IRICKS OF THE WHEAT TRADE SHOWN TOWARD THE SEASON'S CLOSE

Now Fully Demonstrated That Last Northwestern Fruit Exchange and Season's Crop was Much Overestimated and Growers Are Chief Sufferers.

By Hyman H. Cohen:

Last prices being named in the local wheat market for supplies are the last confirmation of the forecasts made by this paper last July while the harvest was still in progress, that wheat prices would rule too late at the start of the season and much higher values were throughout the Pacifical wheat prices would rule too late at the start of the season and much higher values were

while it is true that all interests later followed the forecasts, still there was a determined fight on the part of some of the leading buyers to keep the price down to the minimum for as long a period as possible. There was not the slightest excuse for the low prices that ruled in the Pacific northwest at the start of the season, but as is usually the rule, many of the growers were unable to hold their supplies until conditions and the price were regulated. tions and the price were regulated.

More and more it has become apparent to the trade in general that the last ent to the trade in general that the last year's crop figures of the government were far out of line. There are many who persist in following them, however, because of their "official" standing. The fact that the figures are secured and tabulated by humans just like the private estimates and therefore are just as likely to be in error, has not occurred to many. Reliance upon the "official" sage blemishes and physical inturies:

is not apparent to some of these It is not apparent to some of these interests that there never was a world's crop of wheat that was perfect. Some one district might have an abnormal production but the time has not yet arrived when all sections will come out with a bumper. It is the rule of many of the bearish interests to forecast these "bumper" crops early in the growof the bearish interests to forecast these "bumper" crops early in the growing season as an influence in bringing down the price both of the spot stock and for the future. Last season just as much bullish information was sent out from middle west sections by so-called crop experts, as is shown this year. Later it was found that the crop was not within sight of the forecasts made by these interests but it had the effect of demoralizing values.

During the last week there was a rather quiet tone in the local grain trade although extreme strength was shown in values, Wheat prices continue to hug the top and while it is must possess the same physical require-

shown in values. Wheat prices continue to hug the top and while it is true that some of the buyers are not quoting the extreme values, still it has been found impossible to purchase the physical injuries or defects, as provided

enough stock offering at the moment to firmly establish quotations.

Market ruled stronger with higher

Banette valley, 93c.

BARLEY—Nominal, producers' prices, track basis: feed, \$27.50; brewing, \$27@

; rolled, \$29. @ATS-No. 1 feed, \$30.50@31.00; milling, \$31 ton.
FLOUR-Selling price: Patent, \$4.70; Willamette valley, \$4.70; local straigh', \$3.85@4.10; export, \$3.85@3.95; bakers,

\$4.50@4.75:

HAY—Producers' prices, Willamette valley timothy, fancy, \$15; ordinary, \$11@12; eastern Oregon-Idaho fancy timothy, \$16@17; alfalfa, \$11.50@12.50; vetch and oats, \$9@11; cheat, \$8@11; clover, \$8@9 per ton.

MILLSTUFFS—Selling price: Bran, \$24.50&25.50; middlings, \$30.50@31.00, \$horts, \$26.50@27.50 per ton.

GRAIN BAGS—No. 1 Calcutta, \$0.

PORTLAND JOBBING PRICES

These prices are those at which wholesalers sell to retailers, except as otherwise stated:
BUTTER—Nominal. City creamery, cubes and tubs, 28c; prints, 29@20½c; exate creamery, 28c lb.: dairy 20@21c.
EGGS—Nominal. Candled local extras, 20@EGGS—Nominal. Candled local extras, 20@EGGS—Nominal. EGGS—Nominal. Candled local extras, 20@ 2ic; case count, 18½c; spot buying price, loss off, 18@18½c f. o. b. Portland.
LIVE POULTRY — Hens. 14½@15c; broflers, 23@25c lb.; stags, 11c; geese, 12½c; Pekin ducks 18@20c; Indian Runners, 18c; turkers, 20c; dressed, 23@25c; pigeons, old, \$1; roung, \$1.50 dozen.
CHEESE—Nominal. Fresh fregon fancy foll cream (wins and triplets, 16½c; daisies, 17c; Young America, 18c.
BUTTER FAT—Producers' price for Portland delivery, per lb., 2. ½c.

Fruits and Vegetables.

delivery, per lb., 2 4c.

