POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION SHOWS A FIRMER TONE

Edited by Hyman H. Cohen

COARSE GRAINS IN A BETTER DEMAND AT THE CLOSING PERIOD

Market for Barley Somewhat More Active in the Local Trade and Oats Situation Steady—Kansas City Taking Supplies of Idaho Hay.

Market for coarse grains was of quiet character at Portland during the week but the closing was strong with prices generally a fraction or two higher than the ending of last week's session.

Somewhat better demand was shown for barley toward the closing of the week, due to the fact that export shipments have increased from California.

Heavy supplies of wheat continue to move from the Pacific Northwest to points east of the Rockies; the premiums available there over the government set price being liberal in spite of the strenuous efforts of the officials to force values down.

With Idaho shipping a large portion of its hay supplies to Kansas City and other middle west centers, receipts here recently have fallen off to a very considerable extent.

Market for millstuffs was inclined to sag somewhat during the week, but little change was shown in values.

Shading of flour prices since the recent card advance in the price has been noted at most Pacific Northwest points.

FLOUR — Selling price. Patent, $11.45; family wheat flour, $11.30; whole wheat flour, $10.15; Willamette valley, $11.35; local straight, $11.30; bakers' local, $11.30@11.45; Montana spring wheat patent, $11.45@11.50; rye flour, $10.00; oat flour, $10.00; graham, $10.40. Price for city delivery in 5-bbl. lots.

HAY — Buying prices: Willamette timothy, fancy, (—); Eastern Oregon-Washington fancy timothy, $31.00@32.00; alfalfa, $28.50; valley timothy, $28.00; cheat, (—); straw, $9.00; clover, $26.00@28.00; grain, $26.00 per ton.

GRAIN SACKS — Normal. New crop delivery No. 1 Calcutta, 14@15c in car lots, less amounts higher.

MILLSTUFFS—Mixed run at mills, sacked, $36.00@38.00.

ROLLED OATS—Per bbl., $9.50@10.00.

ROLLED BARLEY—Per ton, $54.00.

CORN — Whole, $67.00@68.50; cracked, $69.00@70.00 per ton.

April oats lost $1, April barley 50c, while standard "A" barley was unchanged.

Merchants Exchange bids:

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FEED OATS	April.	May.
No. 2 white	5100	5100
BARLEY		
Feed	5225	5225
"A"	5250	5250

Eastern oats and corn in bulk:

OATS		
No. 3 white	4950	4950
85 lb. clipped white	5100	5150
CORN		
No. 3 yellow	6250	6200
No. 3 mixed	6100	6150

Sales for the day were 100 tons of May feed barley at $52.25; 800 tons of April feed barley at $52.50.

BOSTON COPPER MARKET

Furnished by Overbeck & Cooke Co., board of Trade building:

	Bid.	Ask.
Adventure	50	100
Ahmeek	73	75
Allouez	37	39
Arcadian	1¾	2
Belmont	2½	3
Bohemia	75	90
Boston Ely	12¼	12¾
California & Arizona	60½	61
Calumet & Hecla	410	415
Centennial	12½	13¼
Chief Cons.	3¼	3½
Cons. Cop. Mines	5	5¼
Crown Reserve	35	45
Daly-West	2½	3
Davis-Daly	5½	5¾
East Butte	8¼	8½
First National	1½	1¾
Franklin	3	3¾
Goldfield Cons.	17	20
Green Monster	¾	⅞
Granby	67½	69½
Hancock	5½	6
Helvetia	35	50
Indiana	50	60
Inspiration	49	49¼
Isle Royale	26	26½
Jerome Verde	⅝	¾
Keweenaw	1¼	1½
Kerr Lake	5¼	5½
La Salle	2½	3
Lake Copper	4	4¼
Majestic	10	11
Mason Valley	2¾	3
Mass. Mining	4¼	4½
Mayflower	3½	3¾
Miami	24½	24¾
Michigan	3¼	3½
Mohawk	56¾	57
Mother Lode	40	45
New Cornelia	16½	17
Nipissing	8¾	9¼
North Butte	11¾	11¾
North Lake	45	50
Ohio Copper	35	50
Old Dominion	34	35
Osceola	49	50
Quincy	56	57
Ray Cons.	21	21¼
Shannon	2¼	2½
Shattuck	12	13
Superior		90
Superior & Pittsburg	4¼	5¼
Swift Packing	139½	140
Trinity	2¼	2¾
Tuolumne	75	95
United Fruit	165	167
United Shoe Machinery	51	51½
Do preferred	2	8
U. S. Smelters	49	50
Do preferred	47	47¼
United Verde Extension	35	35½
Utah Cons.	2	2¼
Utah Metal	8	8¼
Victoria	2	2¼
Winona	90	100
Wolverine	17	17½
Wyandot	60	100
Bay States Gas	5	7
Denbigh Copper	20	22
Iron Cap.	11	14
Ray Hercules	2¼	2¾
Wright-Martin	3¾	3¾

