Want a comfortable room? Look over the "Want" Ads.

Union College Cow Is Leader on Honor Roll

More Than Seven Pounds of Butterfat Produced in Two Days During First Month.

Lincoln—Miss Sarah Netherland de Kol, owned by Union college of College View, led the mature cow class and all classes of the Nebraska dairy cow honor roll for February with a production of 7.002 pounds of butterfat in two days during her first month. Second and third places were taken by Varsity Derby Delta and Varsity Derby Empress with productions of 5.4 pounds and 4.984 pounds of butterfat, respectively. Both of these animals were bred and are owned by the University of Nebraska. Aaggie Paul Johanna, belonging to Woodlawn dairy, ranked fourth with a production of 4.696 and fifth place was won by Kelbroc Vest, owned by Kilpatrick brothers of Beatrice, with a production of 4.515 pounds of fat.

Dot Pontaic Colantha topped the senior 4-year-olds with a production of 4.787 pounds of butterfat in her third month. She is owned by H. L. Severe of Palmyra. Beauty Girl Gerben de Becky, owned by the University of Nebraska substation at North Platte, with a production of 4.576 pounds won second place in this class. Woodlawn Dairy took third place with Polly Mercedes who produced 4.495 pounds of butterfat in her third month.

University Cow Leads.

The junior 4-year-olds were led by Varsity Derby Esther, owned by the University of Nebraska with a production of 5.404 pounds of butterfat. Ursena Hillside De Rol Mercedes, belonging to Woodlawn dairy took second place by producing 5.087 pounds, Piebe Pontiac Kilbroc, owned by Kilpatrick brothers of Beatrice ranked third with a production of 4.294 pounds, and she was closely followed by two cows belonging to H. L. Severe, May Lincoln Pontiac Colantha and Lottie Pontiac who produced 4.137 pounds and 4.124 pounds of butterfat, respectively, thus winning fourth and fifth place in this class.

Varsity Pontiac Karmine, bred and owned by the University of Nebraska topped the senior 3-year-olds with a production of 4.656 pounds of butterfat in her third month. K. P. K. Tilda, owned by Woodlawn dairy was second with a production of 4.370 pounds of fat. Third and fourth places were taken by Varsity Piebe Quintelle who produced 4.411 pounds of fat and Varsity Piebe Queen, with 4.246 pounds, both belonging to the University of Nebraska. Kilbroc Blossom, owned by Kilpatrick Brothers ranked next with a production of 3.829 pounds of butterfat and she was very closely followed by Peauth Pontiac Klaver owned by Miller and Paine's dairy of Lincoln, with a production of 3.802 pounds of fat.

Only Two Entries.

There were only two entries in the junior 3-year-old class. The first was N. P. Segis Gerben de Becky, owned by the University of Nebraska substation at North Platte, who produced 4.850 pounds of butterfat and the second was Rosalie Ormsby Lincoln, by the Walthill Holstein Co., with a production of 3.845 pounds of fat in her ninth month.

Among the senior 2-year-olds the first three places went to cows owned by Union college of College View with productions as follows: C. K. U. A. Lede De Rol, 4.928 pounds butterfat; C. K. S. A. Abbekerk Nora, 4.724 pounds butterfat; C. K. S. A. Tidy Abbeberk Nora, 3.911 pounds butterfat. Pleasant Valley Matilda, McKinley, belonging to Miller and Paine's dairy of Lincoln ranked fourth with a production of 3.697 pounds of fat.

The junior 2-year-old was the largest class on the honor roll this month, having eight entries. Union College McKinley Segis led the class with a production of 3.908 pounds of butterfat, Nancy Serben Lyons belonging to the Nebraska School of Agriculture at Curtis was second with a production of 3.561 pounds of fat in her fourth month. Third place was taken by K. P. K. Belle Huntress owned by Woodlawn dairy, with a production of 3.396 pounds. Varsity Piebe Kismet belonging to the University of Nebraska ranked fourth by producing 3.283 pounds and she was closely followed by Regina Sylvia Waldrof with a production of 3.265 pounds, and owned by the Woodlawn dairy.

Altogether, there were 34 cows that won the distinction of a place on the honor roll for February.

Fines Aggregating $3,500 Imposed in Federal Court

Special Dispatch to The Omaha Bee.

Creston, Ia., April 1. — Fines aggregating $3,500, were imposed during the past week by Federal Judge Martin J. Wade during the April term of the United States district court on violators of prohibition and other federal laws.

The largest of the fines were $1,000 each against John McAuley and Alvin Cree of Creston, charged on two counts with violations of the national prohibition laws. Walter Jones was fined $300 when he entered a plea of guilty to violating the federal injunction issued during the recent railroad strike.

