golden regions, while farther north the Senator Dunlap, Ridgeway, and William Belt are perhaps the leading kinds. It is hardly worth while to recommend particular varieties for certain localities, however, as soil, and to some extent climatic conditions, may vary quite widely within comparatively limited areas.

Any land nearly level or with a gentle slope which is adapted to other orchard crops can be used for strawberries. Such land may cost from \$150 to \$500 or more per acre, if improved, depending largely upon its location. In fact, land valued at \$1,000 per acre is being used for this purpose in some places. An acre of strawberries in a favorable season and on suitable land may yield from 200 to 500 crates per acre, and as high as 800 crates have been taken from this area in a single season. An average price per crate is not far from \$2, although in seasons of scarcity the grower may receive as high as \$3.50.

The estimated cost of growing an acre of strawberries, commercially, in Colorado, is about \$100 to \$125. Some growers consider that in ordinary years about one-half of the returns is profit. Well managed plantations commonly bring \$500 an acre for the crop, and this is often exceeded under especially good care. With the exception of harvesting, one man can tend about five acres of strawberries.

In estimating the cost and profits in this business it must be remembered that the first crop cannot be harvested until the second or third year, although this annual crops may be gathered as long as the plant continues productive. From two to four years on good land. After taking off the last crop the plants are turned under and some late forage or truck crop is planted, so that the land does not lie idle during the remainder of the season.

During the past few seasons strawberry growing has received considerable discouragement on account of the dry winters. But as this is a matter which is not likely to continue indefinitely, and sprays have been exceptionally high, the outlook for strawberry raising in the hands of the careful grower appears especially good.

B. O. LONGYEAR. CEMENT FLOORS TOO COLD. Editor of Hoard's Dairyman and T. B. Terry Differ as to Effect on Cows. When ex-Governor Hoard, the well-known editor of Hoard's Dairyman, was walking through our stables a short time ago I noticed that he looked very thoughtful. He was walking on the cement floor that the cows stand on and looking at it, writes T. B. Terry of Ohio.

It seems to me an ideal floor. It is never slippery in the least, as we have it built. It does not soak up filth like a wooden floor. It is in as perfect condition today as when built, practically. The wear seems to be almost nothing. I was enthusiastically saying something of the kind to friend Hoard.

station, but I am sure there was some mistake, that there was some other cause, and it is the surety of long experience. It must be about twenty years since the writer began pushing the cement floor as the thing for progressive farmers, if properly built and used. Meanwhile, he has stood before hundreds of audiences composed partly of actual users of such floors.

How surely they would have complained if they had found any trouble. The floor is cool; so is the ground during much of the pasturing season. But I cannot believe it is ever cool enough in a warm stable, where a proper amount of bedding is used, to cause any injury to the udders. The facts with us bear out this view.

Governor Hoard told of using baled shavings at a cost of \$4.00 a ton for bedding. These make a nice bed, but are readily misplaced. We have used straw freely for bedding. I should think the shavings would be better. When the Institute work first began and farmers were shown the marvellous value of urine there was a call at once for a floor that would save it all, practically. I built one of boards and gas tar, laying two thicknesses, breaking joints. It saved the liquid, but would hardly last more than eight years.

Then I began to get hold of the cement floor idea. The objections of slippery and cold and expensiveness were urged for a time. But gradually we found how it could be built cheaply, costing no more perhaps than timber and plank.

Then by using fine gravel in the mortar and not smoothing the surface down with a trowel, but using a wooden float last, the floor could be made less slippery than any plank floor and still smooth enough to shovel on.

Then the bugbear of coldness was overcome by using bedding freely. This one should do anyway to absorb liquid and make cows comfortable. And then many farmers want to turn as much straw as possible into manure.

WORK IN MINING TECHNOLOGY. The director's report sets forth a matter of some interest in connection with the proposal to establish a new mining bureau. Last January, at the suggestion of the senate committee on mines and mining, the director of the survey submitted, through the secretary of the interior, a statement relative to the need of further recognition of the mining industry by the government. The part played by the survey in the development of that industry in the last thirty years was reviewed and legislation was suggested with a view of providing for an increase in the mining work of the federal government without duplicating work already authorized.

The director's recommendation, which is based on the historical development and present status of federal work in aid of the mining industry of the United States, was that the function of any new organization independent of the survey should be limited to strictly technologic work in order to avoid duplication and rivalry. It is that end it is important that the name of such an organization should indicate its particular function and nothing more. Inasmuch as geologic studies form the foundation of the mining industry the word "mining," by itself, is inappropriate for a bureau that would conduct only a part of the investigations that relate to mining and mining work of the federal government, and therefore made that legislation establishing a new bureau should provide for a "bureau of mining," but for a "bureau of mining technology."