San Francisco Grain Market

San Francisco, April 12.—(U. P.)—Cash grain:

Oats—Red feed, $2.15@3.10.

Barley—No. 1, feed, $2.35@2.40; do shipping, $2.45@2.50.

Money and Exchange

New York, April 12.—(I. N. S.)—Sterling exchange was weak with business in bankers' bills at $4.65 for demand.

PORK 25c—VEAL 21c

We pay those prices for top quality meats. We can use heavy and inferior quality at less. We never charge commission.

FRANK L. SMITH MEAT CO. —Adv.

INCORPORATED G. E. MILLER & COMPANY PORTLAND, OREGON

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G. E. Miller & Company

205 Northwestern Bank Building Main 4195

ESTABLISHED 1912

Front Street Reviews

Brief Notes of the Week's Trade in Wholesale Market.

Rapid climb of buying prices on potatoes in the local territory during the week because some excitement in the trade, notwithstanding that the market for tubers has been extremely strong for an extended period. With the entrance of additional California buyers into this field, purchases of U. S. Grade No. 1 were confirmed at country points as high as $2 per cental f. o. b. cars common freight rate points. At the same time the trade was a buyer, although not so anxious, of No. 2 stock, for which the general price ruled around $1.50 per cental in the country.

Later in the week, with huge shipments rolling toward the California market, buyers eased up somewhat in their operations, resulting in practically a nominal volume of trade during the later portion.

In the Front street trade the market for potatoes was firmer, with sales as high as $2.25 per cental, but there was little really worth while quality stock in sight there, and most of the sales to retailers were around $2 per cental.

Onion Market Is Higher

During the closing period of the week there was practically no large lots of onions of No. 1 quality remaining unsold in the hands of producers at Willamette valley points. Practically the last carload held by growers has been sold; business recently being done around $3 per cental f. o. b. country shipping points. Some small lots of No. 1 onions are still held by growers, but the aggregate is almost too small to consider as a factor. Even for these holders are asking a further advance in the price.

Quite fair stocks of No. 2 onions remain unsold in growers' hands, but these are sprouting so fast that they will soon eliminate themselves from the trade.

In the meantime the local trade is facing a famine in onion supplies here for the immediate future, for it is believed that new crop stock from the Southwest will not arrive in time to supply requirements after homegrown stock is exhausted.

Broccoli Shipments Gaining

Heavier shipments of homegrown broccoli are going forward from Portland to the East and Central West in carload lots. The quality of this year's crop in the immediate vicinity of Portland is so much better on the average than the most excellent offerings of other seasons that the trade is bewildered. Demand for broccoli continues in excess of offerings at outside points and prices remain on a firm basis.

Huge acreage of spinnach has been grown in this section during the present season, some of it now being marketed. The stock is of very excellent quality and so far surpasses anything heretofore offered on the local trade that it continues to sell at a premium over anything that nearby shipping centers have to offer.

Reports indicate that during the next season growers in the immediate vicinity will, for the first time, offer spinnach in carload lots, and these are expected to roll as early as that from the Walla Walla section.

Butter Trade Is Depressed

With rather liberal offerings of California butter all through the Pacific Northwest, a materially weaker undertone has been shown in the trade generally. Sales were made on Thursday at a decline of 2c a pound for the local product, although the home make has not been in oversupply as yet. It has been the great stock of outside product that has weakened the trade.