Boy and Girl Clubs Progressing in Scientific Problems of Rural Life and Farming Achievement

1—Hall county boys learning the good points in judging a cow.

2—Lorimer Edson, Red Cloud, state champion in 1922.

3—Harry Knabe, Nehawka, and the pig with which he started club work. In the background appear some of the trophies he has won.

4—Emile Carcoske, Ord, state champion in 1922.

5—A cooking club in action.

"How can you tell if a hen has pep?" a professor recently asked a live group of Nebraska boy and girl club members assembled at the State Agricultural college.

"When her eyes stick out like shoe buttons," came like a flash from a lad, who showed clearly that he was ready to defend his statement.

Last year club work was being done in 68 counties of the state. The most effective way to carry on club work is to organize a standard club in a community. A local leader is selected and the boys and girls meet and have a kind of miniature legislative session with parliamentary practice when they compare their experiences. They also have contests in demonstration and judging. They plan an exhibit of their project. Every month the extension department of the agricultural college furnishes them with valuable information.

A standard 4-H club must have five members working on the same project. It must also have a definite program of work for the year, six regular meetings during the year, an annual local exhibit, a public demonstration, a judging contest, a public achievement day, and finally 60 per cent of the members must complete the project.

All Rural Life Their Field.

The 6,000 club members in Nebraska believe and maintain that it is possible to "make the best better." These young efficiency experts are not confining themselves to Biddy's problems. They are interested in every phase of rural life and their horizon is broadening as to the possibility of making each little community a better place in which to live. The State Agricultural college through its extension service is going to every rural community of the state that is willing to receive the message that scientific agriculture is worth while.

The club workers deal with the young people who will not have the advantages of a high school education and will remain in the communities in which they live as farmers or as farmer's wives.

The different club projects take up everything from good housekeeping to expert dairying. The boys and girls are taught the methods which will make farming more profitable. They learn by doing.

Best Can Be Made Better.

In the 4-H club work the extension department of the college co-operates with the United States Department of Agriculture under the provisions of the co-operative agricultural act of 1914, known as the Smith-Lever bill.

During 1922 these thousands of girls and boys all over the state from the sand-hills in the west to the apple orchards on the Missouri were engaged in demonstrating that it is possible to make the best better. They not only showed that it was possible, but that it was profitable.

In 591 standard clubs, 3,267 enthusiastic members completed their projects. The average income above cost of production was $15.43 per member. Many won prizes and ribbons at local fairs and at the state fair in Lincoln.

The club worker finds that self-complacent ignorance is often the greatest obstacle. Often it is a case of having to educate the parents before any successful work can be accomplished. In those parts of the state where nature is more or less untrustworthy, the parents are as a rule most eager in encouraging the organization of clubs. They have come to realize that scientific methods are safe.

In the rooms occupied by the 4-H club organizers at the State Agricultural college the communities favorable to club work can be seen at a glance. Dome-headed tacks of various colors show the exact location of hundreds of clubs where boys and girls are busy building a greater state and nation. Boone county, for instance, is simply dotted with green tacks as if Ireland had quit fighting and settled down in that county.

Western State Lagging.

Miss Wilkins told the story of those green tacks. Each one represents a "hot lunch project," in which the children actually do the measuring of foods and when all is over they have a real meal together.

The club work is something in which red-blooded men and women have a chance to use their best efforts. The supply of tacks is unlimited. Most of the state is still tackless. The state club leader, L. I. Frisbie, and his corps of field workers are always glad to stick a tack into some new community. These 4-H tacks show, in a measure, the advance of scientific agriculture in opposition with the idea of planting potatoes by the moon.

Farmers' Union Notes

"Collections are easier now than they have been at any time since the big slump in the fall of 1920," said H. C. McPherson, head of the accounting department and credit man of the Farmers Union State Exchange. "There has been a noticeable easing up since the middle of February. We are also receiving more cash orders now, and the orders are running larger in size."

"When asked what he thought was the reason for this condition, Mr. McPherson replied that it looked to him as though farmers had been practicing rigid economy for the last two years and paying their debts, for government statistics do not indicate more than a slight improvement in the ratio between prices of farm products and prices of goods that farmers must buy.

Recovering From Slump.

Lorenzo—A very gratifying recovery from loss sustained on wheat two years ago is being made by the Farmers Union Co-Operative association of this place. In the eight months from May 31, 1922, to January 31, 1923, the association made a net profit of $5,091.73 on a turnover of $70,045.82. In addition to grain, the association handles coal, flour and oil. On 75,000 bushels of wheat stored in Omaha at the time of the slump in the latter part of 1920, the association lost about $10,000. Stephen Deavers is manager.

