

STEERS MAINLY STEADY

VALUES COMPARE FAVORABLY WITH HIGH POINT LAST WEEK—RECEIPTS MODERATE.

TOP BEEVES SELL AT \$7.75

Less Slaughter to Butcher Classes Than Last Week But Prices Well Maintained—Stockers and Feeders Active.

Little change developed in the beef cattle market today and for the most part the moderate offerings sold in substantially the same notches as late last week. Local receipts were a little heavier than a week ago when the movement of stock was retarded by the tug to adverse weather conditions, estimates calling for 2,000 head, as compared with 1,626 head a week ago and 1,798 a year ago.

HOG TRADE ACTIVE

MARKET OPENS SLOW BUT MOVEMENT BRISK LATER ON A STEADY TO STRONG BASIS.

EXTREME CLOSE WAS WEAK

Increase in Receipts Noted at All Points But Demand Proves Broad—Bulk of Sales \$7.40 to \$7.60.

Reports of weakness at other markets and comparatively liberal receipts all around the circuit, failed to have a depressing effect on the local trade in hogs today. With around 10,000 hogs in sight here the market opened rather slow with packers holding bearish views in response to conditions at outside centers. The five markets combined had around 25,000 hogs today, or 23,000 more than a week ago and at the start the indications were for a cut in values. But it was not to be, the appearance of a good sized shipping order being the signal for all interests to get busy and trading was soon well under way for prices fully steady with the best level of Saturday, or steady to strong with the average market of that day. Bulk of the hogs sold on this basis but toward the close, after the more urgent orders had been filled, the market showed signs of weakness and light stuff finished weak to a shade lower than early rounds. Quality was good. Sales at \$7.40 were frequent enough to let that figure into the bulk, though nothing sold above that mark.

EASIER TURN IN SHEEP

PACKERS TAKE ADVANTAGE OF LIBERAL RECEIPTS TO BEAR THE MARKET.

OPENING TRADE VERY DULL

Prices Ranged Steady to 10c Lower—No Prime Lambs Offered—Colorado Feedlots Contribute Bulk of Supply.

Live mutton trade acted as well as the most optimistic could logically expect it to, in face of a big supply of storm belated stock that struck the market and sent receipt figures up to around 9,000, the second largest run of the season. As usual, Colorado feedlots contributed the big end of the day's crop, consisting of a good assortment of fair to good lambs but including nothing as good as the \$7.75 lambs of late last week. Sheep were relatively scarce in proportion with the day's supply, offerings in this line being restricted to a few yearlings and one or two decks of ewes. With outside markets liberally supplied and early reports of a bearish nature, salesmen were up against a pretty hard proposition at the outset. Packers bid anywhere from 15c to 25c lower but salesmen held out stubbornly for steady rates, with the result that not enough business was transacted up to a late hour in the forenoon to give a very lucid idea as to conditions. However, the two opposing factions finally came to an agreement and when movement started in earnest, best lambs were selling about steady, with here and there transactions involving plain and in-between grades showing a dime lower. The few odd sales made with yearlings and sheep showed no appreciable change in values as compared with last week's close. Best lambs sold at \$7.50, with the bulk of the day's crop going in a spread of \$7.15 to \$7.40. It took \$6.65 for packers to get hold of the best yearlings. Corn chops, new, at \$7.00 to \$7.25. The above cash quotations are based on actual sales each day and are furnished by T. P. Gordon, 1005-1009 New Corby-Forsace Building, St. Joseph, Mo.

ST. JOSEPH CASH GRAIN MARKET

Today's cash values: Receipts wheat, 5 cars; corn, 23 cars; oats, 9 cars.

Wheat

No. 2 red 1.01 @ 1.02 No. 3 red 99 @ 1.00 No. 2 hard 1.04 @ 1.05 No. 3 hard 1.03 @ 1.04

Corn

No. 2 white 73 1/2 @ 74 No. 3 white 72 @ 73 No. 4 white 70 @ 71 No. 2 yellow 72 @ 73 No. 3 mixed 71 @ 72 No. 4 mixed 70 @ 71 No. 2 yellow 72 @ 73 No. 4 yellow 70 @ 71

Oats

No. 2 white 54 1/2 @ 55 No. 3 white 53 1/2 @ 54 No. 2 mixed 52 1/2 @ 53 No. 3 mixed 51 1/2 @ 52 No. 4 mixed 50 1/2 @ 51 No. 2 yellow 52 1/2 @ 53 No. 4 yellow 50 1/2 @ 51

Representative Hog Sales

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists various hog sales with prices ranging from \$6.85 to \$7.50.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

Today's Receipts: Cattle 89, Hogs 1,130, Sheep 35. Receipts from Jan. 1 to Date: Cattle 1,117, Hogs 116,067, Sheep 4,101.