Butterfat showed a decline of 2c a pound similar to that in the butter trade.

Weakness in butter has by no means affected the market for cheese. Demand for both Tillamook and Coos Bay cheese continues in excess of the available supply; in fact, the leading makers are still "back ordering" most of their business. California continues one of the most liberal buyers of Oregon cheese.

Market for canned milk reflects a very dull tone. While no price changes were generally shown here during the week, retailers purchased only for their immediate requirements, all expectations being for lower values, in view of the fact that condemnaries recently cut the price they were paying for raw milk.

Egg Trade Rather Wild

Rather wild advances were again forced in the egg trade for the week. Cold storage operations have continued to show an increase, the present volume of stock going into ice houses being the greatest ever known for this period in the history of the local trade.

Higher prices are being offered and paid for eggs here than ever before known during the storing season, almost every day the quotations being boosted by some firm anxious for supplies, and who feels that the other fellow is getting the bulk of the offerings.

Country Killed Meats Easier

After showing a stronger tone with higher prices, the market for country killed calves was slightly easier, with fractional declines in prices for the week.

In the dressed hog trade the market continues affected by the shipments of pork from a Salt Lake packing plant, which is being sold from 2c to 3c a pound below what the local market has quoted.

Wholesale handlers of country killed meats are very much agitated over the repeated efforts of the city to increase the meat inspection to such a basis that the country killed meat business will be practically eliminated.

Poultry Market Again Firm

After a short period of dullness and slight depression in the price, the market for poultry is again showing strength in the local trade. Values are ruling practically the same as last week, but arrivals move out much more promptly each day.

Brief Reviews of Trade

Apple market is very quiet, with offerings limited and prices practically unchanged.

Cabbage trade continues firm, with quality mixed.

Homegrown asparagus from the Columbia river district is coming forward, with initial sales very high. Quality excellent. Most of the California grass is of poor quality and price cutting is general.

William Blohm, for many years local buyer at Portland for the Ryan Fruit Co., resigned this week and accepted a position as buyer for the Pacific Fruit & Produce Co., with headquarters at Los Angeles.

Sharp Advance in Hides

Unusually sharp advances were quoted in the market for calf skins and kips by the local trade during the week following the entrance of a San Francisco buyer into this field. Calf skins advanced to 45c a pound, or the highest known in the local trade.

Liverpool Grain Market

Liverpool, April 12.—A steady demand continues to absorb all current offerings of corn and the situation retains a firm undertone. Larger clearances from Argentina are expected in the near future, providing loading conditions remain favorable. Reports of the new crop are excellent and all indications point to a liberal exportable surplus. European stocks of corn are very small and the demand from the Continent appears to be enlarging. There is no new feature in the oats situation in the United Kingdom. A moderate trade has been passing in both imported and native grades, but the former is still in limited supply. Argentine offerings remain firm. Continental needs can be considered important.

UNSTABLE MARKET IS SHOWN FOR STOCKS IN N. Y. SESSION

Technical Conditions Somewhat Improved as Result of Foreign Situation—Quick Changes in Prices Are Shown During the Trading.

New York, April 12.—(U. P.)—The New York Evening Sun financial review today says:

Although technical conditions within the market itself ruled price movements in today's short session, sentiment was measurably improved by foreign advices that a virtual agreement had been reached in the major matters of the peace conference and that the protocols would be ready for signature in a week or so. Security prices were higher in most cases and trading was fairly animated throughout. In the middle of the first hour, however, a reaction set in which went far in neutralizing initial gains. In another half hour the list stiffened once more. The session was indeed a most unstable affair and attracted little interest. Neither pronounced strength nor weakness developed.

Trading was even less aggressive in the second hour and the list did little more than to swing backward and forward rather aimlessly. Steel slipped below 88 and Bethlehem B lost its gain of a point or so. Texas company ran up to a new high at 218 but quickly reacted. Traders and public alike were content merely to adjust the odds and ends for the week end's account.