Savings in Groceries.

Bostwick—Members of Pleasant Ridge local of the Farmers' union purchased $576.43 worth of goods, mostly groceries, co-operatively through the local in the year 1922, according to a report made to a recent meeting by Peter Jensen, secretary. Mr. Jensen estimated that the average saving on goods purchased in this way was 20 per cent. He feels that this is one way the farmers can help the disparity between prices of farm products and prices of goods that farmers buy. A number of new members have joined the local since the first of the year.

Veteran Manager Retires.

Blue Springs—William Craig, for 21 years member of the farmers' elevator here, has retired on account of ill health. In all of his 21 years of service, he was off duty only a few days, mostly while attending conventions. When the Farmers Union Co-Operative company took over the elevator a few years ago, they took Mr. Craig with it, and counted him one of the best assets of the business. M. Witzenburg, president of the company, is temporarily in charge of the elevator. This company also operates a general store and ships livestock in connection with the elevator. In the eight months ending February 28, general store sales amounted to $19,744.33, the grain turnover was $51,371.28, and livestock sales totaled $27,324.92. In this period, the elevator showed a small net profit, and the store made a profit of about $1,700.

Agricultural Society Is Assured in Cuming County

Special Dispatch to The Omaha Bee.

West Point, Neb., April 1.—The Cuming County Agricultural society will be organized some time in April. A committee appointed by the president of the Community club was successful in securing the necessary number of supporters.

With the County Agents

By Associated Press.

A sewing specialist from the extension service will be in Douglas county the third week in April to conduct a four-day dress construction school. The school will be held at a centrally located place and will be fore delegates, two woen for each community, where dress-form and sewing machine attachments or short cuts in sewing work have been completed, according to County Agent E. G. Maxwell.

The following communities have had dress-form demonstrations and have completed the followup requirements of 10 forfs made: Valley precinct, Elkhorn, Waterloo, North Chicago precinct, Elkhorn precinct, Douglas and Union. The communities Valley and Elkhorn have completed the sewing machine attachment requirements.

Dress-form demonstrations are being planned for South Chicago precinct, Millard precinct and McArdle precinct in preparation for the dress construction school.

DAWSON COUNTY.

Lexington—Six hundred pounds of picric acid, the war explosive that the government is giving away for the cost of packing and freight, has been shipped into Dawson county for agricultural purposes, says County Agent A. R. Hecht. Truman Hlenton, from the college of agriculture, will give a demonstration in the use of this explosive April 4. He will show how to use it in blowing stumps, making ditches and blasting alkali holes.

Florence Atwood, nutrition specialist, from the college of agriculture, met with Ringgold precinct women during the week and gave an interesting talk on the different classes of food and why each was needed in the body. Greater use of variety in vegetables, fruits and milk in the diet was emphasized.

SAUNDERS COUNTY.

Wahoo—Statistics taken from the 1922 census show that of 1,106 sires in Saunders county, only 156, or 16.8 per cent, are registered. There are 921 sires not registered, or 83.2 per cent. Saunders county does not compare very favorably with other counties in this respect, says County Agent Walter F. Roberts. Eight counties have more registered than not registered sires. Of the eastern counties surrounding Saunders, the per cent of registered sires is as follows: Dodge, 29.8 per cent; Butler, 25.3 per cent; Seward, 23 per cent; Lancaster, 27.8 per cent; Cass, 27.4 per cent; Sarpy, 19.2 per cent; Douglas, 20.8 per cent; Washington, 28.2 per cent. Saunders county registered sires valued at $62 per head and the nonregistered sires at $34 per head in the Agricultural Statistics for Nebraska for 1922.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Blair—Bad roads did not prevent the first two orchard meetings scheduled in Washington county for last week, according to County Agent Carl A. Olsen. Prof. Hoppert, who owns 130 acres of orchard and has worked with orchard men for many years, was listened to attentively. He stated that one of the biggest troubles with farm fruit trees is that they are not pruned until too late. Just as with children, he explained, the training of a train should begin from the start. Then it is that the best and strongest branches can be picked, so as to outline a well-shaped tree.

To remove competition has been learned by many large industries and businesses to be a most effective way of insuring profits, he said. It is also the main idea in pruning trees. Where there are too many branches, too much fruit is started, and the tree uses up its energy in producing seed, rather than juicy fruit. This, he said, is also true of grape vines.

