OREGON APPLE REPUTATION TO BE MADE BEST IN THE ENTIRE WORLD

Edited by Hyman L. Cohen

GRAIN TRADE END FOR THE OLD CROP

Little Activity Is Shown in Cereals for the Week—Foreign Demand for Wheat Is Favorable.

Grain trade marked time here during the week with little change in any line. Wheat trading appeared practically at a standstill for the week, there being practically no hard wheat available and offerings of soft stock are scant. Millers were not keen bidders.

While the foreign wheat demand continues favorable there is little action in the local trade at this time. There is a disposition among milling interests to close the season as early as possible—o rin other words to forget as quickly as possible the government regulations which came to an end this week.

Coarse grains showed a slightly reactionary tone during the week, while millstuffs were slightly off.

Hay market continues to absorb attention. Sales of new crop alfalfa were reported in the Yakima section at $28 a ton in the stack, a new high record.

Foreigners Need Supplies

Need of greater supplies of wheat by Europe than normal is generally shown. A cable from Paris says that the needs of France in wheat are about 9,000,000 metric tons per year, of which about 4,500,000 metric tons are imported as against 1,000,000 metric tons before the war. The French ministry of agriculture is sparing no effort to encourage the farmers to plant as large an acreage of wheat as possible. It is estimated that for the year 1920 4,601,000 hectares have been planted, as against 6,542,260 hectares in 1913 (1 hectare=2.47 acres). Among the reasons for the failure of the French farmers to resume the production of wheat are the low government prices for wheat, lack of farm labor, lack of manure and of commercial fertilizers, and the employment of poor qualities of seed.

Wheat Crops Mixed

Foreign crop conditions are somewhat mixed: Official returns from the Punjab, just published, estimate that in that province, which contains 32.9 per cent of the total acreage under wheat in British India, the area sown in British districts is now 8,894,000 acres, which is 25 per cent above the estimate made at this time last year. The area in the Indian states is returned at 920,000 acres, which is 30 per cent above the corresponding estimate for last year. The combined area for the whole province (9,814,000 acres) shows an increase of 25 per cent over last year's corresponding estimate. Rains in the second and last weeks of January and the first week of February proved very beneficial to the standing crop. The condition and prospects of the arrigated crop are good and of the unirrigated crop average.

The wheat crop has been disastrously affected by the drought which has prevailed in all parts of New South Wales. It is estimated that the yield of the present season will be only 4,296,000 bushels, the smallest amount during the past 20 years. There is, therefore, an insufficient amount of wheat even for domestic consumption in Australia.

FEEDSTUFFS—Selling price: Feed oats $72, rolled barley $77 a ton.

FLOUR — Selling price, milldoor: Patent, $13.75; Montana spring wheat, $14.35; Willamette valley brands, $11.20; local straight, $11.20; bakers' local, $13.50; graham, $11 in sacks, $12.50 per barrel. Prices for city deliveries for five-barrel lots.

HAY — Buying prices: Willamette timothy, fancy, $32.00 ton; choice, $30.00; clover, $22.00@23.00; straw, $10; clover, $31.10; grain, $25.00; alfalfa, $35.00@36.00 a ton.

GRAIN SACKS—Nominal. New crop delivery. No. 1 Calcutta, 21½@22c in car lots; less amounts higher.

MILLSTUFFS—Mill run at mills, sacked, $53@56.

OATS—Per ton, buying price: Feed, $70.00@70.50.

BARLEY — Buying price: Feed, $66.00@66.50; milling, $67.00@67.50; rolled barley, selling price, $71.00 ton.

Merchants' exchange bids:

FEED OATS	
	June. July.
No. 3, white	6350 6050
BARLEY	
	June. July.
No. 3, blue	6700 6700
Standard feed	6600 6600
CORN	
	June. July.
No. 3, yellow	7600 7550
Eastern grain in bulk:	
CORN	
	June. July.
No. 3, yellow	7500 7300

WHOLESALE PRICES IN PORTLAND

These are prices retailers pay wholesalers, except as otherwise noted:

Dairy Products

BUTTER—Selling price, box lots: Creamery, prime parchment wrapped, 54c lb.; prime first, 52c lb.; firsts, 51c lb.; smaller lots at an advance. Jobbing prices: Cubs extras, 49@49½c; prime firsts, 48@48½c.

BUTTERFAT—Portland delivery basis, 53@55c; country stations, 51@52c.

OLEOMARGARINE—Best brands, 40c; ordinary, 33½c; bakers, 33c; nutmargarine, 1 lb. cartons, 32c lb.