Furnished by Overbeck & Cooke Co., Board of Trade building:

DESCRIPTION	Open	High	Low	Close
Alaska Gold	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Allis Chalmers, c.	37¾	38¼	36¾	38¼
Am. Agr. Chem.	108⅝	108⅝	108	108
Am. Beet Sugar	75¼	75¼	74¾	74¾
Am. Can, c.	50¼	50½	49⅞	49⅞
Am. Car Foundry, c	93	93	92⅞	92⅞
Am. Cotton Oil, c	49⅝	49⅝	49	49
Am. Linseed, c.	51⅝	52	51¼	52
Am. Loco. c.	66⅝	66⅝	66	66
Am. Smelter, c.	71	71	70¼	70¼
Am. Sumatra Tob.	109⅞	109⅞	104⅞	105
Am. Sugar, c.	128⅛	128⅛	127½	127½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	105	105⅛	104⅞	104½
Am. Woolen, c.	58⅞	59⅛	58⅛	58⅛
Anaconda Min. Co.	61⅞	61⅞	61¼	61⅜
Atchison com.	92	92	91⅞	91½
Atl., Gulf & W. I.	128⅛	128⅛	127	127½
Baldwin Loco, c.	91⅞	91⅞	89⅞	90
Balt. & Ohio, com.				47⅞
Bethlehem Steel, B	76⅝	77	75⅛	75⅛
Brooklyn Rpd. Tr.	21½	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜
Butte & Sup.	21½	21½	21⅜	21⅜
Cal. Pet. c.	25⅛	25⅛	25	25⅛
Can. Pac.	159	159	159	158½
Cen. Leather, c.	76⅛	76⅝	75⅝	75⅛
Ches. & Ohio				58⅞
Chi., Gt. Wst., c.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
C., R. I. & St. P.	37	37	36⅝	36⅝
Chi. & N-W. c.				94½
Chile Copper	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛
Chino Copper	36⅝	36⅝	36½	36½
Colo. F. & I., c.	42½	42½	42	42
Cons. Gas	95½	95½	95	94⅝
Corn Prods., c.	60	60⅛	59⅛	59⅝
Crucible Steel c.	67¼	67⅝	66⅝	67
Cuban Cane Sugar	26⅛	26⅛	26	26
Denver & R. G., c.				
Distillers	67⅞	67⅛	66⅛	66⅝
Erie, c				16
Gen. Electric				160
Gen. Motors	176½	176½	174⅞	175⅛
Goodrich Rubber	67	67	66⅝	66½
Gt. Nor. Ore Lands	41	41⅛	41	41
Gt. Nor., pfd.	92	92	92	91⅝
Greene Can	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
Hide & Leather, c.	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	21¼
Ice Securities	47⅝	47⅞	46⅝	46⅝
Ill. Central				99
Ind. Alcohol	155⅝	155⅛	152⅛	152⅛
Inspiration	49⅝	49⅝	49	49
Int. Mer. Marine.	31⅛	31⅛	30	30⅛
Int. Nickel	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
K. C. South.				19
Kennecott Copper	31⅝	32	31⅝	31⅝
Lackawanna Steel	70⅛	70⅛	69½	69⅝
Lehigh Valley	54⅛	54⅛	54	54
Maxwell Motors, c.				38½
Mexican Petroleum	182⅛	183⅛	181⅝	181⅝
Miami Copper				24½
Midvale Steel	47⅝	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝
Missouri Pacific	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
National Lead				69
Nevada Cons.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
New Haven	28½	29⅛	27⅞	28⅛
N. Y. Air Brake				111
N. Y. Central	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
Norfolk & W., c.	104⅛	104½	104⅛	104⅛
Northern Pacific	92	92	91⅞	91½
Pacific Mail	33	33	33	31
Penn. Railway	44	44⅛	43	44
Pittsburg Coal, c.	48⅛	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛
P. Steel Car, c.	70⅛	71	70⅛	70⅛
Ray Cons. Copper	21	21	21	20⅞
Ry. Steel Springs	81	81	80	79⅝
Reading, c.	84⅝	84⅝	83½	83⅝
Rep. I. & S., c.	82⅝	82⅝	82½	82⅛
Rock Island	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛
S., R. & Co.				179
Shattuck				12
Studebaker, c.	66⅝	66⅝	65⅝	66
Southern Pacific	103⅛	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛
South. Ry., c.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
Sinclair Oil	50⅝	50½	49⅝	49⅝
Swift & Co.	140	140	139⅝	139⅝
Texas Oil	218⅝	218⅛	213	214½
Tobacco Products	91	91	89½	89⅝
Union Pacific, c.	128⅝	129⅛	128⅝	128⅝
United Cigar Stores	134⅝	135	130⅞	131
U. S. Rubber, c.	86⅛	86⅝	85⅞	86
U. S. Steel, c.	98⅝	98⅝	97⅝	97⅝
do pfd.	116⅝	116⅝	116⅛	116⅛
Utah Copper	74⅝	74⅝	74⅛	73½
Va. Chemical, c.	60⅛	60⅝	60⅛	60⅛
Wabash				8
Wabash, A.	33	33	32½	32½
W. U. T.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
West. Electric	46⅝	46½	46⅝	46⅝
Willys Overland	30	30	29⅝	29⅝
Ohio Cities Gas	42	42	41	41⅛