The normal vine should be 40 to 50 buds. This insures about 60 bunches of grapes to the vine, which is all that the normal vine will ripen into good quality juicy grapes. The old spur system has been discarded by nearly all the commercial vineyards. The new system is to have one main trunk, keeping down the amount of old wood as much as possible. Usually a new trunk is developed every four or five years.

The reason is that much plant food is wasted in forcing its way through the accumulation of old wood. Then four or five branches are left, with about 10 or 12 buds to the branch. This allows the sunlight to do its best work. It makes it easier work to prune the vine also, and makes it easier to estimate how many buds have been left on the vine.

DAKOTA COUNTY.

Dakota City—The cost of production records kept by the Dakota county farm bureau during the past year present a number of interesting features, according to R. R. Young, county agent. Because of the wide variation in the charges to be made against the use of the land, due to different systems of renting and different land values, the figures used include all items except rents or such charges as are generally made against the use of the land when farmed by the owner. All labor is reckoned by the hour. A man is charged against the crop at 30 cents per hour, horse labor at 12 cents per hour and tractor at $1.50 per hour. On this basis, it was found that the lowest cost per acre on the records kept is $6.12, the highest $9.28. In other words, the farmer having the lower cost, produced one and one-half acres of oats for as little less than it cost the higher man to produce one acre. The yields ranged from 20 to 41 bushels per acre. Both of those were Missouri river bottom farms. The lowest yield was produced by the farmer having the highest per acre cost. The lowest cost per bushel was 17 cents, which was made on a yield of 36 bushels per acre, the highest, 46.4 cents.

Labor charges are the same for corn as for oats. Where corn was hired husked, the actual price paid and board was charged against the crop and records kept on the number of horse hours employed for this work. No charge for harvesting was made for corn hogged off. Only one co-operator reported having husked by himself his entire crop. The records kept show an average of 11.2 man hours, 24.74 horse hours and .8 tractor hours to produce an acre of corn.

FRONTIER COUNTY.

Stockville.—Four hog sanitation meetings were held in Frontier county. Mr. Possen of the agricultural college showed pictures and discussed plans for the extermination of hog worms. The seven-portion plan, he said is to keep the little pigs from getting the worm eggs. The individual hog houses should be scattered about on clean ground. In this way the pigs get started without getting the worm eggs. Another way is to shut them up in a floored pen. After they are four or five weeks old they should be moved to clean pastures.

Denby Pays Official Calls at Port Au Prince, Haiti

By Universal Service.

On Board U. S. S. Henderson, Port Au Prince, Haiti, April 1.—Secretary Denby and the congressional party, en route homeward from the naval maneuvers in the Pacific, arrived here today, and made a round of official calls.

After receiving Major General Russell, American high commissioner, on board the Henderson, Secretary Denby and members of the party went ashore. The secretary first paid a visit to the president of Haiti at the national palace. The entire party went then to Camp Russell, where Easter services were held and an address was made by Secretary Denby.

Midland College.

Miss Mary E. Markley, secretary for women students of the board of education of the United Lutheran church, who visited Midland college for a few days, gave a talk to the student body in chapel.

The summer school catalogs have been received from the printer and are now being mailed out to all those interested in attending the summer session.

The girls of East Hall had a happy surprise Thursday evening, when they discovered three pieces of furniture had been added to the parlor. The large leather davenport was given by the board of trustees, and the chair and heavy rocker to go with the davenport were given by the Women's Faculty club.

The third number on the Midland college artists' course was given in Clemmon's hall Tuesday. The concert, given by Silvio Scionti, pianist, was excellent. A large audience attended.

President J. F. Krueger gave his illustrated lecture on the Oberammergau Passion play Monday at the Salem Lutheran church of Fremont.

The Easter vacation began Thursday and will continue until Tuesday. A great many of the students spent this recess at their homes.

Weekly Failures

Business failures for the week ending March 29 number 240, which compares with 371 last week, 318 in the like week of 1922, 314 in 1921, 113 in 1920 and 96 in 1919.

The Farmer's Wife

Cleaning Stoves—Once each week coal and wood stoves should be cleaned inside in order to save heat and fuel. The soot should be brushed from the bottom of the lids and all clinging ashes removed; the flues, especially those under and on top of the oven, should also be cleaned regularly. Wick cleaners can be obtained for cleaning the wicks of oil stoves. If this is done daily the flame will not get yellow and smoke up your kettles. If you don't care to black your stove while it is in use in winter, apply some kerosene or lubricating oil with a soft, thick polishing cloth. This does not give any shine to the stove surface, but it keeps the top clean and free from rust.

