MARKETS Review of the World's Trade of the Past Week FINANCE

LIVE CHICKENS FROM NEBRASKA FOR THE COAST

Poultry Famine Here Brings Record Prices for Fowls—All of This Money Goes to the East.

Call of the Poultry.

Live chickens are being imported from Nebraska, and many carloads of dressed stocks continue to come from there to fill the wants of a famished trade along the Pacific coast. During the week poultry prices here reached the highest point on record. All of this demand could have been filled at home by local producers, and the many thousands of dollars that were paid out, saved for circulation here.

By Hyman H. Cohen.

During the past week a number of carloads of live poultry passed through this city, en route to San Francisco.

At the very same time chickens were being quoted in the Front street market up to 19c a pound for live birds.

These two conditions put together show but faintly what the producers of Oregon, Idaho and Washington are losing by not turning out more fowls each year.

Besides these shipments of live chickens from Nebraska, which by the way are made regularly to the Bay City and other California markets, many carloads of dressed poultry are brought to the Pacific coast and sold at very high prices.

With the Pacific coast and particularly the Pacific northwest showing the greatest growth in history, there are but few more producers of poultry in this territory than when Portland was a city of 30,000 people.

Demand Is Growing Rapidly.

Demand for poultry is growing so rapidly that during the past week live poultry prices reached the highest figure in the history of the Front street markets. While practically as much poultry is coming to the city as was shown in the day when supplies were a glut and sales were made down to 10c a pound, or even lower, the demand is so much greater than a few years ago that prices seldom break more than a half cent or possibly a cent a pound at the most when there is a temporary over supply caused by everyone shipping at one time.

A few years ago it was a common occurrence for poultry prices to break 3 or 4 cents a pound within a single day went too many coops came for the wants of the trade, but nowadays the trade seems very much alarmed for the future when quotations drop a ½ cent.

Eastern Stock Fails to Alarm.

Shipments of eastern poultry to this market are increasing year by year, and still the demand is unsupplied and prices are not checked on their upward movement. Once upon a time the ordinary family had chicken for Sunday dinner because then a good sized hen could be purchased in the retail markets around 50c a head, while today the very same bird would sell for $1 or more in the wholesale market, and by the time it came to the retailer and was dressed the cost would amount to $1.50 or perhaps $1.75. This therefore cut out considerable of the demand, but even with this curtailment present supplies are not half equal to the demand.

The call is not only for chickens, but every year there is a shortage of turkeys, and present prices are within a fraction of the record established during the holidays. As in chickens, the call for turkeys far exceeds the supply.

Chinese Regular Duck Buyers.

It is not generally known among the producers that there is an all the year demand for ducks in this market, and prices are always high. Most of the supplies that come to the Portland market are bought up by the Chinese, and these interests very seldom complain regarding the price.

Geese find a demand around 10@12c a pound during certain seasons, but outside of the holiday call the demand for these birds is more limited than in other lines of poultry. During the Christmas sales, however, the call for dressed geese is almost as great as for turkeys.

ONIONS WILL BE CLEANED UP IN VERY SHORT TIME

At Present Rate of Shipments Supplies Here Will Not Last More Than Four Weeks—Price at $1.30 Cwt.

Onions in Growers' Hands.

	Cars.
Sherwood	33
Beaverton	6
Cedar Mills	7
Milwaukie	4
Tualatin	8
Woodburn	12
Vancouver	1
Total	71

By A. J. Panno, President Confederated Onion Growers' Association.

All told, there are 71 cars of onions remaining unsold in the hands of producers of this territory, and at the present rate of shipment the supplies will be exhausted within four weeks.

During the past week 18 cars of onions were shipped from the state, this being the greatest number that has left since the present season started. Demand from California is steadily increasing, and because of the more hopeful outlook the price has now been put to $1.30 per hundred pounds by the association.

So far as Texas is concerned we do not fear the product of that state. Not only are our onions in the best possible condition at this time, most of them being fully as solid as the day they were pulled, but the freight charges from Texas to Portland is so high that competition with our product is impossible under present conditions.

Of the remaining 71 cars of onions in the hands of growers of this section, far the greater portion is held at Sherwood, a total of 33 cars, while Woodburn holds the second greatest lot, with 12 cars. Then in order comes Tualatin with 8 cars, Cedar Mills 7, Beaverton 6, Milwaukie 4 and Vancouver, Wash., 1 car.