New York Bond Market

Furnished by Overbeck & Cooke Co., Board of Trade building:

	Bid.	Ask.
Atchison Genl. 4s	80¾	81¼
Bal. & Ohio Gold 4s	75	75½
Beth. Steel Ref. 5s	88	89¼
Cent. Pacific 1st 4s	78¼	
C. B. & Q. Coll. 4s	95½	95⅞
St. Paul Genl. 4½s	82½	83
Chicago N. W. Genl. 4s	82⅝	84
L. & N. Uni. 4s	83½	88⅞
New York Ry. 5s	12½	12⅝
Northern Pac. P. L. 4s	82	82⅝
Reading Genl. 4s	82¼	83
Union Pac. 1st 4s	86⅝	87
U. S. Steel 5s	100¼	100½
Union Pac. 1st Ref. 5s	78½	81
Southern Pac. Conv. 5s	104	105⅝
Southern Pac. Conv. 4s	83½	84¼
Penna. Conv. 4½s	94	94⅝
Penna. 1st 4½s	85	86
Ches. & Ohio Conv. 5s	85½	86
Ore. Short Line 4s	84½	85

Foreign Bond Market

Furnished by Overbeck & Cooke Co., Board of Trade building:

	Bid.	Ask.
A. F. 5s Oct. 1920	96½	96⅝
U. K. 5½s Nov. 1919	99⅝	99½
U. K. 5½s Nov. 1921	98½	98⅝
A. F. Sec. 5s Aug. 1919	99⅝	99⅞
Rep. France 5s 1931	150	160
Paris 6s Oct. 1921	97¼	97⅞
Marseilles 6s Nov. 1919	99¼	99½
Russia Extn. 5½s 1921	52	55
Russian Intl. 5½s 1926	120	126
Dom. 5s Aug. 1919	99⅛	99⅝
Dom. 5s Apr. 1921	97⅞	98
Dom. 5s Apr. 1931	97	97¼
Dom. 5s Apr. 1925	96⅝	96⅞
Argentine 5s May 1920	98⅝	99⅛
China 6s 1919	94	98
Dom. Canada 5s 1937	97¼	98¼
U. K. 5½s 1937	98⅝	98⅞

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Poultry Industry of Oregon Is Compared With South

By Sam H. Moore

Corvallis, April 12.—The once humble and neglected biddy has reached her rightful place and is roosting high. Instead of being begrudged the bit of grain thrown to her she is offered carefully selected food, housed in a chicken palace, and retires and arises by electric light.

The poultryman no longer gropes in the dark in his efforts to conduct a paying business; poultry raising has become a science. The history of the industry shows more failures in the past than success; today the percentage is reversed.

While in California recently I visited and studied the poultry ranches and hatcheries in Santa Cruz, Palo Alto and Petaluma districts, and other smaller ones.

The things of special note were the graded yards, number of chickens to the acre, the spirit of cooperation, the Week's system, and the immensity and prosperity of the industry. The principal object of my visit was to see the large chicken house, of which I have often read, and felt was desirable because of the greater ease with which the work could be done, and the large number of fowls that could be kept on a small piece of ground.