Live Stock in Sight

The following shows the estimated receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five principal western markets to date and comparisons: Cattle Hogs Sheep Chicago 59,000 25,000 35,000 Kansas City 8,000 6,000 4,000 South Omaha 4,800 3,700 20,000 South St. Joseph 2,200 10,200 1,800 East St. Louis 1,500 14,500 1,900

ST. JOSEPH HAY MARKET

Local Quotations Corrected to Date by Local Dealers. The following quotations are furnished daily by the St. Joseph Hay Receivers and Shippers association for the benefit of Stock Yards Daily Journal.

CONCENTRATED STOCK FOODS

Quotations on Cottonseed, Linseed and Alfalfa Products. Kres-Ko-Kako—Carrots per ton, \$25.50; ton lots, \$27. Cottonseed meal—Carrots per ton, \$29.15-29.55; ton lots, \$30 to \$30.50.

DRY FARMS IN WEST

Colorado Heads List of States With Oklahoma Last. There are nearly 50,000,000 acres of land in the Western United States now under cultivation by dry farming methods, according to a report submitted to the Inter-Western Dry Farming conference, whose next general convention will be held in Lethbridge, Alberta, next October, and just published by the congress in its annual handbook.

OTHER LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO. Chicago Union Stock Yards, Ill., Mar. 25.—The Live Stock World reports: Cattle—Receipts, 22,000. Market steady to 10c higher, top \$8.60. Hogs—Receipts, 58,000. Market opened steady to higher, later weak with Saturday's average. Top \$7.65, bulk \$7.45 to \$7.50. Sheep—Receipts, 33,000. Market steady to 15c lower, lambs \$8.

EAST ST. LOUIS

EAST ST. LOUIS National Stock Yards, Ill., Mar. 25.—Special to The Journal: The National Live Stock Market reports: Cattle—Receipts, 15,000. Market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 14,500. Market 10c lower. Top \$7.75, bulk \$7.50 to \$7.65. Sheep—Receipts, 15,000. Market steady.

FORT WORTH

FT. WORTH, Tex., Mar. 25.—

APPLE MEN IN KANSAS GETTING READY FOR APPROACHING CONTEST

Ben Aldrett, of Friend, Neb., a regular patron of this market, sent in a car of hogs for today's market.

BIG ORCHARDS NOT INFESTED

Small Orchardists Beginning to Awaken to Importance of Spraying Their Trees—Experts Lead Aid in Fight.

Hutchinson, Kan., March 25.—The apple men of Kansas are getting ready for the annual battle with the canker worm. The larger orchards in the Hutchinson district, where scientific methods are used, are fortunately free of this pest, but it has been because of the most vigilant spraying of the trees every spring.

WEATHER FORECAST

For Missouri: Fairer tonight; colder in north portion Tuesday. Kansas: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; warmer in south portion Tuesday. Nebraska: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; colder in northwest portion tonight and in east portion Tuesday. Iowa: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; unsettled in east and north portions tonight.

AMUSEMENTS

At the Footlights—Tonight, 'The Gamblers.' At the Lyceum—Until Thursday, 'The Merry Widow.' 'Crack-Jacks,' 'The Tramp,' 'The Gamblers.'

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS

No material change in prices marked the opening of the week's trade with stock cattle and feeding steers, that was limited to a moderate assortment of light and medium weight cattle, with a fair sprinkling of fleshy feeders, changed hands in rapid fashion. Prices were moderate, steady with the set of values ruling at last week's wind-up. Dealers reported the attendance of quite a few outside buyers during the last week's close, with the result that there were comparatively few holdovers in the pens at the start today. Demand still retained the edge, but prices fluctuated as the day's crop was practically cleared at noon. Good quality, fleshy feeders were wanted and sold to the best advantage, although with a moderate season near at hand, light cattle of quality are also enjoying a good demand, and a slightly stronger undertone developed in the market for these classes. Stock cow and heifer trade was still featured by light supplies and an accurate comparison of prices was hard to get as a result, although a steady market on the basis of last week's upturn was unanimously quoted.

Good choice feeding steers are quotable at \$5.75 to \$6.50; medium to good grades at \$5.50 to \$6.00; good to fancy stock steers at \$5.50 to \$6.00; common to fair stock steers at \$5.25 to \$5.50; stock heifers, fair to good, \$3.75 to \$4.40; stock calves, \$4.25 to \$5.25.

Stockers and Feeders

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists various stock and feeder prices.

Yearlings and Calves

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists various yearling and calf prices.

Feeding Cows and Stock Heifers

Table with columns: No., Av. Price, No., Av. Price. Lists various feeding cow and stock heifer prices.

Packers' Cattle Purchases

Table with columns: Swift & Co., Hammond Packing Co., Morris & Co., Total. Lists various packer purchases.

