MARKET REVIEWS OF THE WORLD

Edited by Hyman H. Cohen

BIG APPLE CROPS EVERYWHERE MEANS LOW PRICE FOR ALL BUT EXTRA FANCY STOCK—SMALL CROP OF BEST GROWN

World's Production This Season Breaks All Previous Records and Most of This Is Said to Be of Medium Quality—Many Sections Now Compete for Box-Fruit Trade of the Public—Canada Is Big Competitor.

Those in closest touch with the apple market have looked in vain for any signs of an improved demand or price. Everywhere there are heavy crops and business in general is not good enough to absorb these increased offerings without making some concession in previous year's values.

There is no doubt that extra fancy apples will continue to sell at high prices but as only a small per cent of the bumper crop of the country is of this grade, it stands to reason that the price of extra fancy cuts practically no consideration in the trade, in fact reflects nothing so far as what other stock should be selling at.

With only a very limited crop of apples that will grade extra fancy this season, there is no doubt that the world's trade will gladly pick these up and pay a material premium for them over what would be offering for ordinary to fancy goods.

The general public, which by the way is the consumer of the bulk of the apple crop, is not inclined to pay extravagant figures for apples this season because of the enormous crops of good fruit at home as well as foreign points. The man with a salary simply cannot afford to pay the prices that have been demanded for apples during recent seasons and there the matter ends so far as he is concerned. The fact that he is the only consumer that the producer can look to when big crops are shown, plainly indicates that the price must go to the level where he can buy.

So long as the apple crop of the world was not heavy, extreme prices could be realized because there was not more than the trade could comfortably take care of. During recent years the apple trade of the world has expanded more than ever before. While the greatest increase has been shown in the western portion of the United States, there has been a very good increase east of the Rockies and even in the far eastern portion of the country.

Canada has increased its apple production many fold during recent years and this is one of the strongest competitors the western states will have to figure with during coming years. It is all right enough to say to ourselves that we in Oregon produce the best apples in the world, but when the price reaches a certain limit it is about all the public's purse can stand. Beyond that consumption is curtailed at a rate that is appalling.

There are other portions of the world that produce good apples. The west made its great reputation on apples by attractive packing and while quality was there it was the pleasing appearance of the package that sold the goods abroad and in the east at high figures. Now many sections of the world are packing their apples in boxes and the movement in this line is increasing yearly.

There are competitors on every side for the trade of the apple market. Australia has gone into the apple business on a large scale and there is no doubt that it will draw considerable English business away from the Pacific coast districts.

Long ago the average American was taught that apples were too high-priced for his blood and it will take some time to bring him to realize that he can again afford to purchase.

Outside of the extra fancy apples, Europe will pay the western states no more for fruit than any other section of the world. All enter into competition there and it is but natural that with big crops, low prices should rule.

Commercial Failures Increasing

During the nine months ending September 30, there were 11,816 commercial failures reported to R. G. Dun & Co., with liabilities of $153,544,360, as compared with 9944 defaults in the corresponding period in 1911 with liabilities of $138,865,620. The increases both in number of defaults and in amount of liabilities were distributed over the three different quarters of the year. The largest increase in number of defaults was in the first quarter, when there were 4828 failures as against 3984 in 1911, but the largest increase in amount of liabilities was in the third quarter, the total being $45,762,137 as against $35,170,586 in 1911.

Failure statistics for nine months are compared below for a series of years:

	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
1912..	11,816	$98,808,716	$153,544,360
1911..	9,944	90,434,970	138,865,620
1910..	9,399	108,500,498	154,417,304
1909..	9,666	81,114,773	116,135,871
1908..	11,946	123,237,797	179,677,523
1907..	8,090	73,978,690	116,036,348
1906..	7,912	45,787,940	84,660,237
1905..	8,806	44,325,069	76,234,028
1904..	9,183	67,328,110	111,659,205
1903..	8,176	53,109,285	101,655,855
1902..	8,676	43,265,389	85,407,490
1901..	8,683	39,931,458	80,560,862
1900..	7,851	58,390,002	101,867,448
1899..	6,854	30,751,557	59,703,905
1898..	9,258	59,968,124	92,549,417
1897..	9,702	77,392,957	117,293,975
1896..	10,783	120,401,309	171,155,031
1895..	9,449	81,044,566	121,007,123
1894..	9,907	90,266,802	131,144,502
1893..	10,398	200,000,000	251,334,265