DRESSED MEATS RANGE AT ENORMOUS PRICE

With dressed veal at 13c a pound and dressed hogs selling up to 13½c, Portland paid more for meats the past week in the wholesale market than ever before.

Receipts of hogs were especially limited, and therefore the trade was anxious to secure the few head that came.

POTATO TRADE QUIET AT VERY LOW LEVEL

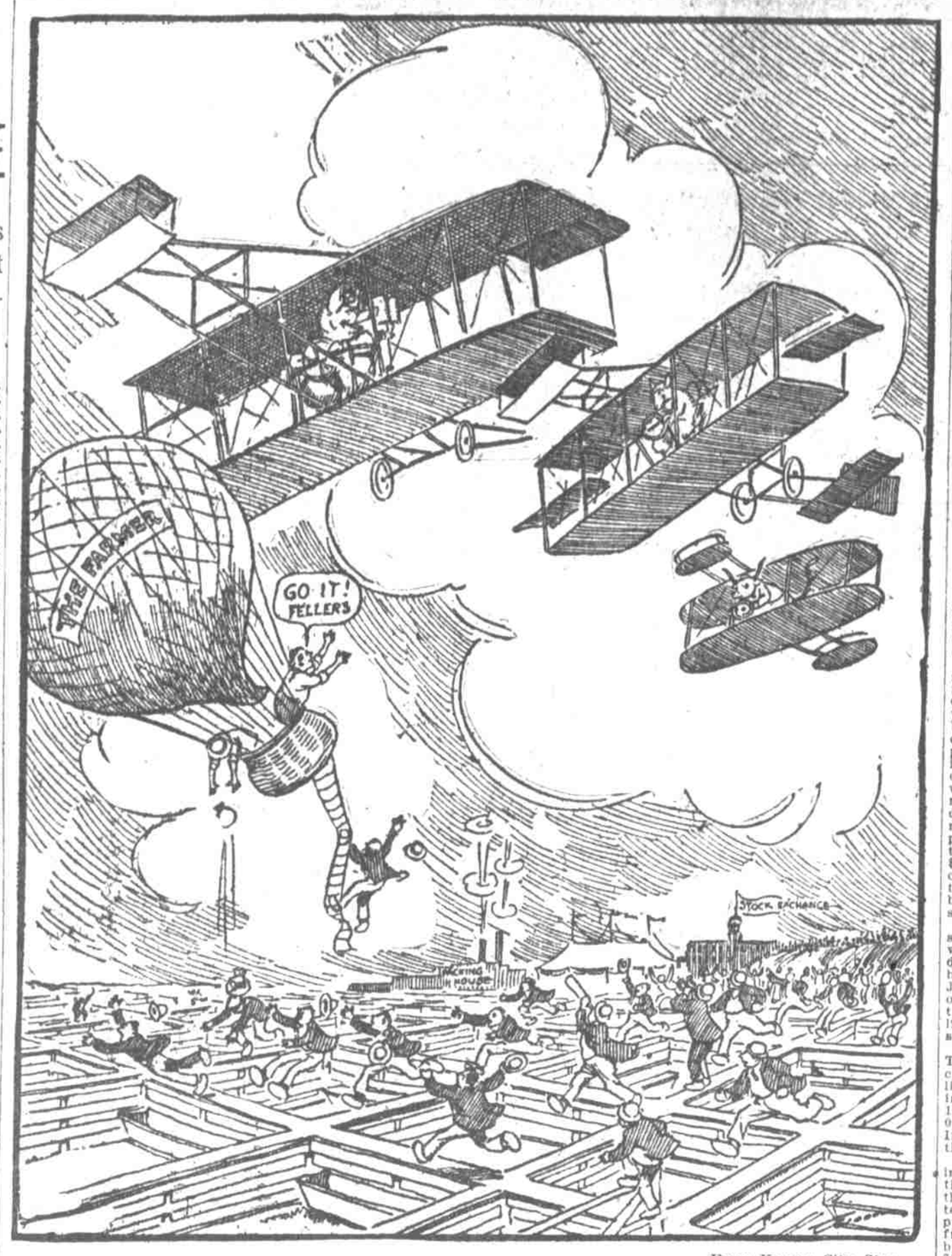
Potatoes were exceedingly quiet during the week, only a small outside business was reported, and buyers did not pay over 65c f. o. b. country points for the best and only for selected lots was anything over 60c available. Dealers claimed that even at the low prices there is practically no business in sight.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Description—	Open	High	Low	Bid
Amal. Cop. Co.	79⅜	79⅝	78⅝	78⅝
Am. Car. & F., c	65½	65½	64½	64½
do pfd				106
Am. Cot. Oil, c.	68	68¼	67⅞	68
Am. Loco., c.	52½	53	52½	52¾
Am. Sugar, c.				124
Am. Smelt., c.	86⅛	86⅞	86	86⅝
do pfd	108⅜	108¼	107¾	107¾
Anac. Min. Co.	49½	49½	49	49
Am. Woolen, c.	37⅞	38	37⅝	37½
Atchison, c	116⅞	117⅛	116⅞	116⅞
Balt. & Ohio, c.	112⅝	112⅞	112⅝	112⅝
Bklyn. R. Tran.	76½	76⅞	76	76½
Can. Pac., c.	179¼	180	179¼	179
Cen. Leather, c.	43	43	42¾	43
do pfd	107½	107½	107½	107¼
C. & Gt. West., c	31½	31½	31⅜	31⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	146½	147¼	146½	146¾
Chi. & No. W., c.				158
Ches. & Ohio	85⅛	85¾	85⅛	85⅛
Colo. F. & I., c.				40½
Colo. South., c.				63
do 2d pfd.				79
do 1st pfd.	81	81	81	81
Corn Prod., c.				18⅝
do pfd.				83
Delaware & Hud.	176½	176½	176¼	176¼
Den. & R. G., c.	42⅛	42¼	42⅛	42
do pfd.	80⅝	80⅛	80	80