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ITEMS IN BRIEF

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The Harmless Ivy.
The impression that ivy is harmful to walls of stone or brick has been removed by the testimony of a large number of German architects, builders, foresters and master gardeners. These trained observers agree that ivy has no tendency to make the walls damp. They maintain, in fact, that the clinging tendrils of the plant extract and absorb any existing moisture and that the thick leaves protect the walls from the action of the weather. Furthermore, they find no evidence that the ivy roots affect the foundations of stone structures.

After Taking.
Manthy, Land sakes, Hiram! What boy you a-shakin' that boy fer? Hiram, Waa, th' fergeful little rattle pate jest took his medicine an' fergot ter shake th' bottle like doo' ter 'im.

By turning a cullflower head down-ward it cooks more quickly and improves in flavor.

CUT BACK FROZEN TREES
METHOD OF INDUCING STRONG GROWTH OF INJURED TREES.

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

When the peach buds have been killed, it may be very advantageous to cut the tree back into two or three-year-old wood to throw it into a new, vigorous growth. This cutting back is generally spoken of as "dehorning" and is especially beneficial if the wood has been badly injured by winter cold. Trees on the Missouri Experiment Station orchard have recovered from the effects of a very severe winter and made healthy trees where those not dehorned nearly all died.

This dehorning had probably been done before growth has started in the spring, though we have done it, without any apparent harm to the trees, after considerable growth had started in the spring. Such late dehorning would be as effective, however, in enabling the tree to recover from severe freezing and when it is done for that purpose it should certainly be done before growth starts. If it is done when the wood is not injured, but the buds have been killed in winter by a freeze that did not last long enough to injure the wood, or the blossoms or young fruit have been killed by spring frosts, it may be done even after considerable growth has started. If the wood is not injured, dehorning will not be necessary unless the tree is too tall for convenience, or the branches are too weak and slender.

This dehorning throws the tree into a very vigorous growth and generally diminishes the number of fruit buds formed the summer following the dehorning. The more severe the dehorning, the fewer the fruit buds formed the summer following the dehorning. The more severe the dehorning, the fewer the buds formed, generally speaking. This effect is more noticeable with some varieties than with others.

Heath Cling severely dehorned will form a very small number of fruit buds. For this reason I should study my trees carefully, and if it became necessary to dehorn, I should never cut back severely enough that the growth would be bunchy with a fruit buds, and should not cut back the Heath Cling as much as I should the Elberta.

MANY VARIETIES TO PLANT
Fruit Trees Best Adapted to Missouri Conditions—Prof. W. L. Howard, University of Missouri.

The home apple orchard should be planted in varieties which will ripen in order throughout the season. This is a more desirable arrangement than using only one or two varieties, as it gives a succession of ripe fruit. Dr. W. L. Howard, professor of horticulture of the University of Missouri, gives the following lists of fruits as being adapted for Missouri conditions.

Apples—Red June, Early Harvest, Maiden Blush, Grimes Golden, Jonathan, Ingram, Senator, King David, Delicious Ben Davis, Gano and Genitor.

Peaches—Sneed, Victor, Carmen, Mt. Rose, Favorite, Champion, Elberta, Crosby, Crawford, Late Heath Cling and Salway.

Cherries—Early Richmond and Montmorency.

Plums—Native: Milton Robinson and Wild Goose. Japanese: Abundance and Chabot. European: Green Gage, Lombard and Shropshire Damsion.

The above are recommended for home use. Only a few varieties should be planted for a commercial orchard.

NO "BEST" BREED.

There is no one breed of dairy cattle that is the "best," and there is no one breed of chickens that is the "best," any more than there is a best kind of food or a best kind of medicine. There are certain breeds that are adapted for different conditions. Every man starting into the business should pick the ones he likes or that fit into his system. They will be the "best" for him. For dairying he should select a dairy bred animal, and not a beef animal. For egg production he should select a variety of chickens adapted for eggs, and not one for broilers.

By hauling out all the manure carefully, the humus material of the farm can be just about maintained, if all the crops are fed on the farm. To increase the fertility by making more humus, it is necessary that either some green crops be plowed under or some manure come from concentrated feeds. On dairy farms the latter happens.

Sparse feeding is not especially favorable to reproduction, according to Dean F. B. Mumford of the Missouri College of Agriculture. Excessive fatness is unfavorable to strong reproduction. The best condition is midway between, with some surplus fat, but a general healthy condition, with plenty of vigor.

Three-fourths of the value of feeds used on the farms goes into the manure. If this is carelessly handled there is a waste of much valuable material.

FEEDING CROPS BACK TO SOIL
By M. F. Miller, Professor of Agronomy, Missouri College of Agriculture.

The feeding of crops back to the soil is a very important means of maintaining the supply of nitrogen and all other elements. One of the most important constituents of manure is its nitrogen. The table shows in brief form the amount of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash recovered in the manure from some of the more important crops.