Fruits and Vegetables,
FRESH FRUITS — New navel oranges,
\$4.35@5.00; bananas, 4½@4½clb.; lemons, \$7@
7.50; limes, \$1 per 100; grapefruit, California,
\$5,00@3.50; Florida, \$4.50@5.50; pineapples, 5e
lb.; pears (—) box; Persian dates, 7½@8c;
strawberles, California Jessies, \$1.25 per 15
lb. crate; Dollars, \$1.50@1.75; Oregon, \$3.50
@4.00 per 24 lb. crate,
APPLES—Eating apples, 75@\$1.25; cooking APPLES - Eating eppies, 1949120; cooking apples, 50@60c; POTATOES - Selling price; Extra choice, 50c; choice, 40c; ordinary, 30c per sack; buying price, carloads, 25c country poluta; sweets, 54.50@5 per cental; new potatoes, 3@415c. ONJONS - 80426c. Association selling price at 12.25; garlic, 7%@8c; new online, \$1.50@1.75. garlic, 7%@8c; new online, \$1.50@1.75. YEGETABLES - Turnips, 75c; beets 75c; new parrois 65c dozen bunches; parsips, 75c sack;

VEGETABLES—Turnips, 75c; heets 75c; new carrots 65c dozen bunches; parsalps, 75c zack; csbbngs, \$2.75@3; Fiorida tomatoes, box, \$5; Mexican logs (—); green onlons 125@3:copen bunches; pepeers, bell 30c; head lettuce, \$2.25@2.50 crate; celery \$1 dox, \$4.50c ber drate; erg plant, 25c b.; cauliflower, \$1.20@1.25 per dozen; phabarb, local 2c; artichasts, \$1.15 dozent strouts, 10c b. asparagus, transition of dozen bunches; \$1.20@1.05 dozen bunches; \$1.00 dozen bunches; \$1.00 b. asparagus. B5c@\$1.00 dozen bunches, spinsch, local, 3c pess, 64.07c.

Bocq3100 dozen bunches, spinach, local, 3c lb.;
peas, 64, G7c.

Hops Wool and Hides.

HOPS—Producers price, 1912, 14@18c, according to quality; 1913 contracts, 14c.

WOOL—Nominal, 1913 city, Willamette valley, coarse, Cotswold, 16e lb.; medium Shropahre, 17c; choice; fancy lots, 18c lb.; eastern Oregon 14@17c, seconding to shrinkage.

CHITTIM OR CASCAKA BARK—1912 nominal, ear lots, 5c; less car lots 5c lb.; 1911 bark, ear lots, 5c; less car lots 5c lb.; 1911 bark, ear lots, 5c; less car lots 5c lb.; 1911 bark, ear lots, 5c; less car lots 5c lb.; 1911 bark, ear lots, 5c; less car lots 5c lb.; 1911 bark, ear lots, 5c; less car lots 5c lb.; 1911 bark, ear lots, 5c; less car lots, 5c lb.; 1911 bark, ear lots, 5c; less car lots, 5c lb.; 1911 bark, ear lots, 5c; less car lots, 5c lb.; 1911 bark, ear lots, 5c; less car lots, 5c lb.

HIDES—Upy hides, 21@122c lb.; green, 11c; saited hides 12c; bulls, green sait, 9c; kips, 18414c; carres, dry, 21d; 25c; calf skins, saited or green, 18@19c; green hides, 1c less than lated; sheep peits, saited, 85@51.10; dry, 100; 1c.

APPLE GRADES FOR THE SEASON ARE ADOPTED FOR THE NORTHWEST

Affiliated Organizations Give New Rules for Fruit; Are Much More Strict Than Old Regulations.

The apple grading rules, published below, were adopted at a conference called by the Northwestern Fruit Exchange and held in Portland on March 27, representatives being present from all of

The fullest harmony being desired throughout the Pacific northwest, a committee was appointed to arrange a conference on grades with the executive committee of the North Pacific disributors.

Manager Robbins has replied that they Manager Robbins has replied that they could do nothing at present, but later, if they found that they had sufficient support to go ahead and do business, he thought a meeting could be arranged.

Mr. Davidson wrote to the chairman that the executive committee had already adopted grades, but he believed they would be glad to receive and consider any suggestions as to changes, at sider any suggestions as to changes, at some time in the future. Already the Rogue River association at Medford, the Horticultural union of

and tabulated by humans just like the private estimates and therefore are just as likely to be in error, has not occurred to many. Reliance upon the "official" figures has made the last season a very unprofitable one to many grain growers of the Pacific northwest and a good percentage of dealers was caught under the belief that there was really more wheat than had actually been grown.