Erie, c.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛
do 2d pfd.				39
do 1st pfd.	50¾	51	50¾	50¾
Gt. North. pfd.	137¼	138	137¼	137¾
Ill. Central				142½
Inter. Met., c.	22	22⅜	22	22⅛
do pfd	56¼	56½	56	56⅜
Louis. & Nash.	153¾	153¼	153	153
Mo., Kan. & T., c.	42½	43⅜	43¼	43¼
do pfd				71¼
Distillers	33⅛	33½	33⅛	33½
Ore Lands	70	70	69¾	69¾
National Lead	84	84	84	84
N. Y. Central	125⅞	126⅛	125⅝	125¾
N. Y., O. & W.				45¼
Norfolk & W., c.	103	103	102⅞	102¾
do pfd				88
North Am.				80
Nor. Pacific, c.	137	137⅝	136½	136½
Pacific M. S. Co.				32¼
Pennsylvania Ry.	137	137⅝	137	137
P. G., L. & C. Co.	110¾	111¼	110¾	110⅝
P. Steel Car, c.				45
do pfd				103
Reading, c.	168⅝	169	168¼	168½
do 2d pfd.				104
do 1st pfd.	91	91	91	91
Rep. I. & S., c.	40	40	39¾	39¾
Rock Island, c.	49½	50¾	49½	49¾
do pfd	91¼	91¼	91	91
St. L & S. F. 2d p	56	56½	56	56
St. L & S. W. c.	29	29	28¾	28¾
South. Pac. c.	129⅝	130¼	129⅝	129⅞
South. Ry. c	29	29	28¾	28⅞
do pref				67⅝
Tex. & Pacific	30⅝	30⅝	30½	30½
T. St.L. & W. pfd	68¼	68¼	68	68
Union Pac. c.	189¼	190¼	189	189¾
do pref				99¼
U. S. Rubber c	45	45½	45	45
do pref				115
U. S. Stel Co c.	88	88⅝	88	88¼
do pfd	122	122	122	122a
Wabash, c				22¼
do pref	48¾	49½	48¾	48¾
W. U. Tel	76	76	76	76
Wis. Central c				54
Westinghouse	73	73	73	73
Beet Sugar	39	39½	39	39¼
Utah Copper	50⅝	51	50⅛	50⅝
Third Avenue				68
Pac. Securities	26	26	26	26
Cons. Gas	149	149	149	146¾
Big Four	90	91½	90	89½
Railway Springs				44¼
do pfd				103
Virginia Chem.	58	58½	58	57¾
do pfd				125
Allis-Chalmers				12
do pfd				42
Am. Can	12	12	12	11¾
do pfd				78
G. W. pfd				57⅞

Total sales, 227,700 shares.
Wheeling & Lake Erit, 5¼@5⅝.