A 75-bushel crop of corn contains:			
	Nitro-	Phos-	Potash
In grain	75	13.7	14
In stalk	36	4.5	19
Total in crop	111	18.2	33

When this crop is fed to farm animals and the manure from it analyzed, there is found the following remainder of the elements:

	Nitro-	Phos-	Potash
Manure from grain	69	10.2	11.9
Manure from stalk	23.8	3.3	16.1
Total in manure	92.8	13.5	28.0

Other similar examples might be given, and the results are nearly the same in each case. On the average, about 80 per cent of the nitrogen, 75 per cent of the phosphorus, and 85 per cent of the potassium of crops fed is returned in the manure. In round numbers this is often given as 80 per cent or four-fifths. As a matter of fact it is rarely possible to recover these amounts as there is always more or less loss in handling.

Under an ideal system of manure saving these percentages could be recovered, but practically, the general figure of 70 per cent is nearer the truth; and under the careless system too commonly followed it is very much less than that. It must be understood that these figures are general, since the amounts of the various elements returned depend on the age of the animals fed, the character and amount of the ration, the kind of animal, and especially upon the method by which the manure is handled.

In no case should a farmer think of using commercial fertilizers until all the barnyard manure has been carefully applied to the fields.

USE ALFALFA AS A FORAGE
B. F. Mumford, Director Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.

Alfalfa will give better results for hog grazing purposes than any other forage known. It is a nitrogenous forage rich in protein and calcium, and therefore furnishes the necessary protein and mineral matter for the highest development of bone and muscle. It is a very excellent early forage, since it begins growth early in spring. When supplemented with corn to the extent of one-half of a full ration or to the extent of two per cent of the weight of the hog, the best results are obtained. When alfalfa is fed alone it is about equal to a maintenance ration; so when corn is fed with it every pound fed will be used for the production of gain. Alfalfa and corn, we believe, will produce a greater profit to the farmer than any other combination known.

Under ordinary conditions alfalfa will forage from 10 to 20 shoats per acre. A new seeding should be pastured very lightly the first season. No larger number than 10 shoats per acre or one sow and her litter should be used. After the first season as high as 20 head per acre or two sows and their litters may be pastured on it throughout the season. In any event, it should not be pastured so closely that no woody growth will take place. A very good rule to go by is not to pasture it so closely, but that one cutting of hay may be taken off in the fore part of the season.

One year's experiment with alfalfa has been completed at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Columbia and very satisfactory results have been obtained.

In July of 1909 the ground intended for alfalfa was worked until a firm bottom with a fine seed bed on top was obtained. This was then worked once each week thereafter until August 16th, when two bushels of soil, taken from a field growing successfully a crop of alfalfa, and six barrels of lime were sown, and then the plot seeded to alfalfa at the rate of 30 pounds per acre. A very thick heavy stand was obtained, which was pastured for the first season in 1910. The experiment was begun with 12 hogs per acre, but we reduced the number to 10 per acre, at which rate it was pastured throughout the remainder of the season. The hogs used were purchased of a local farmer and were crossed Poland China-Tamworths. They were farrowed in early winter, and were in thin to medium condition of flesh at the beginning of the experiment. The average initial weight was 55.5 pounds, and the average final weight was 181.0 pounds. The forage was supplemented with corn meal in sufficient quantity to produce the standard gain of three-fourths of a pound per hundred weight per day. The alfalfa was 6 inches high at the beginning of the experiment.

For the hogs on alfalfa the average amount of grain required to produce a pound gain was 3.07 pounds. The amount of pork that could be accredited to the alfalfa forage was 496.8 pounds per acre. With pork at 6 cents the return per acre was \$35.71; with pork at 7 cents, \$41.65, and with pork at 8 cents, \$47.64.

CULTIVATE THE ORCHARD
SMALL CROPS CAN BE GROWN BETWEEN TREES.
W. H. Chandler, Assistant Professor of Horticulture, University of Missouri.

Especially in the Ozark region, the importance of thorough cultivation in a peach orchard should be emphasized. If other plants are permitted to grow in the orchard, and the trees are thus weakened, they lose their leaves early in the fall and therefore have their buds more readily started by warm periods in winter; and of course the peaches are also smaller, generally on the weakened tree.

Cultivation for a young orchard is often essential to success in shaping the young trees. If the tree in its first summer is making a weak growth, and it usually will be, without cultivation, we can not shape it by the summer pinching method, because on weak trees the pinching is likely to merely stop the growth instead of causing branching and stockiness of the twigs left. Thus in the uncultivated orchard, the twigs of new growth are likely to be so weak that they will die through the winter, either from drying out or from the effects of certain twig diseases, and thus a new head must be started from the old one in spring before. Of course this would not be uniformly true even on an uncultivated orchard, but there would be a large percentage of such trees.