There is every indication of a very good season for wheat prices during the coming year's production. Even as sarly as this it is apparent that the coming crop throughout the world will be as heavily overestimated as during the last season, which perhaps will call for low prices at the start and better ones later.

"No. 1 Grade—This grade shall consist of sound, smooth, well formed apples only; free from all insect pests, discase, blemishes and physical injuries; free from worms, worm holes, stings, scale, scab, sun scald, dry rot, decay, frugus, water core, spray burns, limb rub, skin puncture, skin broken at stem. "All apples must be of natural color, wariety. Apples heavily coated with dirt must be cleaned.

"The following variaties only shall be admitted to this grade: Arkansas Black, Delielous, Gravenstein, Grimes Golden, Jonathan, McIntosh Red, Ortley, Red Cheek Pippin, Rome Beauty, Spitzenberg, Stayman, White Winter Pearmain, Winesap, Winter Banana, Yellow New-

Cheek Pippin, Rome Beauty, Spitzen-berg, Stayman, White Winter Pearmain, Winesap, Winter Banana, Yellow New-

town.
"Color requirements for this grade are as follows:

"Solid red varieties: Arkansas Black,
McIntosh Red, Spitzenberg and Winesap, must have at least 75 per cent of
good, natural color,

"Striped, partially red varieties: De-

enough stock offerms
enough stock offerms
firmity establish quotations.

Market ruled stronger with higher prices generally shown in the mill feed prices generally shown in the mill feed grade.)

"Red cheeked or blushed varies must have correct physical qualities, without requirement as to color.

"Sizes in this grade shall not be smaller than 175 count, except that Jonathan, Spitzenberg and Winesap may be admitted in sizes 188 to 200, with color requirements the same as protein th fellow Newtowns may be accepted to

200 size inclusive.

"No. 3 Grade—This grade, when used, shall consist of unwrapped apples, not smaller than 150 size. It will be made up of all merchantable apples not included in the No. 1 or No. 2 grades. Apples must be free from all insect pests, worms, worm bolas, discass, or sarious worms, worm holes, disease or serious physical injuries. Skin puncture and broken skin will not be permitted. No requirements as to color, except that the fruit must not be clearly immature. This grade to be packed according

"The system of designating contents of boxes, and manifesting by tiers is to be abandoned, and the numerical system employed exclusively hereafter. The only recognized counts for northwest standard apple packs are as follows: 41, 45, 48, 56, 64, 72, 80, 88, 96, 100, 104, 113, 125, 138, 150, 163, 175, 188, 200."

trade requirements.

REVISED DATES OF OREGON WOOL SALES

(Special to The Journal.) Pendleton, Or., May 17.—The revised list of Oregon wool sales dates as an-nounced by Secretary John G. Hoke of the Oregon Wool Growers' association is he Gregon Wool Growers' association is stollows:
Friday, May 23, A. M.—Pilot Rock, Friday, May 23, P. M.—Pendleton, Saturday, May 24: Echo, Tuesday, June 3—Heppner, Thursday, June 5—Shaniko, Saturday, June 7—Baker, Tuesday, June 17—Heppner, Thursday, June 11—Heppner, Saturday, June 21—Shaniko, Saturday, June 21—Shaniko Tuesday, June 17—Heppner,
Thursday, June 19—Condon,
Saturday, June 21—Shaniko,
Monday, June 23—Madras,
Wednesday, June 25—Joseph,
Thursday, June 26—Enterprise and

Wallowa. Wednesday, July 2-Baker, Monday, July 7-Hunt's Ferry, Tuesday, July 8-Madras, Wednesday, July 9-Bend and Red-

Friday, July 11-Shaniko.

OYSTERS—Shoalwater bay, per gallon (—);
per 100 lb. sack (—); Olympis, per gallon,
\$8.25; per 100 lb. sack, \$9; canned, eastern,
\$5c cau; \$6.50 dozen; eastern, la shell, \$1.7547
\$2 per 109; rusor claims, \$2@2.25 boz.
FISH—Nominal, Rock cod, 10c lb.; dressed
flounders, 7c; hallbut, \$2@6; striped bass,
20c; carffish, 12c; chinook sailmon 12c; steelheads 7c lb.; soles, 7c lb.; shrimps, 12%c;
perch, 8c lb.; tomcod 8c lb.; lobsters, 20c lb.;
black bass, 20c; sliger smelt, 8c; shad, 8@4c;
black cod, 8c; sturgeon, 12@13c lb.
Grocertes.