STOCKYARDS DERBY 1910 AVIATION MEET



From Kansas City Star.

PORTLAND PRICES BREAK ALL RECORDS

PORTLAND LIVESTOCK RUN.

Week.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
March 12	616	2023	972
March 5	390	856	54
February 26	1321	3594	900
February 19	584	1236	1351
February 12	222	1091	1810

By Hyman H. Cohen.

Portland Union Stockyards, Stockdale, March 12.—Portland broke a few records in the livestock market during the past week, and the outlook for still higher prices was never more favorable than at the present time.

While the east has been boasting of the extreme high values achieved in the hog markets there, Portland has made prices that were head and shoulders above anything heretofore quoted in this or any other market in the United States during times of peace.

With the hog market at $11.10, steers at $6.25, cows $5.50, calves $7 and lambs $6.75, with none offering, the market is in a position where it has never stood before.

Generally speaking, the week's run of livestock in the Portland yards was extremely small. While there was a far better showing of cattle in the yards during the week than was shown during the preceding six days, still a large per cent of the week's movement in that line was for through shipments, and was not sold in the open market at all. For instance, Frye & Co. of Seattle alone had 15 cars of Montana stock in the yards in one day this week.

As in other parts of the country the principal excitement in livestock prices during the week was in the swine market. Still the action of cattle was wonderful and when steers touched $6.25, the trade looked on in surprise. Some months ago I made the prediction that cattle would go to $6 or better during the present season. That these predictions were fulfilled is not the result of magic, for a careful study of the price and scarcity of feed along with the decreasing supplies of cattle, would have shown anyone as long as a year ago that extreme high values were likely during 1910.

That still higher values will be shown in the cattle market throughout the United States during the coming season is a foregone conclusion. Even with decreased consumption of meats—which will be forced because of the extraordinary prices to come—there will not be enough cattle of marketable quality to supply the wants of the trade. It takes at least two years to raise a steer and therefore practically no relief from the present high values is likely for some time to come.

With ranges cut up and depleted because of the incoming of thousands of settlers, feeders of cattle will be forced to adopt more scientific methods or else go out of business.

Total run of cattle, including through shipments reached but 2033 head during the week, comparing with 856 last week, 3594 the previous week and 1236 head a month ago.

$11.10 Hogs Break All Records.

By swift stages the price of hogs advanced to $11.10 per hundred pounds in the Stockdale yards, thus breaking all previous American records. The swine that sold at the extreme price were by no means toppers, though of good quality, for they did not weigh more than 199 pounds average.

In the east as high as $11 was paid for hogs during the week, this quotation being reached today at Chicago.

Run of hogs here during the week was 616 head compared with 390 last week, 1321 the previous week and 584 a month ago.

That livestock has not netted such huge sums to producers is shown by the average price in Chicago the past week compared with the past few years:

	Hogs	Cattle	Sheep	Lambs
Past week	$10.25	$6.75	$7.35	$8.95
Prev. wek	9.49	6.40	7.05	8.85
Cor. wk. 1909	6.47	6.20	5.10	7.55
Cor. wk. 1908	4.46	5.45	5.45	6.70
Cor. wk. 1907	6.93	5.55	5.30	7.35
Cor. wk. 1906	6.22	5.15	5.20	6.60
Cor. wk. 1905	4.95	4.90	5.50	7.15
Cor. wk. 1904	5.28	4.65	4.25	5.30
Cor. wk. 1903	7.23	4.75	5.00	6.30
Cor. wk. 1902	6.27	5.85	4.80	5.85
Cor. wk. 1901	5.52	4.90	4.40	5.20
Av. '01 to '09	5.93	5.25	5.00	6.45

Sheep Market Is Nominal.

Operations in the sheep market during the past week were nominal because of the limited offerings. Only 972 head of sheep and lambs arrived in the yards during the past six days and few of these were for the open market.

Past week's run of livestock compares with the same period in recent years as follows:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1910	616	2023	972
1909	1189	758	925
1908	377	560	915
1907	271	361	500
1906	480	294	....
1905	502	605	3634

A year ago there was a firm tone in all lines of livestock during the week corresponding to the one just ended.