The heaviest mortality was in the trading class, which reported 8523 defaults during the nine months as compared with 7059 in 1911, the liabilities being $69,646,987 as compared with $62,607,819 in the previous year. There was also an increase both in defaults and in liabilities among brokers and transporters, the number of failures being 464 against 341 last year, with liabilities of $18,204,061 against $14,924,296 in 1911. The increase in manufacturing defaults was not so prominent, though the number of failures was 2839 against 2544 last year while the liabilities were over $4,000,000 greater, being $65,693,312 against $61,333,505.

An analysis of the nine months' failures statistics by sections of the country shows that the heaviest mortality was in the eastern part of the United States, the New England, the middle and the south Atlantic and south central states reporting increases both in number of defaults and in amount of liabilities, while the central east and central west and western states reported decreases in number of defaults and in amount of liabilities, the Pacific states reporting an increase in number of failures, but a small decrease in the amount of liabilities. Over $11,000,000 increase in liabilities is reported by the middle states, their total for the nine months being $62,794,062, against $51,030,123 last year. Proportionately, the failures were eve ngreater in the New England states, the liabilities there being $11,615,507, as compared with $5,639,649 in 1911. The south central states also made an unfavorable exhibit, reporting liabilities of $20,364,763, as compared with $13,246,784. There was a considerable increase in number of defaults in the south Atlantic states, but the gain in amount of liabilities was comparatively small, the total being $16,723,000, against $15,147,856 in 1911. The central eastern states reported gratifying decreases in amount of liabilities, the totals being $19,892,374 in 1912 and $27,840,467 in 1911, while the number of defaults was also smaller, 1841 as compared with 1855 last year.

While commercial defaults for the first nine months of 1912 were more numerous than for the same period last year, the amount involved shows some decrease. In all three states the number is greater, notably so in Oregon, and while the liabilities are also larger in that state the increase is more than offset by the marked falling off in Washington and California.

	Number. 1912.	Number. 1911.	Liabilities. 1912.	Liabilities. 1911.
Wash.	...304	272	$3,368,114	$4,630,055
Oregon	...192	80	1,786,313	870,499
Calif.	501	458	2,975,392	3,250,793
Total...	997	810	$8,129,849	$8,751,347

German Hop Crop for Export

By George Nicholas.

United States Consul, Nuremberg, Germany.

This year's record for hop prices was broken today, it was confirmed, by the purchase of 1400 bales by the Seavey Hop company, at 18 to 20 cents a pound.

Hop picking has begun in Bavaria and the crop, on the whole, is very good, despite the fact that the vines came up rather weakly and were, early in the season, more or less retarded in their growth by unfavorable weather. There was, however, an almost entire absence of vine pest, and a couple of weeks of warm sunshiny weather at the end of July resulted in very satisfactory development. In some districts the burrs are more or less faulty and the color has suffered somewhat from the unusual wet weather, but the crop as a whole is satisfactory, both in quality and quantity.

According to official statistics the German hop gardens this year comprise 65,875 acres, 42,875 acres of which are in Bavaria. The best estimates place the total Bavarian crop this year at 225,000 bales, as follows: Hallertau district, 130,000 bales; Gebirgs, Markt and Aischgrund districts, 65,000 bales; and Spalt and Kindingerland districts, 30,000 bales.

The total German crop is estimated at 407,000 bales, the other than Bavarian districts being Wurttemberg, 50,000 bales; Baden, 17,000 bales; Elsass-Lothringen, 100,000 bales; and Prussia, about 15,000 bales. It is estimated that the home demand will call for about 300,000 bales, leaving something over 100,000 bales for export.