My first stop was at Santa Cruz, which is a comparatively new poultry center. At most places the first work done is to get the yards in good condition. The ground is graded like a wide road, high in the center where the house stands, with yards on each sloping side, and fence on inside of the 18 inch ditch. This all gives good drainage. The yards and houses are kept heavily sanded. In the summer the yards are swept as often as necessary.

The houses are of four types. One, the Smith pattern, is a cable roofed double continuous house. This house, whose length is determined by the need, has a six foot alley with pens six feet wide on each side, each one made to hold 25 to 30 hens. All the work including egg gathering, is done from the alley.

Another type is the large house where the number of occupants runs from 500 to 1200. In some there are no partitions other than on the ends; others have one; both have open fronts and large yards front and back. Another style is like the above with the exception of having an alley along the back.

The last style of house noted is also of the continuous house type; the distinctive feature of this is, that the fowls are never permitted to run outside. The house is composed of small pens holding 25 hens. The work is all done from the open front. This house, and the practice of confining the hens comprises what is known in California as the Weeks' system. It resembles the Philo system in use to some extent in New England years ago. The similarity is found in the confining practice; the difference in the matter of house. In the older system the colony style of house was used.

Size and cost of this section varies from one half to several acres, and a few hundred to $25,000. The number of hens kept to the acre usually depends on the amount of green feed that can be raised.

In Santa Cruz are a number of hatcheries over-run with orders for baby chicks. There is also an incubator factory with latest improvements.

At Palo Alto I visited the plant of Mr. Weeks, father of the Weeks system. His place has all the Weeks house except the large breeding houses, and even the fowls in these are not allowed to run outside. In conducting a poultry Mr. Weeks makes an exception of his little chicks which are permitted a limited amount of freedom.

The plant includes the poultry houses, hatchery, brooding houses, incubator factory, rabbit department, poultry school with dormitory. Here Mr. Weeks founded a poultry colony known as Runnymede, where everything is conducted under his system. He has subdivided hundreds of acres in tracts of about two acres each to settlers in all walks of life, who run about 1000 hens, one or two milch goats, a bunch of rabbits, a pig, green feed, a garden and some fruit. Several of these poultrymen told me that they clear about $2000 a year. Here is where cooperation is at its best.

Petaluma, the chicken kingdom, where the feathered aristocrats reign supreme, has been much written about, till "the half has never has been told." Here man talk of their chickens in terms of 10,000, and the hatchery men speak of turning out baby chicks by the hundred thousands.

Among the hatcheries visited was the Bihn hatchery, the largest in the world. In this establishment 225,000 are put into the incubators every three weeks during the season.

The Sales hatchery has 191 incubators of about 100,000 egg capacity. The White hatchery has a similar capacity. There are others about the same size, and all confess to an inability to fill orders, the demand is so great. A part of these incubating plants are operated by gas, others by electricity.

History is repeating itself in the present mode of hatching chickens, as thousands of years ago the ancients had incubating "plants," to which people brought eggs to have them hatched. This was, to me a bit of interesting history when I read it in a book of instructions that came with my first incubator that I bought 25 years ago in Illinois. It is evidence that there is "nothing new under the sun," and a lost art has simply been revived. On my trip I found that the rules governing the operation of incubators have changed very little in the last quarter of a century. With all due modesty, I may say that the hatcheries have nothing on me in the percentage of chicks hatched. But there has been indeed a great improvement in brooding, housing, feeding and marketing. Since I conducted a poultry in Corvallis 14 years ago.

Judging by what is taking place in California, it will be but a short time till individual hatching will no more be done. As was the custom in ancient days mentioned above, many of the small farmers take their eggs to the hatcheries, pay 4 cents each for incubating; others sell the eggs to the hatchery and buy chicks. No chickens are raised at the hatchery; all eggs are bought, and the chicks sold as soon as hatched. This plan has developed a special branch, the brooding of young chicks, which promises to become a great industry. From the brooders the pullets are sold at about 4 months to the big commercial poultryman, who neither incubates, broods nor raises his stock.

For miles from Petaluma the hills and valley are dotted white with White Leghorn hens, in the quiet of an early, sunny morning the ear is greeted with a wave of sweet melodious music that is like nothing so much as the sighing of the fir trees in an Oregon forest. It is the matin song of a happy, contented hen, multiplied by thousands.