CHEESE—Selling price: Tillamook, fresh Oregon, fancy triplets, 31@32c lb.; Young America, 33@34c. Prices to jobbers, f. o. b. Tillamook: triplets, 28c; Young America, 29c. Selling price: Cream, bricks, 40@42c. Selling price: Block Swiss, 48@49c; limburger, 40@42c per lb.

EGGS—Buying prices: Current receipts, 37@38c; candled, selling price, 43c; select, 44c.

LIVE POULTRY—Selling price: Heavy hens, 26@28c; light hens, 23c; spring, light, 22c; heavy, 32c; light roosters, 10c lb.; turkeys, live, (—); dressed, 45c lb.

Fresh Vegetables and Fruit

FRESH FRUIT—Oranges, $4.75@7.00 per box; bananas, 11½@11½c lb.; lemons, $4.75@6.25 per crate; Florida grapefruit, $7.50@8.50; California, $4.50.

APPLES—Various varieties, local, $1.25@$3.75.

DRIED FRUIT—Dates, Dromedaries, $7.50; Fards, $4.00 per box; raisins, 3 crown loose Muscats, 16c per lb.; fig, $3.50@5.50 box.

ONIONS—Selling price to retailers: New red, $2.25@2.75; white, $2.75 crate; garlic, 35c lb.; green onions, 40c per dozen bunches, onion sets, 17@18c per lb.

POTATOES—Selling price: Oregon fancy, $9.00@10.00; Gems, $10.00 per cwt.; buying price, $8.00; new, 12@12½c lb.

BERRIES—Oregon Dollars, $6.00@6.50; Clark seedlings, $6.75@7.00.

VEGETABLES—Turnips, 90c per dozen bunches, carrots, $4.00@4.50 sack; beets, 85c dozen bunches; cabbage, California, 2@4c; lettuce, $3.00@3.50 per crate; cucumbers, $2.50 per dozen; tomatoes, $3.00 per plant, 50c per pound; broccoli, $2.25; bell peppers, 75c; celery, $1.50 per dozen; peas, 10@11c lb.; artichokes, $1.50 per dozen; asparagus, Oregon, $2.50 dozen bunches.

Meats and Provisions

COUNTRY MEATS—Selling price: Country hogs, 19@20c for top blockers; heavy, 16c; best veal, 19c; heavy veal, 15@18c per lb. head.

SMOKED MEATS—Ham, 39@44c per lb.; breakfast bacon, 35@56c; picnics, 26c per lb.; cottage roll, 38c per lb.

LARD—Kettle rendered, 27c lb.; standard, 25c; tierce basis compound, 24c.

Fish and Shellfish

FRESH FISH—Salmon, fresh Chinook, 22@25c; halibut, fresh, 18@22c lb.; sturgeon, (—); black cod, 10@11c lb.; silver smelt, 10c per lb.; kippered salmon, $2.50 per 10-lb. basket; kipered cod, $2.35; Columbia smelt, 5c per lb.; razor clams, (—) box; crabs, $2.50@3.50 dozen; roe shad, 10c lb.; dressed shad, 5@6c; ling cod, 6@8c lb.

Groceries

SUGAR—Nominal prices, refinery basis: Cube, $25.60; fruit and berry, $24.70; D yellow, $24.15; granulated, $24.75; extra C, $24.35; golden C, $24.25.

HONEY—New, $7.00@7.50 case.

RICE—Japan style, No. 1, 13½c; New Orleans head, (—); Blue Rose, 15½c per lb.

SALT—Coarse, half ground, 100s, $17.25 per ton; 50s, $16.75; table dairy, 50s, $17.25; bales, $3.30@4.00; fancy table and dairy, $30.50; lump rock, $26.50 per ton.

BEANS—(Sales by jobbers) Small white, 7½c per lb.; large white, 7½c lb.; pink, 8½c lb.; limas, 12½c; bayou, 11½c; reds, 10½c; Oregon beans, buying prices nominal, 8½c lb.

CANNED MILK—Carnation, $6.25; Borden, $6.35; Aster, $6.25; Eagle, $11.25; Libby, $6.25; Mount Vernon, $6.25 per case.

COFFEE—Roasted, 34@48c in sacks or drums.

SODA CRACKERS—In bulk, 17½c per lb.

NUTS—Walnuts, 35@40c per lb.; almonds, 35c; filberts, 32c in sack lots; peanuts, 15@16c; pecans, 28c; Brazils, 30c.

Ropes, Paints, Oils

ROPE—Sisal, dairy, 15½c; white, 20c lb.; standard Manila, 23½c.

LINSEED OIL—Raw, bbls., $1.98 gal.; kettle boiled, bbls., $2.00; raw, cases, $2.13; boiled, cases, $2.15 gallon.