Save your clothes by applying these rules, suggested by Azalea Linfield, extension specialist in clothing at State college: Have hangers for all dresses and coats and use them every day. Keep the hooks, snaps and buttons sewed on. Rework worn buttonholes; watch the plackets for ripped stitchings; straighten a skirt hem when it begins to sag; use adjustable collar and cuffs which may be freshened frequently; save your dresses from soil by using a thin lining tacked in the waists; they may be removed often and washed. Mend rips and tears immediately.

Banana Sherbet—Boil one pint each of sugar and water 10 minutes; stir hot into the beaten whites of 2 eggs, then add 1-2 cup lemon juice and mashed pulp of six bananas. Strain, cool and freeze.

Rice dainty—One cup cooked rice, 1-4 cup cooked fruit, one cup powdered sugar, 1 cup cream. Mix rice, fruit, sugar together, then fold in whipped cream and serve; garnish with fruit.

Cut glass keeps the original luster and sparkle if washed in soap suds to which ammonia is added. The inside of a vase can be washed easily if some bird shot or a few buttons and soapy water are placed inside. Shake gently and the scum, or stain, is removed quickly.

Culls

His home, the spot of earth supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest.
—Montgomery.

I know I'm only a cow but then, I'm entitled to more than a dirty pen. And what I do want in the line of feed? I don't crave much, but I surely need a sizable bunch of alfalfa hay, corn silage and oats at least twice a day. And water I like with the chill well broken. I'd have said this before could I only have spoken.

I know I'm only a cow, but then, just think of the many occasions when I pulled you through a financial pinch. I'm an earner of wealth, now that's a cinch, if I am the one that ought to say it; the grocery bill, I always pay it. So give me a place in the barn that's warm, and keep me sheltered from winter's storm. I yield good profits to those who care. My boss may not be a millionaire, but nevertheless, you've got to yield, he is one of those men they call "well heeled."

I know I'm only a cow but then, money I've made and can do it again.

Market and Financial News of the Day

The Business Barometer

This Week's Outlook in Commerce, Finance, Agriculture and Industry Based on Current Developments.

By THEODORE H. PRICE,
Commerce and Finance, New York.

At the commencement of last week the speculative markets were quite weak but, when it became known that the federal reserve conference in Washington would adjourn without making any pronouncements or taking any action looking toward an advance in the rediscount rate, there was a hesitant recovery in the more mercurial stocks and commodities.

It is, however, plain that speculators have been cowed by the fear that the power of the federal reserve system would be used to curb their activities, and, while there are some who resent such restraint, there is no denying the potency of its influence. We may, therefore, take it for granted that there will be no recurrence of what used to be called a "boom" in the immediate future.

Meantime, it is to be observed that the chief effect of the advance in the money market, which followed the action of the banks in raising the rediscount rate from 4 to 4½ per cent, has been to reduce the value of farm products and government bonds without checking the upward tendency of wages or of the manufactured articles whose cost is increased by the higher wages paid.

Thus cotton, wheat, corn and Liberty bonds are all substantially below the highest prices of the year, while iron, steel and copper are at the top and wages continue to advance.

Wages Are Advanced.

Following the lead of the American Woolen company the Amoskeag company advanced operatives' wages 12½ per cent, and as these two companies are respectively the largest woolen and cotton manufacturers in the United States, if not in the world, their action is practically a guarantee of higher wages throughout the textile trade.

Many other New England mills, including the Pacific, have followed suit and in the south a 10 per cent advance in wages has already been ordered at several points in North and South Carolina, including Wadesboro, N. C., and Gaffney and Spartanburg, S. C.

In the steel industry a general advance in pay is expected when Judge Gary gets back from Europe, if not sooner, and in many other lines employers have been compelled to pay more or lose their hands.

Alluding to these opposing price tendencies, Herbert Myrick, editor of Farm and Home, has been moved to write to the secretary of the treasury as follows:

"Wages in many lines have been advanced. Prices have been jacked up on what farmers have to buy; there has been no corresponding advance in prices for what farmers have to sell. Capital and labor in other industries are shooting up, regardless of agriculture.

"If farmers are to pay for what they buy, prices high enough to support existing values in other lines, it will be necessary for the farmer to receive an average net price to the farm of $2 a bushel for wheat, $1.50 for corn, $1 for potatoes, 75 cents a pound for butter, 10 cents a quart for milk and other produce in proportion; that is to say, the farmer must receive about twice current prices. Do not deflate the farmer while inflating the other fellow."

Permanency Questioned.

It is this disparity between the farmer's earnings and his cost of living that is leading many to doubt whether a prosperity that is so one sided can be permanent.

