

WOOL MARKET FIRM STOCK ON HAND LARGE

Wool Schedule 11 of Tariff Bill Is
Arousing Much Study and Com-
ment—Lower Than Payne-
Aldrich Schedule.

Telegram Boston Bureau
BOSTON, Mas., July 11—There
has been a fair business in wool in
the Eastern markets during the past
week, although it has been by no
means equally distributed, some
houses, as has been true for some
weeks now, getting a fairly good
business, while others have had a
very small trade.

Thus, the market keeps fairly
firm so far as prices are concerned,
although were it not for the large
supplies of wool which are available
for the manufacturer to draw from,
it is quite likely that values might
strengthen somewhat. While the
manufacturer knows that the stocks
of wool in the markets of the coun-
try are ample for his needs he will
naturally enough continue to buy
only as he actually needs the raw
material. Meantime, the dealers, on
the other hand, are not disposed to
lower prices very much. On a few
descriptions, which hitherto have
been held relatively high, prices
have been held relatively high,
prices have eased a little but except
for these particular descriptions, the
market has been firm.

New Tariff of Interest
Of chief interest to the wool
trade, naturally, has been the report-
ing of the proposed permanent tar-

iff to the house of representatives
by the ways and means committee.
The wool schedule, called "schedule
K," is a radical departure from any
other tariff ever proposed or enact-
ed. At first glance, the schedule is
very confusing and even after an-
alysis, it is no means simple. Of
course as soon as the tariff was an-
nounced, the manufacturers and
dealers commenced to figure what it
would mean to the trade.

Based on Scoured Content

One of the radical departures of
the wool tariff is that it is based on
the scoured content of the wool. It
had been supposed that the original
proposition of 25 cents per pound
scoured content would be the bill re-
ported finally by the committee on
wools suitable for clothing purposes
and so there was considerable sur-
prise when the bill finally was re-
leased for publication to find that
this duty had been limited by the
proviso that the maximum duty
should be 35 per cent ad valorem
on all clothing wools. On the raw
material, the duty may be adequate
but it is not certain that the duty
on manufactured goods is as high
even as it was under the Underwood-
Simmons bill. Certainly, the rates
on the tariff as a whole and on the
wool schedule, also, are lower than
they were in the Payne-Aldrich tar-
riff. It is difficult to believe that
the tariff on wool in its present
form will be the eventual tariff, or
that the tariff as a whole will not
be modified very greatly before final
enactment. The bill bears internal
evidence of having been drafted
with the thought of reconciling con-
flicting influences. With the sys-
tem of American valuations adopted
instead of the foreign market valua-
tions, as hitherto, it is difficult to
form any comparative ideas of what
the tariff means contrasted with the

Payne-Aldrich law for example.

Taxes Clip Sold

Buying in the West has proceeded
along much the same lines as hith-
erto. Practically all of the Taxes
clip has been disposed of and buy-
ing is proceeding more generally in
the late shearing states of the North-
west, up to 22 cents having been
paid for the best staple clips and in
one instance, the extreme price of
22 1/2 cents is reported for a super-
fine staple clip in Montana. These
prices show little change in the
clean landed cost at the Eastern
seaboard markets, short clothing
wools of fine and fine medium grade
being figured at 55 to 60 cents, as
in the sale in Martzon, Texas, this
week and the fair to good combing,
or staple, wools costing 65 to 70
cents clean landed, while the very
choicest wools are costing slightly
in excess of 70 cents. Buying east
of the Mississippi proceeds very
slowly still, farmers being disatis-
fied with current offers and dealers
unable to see a profit ahead if they
offer more.

Foreign Markets Inactive

The foreign markets have been
rather inactive during the week and
prices are slightly on the easier side
for the less attractive wools. Early
in the week there was a sale in
New Zealand at which 75 per cent
or more of the offering of 8000
bales was sold, with prices firm for
the better, fine and medium cross-
breds, while the inferior and low
grade crossbred were a bit easier,
say about a cent a pound. South
Africa is reported fairly firm with
Germany buying more or less and
South American markets have
changed little in the past week or
two.