The Austro-Hungarian crop for this year is estimated at about 370,000 bales as follows: Saaz district, 190,000 bales; Auscha and Dauba districts, 85,000 bales; Steiermark, 32,000 bales; Galicia, 15,000 bales; Upper Austria, 8000 bales; Moravia, 8000 bales, and Hungary, 30,000 bales. The home demand is about 170,000 bales, leaving about 200,000 bales for export.

The estimate of the French hop crop place it at about 62,000 bales, with a home consumption of 90,000 bales. This year's crop in Holland and Belgium is estimated at 65,000 bales and their requirements at 100,000 bales. The Russian crop is estimated at 80,000 bales and that of Great Britain at 380,000 bales. Local hop statisticians place the American crop at 410,000 bales.

Upon these figures the world hop crop for this year is estimated at 1,780,000 bales. The hop consumption of the world is estimated at 1,700,000. These figures would indicate no shortage, neither is there any particular overproduction in sight.

The term "bale" used in this report means 50 kilos—110 pounds.

War News Affects Wheat Prices

The wheat market was affected during the latter part of the week by the news from abroad. War reports had the effecet of scaring short sellers at most world's centers. Locally there was not much business passing. While the bids were higher here by about 1c a bushel over last week, holders are still showing higher ideas. California was in the market for only limited supplies during the week. Purchases for that account consisted almost entirely of Turkey red and Bluestem.

There was little doing in the coarse grain market during the week. Values were mixed, buyers having a wide spread in their views and while some were talking of steadier values, others were willing to sell for less. This included both oats and barley.

Greater activity was shown in the hay trade during the week. Stocks here have been entirely cleaned up. Holdings were not half of the requirements of the trade. The car shortage was the principal factor and while purchases in the country were heavy and general at higher prices, little change was shown here.

The flour trade was extremely quiet during the week. There was no business of importance either for patent or export and the entire market was unchanged as to price.

Grain values:

WHEAT—New crop, producers' prices, track basis: Club 77@78c; bluestem, 80@81c; red Russian, 75@76c; fortyfold, 78@79c; Turkey red, 77@78c; Willamette valley, 78c.

BARLEY—Producers' prices, track basis: Feed No. 1, $24; brewing, $28@30; No. 2, $28; rolled, $35.