COAL OIL—Water white, in drums or iron barrels, 12c gal.; cases, 24c per gal.

GASOLINE—Iron bbls., 25½c; cases, 28c; engine distillate, iron bbls., 16c; cases, 32½c.

WHITE LEAD—Ton lots, 18c; 500 lbs., 18½c per lb.

TURPENTINE—Tanks, $2.36; cases, $2.41; 10-case lots, 1c less.

Hops, Wool and Hides

HOPS—Nominal, 1919 crop, $1 per lb.

HIDES—Nominal.

MOHAIR—Long staple, 45c lb.; short staple, 30c per lb.

TALLOW AND GREASE—No. 1 tallow, 11½c; No. 2, 10c; No. 1 grease, 9c; No. 2 grease, 7c per lb.

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Reduced Commissions—Small Deposits
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More Care in Egg Shipments Now Necessary

Hot weather eggs cost the United States millions of dollars annually because of wastage.

With warmer weather now showing in the territory tributary to Portland, eggs are beginning to come forward, showing considerable loss of quality.

According to a recent report of the state dairy and food commissioner, the ruling regarding the sale of inferior eggs will be rigidly enforced.

This means that not only the country storekeeper, but the farmer, should gather and ship eggs more regularly in order to avoid losses.

BUTTER STRENGTH VERY SURPRISING

Prices Hold Unchanged Again for the Week—Reviews of the Produce Trade in Brief.

Surprising strength continues to be shown in the butter trade not only at Portland, but at practically all other American centers. Storage interests are taking hold of every pound of surplus they can secure. Only the best quality is being taken for this purpose, and the increasing receipts of off-quality forced sales of this character at lower figures.

Weather Affects Eggs

Trade in the egg market here during the week was affected somewhat by weather conditions. There was a decrease in supplies, and the hot weather caused some of the stock to arrive in poor shape. That the price should drop in the face of decreased arrivals is one of those mysteries of the trade that are not always explainable. The fact remains that the price dropped suddenly at the very moment that it should have become stronger as a result of the decreased supply and the government order.

Poultry Prices Break

Sharply lower prices were shown for poultry in the Front street trade for the week. Receipts increased materially, this being especially true of the younger stuff. Lightweight hens were utterly demoralized, and many of the wholesale receivers were unable to clean up the entire days at a time. The entire market was weaker and lower, but large springs and heavy hens received less setback in value than the lighter stuff.

Cheese Prices Lose

After a record breaking period, wherein prices were not changed a single fraction for over seven months, the Tillamook Creamery association on Friday notified the trade here of a loss of 4c a pound in the price there. The decline was due to the fact that the output had reached the point where it was greater than demand for fresh consumption. Tillamook is supposed to set the tone to this class of trade, but it is impossible to uphold its prices when the storage season starts.

Potato Price at Record

During the week the price of potatoes advanced to a new high record for the 1919 crop at 10c a pound along the street. Extreme shortage of supplies is shown both here and in the North and South. California was again a bidder and was freely offering $8.00@8.50 per cental for old stock here in carload lots or less. The fact that the South was willing to take less than carload lots indicated the extreme shortage of stocks everywhere.

Strawberry Market Booms

Instead of the expected sharp decline in prices, the market for strawberries showed a stiff advance here during the week. Offerings from the local territory allowed a slight gain, but this was not nearly sufficient to make room for the ending of California shipments in this direction.

Meats About Steady

In the market for country killed meats, a fairly steady tone was shown along Front street for both veal and hogs during the period. While at times it was difficult to unload veal promptly, still most of the good stuff sold at the top or within a fraction of it.

Canned Milk Trade Quiet

Little activity was shown in the market for canned milk during the week, there being no change whatever in quotations. Most of the retailers have been stocked with lower priced supplies for an extended period.

Canned Salmon Very Firm

While at the closing of the week reports indicated a new run of salmon in the lower Columbia, the catches to date have been very disappointing, except in the upper river. Small shipments of new pack salmon continue, with the halves billed at 30c to 35c a dozen above the opening figure of a year ago.

Yakima Beet Acreage

Yakima, Wash., June 5.—The Utah-Idaho Sugar company has 4000 acres of beets growing this year in the Yakima valley, according to a statement made by W. D. Lewis of Toppenish, field manager for the company. Of this amount 1200 acres are in the Sunnyside, 1800 acres on the reservation and 500 acres above Union Gap. The remainder is in the Walla Walla section. The company owns 1280 acres, which it has planted to beets this season. The estimated yield for the crop is 100,000 tons. This will mean an average of 25 tons to the acre, which will be a record yield.