Such a bureau would supplement, along purely technologic lines, the geologic work of the survey, and the geologic work of the survey, and the mining work of the federal government, and therefore made that legislation establishing a new bureau should provide for a "bureau of mining," but for a "bureau of mining technology."

DENVER FAT STOCK SHOW.

Big Amphitheater Completed and Everything Ready for the Event. Denver, Dec. 22.—With the opening of the fourth annual exhibition of the National Stock Show on January 18, Denver expects to take the front rank as one of the great live stock shows of the country. The new \$200,000 amphitheater is rapidly nearing completion and by the first of the year not only the amphitheater but the wings in which the stock are to be housed are expected to be completed. The seats are now being placed in the new building and the heating and lighting facilities are all completed.

The new building has a seating capacity for 5,000 people with an arena 200 by 100 feet. The building has been made modern in every way, having first class wash room for the stock and rest rooms for visitors. This show is being given by an organization consisting of five hundred stockmen from all parts of the west, and it is expected that every section of the country will be represented both in the exhibits and in the attendance. One of the strong features of the show is a carlot exhibit of feeding cattle. It is promised that there will be on exhibition and sale fully five thousand head of the choicest feeding steers produced in the west. It will be interesting to producers of pure blood in the east to see this practical demonstration of the result of the infusion of this blood into the range herds of the west. The display of breeding stock will also be unusually large and of high quality, and the horse fair is expected to eclipse anything ever before attempted in the west.

At the evening exhibition a fine horse show program has been arranged and the people of the west are looking forward to the event with unusual interest. Western stockmen are accustomed to gather in Denver for the winter and while the national convention of stockmen is not to be held here this year all the stockmen are coming to give their attention to the big show and the big banquet which will be held during the week at which western live stock conditions will be discussed by prominent men. The railroads are making reduced rates and Denver is looking forward to entertaining a large crowd of people.

WILL PROTECT WILD BIRDS. May Be Declared Subject to Interstate Commerce Law. Washington, Dec. 22.—Wild geese, wild swans, snipe, plover, wild pigeons and other fowl of the air that migrate from North to South and South to North, may be declared by Congress as subject to the interstate commerce laws. Representative Weeks, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill declaring the rights of Congress to legislate regarding birds that migrate from state to state during the various seasons of the year, and authorizing the Department of Agriculture to promulgate regulations for the protection of the birds.

HOUSEKEEPING. There are thousands of women in the state of Colorado today who are confronted with the same problems of housekeeping. Women are asking how they can make housekeeping easy and more pleasant; and this applies to the ranch as well as to the town woman, says Mary Rausch in Colorado College notes. Many women are not willing to use poor, slow methods of twenty-five years ago, when there are many better ones in use. It is true that our grandmothers were busy women, for they had to make the carpets, candles, preserves, salt the meats, make the clothing, knit the mittens and hoods, and do almost everything else that was needed in the home. The factories of today have taken from the home many of these industries. In the old training the daughter helped her mother with the work, but this practice is no longer as common as it used to be. On account of modern utensils and conveniences the real housework is less, but more and better management is needed in the housekeeping of today.

The day will come when the housekeeper must know the easiest and most systematic way of doing things. Ninety-five per cent of the food we eat is prepared by women. Brains must be used in planning foods for people in the house, and a mother should know how important it is to have suitable food and to have it well cooked. We study the needs of animals in our barns and in our public parks, and we should be just as anxious about our children.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of proper feeding in childhood; it is the first few years that count. Children sometimes dislike certain food, but a faithful mother can do a great deal. Does it not seem that every mother would be willing to give good, wholesome, simple food to her child for the first ten or fifteen years of its life, knowing that it means good health, good teeth, and a good stomach for the rest of the child's life.

He Said It. "Horace," remarked Mrs. Figtree, "we are going to have company at dinner, and I do wish you would brighten up and look like an honorary pallbearer. Say something humorous."

The company came, and with a few preliminary coughs and winks, which were intended to announce to his wife that the witticism was about to be perpetrated, Mr. Figtree said, timidly, "Mary."

"Yes, dear, what is it?" asked Mrs. Figtree, graciously. "Have you got all of your hair on this evening?"—Judge.

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