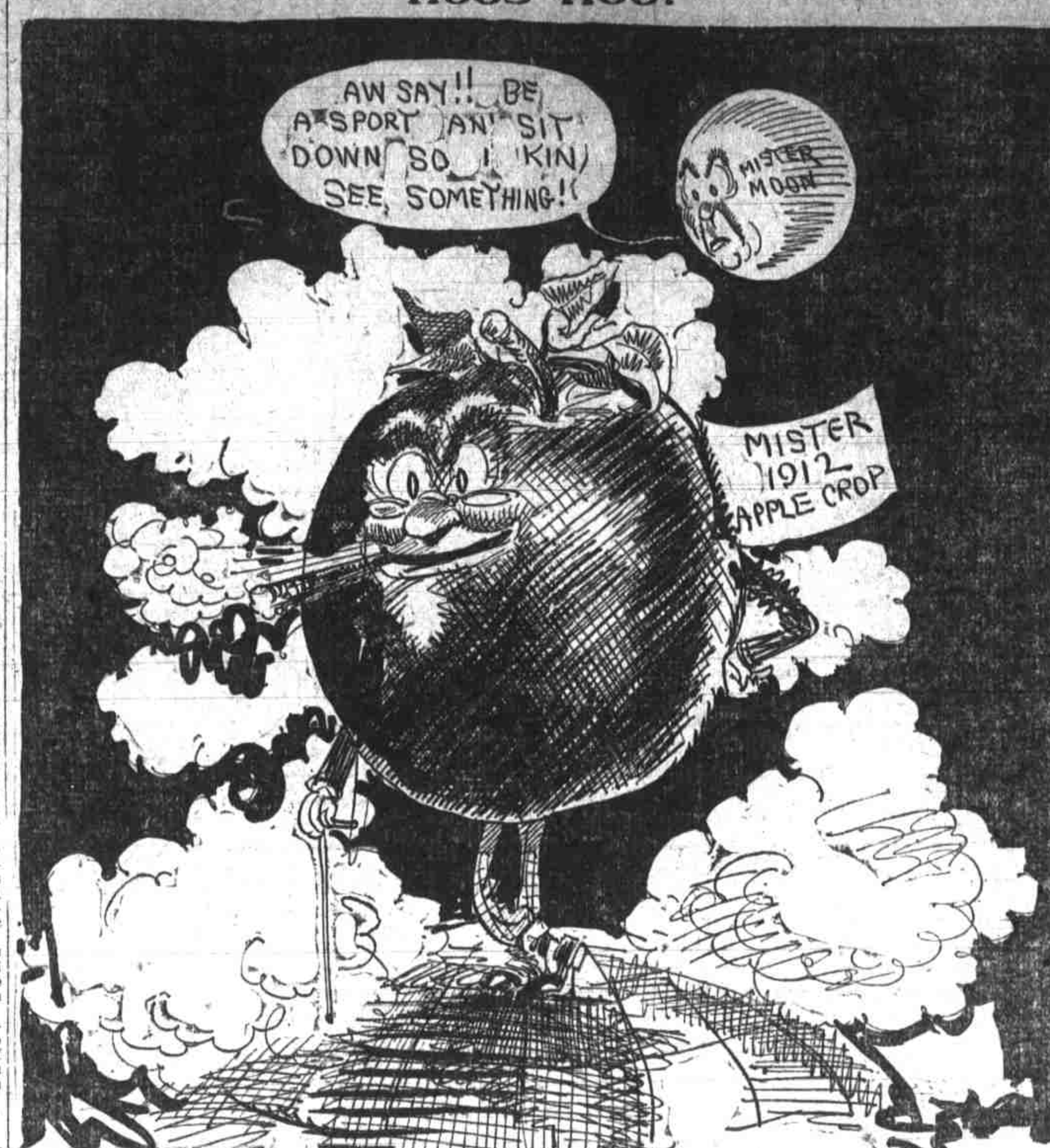
OATS—Producers' prices, track basis; No. 1 milling, $28; white, $25.50@24.50 ton.

FLOUR—Selling price: Patent, $4.10@4.30; Willamette valley, $4.20; local straight, $3.70@3.90; export, $3.50@3.70; bakers $4.10@4.30 barrel.

HAY—Producers' price, Willamette valley timothy, fancy, $14.50@15.00; ordinary, $14; eastern Oregon-Idaho fancy timothy, $15.50@16.00; mixed hay, $13@14; clover, $10.00; grain, $10.50@11.00; alfalfa, $11.50@12.00.

MILLSTUFFS—Selling price: Bran, $21.50; middlings, $29.00@31.00; shorts, $23.50 ton.

HOOS HOO!



HIGHER PRICE NOT OBTAINED FOR EGGS BECAUSE OF AGE

Farmers Listen to Manipulators and Lose Much Money by Sending Held Stock to Market; Icehouses Profit.

There is no doubt that farmers of Oregon are losing many thousands of dollars annually as the result of the manipulative methods in the egg trade here.

Higher prices would seemingly assure the shipper of more money for their product, but the values that were quoted in the trade during the week were artificial and not to be obtained for anything except a very small amount.

Bulk of the receipts in the egg trade this week did not move. Leading handlers of the local product were hard pressed to get rid of their arrivals owing to the fact that the difference quoted between local eggs and the better class of eastern stock was too great.

The better class of eastern eggs were freely offered here from 28 to 30c a dozen during the week, every egg being guaranteed as to quality. This being the case it was scarcely possible that more than a small per cent of the trade would pay a premium of 8 to 10c a dozen to get something that was but slightly better.

The higher prices here, therefore, were not the result of any increased demand for the local product or any shortage thereof. They were due entirely to the activity of the handlers of the ice house product who realized that only by placing extremely high values on the fresh product could they sell their storage goods at all. The trick is an old one, being duplicated here every season. Each year the trade swallows the bait and the manipulators come out of the season with their pockets lined with profits while with an honest price for the fresh product, huge losses would have been their portion.