One of the many poultry farms visited here has 34,000 hens. On this place two styles of house are used—the colony and the large house. The proprietor was very enthusiastic over the merits of the large house, for the reason that it saves labor, and more eggs are produced. He expects to have all large houses in the future. The house is 20 by 100, open front, 1000 hens capacity, large yard.

One day's egg gathering on this farm which I saw in the packing room showed 96 buckets with more than 200 eggs in each. Imagine nearly 20,000 eggs in one place. If such a sight would fall to give a man the chicken fever he must be immune. The risk making a dent in my reputation by telling what this man's income was for the past year.

On another chicken ranch I saw a stack of old lumber saved up for stove wood. This was to be the end of what had been colony houses, which have been replaced by a variation of the large house, an original style. The size is 18 by 80, no partitions, back 6 feet high, front 14 feet. Closed fronts with windows. Doors and windows are opened simultaneously by means of a lever. Has track carrier for scraping dropping boards; the carrier is also used to carry in feed and remove the eggs. There are large yards with 1000 hens running in each. This poultryman said that the scrap heap was the place for a colony house except on general farms where it could be hauled from one spot to another when the hay or grain was removed from the fields. Oregon certainly has an enviable reputation for its egg laying strains of chickens; I heard that everywhere I went. But its poultry industry is deplorably small.

What little bad weather they have in the districts I visited is one of the reasons for the adoption of their large house. We cannot change our climatic conditions, but we can in great measure overcome them by proper housing. Something much needed by the Oregon farmer is the working out of a feed from crops that can be raised on the farm to take the place of a commercial food on which he has to pay two freight charges and three commissions.

Fruit Growers Are Warned to Take Care of Orchards

Warning is given fruit growers of the necessity of taking better care of their orchards.

Charles N. Walker, Multnomah county fruit inspector, has issued the following advice:

"Fruit growers of Multnomah county have made a remarkable showing in their orchards by pruning and spraying in the last sixty days. While few orchards were neglected in the lime sulphur spray, the general conditions show that growers realize it has cost them more not to spray than it does to spray, when they consider the production of inferior grades due to neglect of spray. It must be understood that lime and sulphur used in the dormant condition of the trees does not control the codling moth which is responsible for wormy fruit in the fall. It will be necessary to use arsenate of lead while the tree is in the caylox (or blossom) stage.

The first application should be applied at the time 90 per cent of the petals have fallen; at this stage of the season the caylox are open, and the spray may be placed within the caylox. The codling moth does not begin to fly until the temperature is about 60 degrees, which is about two weeks later. At this time the caylox has closed. It would be impossible to reach the inner part with spray. The moth inserts the depositor within the caylox where the egg is layed.

If the table of poison food is already prepared the small worm will be killed when it first begins to feed. Further prevention may be taken by applying a second spray to the trees about six weeks after the first spray. Third spray applied about five weeks after the second. Under ordinary conditions the above treatment should make the fruit in a marketable condition."

Wool Shearing Is Delayed in the West With Wage Trouble

Boston, April 12.—Attention of wool men rapidly is being focused on the situation in the West. Shearing has been delayed in some of the territory wool sections, notably in Southern Utah, by snow storms and cold weather.

Further delay has been caused by the disputes between the flock masters and the shearers' union, the latter resisting strenuously all efforts to reduce the schedule of pay for shearing.

Interviews with leaders in the trade show that trade opinion has crystallized around the proposition that the nub of the present situation is in the problems connected with the handling of the new clip rather than in government control or the wool auctions.

They say that it would be a mistake to lose sight of the fact that manufacturers are buying and offered plentiful supplies of wool of all grades at a time when they are usually down to bare boards. This fact is expected to have an important bearing in the next four or five months.

Receipts of wool in pounds for the week were:

	1919.	1918.
Domestic	2,896,998	1,785,431
Foreign	5,338,581	1,083,232
Totals	8,235,579	2,868,663

WE ANNOUNCE THE REMOVAL OF OUR OFFICES FROM THE NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK BUILDING TO THE GROUND FLOOR AT FIFTH AND STARK STREETS, WHERE WE WILL HAVE INCREASED FACILITIES FOR GIVING PROMPT SERVICE TO OUR CLIENTS IN THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF CONSERVATIVE INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

CLARK, KENDALL & CO.