The cultivation for a one-year-old orchard should be such as would be given to the crops in the orchard, and it will generally be found desirable to grow some sort of a crop in a peach orchard the first and second summer. Among crops to be grown, the best would be some low crop like beans, Lima beans, or other garden crops, where such can be associated with peach growing profitably, or even potatoes or sweet potatoes, but if it is necessary corn can be grown.

If corn is grown in a peach orchard it should not be so close to the trees as to shade them and tend to make an upright head. Generally it is doubtful if even the entire net profit on a crop of corn between the trees would be worth the difference between the crop the third summer that would be secured with trees that have a maximum spreading growth, as compared with those that have been shaded, making weaker twigs and have a smaller growth by the end of the second year.

The cultivation for a peach orchard beginning with the third summer should at least go on up to July. If possible, it is best to cultivate only with such tools as the disc harrow or a spring-tooth harrow. In the Ozark region, a spring-tooth harrow is hard to use even in the soil that is not so rocky that it can not be used, if the cultivation does not begin early in the spring, as this soil tends to harden around the little rocks so that it is difficult to get the teeth into the ground, but if cultivation begins early in the season and is kept up continuously the orchards in a large part of the Ozark region could be worked with a spring-tooth harrow. This cultivating may be done with a disc harrow that can be extended to reach out between the trees for soil that is not too rocky for its use.

Where cultivation begins early in the spring, it may end in July. If it does, crab grass may be permitted to grow to cover the soil, or some crop like rye should be put in after cultivation ceases.

If the trees are not making sufficient length growth even when they are receiving the right amount of clipping, it would be well to grow every few years a crop of cowpeas after cultivation ceases.

If the orchard can not be sprayed for curculio, (and I think it generally should be) cultivation should continue until the first or middle of August, if possible, for from about the 20th of July well up into August the curculio is in the ground and it can be largely killed by a shallow cultivation at that time.

Some growers, where cultivation is continued late in the summer, do not begin their cultivation in spring until a considerable amount of vegetation has started and this is plowed under, thus keeping up the supply of humus. Generally, after this plowing, the orchard could be worked with a spring-tooth harrow. In my opinion, this is a method of cultivation that would be well worth giving a trial under Ozark conditions. Further north, the earlier cultivation would probably be better.

Alfalfa needs a certain kind of bacteria in the soil to give the best results. These bacteria live on the roots of the plants, and give off as a by-product the nitrogen which the plant needs. This is an example of co-operation in nature. In soils where sweet clover has grown, these bacteria are usually present. If they are not, it is sometimes necessary to get soil from some field where alfalfa is growing, or some sweet clover soil, and scatter it over the alfalfa patch. This is called "inoculating the soil."

For any purpose on the farm, barnyard manure is the best fertilizer to begin with. Some special kinds may be required afterwards, but it is always in order. The manure crop of the United States is equal in value to the corn crop, according to Dean F. B. Mumford of the Missouri College of Agriculture.

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KANSAS CITY HAY AND GRAIN.

The following quotations are furnished daily by the Kansas City Receivers and Shippers' Association for the benefit of Stock Yards Daily Journal readers and advertisements following are reliable Kansas City hay and grain merchants who solicit your consignments or orders:

Timothy—Choice, \$20@21.50; No. 1, \$18.00@19.50; No. 2, \$14.50@17.50; No. 3, \$11@12.50.
Clover mixed—Choice, \$18@19; No. 1, \$15.50@17; No. 2, \$14@15; No. 3, \$11@13.
Clover—Choice, \$16.50@17; No. 1, \$15.50@16.25; No. 2, \$14@15; Prairie—Choice, \$17.50; No. 1, \$16.50@17.00; No. 2, \$15.50@16.50; No. 3, \$12.50@14.
Alfalfa—Fancy, \$21@21.50; choice, \$20@20.50; No. 1, \$19.25@19.75; No. 2, \$18.50@19; No. 3, \$16@18.
Packing hay—\$5.50@8.
Lowland prairie—No. 1, \$12.50@12; No. 2, \$11@12.
Straw—\$5.75@7.50.

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We Are in the Market Every day for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

We are especially bidding for Range Cattle and Sheep, both for slaughter and feeding. Located on fourteen railroads, and in the center of the best corn and live stock district in the United States, we are prepared to furnish a good market for all kinds of live stock.

Our packers furnish a daily market for all kinds of cattle, ranging from Canners to Export Cattle. Look up your R. R. connections, you will find them in our favor.

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PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A.

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KANSAS CITY HAY AND GRAIN.

The following quotations are furnished daily by the Kansas City Receivers and Shippers' Association for the benefit of Stock Yards Daily Journal readers and advertisements following are reliable Kansas City hay and grain merchants who solicit your consignments or orders:

Timothy—Choice, \$20@21.50; No. 1, \$18.00@19.50; No. 2, \$14.50@17.50; No. 3, \$11@12.50.
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DANGER OF DISEASE

Leprosy and Bubonic Germs Lurk in Hair Factories.