The fact that the manipulators of local egg prices do not handle the home product is nothing to them. As long as they can talk higher prices the country begins to hold its eggs for more money. When this stock arrives it is generally in poor condition and brings much less than it would had the regular market been accepted when the eggs were fresh.

The United States government has sent out many bulletins this season advising against the holding back of eggs. The great losses in the price are therefore the fault of shippers and they have none to blame but themselves.

IMPROVED POTATO PRODUCES 285 BUSHELS AN ACRE ON POOR LAND

A potato that yields 285 bushels per acre and planted on poor ground at that, has been propagated in Oregon. C. F. Harding, who resides at Clackamas, has brought out the new stock, which has excited the wonder of all who have seen it.

The potato was originally the Early Irish Cobbler, but it has been improved so much by Mr. Harding, through selection, that it no more resembles the parent stock than does a Burbank. The parent is more of the round order, while the new variety is long and resembles the Burbank in this respect. It has shallow eyes instead of deep ones, as does the parent, and grows to much larger size and yields more heavily per acre. The potato is said to be one of the earliest producers.

Average samples brought to this city show stock that would go only about 50 potatoes to the sack—and then the package would be too full.

No name has been given the stock as yet, but as all but 15 sacks of this year's production has been sold to a seed house, it will not be long before a suitable title is given.

BUSINESS IS NOT ACTIVE BUT SHOWS BETTER THAN 1911

Collections More Favorable Than Usual for This Period of the Year; Car Shortage Continues to Be a Big Factor.

By Hyman H. Cohen.

Business conditions were not so good during the last week. There was general quiet in the wholesale markets. Little life was shown in any line and the situation as a whole is seemingly stagnation caused by political affairs.

Collections are generally considered favorable, the smaller buying being due more to conservative methods of purchasers than any special lack of interest. Merchants report that average collections are better this year at this period than they were at the same time a year ago.

To some extent the week's inactivity in the wholesale markets may have been caused by the preparations being made for the winter trade. This is seemingly borne out by the fact that country business is better than city trade, and collections on the outside are showing a better percentage than in the city.

The big cereal crops have been harvested and the picking of the apple crop is well under way. To finance both of these crops is taking practically all the money that the banks can getcher. The same is true of the hop crop.

Inability of the railroads to furnish prompt car service is a big factor in holding back trade. In some lines business has stopped almost altogether because purchasers cannot get their supplies to consumers. Much money is tied up in this way that could have been applied to other lines of business, where it has been badly needed.

However, with a large per cent of the wheat crop already out of the way, the situation is expected to ease up considerably within the immediate future.

Potato Trade Is Quiet.

While quite a fair volume of business is being offered from Arizona, there was practically only a nominal amount of trade passing for potatoes in the valley during the week. This was due mostly to the inability of shippers to get cars. The price for potatoes remains low at 50c per cental for best stock at country points.

Apples Are Too Plentiful.

Apples were too plentiful on the local market during the week. The result was another week of depressed prices. While a nominal amount of business is reported as high as $1.25@1.50 a box, the bulk of the trade is between 85c and $1. Good stock moved slowly at these figures.

Butter Advance Is Held.

At an advance of 2c a pound, the local butter market was very firm during the week. While in some quarters it was believed that the rise in price was ill-advised because it put the fresh stock to a higher basis than the average consumer could afford, supplies moved out well at the advance.

Cheese Market Is Firmer.

Much strength was shown in the local cheese market during the week. Even at the advance of ½c the trade was on a stronger basis than last week. Supplies that came forward were not sufficient for the wants of the trade.

124 BUSHELS OATS GROWN PER ACRE

(Special to The Journal.)

Troutdale, Wash., Oct. 12.—Threshing is about completed here and the yield of grain is large. Oats in many places has gone as high as 124 bushels to the acre on irrigated land. Wheat and barley were heavier this year. Several local ranchers hauled their grain in shocks to barns for protection against probable rain. Moses Billings, of Portland, built a large barn especially for storing his grain and straw after threshing. Farmers here grind their own coarse flour for home use and make their own millfeed for stock.