Yards' Representative Prices.

Following are representative of the week's transactions in the yards and indicate demand, supplies and quality offering:

STEERS.

	Av. lbs.	Price.
22 steers	1201	$6.25
26 steers	1033	5.90
26 steers	1010	5.90
26 steers	1019	5.90
27 steers	1021	5.90
8 steers	1040	5.00
14 steers	1129	5.75
24 steers	1075	5.70
2 steers	1215	5.00
23 steers	1028	5.50
25 steers	1106	6.00
28 steers	1027	6.00
26 steers	1089	6.00
28 steers	1086	6.00
6 steers	991	4.50
19 steers	938	5.00
24 steers	1178	6.00
12 steers	1169	6.00
4 steers	860	4.25
18 steers	944	5.25
28 steers	1107	6.00
24 steers	1129	6.00
26 steers	1132	6.00
23 steers	1105	6.00
25 steers	1080	6.00
27 steers	1183	6.10
27 steers	1141	6.10
22 steers	1152	6.25
26 steers	1015	5.90
5 steers	1016	6.00
18 steers	1175	5.50
14 steers	1200	6.00
144 steers	1400	6.25
20 steers	1002	5.50
2 steers	1100	5.90
25 steers	1066	5.90
10 steers	1017	5.25
16 steers	930	5.00

COWS.

2 cows	1060	$3.50
2 cows	1110	5.50
2 cows	1105	5.00
4 cows	1007	5.00
20 cows	1159	4.85
14 cows	1048	4.75
22 cows	966	4.25
1 cow	1000	5.00
1 cow	920	4.75
1 cow	1010	5.00
1 cow	900	4.75
3 cows	1053	4.75
12 cows	973	5.00

BULLS AND STAGS.

1 bull	1340	$3.00
2 bulls	1075	3.50
1 bull	755	3.75
1 bull	1450	4.00
11 bulls	1472	4.00
2 stags	1335	4.00
3 bulls	1426	4.00
1 bull	1690	4.50
2 bulls	1575	3.75
1 bull	1330	4.00
1 bull	1210	3.25
1 bull	570	3.50

CALVES.

6 calves	323	$7.00

HOGS.

104 hogs	180	$10.50
82 hogs	190	11.00
15 feed	96	9.50
48 hogs	216	10.50
24 hogs	110	10.00
89 hogs	197	11.10

Today's range in livestock values:

CATTLE—Best steers, $6.25; good steers, $5.85@6.00; common steers $4.00@5.00; medium, $5.25@5.50; fancy heifers, $5.50; best cows, $5.50; medium cows, $5.00; poor cows, $3.75@4.50; bulls, $2.25@3.75; stags, $2.50@3.00.

HOGS—Best east of the mountains, $11.00@11.10; fancy, $10.50; stockers and feeders, $9.50.

SHEEP—Best wethers, $6.00; ordinary $5.50; spring lambs, $6.50@6.75; straight ewes, $5.75@6.00; mixed lots, $5.50.

CALVES—Best, $7.00; ordinary, $6.00.

Portland Sets the Pace.

Portland set the pace for the rest of the country in making hog values during the week, and at the close of the trading this market stood the highest of all American yards.

Records established here during the week were:

Hogs at $11.10.
Steers at $6.25.
Cows at $5.50.
Lambs at $6.75.

EXCEEDINGLY QUIET TONE RULES IN HOPS

Hop market was exceedingly quiet during the past week. Only a fractional amount of business passed, and even for this the price limits were not made public, probably because of their lowness.

Outside markets show like character, and prices are showing no disposition to advance.

Bullish interests continue to talk statistics, but despite the strong position the market has been in statistical all season, it remains a fact that brewers have not been in a hurry to buy.

Present time should show considerable activity in the hop market unless all signs are deceptive, and brewers already have their requirements in store. The brewing season starts next month, and therefore the demand for hops should be immediate.

CHICKENS STRIKE A RECORD PAST WEEK

Chicken prices reached a new high record on Front street the past week, when live hens advanced to 19c a pound.