SUGAR—Cube, \$5.55; powdered, \$5.40; fruit,
or berry \$5.25; bert, \$4.95; dry granulated,
\$5.15; D yellow, \$4.45 (Above quotations are
30 days net cash.)
RICE—Jaren style, No. 1, 50 care.

\$5.15; D yellow, \$4.45 (Above quotations are 30 days net cash.)

RICE—Japan style, Nd. 1. 5½@5½c; No. 2.

½c; New Orleans, head, 5¾@7c; Creole, 5½c.

HONEY—New, \$2.15 per case,

BALT—Céarse, haif grounds 100s, \$10 per ton; 50s \$19.75; table dhisy, 50s \$18; 10s, \$17.50; hales, \$2.25; extra fine barrels, 2s, 5s and 10s, \$5.27626.00; lump rock, \$20.50 per ton, pink, \$4½c; bayou, 4½c; large white, 5½e; pink, 4½c; bayou, 4½c; limas, 6½c; reds, 6ç.

Paints, Coal Oil, Etc.

WHITE LEAD—Ton lots, 5c per lb.: 500 la. MOHATR—1915—Nominal 32@33c.

Meats, Fish and Provisions.

DRESSED MEATS — County killed: Hogs and 10s, \$5.25@6.00; lump rock, \$20.50 per ton. BEANS—Small white, 6%c; large white, 5%c; and 10s, \$5.25@6.00; lump rock, \$20.50 per ton. BEANS—Small white, 6%c; large white, 5%c; pink, 4%c; bayou, 4%c; limas, 6%c; feds, by. Paints, Coal Oil, Etc.

HAMS, BACON—17C.—Hams, 19620%c; breakfasj baron, 17@27c; boffed nam, 29%c; pink, 12%c; cottage, 18c.

MEATS—Packing hume—Sters, No. 1 stock lights; same fine processes and 10s, \$5.25@6.00; lump rock, \$20.50 per ton. BEANS—Small white, 6%c; large white, 5%c; pink, 4%c; bayou, 4%c; limas, 6%c; cells, by. WHITE LEAD—Ton lots, 8%c per ib.

OIL MEAL—Carload lots, \$33.

TURPENTINE—In cases, 73c; wood barrels, 10c; lron barrels 6de per galion; lo case lots, 12c; limas fide lots, 5%c per gal; kettle bofled, bbis, 6%c gal; lots of 250 gallons 1c less; sall cake meal, 34s per ton.











been found impossible to purchase the supplies until the prices were met. Those that want the wheat are being forced to shove up their quotations and there seems to be no use in arguing, with one who does not need the offerings. Coarse grains were fully as firm as wheat; in fact, the oats situation is even stronger. A fair amount of business developed during the week and a greater amount could have been placed were holders willing to offer it more freely. The same was true of the strength of the barley trade. Stocks on hand are extremely light, and while more of this grain has come out of hiding recently than the trade had anticipated was left, still there is scarcely and the proper forming at the moment to firmly establish quotations. Solid red varieties must have at least one fifth of good, natural color. Striped or partially red varieties must have at least one fifth of good natural color. Striped or partially red varieties must have at least one fifth of good natural color. The fear of the flooding of American firmly establish quotations. Market ruled stronger with higher Market ruled stronger with higher color may be admitted to this market ruled stronger with higher color may be admitted to this so are as the immediate future is being rapidly taken out of the hap-color may be admitted to this color may be admitted to the color may be

The fear of the flooding of American markets with Chinese eggs is groundless, so ar as the immediate future is concerned, but there are prospects that it will not be many years before the oriental stock will be freely offered in

The price of eggs in China ranges around a cent a dozen as the average for years. While this price is exceedingly low, it must be taken into con-sideration that up to this time the Chinese have not modernized their poultry business, but continue along the lines their ancestors used. The Chinese egg, while of the same

ndustry so that a larger sized egg will

be produced.