Fundamentally the economic disorganization of Europe is the cause of the low prices at which many of our agricultural products are selling and as there seems to be but little hope of an early improvement in conditions abroad it is futile to expect an increased demand from that quarter.

For this reason, caution continues to be advisable, although nearly all the oracles of business are optimistic as to the future. Most of them are agreed that the impetus of our present activity will carry well into the autumn and some insist that it will be two or three years before any serious reaction occurs.

But the stock market does not reflect the confidence that the economic diagnosticians express. It has ceased to advance and activity is generally at the expense of values. Even the railroad stocks are dull despite the enormous traffic and increased earnings that are reported.

The market for both taxable and tax exempt bonds is also easier and while some attempt to explain the weakness upon the theory that a portion of the capital that was invested in bonds is now being released for commercial use, it is evident that the investment demand is for some reason less eager than it was.

Orders Are Small.

It is, however, to be admitted that as one gets away from the environs of Wall street business seems to be good. Traveling salesmen report an excellent demand, but for comparatively small lots of goods. Frequent reorders are a consequence, for no one seems disposed to stock heavily at present prices. This is a good feature for it indicates that there has been little or no speculation or anticipatory buying. The steel industry and the motor factories are both running up to capacity and the demand for automobiles is apparently insatiable. Building materials are slightly lower as Mr. Hoover's suggestion that the government should postpone all unnecessary construction is apparently being heeded by many individuals who were planning to build on their own account.

New York is meantime importing bricks from Holland and while coal from England is being unloaded at Boston, American coal is being shipped from Newport News and Norfolk to Italy.

These anomalies of commerce indicate the economic maladjustment of the world which is a result of the war. Until it is corrected and the waste that it causes can be prevented, business is likely to be "spotted"—good here and bad there. To Cuba, for instance, the much-discussed advance in sugar has brought renewed prosperity and speculation is again so rife there that the long-distance telephone wires between Havana and New York are severely overtaxed during the hours that the New York Coffee and Sugar exchange is open.

Farm Strike Expected.

From England a general strike of farm laborers is reported, which may, perhaps, account for the consideration accorded the socialistic measures recently introduced in parliament.

In China political conditions seem to be growing worse rather than better, and great demoralization is reported from some of the provinces. Things in Mexico are, however, on the mend and as the Obregon government becomes more stable, it is becoming more constructive.

France is sending an additional 20,000 troops into the Ruhr and the resistance of Germany appears to be growing more stubborn and more sullen. If a way out of the resulting impasse could be found, the effect upon the world's business would be electrical, but while two of the world's greatest nations are clinched as are France and Germany at present, there cannot be much hope of an economic revival in Europe, nor can the United States expect to be entirely immune from the resulting paralysis.

Trade Review.

	End of last week	End of previous week	last year
Bank Clearings (Bradstreets) in thousands	$6,866,592	$7,644,005	$6,156,364
Business failures	240	371	315
Federal Reserve ratio	78.5%	75.7%	77.8%
Security Prices, N. Y. Stock Exchange—			
20 Industrials	102.45	105.69	87.90
20 Railroads	87.93	89.40	80.96
40 Bonds	88.78	86.50	87.29
Commodity Prices—			
Wheat, May delivery, Chicago	$ 1.19	$ 1.22	$ 1.35½
Corn, May delivery, Chicago	.74⅝	.74⅝	.59
Pork, ribs, May delivery Chicago	10.05	10.70	10.65
Beef, gd. dressed steers, Chicago	14.75	15.50	12.75
Sugar, refined, New York	.0660	.0690	.0525
Coffee, Rio No. 7, New York	.12½	.12⅝	.10
Cotton, middling, New York	.2885	.3065	.1815
Print cloths, New York	.08¼	.08¼	.06
Wool, Domestic average, New York	.8234	.8224	.6003
Silk, No. 1 Sinshiu, New York	5.80	5.60	6.10
Rubber, crude, plants, New York	.14	.13⅝	.14½
Hides, pack, No. 1, New York	.13½	.13½	.13
Iron, No. 2, Philadelphia	33.14	33.14	31.26
Steel Billets, Pittsburgh	45.00	45.00	28.00

Financial

By BROADAN WALL.
By Universal Service.

New York, April 1.—With the completion of the first quarter's business, the street looks to the stock market to reflect the favorable earnings for industrial corporations that will appear this month.

These figures are expected to induce many corporations to increase their disbursements to shareholders while others will probably begin or resume distributions to shareholders. In most instances the business done during the three months' period will probably establish new high records. The statements will illustrate the prosperous condition of American industry and should direct the securities representing the most prosperous industries.