Many Children and Young Girls Exposed, Says Dr. Charles Graham Rogers, State Medical Examiner of State of New York.

New York.—That danger of leprosy and bubonic plague lurks in "rats" and "puffs" and that there are many children and young girls in this city and state who work in factories under conditions almost certain to cause painful and even fatal diseases, were assertions made by Dr. Charles Rogers, medical examiner of the state department of labor, at the continuation of the hearing of the factory investigation commission.

In the course of his examination by Abram I. Elkus, counsel for the commission, Dr. Rogers was asked about factories in which white phosphorous matches are made.

"There are two of these factories in this state," he answered. "One is in Brooklyn and the other is in Oswego. Beyond question there are the most dangerous factories in the state. There is very great danger to employees who handle the matches and work over the phosphorous paste. The chief menace is a rotting away of the bones, particularly the jaw bone, due to the action of the white phosphorous.

"Many women and children work in these two factories and in my opinion their employment should be prohibited. Although our present law says that children may do nothing in such places but pack the boxes, I am quite sure that they sort the matches. This exposes them to as much danger as threatens the grown men."

Children, he said, should not be allowed to work in calico print works, in pearl button factories, in gas mantle works, in potteries or in chemical factories of any sort. In one pearl button factory on Long Island, he testified, he found 100 boys and girls under the age of 16.

"Every worker that I examined in this place I found to be suffering with laryngitis or bronchitis," he said.

In factories where gas mantles are made, he went on, he had frequently found boys and girls in a state of intoxication due to inhaling the alcohol fumes arising from the collodion used in the making of the mantles. In some of the places, he said, wood alcohol was used.

"The inhalation of the fumes of this poison," he said, "causes total blindness in time, completely and permanently destroying the optic nerves."

Germs abound in the human hair factories in this city, Dr. Rogers testified, and he had found all kinds of bacteria, including what he firmly believed to be germs of bubonic plague. Workers in human hair, he said, were exposed to danger of tuberculosis, chronic gastritis, intestinal diseases and abscesses of the stomach. From 80 to 90 per cent of the employees in human hair factories are growing girls, he said.

"If a woman with an abrasion or a cut on her scalp were to wear one of these puffs," he continued, and it happened that the article contained any of the germs I have mentioned, serious results would almost certainly follow.

"One medical man recently told me of a case of leprosy of a young girl in a nearby city caused by wearing an infected puff or rat."

The danger to employees in these factories, he asserted, lay in the fact that the workers swallowed quantities of fine, small hairs. Pus producing germs on these hairs, he explained, caused abscesses of the stomach. If there was an abrasion of the stomach lining.

This evil, he declared, could be remedied at small cost by the installation of an exhaust ventilating system. The law at present makes it impossible to remedy the condition, he said, and added his belief that children should be prohibited from working in hair

factories.

The only other witness was William F. Tibbs, a deputy inspector, who testified regarding a candy factory in this city where the conditions were, in his language, "dirty," and in that of Mr. Elkus, who seemed to be familiar with the premises, "filthy."

RANK OF OFFICERS' WIVES

It Was Observed When the Women Journeyed to the Fleet—Were Divided Into Sets.

San Francisco.—Rank was observed among the wives of the officers of the Pacific fleet on their recent journey aboard the *Wilhelmina* to Honolulu to join their husbands, according to the officers of the *Matson* liner. The better halves of some had their own little whirl parties, while the spouses of officers of lower grade were just as exclusive at their afternoon teas.

The party of navy women was headed by the wife of Rear Admiral Chauncey M. Thomas, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, who showed her graciousness in a little incident observed by the other travelers on board the *Wilhelmina*.

Among the passengers was a slip of a girl, the bride of a water tender of one of the big war ships. She had had from the middle west and it was her first experience at sea. She looked upon the big world with open-eyed awe and joyful anticipation of a country girl on her first trip from the old farm "down home."

Therefore she knew nothing of the formalities observed in circles where gold braids prevail. Learning that Mrs. Thomas, like herself, had a husband on board one of the vessels in the far-away waters, she rushed up to the spouse of the rear admiral and gushed happily:

"I'm awfully glad to meet you. My husband is an officer on the boats, too."

"Yes, he's a water tender," she continued proudly. "And what is your husband?"

"He is the commander of the fleet," Mrs. Thomas smiled kindly.

"Oh, that is very nice. I hope they're friends," said the water-tender's wife.

Mrs. Thomas and the bride were friends on the voyage to the islands, say the *Wilhelmina's* officers.

PLANNING TO CHECK BABIES

Western Railroad Aims to Establish Nurseries on All Trains With All Comforts of Home.

San Francisco.—Attention, mamas and papas!

If this legend, "Check Your Baby," lures your glance when you enter a passenger station don't pinch yourself to see if you are dreaming.