Another big factor against the flooding of the United States with Chinese eggs is the absence of modern handling facilities. This, together with the lack ggs to market with little delay, that American poultry interests need not lay awake nights in order to repulse proposed invasion of the Chinese h their eggs into this market, he egg industry of the Pacific

Two years ago the poultry and egg industry of the Pacific northwest began to reflect actual growth. The business is being rapidly taken out of the haphazard class and placed upon a basis where the producer intends to make it the aggs for the Philippines below where the producer intends to make it entirely a business affair. The following are from the reports

the condition of the egg industry there: "The egg supply of Hongkong comes almost solely from the Pearl river delta the produce being cathered in material quantities by Canton and Macao shippers, and, as a rule, shipped in bulk in native baskets about the size of an The Chinese egg, while of the same quality as that shown by the product of any other country, is very small in size, this is due to the lack of modern methods and the interbreeding of stock. The smallness of the egg removes much danger of its being a serious competitor of the American barnyard fowl. Even at the best, it will take many years for the Chinese to develop their chicken industry so that a larger sized egg will had from the same sources at prices had from the same sources at prices which generally run about 5 per cent

lower than chicken eges. "The obstacles to shipment of eggs to the United States are not insur-mountable, but may be serious. In the first place the present exchange value of silver is high. Secondly, it is pos-sible that any material demand abroad for eggs in this market would immediately increase the price, although in time it is likely that the supply would with their eggs into this market.

The egg industry of the Pacific northwest is growing with great bounds. During the last two years the production has been fully doubled each season and the rate of increase has not yet diminished. The Pacific northwest has long been the neglected field of the poultry interest. With its unusually mild climatic conditions, the production of poultry and eggs, has up to the last two years, been simply the matter of "pin money" for the farmer's wife, or else she has kept the children in school

time it is likely that the supply would be increased to meet the new demand. Arrangements would have to be made to transport the eggs in modern cases shipped to this market for the purpose, for modern means and methods of handling eggs are unknown here. Duty into the United States would practically discriminate against eggs from this market are small.

"Of the \$1,000,000 worth of fresh and preserved eggs which China now ex-

the eggs for the Philippines being shipped in the native baskets in which they arrive from the interior. The Phil ippine duty of \$1 per 220 pounds is not only much lower than the American duty, but the rate by the round is more of American consuls in China and show favorable to small Chinese eggs than the United States rate by the dozen. The shipments to the Philippines are increasing 10 to 12 per cent annually. "Wholesale dealers in Canton quote the following rices for eggs, per ket of 100: Chicken, large, \$0.97 medium, \$0.90; small, \$0.76. Duck, \$1.04; medium, \$0.39; small, \$0.76. There have been shipments to the Philippine islands, but most of the business is done

by the dealers with places adjacent to Canton. "Hens' ergs are quoted in Hankow wholesale by the picul of 133 1-3 rounds avoirdupols. It is difficult to state an average price, but it would appear to be between 8 and 8,50 taels during the prine."

spring. Some dealers can probably buy more cheaply by dealing direct with the country people. The Hankow tael, being silver, fluctuates greatly as compared with United States currency. At present 1 tael is equal to about 686 United States gold.

United States gold.

The production of chicken eggs is very large in north China, but duck eggs are very less common. At present (March), chicken eggs are selling 130 for \$1 Mexican. This works out about 4.63c, American currency per dozen, f. o. b. Tientsin. If there were a very large foreign demand for chicken eggs, the price would alter somewhat because of the scarcity but once let the country people find that there is a steady call for eggs in Tientsin and the supply would soon be increased.

Duck eggs are selling in the Tientsin

Financial Outlook Is Still Showing Confusion Money Hard to Get Except for Very Short Loan

The financial outlook, though not lacking in favorable features, is still confused by several fundamental diffi-culties. Chief of these is the monetary situation. Loanable funds for short term use are comparatively abundant at reasonable rates. But capital requirements are numerous and can only be satisfied at excessive rates. Investors at the moment have the upper hand and often seem disposed to await still better erms in the bids for new capital. In war.

In business circles there is increasing conservatism accompanied by a general slowing down; this tendency being on the increase at western trade centers. Bank cfearings at all cities in the United States during April showed a shrinkage of nearly 5 per cent compared with a year ago, the largest declines being in the New England and middle states, where stariff changes would be most felt. The failures in April aggregated \$18,000,000 in liabilities, a moderate increase of about \$2,000,000 over last year. some cases the shyness of investors is due to excessive caution resulting from a confused outlook. In a large number of cases, however, it is a simple awaken-

to further improvement in international relations.
That unsatisfactory monetary conditions are not confined to the United States is shown by the similar situation prevailing in Europe. A number of government loans have recently met with poor success, the latest example being the Brazilian \$55,000,000 loan, of which the underwriters, the Roinschilds, were compelled to take 90 per cent at discount. The European financial situation is materially affected by payments for the Balkan war, which are likely to result in at least \$500,0000,000 new state issues. Added to this is the tremendous burden of armed peace, which a prominent Prench economist has recently estimated costs the principal governments of Europe not less than two billion dollars per annum.