Good Business Reported.

With a large short interest existing, and most of the fear relative to possible immediate advances in the rediscount rate dissipated, the general stock market would seem to be in a position to respond to the good business reported from all parts of the country.

The most important development looked for in the immediate future is a resumption of stock market activity in the shares of the steel companies. Steel common will, according to present plans, become a leader.

Money Headed Upward.

The passing of the federal reserve board meeting without announcement of any advances in rediscount rates by any of the individual federal reserve banks did much to eliminate much of the apprehension existing as to the possibility of the federal reserve system putting the brakes on business expansion.

Money continues to be headed upward. The call rate will probably remain firm at present levels for two or three days, owing to the April 1 disbursements of interest and dividends, which are heaviest for any month except January and July.

The greater demands of general business for funds is imparting ease to the bond market. Average prices for bonds last week declined to the lowest point reached since September 21, 1922, the peak of the last rise. The average is now nearly 6 points under last year's high.

Bank Clearings

Bank clearings in the United States for for the weekn ending March 29, reported by telegraph to Bradstreet's Journal, New York, aggregate $6,871,719,000, against $7,644,005,000 last week and $6,156,364,000 in this week last year. Canadian clearings aggregate $201,402,000, as against $221,584,000 last week and $213,172,000 in this week last year. Following are the returns for this week and last, with percentages of change shown this week as compared with this week last year:

	March 29.	March 22.
New York	$4,048,000,000	$4,473,000,000
Chicago	589,855,000	617,880,000
Philadelphia	464,000,000	495,000,000
Boston	340,000,000	441,000,000
San Francisco	142,000,000	161,000,000
Kansas City	127,394,000	138,491,000
Detroit	126,474,000	149,888,000
Los Angeles	123,474,000	131,949,000
Cleveland	95,117,000	110,480,000
Minneapolis	81,162,000	70,083,000
Cincinnati	65,856,000	80,642,000
New Orleans	61,660,000	67,528,000
Buffalo	41,628,000	47,425,000
Omaha	41,671,000	42,881,000
Seattle	34,094,000	40,329,000
Portland, Ore.	30,484,000	32,995,000
Milwaukee	27,904,000	33,297,000
Denver	29,264,000	32,679,000
Dallas	26,400,000	25,172,000
Louisville	28,034,000	22,166,000
Oklahoma	21,772,000	23,953,000
St. Paul	13,773,000	15,775,000
Indianapolis	15,924,000	15,489,000
Columbus	14,413,000	14,023,000
Oakland	12,132,000	13,502,000
Salt Lake City	12,027,000	11,766,000
Wichita	9,911,000	9,691,000
Des Moines	9,176,000	10,012,000
Sioux City	8,863,000	8,093,000
St. Joseph	8,329,000	8,329,400
Pittsburgh	152,562,000	187,601,000
Baltimore	81,616,000	89,273,000
Newark, N. J.	16,391,000	16,391,000
Total U. S.	$6,871,719,000	$7,644,005,000

Trade Review

By R. G. DUN & CO.

The sudden recurrence of cold weather at different points this week temporarily checked spring retail trade, and this is a normally quiet period in some wholesale branches. Notable activity, however, continues at many manufacturing plants, with practically full operations in various instances and March closing with high record outputs. It is significant of the pronounced industrial revival that the leading steel interest is now running at better than a 90 per cent rate, against about 65 per cent a year ago, and that the number of pig iron furnaces at work is increasing steadily. Pressure of demand in this quarter has recently slackened, but only after a buying movement on which requirements were covered for several months ahead, and not a few contracts are now being deferred because of sellers' disinclination to commit themselves beyond the end of the half year. Doubts regarding future producing costs, due to the wage phase, tend to limit third-quarter business, or prevent it altogether, and actual wage advances in the textile field have caused some questioning as to their probable ultimate influence on prices and consumption. While the general purchasing power has been materially enhanced, the rise of prices in primary markets is yet to be fully passed on to the retail counters, and it is not clear now to what extent, if any, the change will affect the final distribution of goods. With elements of uncertainty present, the policy in conservative channels remains one of caution, and more is being heard of efforts to discourage speculative excesses.

Firmer Money Market.