Just take the baby over to the white-garbed nurse that smiles at you from the portal of the spotless nursery under the alluring legend, get your check and enjoy yourself while baby is having the time of its life before train time.

Or, if you are tired, you mothers, that same nurse will lead you to a comfortable couch, where you may enjoy a blessed nap.

The idea of a special room is now being tried out by the Southern Pacific at Sacramento. If the experience proves successful the rooms will probably be established at all the larger stations. It is the aim of the company to equip the rooms with all the comforts of a home.

Overheard. "Height!" said Bildad, as Jimsonberry flashed by in his motor car. "I wish I had a motor car."

"Oh, nonsense, Bill," said Slathers. "What's the use? You couldn't afford to keep it."

"No," said Bildad, "but I could afford to sell it!"—Harper's Weekly.

More Than Two. "There are always two sides to a question."

"That used to be the accepted idea," replied Senator Sorghum; "but the number of parties formed to take up different sides would indicate that the modern question as a rule is at least hexagonal."

Our Annual Easter Silk Sale Begins Today

Mail your orders for samples today, so you will have first choice.

The sale includes 35,000 yards of new spring silks and every yard will be sold at reduced prices. This is by far the greatest silk sale ever attempted in St. Joseph and coming as it does—just before Easter—means savings you'll appreciate. Remember this, every yard at greatly reduced prices. Sale closes Saturday evening, March 30, Come.

If you can't come to this sale write us—we'll send you samples of these silks.



Foulards in Great Variety Reduced

No amount of printed words could even begin to do justice to these beautiful foulards. The exquisite bordered patterns were introduced when the one piece dress took the world by storm, and foulards—well, you know how splendidly they meet the every requirement for spring dresses. You'll buy them at reduced prices all this week, 15c.

Cheney Bros.' Handsome 44-Inch Bordered "Showerproof" Foulards, in a splendid array of charming patterns, including soft, plain colored grounds with colored borders and all-over figured patterns with colored borders; every desirable color. \$2.99 values all this week for yard. \$1.79

Cheney Bros.' Best Grade 24-Inch "Showerproof" Foulards, in all the very newest spring shades, in splendid collection of different designs. \$1.25 values all this week for yard. 95c

Cheney Bros.' 24-Inch "Showerproof" Foulards, in a complete showing of attractive designs and new spring colorings. 85c values all this week for yard. 79c

24-Inch Satin Foulards, in choice neat patterns of almost every color; splendid values, and of course those like best will be first to go. 75c values all this week, per yard. 49c

26-Inch Satin Foulards—An all-silk fabric; good selection of figured and dotted designs in navy, copper-hazel, brown, rose and helio. 59c values all this week, per yard. 39c

Messalines Reduced

Messaline Silk continues to be the most popular material for foundations of waists and gowns made from masquette, voile and other transparent fabrics. Being very soft, it is especially adapted for this particular use.

27-Inch Princess Messalines, in every color, including cream and black; \$1.00 values, all this week, per yard. 89c

27-Inch Plain Messalines, in an excellent quality, all new shades and black, cream and white; 75c values, all this week, per yard. 69c

Silks That Just Arrived to Be Included at Silk Sale Prices

For Traveling Costumes there's no better silk woven than "Tourist Silk." Ere long you'll be planning your summer vacation and trips which call for costumes that hold their beauty and are serviceable. Almost any color you wish is among this great assortment and—all this week you'll have choice of \$1.50 qualities for, per yard. \$1.35

42-Inch "Pussy Willow Chiffon Taffeta," a late spring favorite. 'Tis soft, dainty and even delicate in texture yet sturdy enough to stand every test in wear. All colors and black. Special all this week, per yard. \$1.89

44-Inch Bordered Chiffon Taffeta. Easter costumes make constant demands for fabrics a little out of the ordinary—a little better quality—enough to be individual in themselves. There's nothing among the most wanted materials of today which fills that place as splendidly as these bordered chiffon taffetas. Specially priced all this week, per yard. \$1.89 and \$2.39

A special purchase of 27-Inch Colored Taffetas, a few colors missing, and for that reason were bought low. They are regular \$1.00 qualities, but they must go quickly. Special until sold, per yard. 49c Not guaranteed.

18-Inch Striped Messalines in every new color—the stripes are newest, including hairline effects. Specially priced all this week, per yard. 49c

\$2.00 Colored Chiffon Satin, Double Width, \$1.25 Yd.

When our silk buyer was in New York recently he was offered a large quantity of these beautiful silks for a very low price—he bought them—he knew very well our customers would welcome them with open arms. So tomorrow—or any day this week—you have this splendid opportunity.

This Satin will stand all the tests you are likely to give it. It will not rough up or slip or pull in the seams or do any other disagreeable things that a satin sometimes does. It is pure silk of fine quality and every yard of it is guaranteed.