The English coal strike is settled
and the dispute over the question of
a reduction in wages in the textile
field has also been settled, so that
it is expected that work will be re-
sumed to some extent in the York-
shire mills this coming week, de-
pending upon how fast and how
plentifully coal is supplied to them.
The market in Bradford has been
quiet but firm, stocks of tops and
nolla being exceedingly limited. The
new English clip is being sold read-
ily at prewar prices. It will be in-
teresting to watch the sales in Lon-
don and Australia during July on
account of the increased offerings
(about 50 per cent more wool being
catalogued) to see how the market
stands up under the increased load.

Level is Maintained

Sales being currently made in the
market have been largely for three-
eighths grades and finer. Three-
eighths is in good demand at 50
cents or slightly better on the clean
basis, for good territory combing
wool, which is fully firm as compar-
ed with other recent quotations.
Fine and fine medium territory
wools have been selling at 60 to 75
cents, clean basis for wools in the
original bags, according to staple
and character. This is just about
the same level which has prevailed
for some weeks. There has been a
call for Australian and Cape fine
wools, more especially of combing
length at firm but unchanged prices.
Otherwise the market has been quiet.

GRAIN GROWERS ARE URGED TO CERTIFY THEIR GRAIN

Grain Men Seek Standardization of
Threshing Charges—Marketing
of crop Co-operatively Being
Considered

I wish to call attention to the
possibility for those wheat growers
who intend to market seed grain
from this year's crop to have their
grain certified by our specialist if
it will pass the requirements, says L.
R. Breithaupt, County Agricultural
Agent, in a letter to the grain
growers of the county. This certifi-
cation has proven of great value in
purifying the various kinds of grain
grown, thus adding to the yield and
selling price. The first inspection
costs nothing except the filing of an
application with this office, giving
your name, address, kind of grain,
and approximate date of harvest.
The inspection must after the grain
is threshed and ready to be sold as
seed. Certification for your seed
grain will give you an advantage in
the sale of it both in price and de-
mand. Applications must reach me
by return mail to receive attention.

It has been suggested that an ef-
fort be made to standardize thresh-
ing charges and possibly work out
a plan whereby the charges may be
reduced somewhat. It seems to me
that something along these lines
might be done if the grain growers
of each community could agree to
pool the threshing and contract all
of it to one or two reliable thresh-
ermen in a way that would guar-
antee them a good volume of busi-
ness without having to move the
outfit all over the country to get
work. There is also some question
about there being sufficient local
machines to handle the crop satis-
factorily. If the grain growers wish
action along these lines they may
make it known by writing to this
office and outlining their ideas as to
what should be done and how it
might be accomplished. This too is
a matter for early action, or none.

Several grain growers have asked
about the progress of the marketing
organization work, and I take it
there are a number of grain growers
who are not entirely familiar with
this matter. I have taken an in-
terest in the marketing organization
work for the grain growers because
I have wanted everyone to become
familiar with the plan so that the
individual could decide for himself
whether or not to join. The Oregon
Wheat Growers Co-operative Associa-
tion was launched on the initia-
tive of the Oregon Farm Bureau
Federation and bears the approval
of the State Grange, the State Farm-
ers Union, Department of Markets
at O. A. C., and of a number of
the county farm bureau executive
committees, including our own. If
the wheat producer wants to affil-

ate with a genuine producers' mar-
keting organization, I feel that there
is no question about this being the
best association and the only one
which will be in existence for some
time. At the same time I realize
that it may not be 100% perfect or
do everything every members will
expect and there are those who do
not favor any associations in all re-
spects. It is merely a matter of
whether one prefers to market co-
operatively, or individually as in the
past.

As to the progress being made in
this county and the method I am
not informed as to the number of
growers who have signed contracts
with the organization but under-
stand that a considerable number
have done so. The actual organiza-
tion work is entirely in the hands of
the association of which there is a
representative in the field. Meet-
ings of the grain growers are called
by this representative with the as-
sistance of the farm bureau mar-
keting committee, in each of the
principal wheat growing communi-
ties, where the association is ex-
plained to the growers. Afterward,
the individuals are given an oppor-
tunity to sign the membership agree-
ments. I believe that this repre-
sentative has called at a number of
farms to explain the matter to in-
dividuals and I believe anyone who
is interested in knowing more about
this can get information by writing
to Mr. G. D. Noel, Weiser, Idaho.

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GEO. W. WAYT