Recent weeks have brought a perceptible tightening of the local money market. A 6 per cent rate for call loans has been named on several occasions during the last fortnight and the firmer tendency has extended to other accommodation, with 5½ per cent quoted for the fixed maturities. Prevailing rates are above those of a year ago, yet the larger demands of the present period make this a natural condition. Discussion of possible increases in rediscount rates led to a statement by the federal reserve board this week that rumors with respect to its intentions were unfounded, but the matter was a stock market factor for a time. Irregular price movements have continued in the latter quarter, with an early decline followed by a rally as speculative short commitments were covered. The feature in commodity markets was the continued yielding of cotton prices, and Dun's list of wholesale quotations shows an excess of declines for the first week this year.

Steel Mills Sold Ahead.

No check to the forward movement in the iron and steel industry has been expected or witnessed. Demand for iron has abated in all markets, but only after most consumers have secured protection against second-quarter requirements, and practically all of the larger steel producers are sold ahead to July 1. The volume of business, large as it is, would be still larger if all manufacturers were disposed to accept orders for the third quarter, many sellers are disinclined to make commitments extending beyond the end of the half year, the question of wage advances entering sharply into calculations. Meantime, the rise of prices continues, and premiums for early deliveries have been more frequent. Most of the advances in published quotations this week appear in finished products, only one grade of pig iron showing an increase.

Textile Wage Advances.

A prominent feature in the textile industry has been the rising trend of wages at large producing centers. Following the late increases at woolen mills, announcement was made this week of a 12½ per cent advance at some New England cotton plants, and about 75,000 workers have been affected by the recent revisions. These changes in wages largely reflect the unusual activity in production and the limited supply of skilled operatives, the labor shortage in New England having become more pronounced. In the south, moreover, a boom is on in mill construction, while there is a good deal of overtime running at different establishments. With the upward trend of wages, which may be carried still further, higher prices in the retail field are foreshadowed, and there is not a little doubt as to the probable effect of the advances, when they occur, on consumption demand.

Hide Trading Quiet.

After the active business of the preceding fortnight, it is not surprising that demand for domestic hides has abated. Limited transactions were the rule this week, and tanners declined to pay any higher prices for present season inferior take-off, follow-up sales being at last quotations. Depressed conditions still prevail in country hides, with no sustained buying by leather producers, and the situation in calfskins is irregular. As was to be expected, with the completion of Easter orders for shoes, trading in both sole and upper leather has slackened, this being a between-season period. Most tanners of sole leather, however, are holding firm, while the strength of offal is undiminished. Transportation difficulties, meantime, cause delays in the movement of raw materials and finished products.

Food Index Slightly Lower

Bradstreet's Food Index Number, based on the wholesale prices per pound of 31 articles used for food, is $3.29, comparing with $3.40 last week and $3.19 for the week ending March 29, 1922. This week's number shows a loss of three-tenths of 1 per cent from last week, but a gain of 6.2 per cent over the like week of last year.

Increased—Wheat, red; corn, corn flour, tapioca potatoes, rice, beeves, hogs, linseed oil, pig iron, basic; steel bars, steel scrap, Pittsburgh; wire nails, copper, lead and yellow pine.

Decreased—Flour, wheat, spring; oats, hams, short ribs, tallow, lard, butter sugar, raw; coffee, cotton seed oil, eggs, hops, Pacific; hops, New York; cotton, print cloths, sheetings, hay, steel scrap, Chicago; cast iron, Chicago; coke, tin, spelter and rubber.

We Want to Do What is Right and Fair--

Any of our friends and customers will surely welcome this frank statement on our part. At the present time we are carrying a peak load on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Will you help us in our effort to please those we serve?

Allow the driver to call regularly for your laundry and return it Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

We're remodeling our plant and doubling our capacity. We can give you more attention and please you better if you try this plan.

SANITARY WET WASH

HArney 0784

Mrs. Barone Thanks Tanlac For 30 Lb. Gain

St. Joseph Lady Declares It Fully Restored Health and Strength After Flu Had Almost Wrecked Her Stomach and Nerves

"I could praise Tanlac all day long and still not express half my gratitude, because this medicine built me up thirty pounds and I never felt better," is the grateful statement of Mrs. Louise Barone, 604 North Fourth street, St. Joseph, Mo.

"The flu left me in a terribly run-down condition, my stomach all upset, and I was so weak I couldn't do my housework. If I ate hearty I soon realized my mistake because the pains from gas bloating, sourness and heart palpitation kept me miserable for hours. Headaches and dizziness made by head whirl, my nerves wouldn't let me sleep, and I lost weight and grew thinner and paler.

"The Tanlac treatment rid me of all the effects of the flu, my indigestion, nervousness and weakness all disappeared, the color returned to my face, and I am strong and happy and well. I have good reasons to praise Tanlac, and never miss a chance to do so."

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists. Accept no substitute. Over 37,000,000 bottles sold.—Advertisement.