Furthermore, there is a splendid range of the new and most desirable colorings, 40 inches wide and a record value, worth \$2.00 per yard. All this week for. \$1.25

These black silks are excellent qualities, every one of them, and during this sale the prices are extremely low. Several different grades shown, as follows:

- 36-Inch Black Chiffon, \$1.00 values. 75c
- 36-Inch Black Chiffon, \$1.25 values. 89c
- 36-Inch Black Chiffon, \$1.50 values. 95c
- 36-Inch Black Chiffon, \$1.75 values. \$1.39
- 26-Inch Black Messaline, 75c values. 69c
- 26-Inch Black Messalines, \$1.00 values. 89c
- 36-Inch Black Messalines, \$1.00 values. 89c
- 36-Inch Black Peau de Soie, \$1.00 values. 89c
- 36-Inch Black Peau de Soie, \$1.25 values. \$1.19
- 36-Inch Black Peau de Soie, \$1.50 values. \$1.39

Extra Special

FANCY MESSALINES
One Splendid Group of Regular \$1.00 Fancy Messalines, including all the very latest new spring colors, cleverly blended in scores of new and dainty patterns; extraordinary values; special all this week, per yard. 69c

FANCY SILKS.

One Large Assortment of Fancy Messaline Silks, in a splendid collection of new designs, in newest colors for spring; 24 and 27-inch widths; \$1.00 values, all this week, per yard. 89c

Silk and Wool Poplins

48-Inch Silk and Wool Bordered Poplins—A very popular spring fabric. All these poplins are wrinkle-proof, frayproof and practically wearproof. A splendid assortment of bordered designs; all good new colors, special sale price, per yard. \$1.89

40-Inch Figured Silk and Wool Poplins, splendidly adapted to the making of one-piece dresses and evening gowns. All new colors; special sale price, per yard. \$1.39

40-Inch Plain Silk and Wool Poplins, in new spring shades; special sale price; per yard. \$1.19

36-Inch Plain Silk and Wool Poplins, special sale price, per yard. 95c

SHOP WHERE THEY ALL SHOP — AT THE BIG STORE.

Mail Orders will be filled for samples sent any day this week. Order today.



Eighth and Felix Streets.

Members Retail Merchants' Association. Railroad Fares Rebated.

WOOL!

Wools shipped to us are offered in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and all the principle markets of America and are sold to the highest bidder. Our wools were sold in each of the above markets last week and brought good prices.

We Sold Wool from Western Fatted Sheep as high as 21 cents.

Why hold your wool?

Bags, twine and other supplies furnished at cost. When wools are shipped to us we pay for bags. Write for quotations. Send for circular.

ST. JOSEPH WOOL CO.

731 South Fourth St., St. Joseph, Mo. GEO. DAHLBENBURG, Manager. Telephone, Main 200.

CORN CROP FATE IN BALANCE

Aid Nature With Good Seed and Careful Preparation of Soil.

The most serious thing about the 1912 corn crop is that it is yet to be grown. That is what hurts so many of us. We have been growing such bumper crops this winter that it will be different as soon as spring comes. We who have been blowing so much will most likely get into the habit of keeping till next winter.

To grow a bumper crop is so much easier talked about than done, says Sam Jordan in the *Star Farmer*. We cannot expect to get good results from poor seed, and that is the first thing that should command our attention just now. It is going to be hard to get seed of good growing quality and those who do not now have seed should get busy, as later it is going to be hard to find. If the seed does not grow well, no matter what else may be in our favor, we cannot hope for a good result.

A poorly prepared seed bed is usually avoidable and commonly if a

poorly prepared seed bed makes a good crop the season has to be decidedly in our favor. So put the disc to work early. Cut your ground with the disc before you plow it. Try that sod ground that way and you will like it. Always lay the disc half and if sharp and maybe a little extra "man" put on the disc it will cut the sod very well; then when cut it plows up so much easier and breaks up almost like old ground. The plow will pull about one horse lighter. Get this done early and it will help to kill your bugs at the same time. If your stubble ground is cut early with the disc and

for any reason you do not get to plow early, the ground will not crust so badly and will then not break up so cloddy. Clods can't grow corn. If you have plowed up timothy or blue grass and mean to put to corn, the wire worms and cut worms will be after you. But one thing can be done with these that I know of, and that is to do a great amount of work on the ground and keep down all green plant growth and do not plant any corn till very late planting time. Let's get busy early and stay with it and with the hard winter favoring the corn-grower and plenty of sense

and bustle, we should this year grow the greatest corn crop in our history. We learned a lot of things last year, or most of us did. Some fellows never seem to find out much and they hate anybody who does try to find out a thing or two. If we have an average chance, see if we do not do a better job than we have ever done. The quality of the seed is what scares me most. When you buy a horse do you look at his knees? If they are all marked up, make careful inquiry as to the cause of stumbling on the road.