Receipts of chickens are not half of what the demand justifies, even at the higher figures, and therefore fresh importation of eastern dressed stock has been found necessary.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, March 12.—Cotton market:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	....	....	....	1237@40
March	1483	1492	1482	1491@93
May	1480	1491	1479	1488@89
June	....	....	....	1460@62
July	1451	1462	1451	1459@60
August	1395	1407	1395	1404@05
September	1296	1309	1300	1308@09
October	1255	1264	1258	1263@64
November	....	....	....	1245@46
December	1236	1243	1235	1243@44

Hogs Higher in East.

Chicago, March 12.—Estimated receipts: Hogs, 7000; cattle, 400; sheep, 1000. Hogs year ago, 22,000. Hogs are 5c higher. Mixed, $10.45@10.85; good, $10.70@11.00; rough, $10.40@10.65; light, $10.35@10.76. Cattle steady; sheep steady.

Kansas City, March 12.—Hogs, 2000; cattle, 100; sheep, none.

Omaha, March 12.—Hogs, 5600; cattle, 100; sheep, none.

STOCKS STAGGER IN TURMOIL OF THE PAST WEEK

Entire Country Is Nervous and Wall Street Fear Is Reflected Everywhere—Guggenheims Get the Nevada.

By Ralph Emerson.

New York, March 12.—Through the turmoil of this week the stock market staggered upwards and then declined until yesterday there came a rumor of the death of J. P. Morgan, which might have caused sharp excitement if it had not been instantly denied in an authoritive manner by J. P. Morgan Jr.

The general stock situation spreading in a serious fashion from the nucleus of trobule in Philadelphia, hovered like a pall over business and for the first time in a long period, politics entered gravely into the market.

The domination of Wall street fears is clearly reflected in the nervousness abroad through the country. In spite of the alarm which the week brought forth, there were indications that some of the complications are being smothered out.

The election on Thursday of three representatives of the Guggenheim family to the board of Nevada Consolidated Copper company smooths the way toward the merger of the Nevada and Utah Copper companies while the increase of the dividend of the Utah company to three dollars a share assisted in dispelling gloom and doubt in that quarter. The report that Mr. Morgan will corner the automobile industry and merge it with the infant aeroplane industry has been denied but the fact remains that J. P. Morgan and company purchased the plant and good will of the E. M. F. company of Detroit for $6,000,000 and it is an axiom of financiers that Mr. Morgan never does anything on a small scale. One automobile factory would not mean even the shadow of an investment to him.

The hearing in the government prosecution against the Harriman merger was closed this week and while it produced some very interesting testimony bearing on the old squable between J. J. Hill and E. H. Harriman, it was not of a nature to have a broader effect on the market. Additional evidence will likely be submitted later but this will scarcely have a marked effect.

The annual report of the American Tobacco company which is being prosecuted by the government was made public this week showing an enormous earning of 50 per cent. The earnings in 1909 were $30,448,384, practically $2,000,000 more than in the previous year. If this shows nothing else, it reflects the condition in the tobacco traffic.

The money situation showed a good influx to the interior, the first loss in that direction since the beginning of the year. The total loss to the interior and on sub-treasury operations proper was $5,071,000. Deducting there from the gain by new gold, the net loss by the banks was approximately $3,755,000. The outward movement of currency began in earnest this week. There were no gold exports of any consequence.

As a factor the strike situation as regards railroads and industrial companies is blighting trade and commerce. It is a comforting circumstance, however, that the B. & O. situation is not so serious. In upper New York states the international paper mills are tied up while in Trenton, N. J., there is a trolley situation similar to that in Philadelphia although on a smaller scale. The Bethlehem steel mills are still crippled.

While a sort of climacteric stroke was made this week in the refusal in the middle west coal operators to grant demands of the miners. The disquieting news from Newcastle, Penn., that the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor was urging a national strike was offset by the subsequent petition of the body that President Taft end the Philadelphia strike.

UPWARD GLIDE IN STOCK MARKET

Wall Street Summary Says Rise Is Shown Despite Unfavorable Conditions.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

New York, March 12.—The Wall Street Summary will say:

The stock market reached another stage in the upward movement this week, prices in three days showing gains of from 2 to 6 points. Although various unfavorable developments changed the upward tendency, there was plenty of evidence that the bull element still was in full control at the week end. The recovery from the low range reached on February 8 has been extraordinarily rapid, advances to date amounting to around 15 per cent.