FOREIGN SELLING AMERICAN STOCKS BRINGS WEAKNESS

Liquidation Abroad Conspicuous During Week—Balkan Troubles Have Effect on New York Securities.

New York, Oct. 12.—Foreign liquidation of American securities, which was quite conspicuous last week, was again the prominent feature in the market course of the security market during the current week. The declaration of war by the Balkan states against Turkey was followed by some drastic declines in the continental markets and unsettlement in London with weakness becoming pronounced as the week end approached. On Friday the decline in Paris and Berlin was rather sharp. The markets for securities seemed to be the targets for heavy liquidation for the past week or more, although the markets held quite steady all things considered.

The bearish grain government report giving good conditions, and the improving industrial conditions in the country, the latter being evidenced by the marked increase in the United States corporation report of the unfilled tonnage, which showed a good increase over previous figures, were good factors.

The money outlook held in check any advancing tendencies, which were aggravated by the lack of any substantial investment inquiry from the outside by lower quotations.

Canadian Pacific has been acting as an indicator of the foreign situation.

REPORT SAYS HOPS SOLD AT 20 CENTS POUND FOR THE BEST

There was a report yesterday that 20c a pound has been offered and paid for one lot of hops following the sale of the Riggs hops at 19c Friday.

The market for the better class of hops is firmer, and while report of the advance could not be confirmed, it was not doubted in most quarters.

WANT YAKIMA FRUIT MEN TO COMBINE

North Yakima, Wash., Oct. 12.—Realizing that it is necessary to have a greater percentage of the fruitgrowers in its membership, if it is to succeed, the Yakima Valley Fruitgrowers' association has issued to the Yakima County Horticultural union, also a cooperative organization, a formal invitation to unite with it. Whether the combination will be effected is uncertain. The latter concern has been in existence for 10 years and it was dissatisfaction with it and a general agitation for a big cooperative movement which brought about the present organization of the fruitgrowers two years ago. The poor prices of the present season are discouraging many and the combination of the two organizations is suggested as a possible remedy.

Peach Trade Very Weak.

Much weakness was shown in the peach trade during the week. There were quite liberal offerings, and as the only demand was for table use, a surplus was shown most of the time. Sales of good quality were made as low as 35c a box.

Dressed Veals Are Lower.

During the week, lower prices ruled for country killed meats. This was true more of veals than in other lines. More veals came forward than during the previous week, and the trade was not inclined to pay within 1c of previous prices.

LIVESTOCK CONDITIONS GENERALLY STEADY AT NORTH PORTLAND FOR THE WEEK; QUALITY IS NOW MISSING

Little Real Good Stuff Is Coming Forward and This Is Making Some Difference With Prices—First Class Cattle and Sheep Are Hard to Obtain and Killers Are Crying for Supply—Slight Improvement for Hogs.

PORTLAND LIVESTOCK RUN.

Week.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.
October 12.....	2,700	1,035	28	6,654
October 5.....	2,940	1,834	3	6,242
September 28..	2,694	1,872	116	3,085
September 21..	3,139	1,085	42	6,728
September 14..	1,357	1,608	56	4,597
Year ago.....	1,044	416	28	5,229
Two years ago.	2,108	1,622	*....	3,097

*With cattle.

There was little change in the livestock situation at North Portland during the week. There was little difference in the supply as compared with last week.

Real good cattle were scarce during the week; in fact, nothing of top quality came forward. The market has been fed an inferior quality of cattle so long that it is wondering whether there is any real good stuff left in the country.

The best market continues for she stuff, because quality in that line, has, as a rule, been better than in the male section. Cows and heifers have brought more in proportion than have steers, but bulls have sold quite well up, owing to the fact that there is always a demand for a certain amount of that stock and recent receipts have not been any too liberal.

There was little doing in the cattle trade east of the Rockies during the week; trade being on practically the same basis as during the previous week.

North Portland cattle range:

Heavy feed steers...........$	6.85
Choice steers	6.80
Common steers	5.75@6.50
Fancy cows	6.22
Ordinary cows	6.00
Fancy light calves..........	8.50
Heavy calves	5.00@6.50
Best bulls	4.00@4.75
Ordinary bulls	4.00@4.25

Hog Market Stiffens Up.