Portland, Oregon
April 14, 1919

LIVESTOCK TRADE A MASS OF STRENGTH; PRICES HOLD HIGH

Hogs Rise 25c to $19.25 for Tops at the Start of the Week and Values Are Well Maintained—Lambs Easily Sell at $17 Top.

PORTLAND LIVESTOCK RUN

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.
This week	4973	2084	79	1096
Last week	5748	1769	104	2736
2 weeks ago	4612	1377	38	3130
4 weeks ago	3583	2043	190	5040
Year ago	2933	1705	48	924
2 years ago	4337	1102	809	665
3 years ago	5017	1399	245	1168
4 years ago	1364	1674	36	4596

Market for livestock was generally of very firm character at North Portland for the week with a total run of 127 cars, compared with 133 cars last week, 121 cars four weeks ago and 91 cars a year ago.

A sharp advance of 25c was made in the swine division at the opening of the week's trading which took hitting $19.25 rather easily. A number of sales were made during the remainder of the week at a similar high price and the trade closed this period with a firm tone.

Record prices were named for hogs at eastern centers during the week.

General hog market range:

Prime mixed	$19.00@19.25
Medium mixed	18.75@19.00
Rough heavies	17.00@17.25
Pigs	16.25@17.25
Bulk	19.00@19.10

Cattle Trend Is Good

While there was no change in the general price list in the cattle division of the North Portland market for the week's activities, the trade was firm and absorbed the somewhat more liberal offerings with ease. Total run in the cattle alleys for the six days was 2084 head, compared with 1769 head last week, 1705 head a year ago and 1102 head two years ago for the same week.

While there was generally a good quality of cattle offered in the local yards for the week, little of the stock reached the topper class and tip-top prices were seldom tested.

General cattle range:

Best steers	$13.00@14.50
Good to choice steers	12.00@13.00
Medium to good steers	10.00@11.00
Fair to good steers	9.00@10.00
Common steers	8.00@9.00
Choice cows and heifers	10.50@12.25
Good to choice cows and heifers	9.00@10.00
Medium to good cows and heifers	7.00@8.00
Fair to medium cows and heifers	5.00@6.00
Canners	3.50@4.50
Bulls	6.00@8.50
Calves	9.50@12.50
Stockers and feeders	7.00@10.00

Mutton and Lambs Firm

Run of mutton and lambs at North Portland for the week totaled but 1096 head, compared with 2736 head last week and 994 head a year ago for this same week.

Values held firm in all departments of the sheep alleys with prices maintained. Top lambs again commanded $17 but there was only a small supply of quality available for this price.

General mutton market range:

Prime lambs	$16.00@17.00
Fair to medium lambs	14.00@15.00
Yearlings	11.00@12.00
Wethers	9.00@10.00
Ewes	650@10.50

Eastern Market Report

McMullen-Harmon Commission company report from Kansas City:

This week opened with liberal supplies of cattle at all of the eastern markets and a slow, dull trade from the start, with prices unevenly lower.

We had a heavy run of pulpers, grain and hay fed cattle from Nebraska, Colorado, Oregon and Idaho. Best corn fed steers sold nearly steady with the close or middle of last week, but all other kinds were from 25@50c lower and in some instances more. There were just too many cattle in sight at one time for this season of the year, but at that it seems Kansas City is the high market on the map at present.

Feeder buyers were strong competitors for the packers yesterday and today for anything with weight and quality. We sold some 1230-pound, horned steers from Oregon to go back to the feed lot for further finishing. They will probably come back to market in June, which month, we believe, will be the high spot for fat cattle for the balance of the year.

Best cows and butcher stuff of all kinds continue strong and are selling higher in proportion than steers. The stocker and feeder market continues active with best kinds selling at the high point of the year.

Prospects for the near future are fairly liberal supplies and not much change in values.

Market on good wool lambs, $19.50@19.75; good ewes, $14.00@14.50. Market 25c lower today. Feeding lambs, $17.75@18.25. Receipts look very light from now on and we expect a higher market.