Here is an engrous wastage of capiernment loans have recently met with

ing to the fact that financial conditions are in buyers' favor. The financial situa-tion abroad has visibly bettered owing

Here is an enormous wastage of capi-

tal, not to speak of the two and a half Real estate operations show contraction million men employed in the armies and navies of Europe and thus withdrawn due to the caution of bankers, who are million men employed in the armies and navies of Europe and thus withdrawn from productive occupations. The resumption of gold exports to Paris attracted some local attention, but as this was part of a transaction to strengthen the Bank of France and does not mean any general efflux at this season it should not be regarded as particularly important. A favorable feature and a good offset to these conditions will be the gradual release of the \$300,000,000 of hoardings which followed the Balkan war.

In business circles there is increasing conservatism accompanied by a general slowing down; this tendency being on the increase at western trade cepters. Bank clearings at all cities in the United States during April showed a shrinkage of nearly 5 per cent compared with a year ago. This reaction is partly due to the caution of bankers, who are discouraging overexpansion, and are anxious to strengthen their reserves before the autumn demands, which may be very heavy, begin to assert themselves. An added cause of hesitation is the new tariff and its possible effect upon values. It is well understood that the busil as passed by the house will seriously affect a few special interests, and there is strong hope that the extreme that he will be modified in the senate before the able will not be largely affected by increase at western trade cepters. Bank clearings at all cities in the United States during April showed a shrinkage of nearly 5 per cent compared with a year ago. This reaction of discouraging overexpansion, and are anxious to strengthen their reserves before the autumn demands, which may be very heavy, begin to assert themselves. An added cause of hesitation is the inverse of the autumn demands, which may be anxious to strengthen their reserves before the autumn demands, which may be anxious to strengthen their reserves betwery beauty, begin to assert themselves. An added and we may anticipate a prompt return to more normal activity. Larger imports are inevitable. The income tax feature of the bill is creating increasing fric-tion and opposition, although not a seri-ous incubus as yet upon business trans-actions.

The most encouraging feature in the business outlook is the excellent crop prospects. From nearly all parts of the country come advices stating that the soil has had abundant moisture and that all the crops promise a splendid start under-most favorable conditions. Should present crop expectations be realized there is no question but that they will largely offset depressing tendencies in business affairs, especially when the tariff is out of the way. Other favorable business indications are the decrease in idle cars and the reduction in stocks of OATS.

IN EGG SUPPLY IS AIM

More Care Is Necessary in the Production as Well as Shipment of Supplies to Market Means Much to Farmers.

More care is needed in the handling of eggs to enable producers to secure their proper returns. Various interests are trying to cooperate with farming interests to do sway with much of the loss of handling. The American Express company has sent out the following circular:

ing circular:

"Use strong, substantial cases of not over 30 dozen caspoity,
"Repair them when necessary. It will pay in the end.
"Don't use old, broken-down fillers. It is false economy. It is false economy, "See that fillers fit snugly, if neces-sary using old newspapers to take up.

"If there is room between the cover and top layer, use a layer of newspapers

"It is to your advantage to have your eggs reach the consumer or commission man in good condition. Even if a commission man remits for the full number in the case, 'cracked or broken eggs often cause others to become specked or soiled, making them less attractive to the buyer and often lowering the retail price per dozen. This reduction may not show up in your statement, but it is there flust the same and is a direct loss to you.

"The foregoing suggestions are offered with a sincere desire to cooperate with you in reducing egg breakages to

fered with a sincere desire to cooperate with you in reducing egg breakages to the lowest possible minimum. Will you not give them your earnest consideration and help us to bring about this result?"

H. J. Greenway of Portland, who is said to have been connected with the government experimental work to produce more eggs out of the regular season, writes of his ideas as follows:

I beg to say, that the producer of farmer could very easily remedy these conditions at a very little expenditure of time and labor which could be most profitably used in the proper care of profitably used in the proper care of

their egg crop.