There was a somewhat better tone in the hog market during the week. Receipts were somewhat smaller, but there was no dearth of supplies, because all of the local killers carried a surplus over from last week.

The season for packing hogs has not yet really started and practically all of the supplies are at present needed for block work. This therefore throws the demand almost entirely into the 200 pound class while within a few weeks the heavier stuff would be the most eagerly sought.

Hog prices at North Portland have not kept pace with the market at points east of the Rockies. There have been further advances in all markets; even South Omaha reaching sharply higher. Chicago went to $9.35 for toppers during the week and as high as $9.25 was paid at Kansas City, while South Omaha has recently been selling up to $8.90 for best.

While there were no actual sales of hogs at North Portland this week at better prices than were paid last week, this was due to the absence of real top quality. Last week's point was reached but the quality that brought this figure would have sold a nickel lower then.

General hog range:

Select light	$8.60@8.65
Select heavy	8.50@8.55
Medium light	8.50@8.55
Medium heavy	8.00
Poor light	6.25@6.50
Rough heavy	6.25@6.50
Feeders	7.00

Good Mutton Out of Market.

There was no market for real good mutton at North Portland during the week, for the very good reason that there was none of this quality available. There has been a cry among leading killers for fat stock, but there seems to be none in the country available for the trade at this time. Killers are experiencing much difficulty in getting a sufficient number of good hogs for slaughter and to do this they must grade over many carloads.

There was a slight increase in the market for mutton in the local yards during the week, but the totals were no heavier than three weeks ago.

Sheep market conditions east of the Rockies were generally steady but slow during the week. There was little change in the price.

General mutton market:

Best east mountain lambs...	$5.50@5.60
Good east mountain lambs...	5.50
Best Willamette valley lambs	5.50
Good Willamette valley lambs	5.40
Poor lambs	4.00@5.50
Best yearlings	4.65
Ordinary wethers	4.00@4.25
Fancy ewes	4.00
Good ordinary ewes.........	3.25@3.40

Monday Morning Sales.

Buyer.	No.	Ave. lbs.	Price.
STEERS			
Barton & Co.....	30	1093	$6.75
Barton & Co.....	14	1005	6.75
Barton & Co.....	12	1212	6.75
Barton & Co.....	5	1052	6.50
F. M. Lacey.....	3	1038	6.35
COWS			
Barton & Co......	13	1158	$5.75
F. M. Lacey......	19	1114	5.50
Barton & Co.....	5	114	5.00
HEIFERS			
F. M. Lacey	5	1002	$6.00
EWES			
Union Meat Co...	100	97	$4.00
Union Meat Co...	278	90	3.40
Union Meat Co...	135	92	3.40
Union	231	97	4.00
HOGS			
Union Meat Co...	66	216	$8.60
Union Meat Co...	5	328	7.50
Carstens Packing.	93	203	8.55

Monday Afternoon Sales.

HOGS.

Buyer:	No.	Av. Lbs.	Price.
Union Meat Co...	92	217	$8.60
James Henry....	101	197	8.60
Frye & Co.......	101	206	8.60
Frye & Co.......	88	178	8.45
Union Meat Co..	2	375	7.50
Carstens Pack. Co	3	313	7.25

Monday Afternoon Sales.

Buyer—	No.	Av. lbs.	Price.
STEERS.			
Union Meat Co..	25	1103	$6.85
Barton & Co.....	26	1152	6.80
Union Meat Co...	14	1205	6.75
Union Meat Co...	12	1212	6.75
Union Meat Co...	26	1130	6.75
M. J. Gill........	27	1093	6.75
Union Meat Co...	26	1070	6.65
Union Meat Co...	30	1093	6.65
Union Meat Co...	25	1056	6.60
Fairchild	19	1180	6.60
Union Meat Co...	26	1116	6.60
Barton & Co.....	5	1052	6.50
Barton & Co.....	4	927	6.50
Union Meat Co...	24	1035	6.50
Barton & Co.....	16	1073	6.40
Woolen & Son..	6	993	6.35
Woolen & Son..	23	1028	6.35
Union Meat Co...	2	1390	6.25
Fairchild	19	1180	6.00
Barton & Co.....	1	1390	6.00
Fairchild	1	890	5.00
COWS.			
Union Meat	1	950	$6.25
Union Meat	26	1127	6.25
Fairchild	7	905	5.75
Union Meat	26	1127	6.25
Barton & Co....	18	1158	5.75
F. M. Lacey	19	1114	5.50
Barton & Co....	3	1195	5.50
Barton & Co.	1	1180	5.50
Barton & Co.....	5	1114	5.00
Union Meat	3	1020	4.50
Barton & Co....	4	897	4.00
Barton & Co.....	2	1005	4.00