The most important new development of the week was the increase in the New York Central dividend rate to 6 per cent. In bullish quarters the assumption is general that this will be followed by like increases on Pennsylvania, United States Cotton Oil, Union Pacific and Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

The Philadelphia labor troubles played an important part in speculative operations during the week, but toward the end were lost sight of.

Something of the speculative element which the bull side has to contend with is that just now the country is beginning to pass through its period of crop uncertainty.

More than two thidds of the natives of China are agriculturists, using primitive methods, centuries old.

WEATHER FAVORS GROWING WHEAT OF NORTHWEST

Fall Wheat Looks Well but Spring Work Is Retarded—Sale of Dalles Mill Week's Important Event.

Weekly Crop Report.

Weather conditions favored the growing wheat crop during the past week. The season, however, for spring grain is very backward, and some alarm is felt regarding the ability of grain growers to secure sufficient labor. Reseeding operations will not be so extensive as first anticipated.

The purchase of The Dalles mill and other properties of the Wasco Warehouse & Milling company by the Pacific Coast Flour Milling company, a subsidiary corporation of the Campbell-Sanford-Henley company, the past week was the most important factor that has been reported in the local grain trade for many a day.

The mill is one of the largest in the state and its product already is widely distributed. The new owners are progressive grain men, having built up the local trade from a very small beginning to its present great proportions.

During the week wheat market was of nominal disposition and little trading resulted. Prices ebbed away until the club struck $1.02 a bushel, but so far as producers are concerned, the price might as well have ben put at 90c for all the wheat the bidders secured.

With flour trade showing its smallest volume for a number of years, millers are not disposed to purchase more high priced wheat than they need for immediate requirements. There is no export trade at all at present prices, the orient continuing to offer about 30c a barrel less than millers can accept and pay the cost of production.

Local flour trade is about as near at a standstill as during recent years and this fact has caused some of the interior mills to shade their quotations on patents 10c a barrel.

Hay trade is steady although fractionally easier than 10 days ago. Milder weather the cause.

Oats and barley trade nominal.

FIRST SPRING WEEK GIVE CROPS MUCH BETTER OUTLOOK

Walla Walla, March 12.—With the opening of spring and at the end of the first week of the growing season, crops through the valley have a more optimistic tinge than they did two weeks ago. Little or no grain has been frozen, the ground is in excellent shape for seeding, the weather has been ideal, and rejoicing is general.

Previous reports had it that much of the grain in the lower valley was damaged by the freezes of the winter, but with the opening of spring the ground has "greened" up in nice shape, showing that the winter wheat is hurt little, if any. The cold of the season was not sufficient, it seems to kill the grain, although during the coldest weather the ground was exposed in many places, there being little snow. The cold was steady, and there was an entire lack of the "freeze and thaw" that kills the grain so easily, and for this reason the grain survived cold that had it come mixed with frequent thaws, would have been disastrous.

In the upper part of the valley work has not yet been begun on the spring seeding, but in the lower end the teams are tramping the fields in nearly every locality. Work around Walla Walla has been begun and next week will see a general opening, with the present weather conditions still prevailing.

Weather during the past week has been ideal, and the warm spring sun has brought the grain from the ground at a remarkable rate. Fields thought killed or badly hurt have sprung up as if touched by more than the magic of the Walla Walla spring, and are showing pessimistic reports to be with little foundation.

The ground contains more moisture at this time, in all probability, than at a corresponding time in any spring in 20 years. The excess of rainfall is more than three inches, and the ground has been in a condition most of the time to readily absorb the melting snow. Rains have been heavy, and have come with steady precision, there being little doing in the flood line, the spring thaw coming on an unfrozen ground.

There is more than 50 per cent above the ordinary amount of land to be seeded this spring, the fall rains beginning so early that seeding operations were cut short. Farmers feel little apprehension along this line, however, as there is plenty of help in the country and the extra moisture will give the grain all the supply it needs, with anything like the normal amount from now on.

Fruit trees are budding and peaches will be in flower next week. The fruit has never had a better winter, and with nothing more than light frosts, will make the best crop the valley has ever had.

EGGS STEADIER ON STREET DURING WEEK

Eggs ruled somewhat steadier along Front street during the past week.

Receipts were heavier than the previous week, but the takings by the north were much heavier, and therefore the week closes with practically all supplies cleaned up.

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