Commencing at the beginning of the new crop or about the latter part of February, on, until the first part of April the fresh product is greatly in demand at good paying prices and are kept well gathered up and marketed. But with the advance of warm weather and broodiness among the flocks what is known as rings and spots caused from a state of germination setting in from a state of germination setting in enough to bring about these conditions which greatly affect the demand. Eggs are then taken in by merchants throughout the country for trade, the good and bad all thrown tegether and kept in many instances sitting around in an unsanitary condition antil shipment is made to some commission merchant, who is compelled to handle, sort out and store at an expense that some one must pay for. Besides a loss in shown in "dirties" and the bad thrown out with the additional expense of handling which some one must pay. By this with the additional expense of handling which some one must pay. By this time they have the characteristic "cold storage flavor" which will not advance their value only in case of scarcity, so this loss must be borne by the producer—being a purely business proposition of profit and loss with the ice house interests.

The farmer may remedy this state of affairs by commencing with the approach of warm weather and brooding to take up the male birds. If the breeding is not over by this time, two or

to take up the male birds. If the breeding is not over by this time, two or three dollars' worth of wire netting with a little labor will fix up a small inclosure to keep the breeding stock by themselves, which should be selected from the best layers if for no other cause than to improve the flock.

The eggs from the main flock will then be sterile and should be gathered every day at least, as is generally done in the months of February and March. It will be found that these eggs will keep in any cool, dry sanitary place or cellar for two or three months. Just put in common containers by turning the crate or package once or twice each week. This will mean a difference to the producer of from 15c to 18c in trade is the months of April and May to some 30c to 35c in cash by at least

to some 30c to 35c in cash by at least July, thus commanding a premium or the strictly fancy sterile product over the prevailing cold storage prices, with-out taking into consideration the waste in rots and "dirties,"

sell direct to the consumer as has been carried on in some localities most successfully. In short the poultry business has not advanced along commerciallines with dairying and other farm pro

WHEAT STOCKS AT WALLA WALLA LIGHT

Walla Walla, Wash., May 17.—Less than 1 per cent of last year's whea crop remains unsold in the Walla Walla country, and there is every indication that it will be cleaned out to the last sack before the harvest. The demand for club is lively, but there is less than 10,000 bushels of that grain left. Blue-stem in small lots still is to be ob-tained and some Turkey red is left, but not in any considerable amount. Dealers yesterday estimated that 40,000 bushels easily would cover the amount remaining in the warehouses of this

district.

Conditions in the fields are good, and although there is a deficiency in precipitation of 1.97 inches since the crop cipitation or 1.97 inches since the crop season began September I, farmers are not worrying as the moisture on the ground is reckoned to be as plentiful as last year at this time. The past week has been damp and cool, but nevertheless grain has made a good growth.

Fruit Prospects Good.

Walla Walla, Wash., May 17.—From the present indications the fruit crop of 1913 will be nearly as large, if not quite so, as that of 1912. There has been not a single untoward condition and at present it is hard to see what might develop to injure the crop. So far the growing weather haben backward but there is promise that the coming week will bring more beneficial temperatures.

Strawberries are beginning to get near the ricening size in the lower part of the valley, although for the most part the vines are yet in the height of bloom. A light frost was reported in some parts of the valley last Friday

bloom. A light frost was reported in some parts of the valley last Friday night, but it did little damage and probably is the last trace that will be recorded this year.

The first spraying for codling moth has been finished, but just at present there is little work being done among the fruit trees.

Money and Exchange. London, May 17.—Consols, 75%; silver, 28; bank rate, 4% per cent.

New York, May 17.—Sterling exchange, long, \$4.83 %; sterling exchange, short, \$4.87; filver bullion, 60 %. San Francisco, Cal., May 17.—Sterling exchange, 60 days, \$4.82; sight, \$4.85%; documentary, \$4.81\frac{1}{2}; transfers, telegraphic, 2\frac{1}{2} per cent premium; sight, par.

San Francisco Grain Calls. San Francisco, May 17.—Grains calls BARLEY,

W. May 160 B

Week Starts With Highest Price Ever Paid West of Rockies; Slight Reaction Later Is Mere Adjustment of Values; Hogs Slump.

PORTLAND LIVESTOCK RUN.

By Hyman H. Cohen.

Just one less beef came forward to North Portland during the last week than during the previous six days, but the market showed a very sharp advance over previous high records. Several loads of extra fancy California grain finished there.