(Continued on Following Page.)

SPOKANE APPLE SHOW INTEREST GROWS —FOOD VALUE OF FRUIT WILL BE SHOWN

Spokane, Wash., Oct. 12.—A model and educational feature has been added to the events of the fifth National Apple Show, at Spokane, November 11 to 17, in the shape of a contest of spraying machines. Space will be allowed free of charge to machines entering and each will be given all tests known to orchardists. The results will be given on a special score card arranged by Professor W. S. Thornber, horticulturist of the Lewiston-Clarkston School of Horticulture, who will have charge of this competition. The contest is another feature of the educational program which will be the keynote of the apple show. Although no prizes will be given to the winners, diplomas will be awarded showing the performances of the spraying machines. Professor Thornber will be at the show throughout the week, and will direct the boys' and girls' apple judging contest, another new feature of this year's exhibition.

The zone of patronage of the fifth National Apple Show is greatly extended through the granting of greatly reduced fares to Spokane by the Trans-Continental Passenger association. The reduced rates will apply not only to the apple show, but to the National Grange convention to be held in Spokane, November 13 to 26. The sessions of the grange will open here on the third day of the apple show and will bring thousands of leading farmers from all parts of the United States. As an example of the reduction made, the case of the fare from Chicago to Spokane and return is noted. This will be $68.80, while the regular fare is $91. Similar reductions are effective from all middle western points. The express companies have united on the "one way rate" on apples sent to the show. Shipments will be returned free from Spokane to the point of origin, providing ownership has not changed hands.

Each day's mail at National Apple Show headquarters in Spokane bring notification of additional premiums to be awarded over and above the $15,000 in cash prizes. Louis W. Hill, chairman of the Great Northern board of directors, has supplemented his $1000 cash contribution with the offer of a handsome trophy cup, this latter for the best 10 boxes of commercial apples grown along the Great Northern or subsidiary lines and exhibited at the apple show. The following is a partial list of special premiums already announced:

O.-W. R. & N. company, Spokane, trophy cup for 10 best boxes commercial apples grown along their lines; Yakima Valley Nursery company, Toppenish, Wash., 500 standard apple trees; Vineland Nursery company, Clarkston, Wash., 500 either Rome Beauty, Jonathan, Spitzenburg, Yellow Newtown Pippin or Winesap trees; Oregon Nursery company, Orenco, Or., 500 either Rome Beauty, Jonathan, Spitzenburg, Yellow Newtown Pippin, Winesap or variety of same; A. B. Ansbacher & Co., New York, 100 pound package Ansbacher spraying materials; H. L. Hurst Manufacturing company, Canton, Ohio, Fitz-All sprayer, outfit No. 1; Milton Nursery company, Milton, Or., 250 Rome Beauty and 250 Wagener one year old trees, for best 10 boxes Rome Beauties; Washington Nursery company, Toppenish, Wash., 500 standard yearling apple trees for best 10 boxes Winter Bananas; Carlton Nursery company, Carlton, Or., 100 two year old Jonathans for best five boxes Jonathans; Charles Hewitt, set of four Hewitt folding ladders.

Food values of apples will be demonstrated at the fifth National Apple Show, November 11 to 17, by girls of the domestic science department of the Lewis and Clark high school of Spokane. Apples will be cooked and served in every manner known to culinary science. Classes will be held at the show each afternoon under supervision of Miss Clara G. Bond, head of the domestic science department.