"If the fillers are so loose as to shift continually in transit, it is sure to result in some cracked or broken eggs.
"Place a layer of exceisior, hay or straw in the bettom of the case,
"It is to your advantage to have your ranged around \$8.85 most of the time, are reach the consumer or commission."

Or extra lancy cantoring grain limits the same time the highest price ever paid west of the Rocky mountains.

The general market for fancy steers ranged around \$8.85 most of the time, are a reaction later to \$8.75.

The general market for fancy steers ranged around \$8.85 most of the time, but there was a reaction later to \$8.75. This is really what the stuff is worth on

This is really what the stuff is worth on the present market.

Cattle market conditions throughout the country were uniformly good during the week. There were firm prices at practically all points, even the arrival of a big shipment of dressed beef from Australia on the coast, losing its effect upon live cattle prices.

Conditions in the cattle trade at this time would indicate a continuance of extraordinary prices in the local market

traordinary prices in the local market in the immediate future.

North Portland cattle range:
Heavy feed steers\$ 5.75
Choice steers\$ 8.40@8.56
Common steers\$ 8.00@8.75 Fancy steers Fancy cows

Fancy cows 7.75
Fancy light calves 8.75 9.00
Ordinary light calves 7.25 7.50
Heavy calves 5.00 6.50
Best bulls 5.50
Ordinary bulls 4.50 6.75

Mog Prices Tumble 4.50 6.75

Hog prices tumbled severely in the North Portland market during the week, forcing the local value below that of any of the leading stockyards in the country. From its proud position as the highest in the country, Portland first dropped below Chicago, then followed Kansas City, and at last trailed after South Omaha values. South Omaha values.

The weakness here is due to the lib-eral holdings of swine by local killers. The big outside buyers have been out of the local market recently, which has left the buying entirely to home interests.

Hog market prices at points east of the Rockies reflected strength with higher prices during the week. At the closing, all markets were quoted with a strong tone. North Portland hog prices today:

Medium heavy 8.00 Rough and heavy 7.00@7.50 Sheep Prices Slide. There was a decreased offering of mutton in the local market during the week, but the downfall of prices continued. This was due, in a measure, to the fact that killers, while showing a weaker feeling for the livestock offerings have been maintaining the extreme value.

have been maintaining the extreme value on the dressed product, thereby giving that branch of the trade no stimulant. At this time of the season and in the immediate future when the runs of mut-ton become enormous, the consumption of dressed product must be aided by a lowering of values. This is the only thing that will take care of the increas-

ing offerings of livestock.

North Portland nominal mutton price Fancy ewes Monday Morning Sales,

h	Section.	No.	Ave. Ibs.	Price
ø	Idaho	27	1244	\$0.0
n	California	24	1244	0.0
y	California	23	1294	9.0
t	California		1268	9.0
n	California		1288	9.0
г	Oregon	46.00	1167	8.6
_	Oregon		1156	8.6
e	Oregon		1151	8.6
	Oregon		1220	8.6
	Idaho	28	953	8.4
â	Idaho	15	894	8.1
n	Idaho		1100	8.0
	Oregon		1086	8.2
8	Oregon		900	7.2
1		ws		7.141
٠,	Idaho		1160	\$7.60
	Idaho	45	1105	7.5
	Idaho	- 4	980	7.30
	Idaho	48	865	7.3
٠,	Idaho	- 2	1200	7.2
	Idaho		930	7.00
•		LLS	690	1100
Į,			48.46	86,25
	Idaho		1540	
	Idaho		1640	6.25
ť	Idaho		1480	6.23
ì	CA	LVES	444	200
ì	Idaho		805	\$9.00
t	B	OGS		
i	Oregon	15	209	\$8.60
	Oregon		168	8.65
1	Oregon		485	8.15
•	Oregon		520	7.00
•	Idaho		125	8.60
t	Idaho		112	8,60
•	Idaho	100	230	8.55
) (Idaho	98	216	8.55
t.,	Idaho		175	8,85
	Oregon	89	209	8.55
Ç.	Oregon		217	8.55
ı	Oregon		202	8,55
	Oregon		145	8,55
	Idaho	46.00	167	8.50
u	Idabo		171	8,50
3	Oregon	-	181	8,50
	Idaho		182	8.45
	Idaho		204	8.40
ч	***************************************		000	0.90

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE NEW YORK COTTON EMEMANGE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE THE STOCK AND BOND EXCHANGE SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND OFFICE 269 Oak St., Ground Floor, Lewis Elds. Phones—Marshall 4120, A-4127.

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