Chicago Dairy Produce

Chicago, June 5.—(I. N. S.)—Butter—Receipts, 10,888. Creamery extra, 52½c; firsts, 41@51½c; seconds, 41@46c; packing stocks, 34@40c.

Eggs—Receipts, 15,193 cases. Miscellaneous, 36½@39½c; mixed, 36@38½c; ordinary firsts, 35@36c; firsts, 37@39½c; extras, 46@47c; checks, 30@32c; dirties, 30@34c.

Cheese—Twins, new, 24½@28c; Daisies, 25@26c; Young Americas, 26@26½c; Longhorns, 29@29½c; brick, 28c.

Live poultry—Turkeys, 25c; chickens, 30c; broilers, 45@55c; roosters, 20c; geese, 20c; ducks, 30c.

Berries Too High

Yakima, June 5.—When Yakima consumers refused to absorb the last raise made by Kennedy price was raised from $5 to $6 a crate, dealers have begun cancelling their orders with the jobbers, and the latter cut off the supply. There will be no other Kennewick berries ordered at present prices, but Yakima consumers will wait till the first crop comes to market. Local berries will be on the market next week.

Egg Men to Reorganize

Eugene, June 5.—Lane county members of the Oregon Poultry association will meet in the near future and reorganize with a view to closer cooperation and for the purpose of establishing a reserve fund that will enable them to maintain storage facilities and thus secure a better market for their product.

Light Alfalfa Crop

Hermiston, June 5.—Farmers in this locality are busily putting up the first cutting of alfalfa. The first carload of this season's crop was shipped out of Hermiston yesterday. The prolonged cool weather of this spring is responsible for a light crop.

Duluth Flax Market

Duluth, June 5.—(I. N. S.)—Cash flax 4.10; arrive, 4.10; July, 4.09½; October, 4.08.

Hood River to Market Supreme Quality Apples During 1920

By Hyman H. Cohen

Hood River apples will prove invincible more than ever before beginning with the 1920 marketing season.

To not only maintain its reputation for producing the best apples that grow, but to continue this reputation all through the marketing end of the business right down to the point where the consumer buys the king of fruits, the Apple Growers' association of Hood River has planned new stunts which will cinch its title as champion of all apple centers.

There are a few people even in the marketing end of the business who realize the obstacles encountered in the packing and distribution of apples. There are a few who realize what steps are taken by the big organizations to zealously guard their hard earned reputation.

Hood River has decided that it is going to show the fruit world that not only has it maintained its quality of apples grown, but that a Hood River label will hereafter say in effect, "Here is the best apples of its variety that Mother Nature can grow."

Plan Effective Inspection

It has developed in all fruit marketing organizations—and Hood River has been no exception—that with the growth of its marketing, there have been more and greater chances for someone to "slip one over" in packing supplies.

Hood River has decided to eliminate as many of these chances as it is humanly possible for a big commercial organization to do. It has what is considered the best grading ruling for apples in the entire world, and it proposes that the label will be truthful in every respect hereafter.

Years ago when Hood River first created a stir in the apple world by producing a fruit that cooked like it was made to order—and literally this was almost so—there were no other districts wherein it was possible to secure really fine fruit. Hood River taught the world how to grow and pack apples, and for that reason there are many districts today that produce and market apples that are far superior to the stock sold 10 years or so ago.

Hood River will, beginning with the 1920 marketing season, double its force of inspectors. It will secure the most competent men in the business for that work, and none others will be tolerated.

When Sales Manager McCollough accepted his present position with the Apple Growers' association, he made a proviso that if he took the job he must be unhampered in his work of marketing the best apples that the famous district could produce. "Puller" of officials and others were entirely eliminated, and the directors of the organization must put up just as good an apple as the smallest grower in the association.

Now Mr. McCullough plans not only to increase the number of inspectors, but also increase their efficiency. Inspectors will no longer be permanently placed in one section, but will be moved at irregular periods so by no chance they will become too well acquainted with the growers.

It is not inferred that the inspectors have knowingly allowed anyone to put inferior fruit under a better label, but there has always been the chance that they would become lax in their duty.

Will Protect the Trade

Hood River has also inaugurated a system whereby the buyer of fruit is amply protected against any chance of inferior quality being shipped. The organization not only inspects fruit when boxed, but before it is loaded into cars. If placed in storage for the account of the buyer, another inspection is given when ready for shipment to detect any possible deterioration during that period the association makes good by replacing any such difficulty.

In other words, Hood River is going to say to the trade: "Here is an extra fancy carload of Spitzenberg apples which we guarantee to fully conform to that grade." Even after the apples are paid for and difficulty develops, the association still stands ready to make good.

This is a new stunt in the apple marketing game, but Hood River intends that its fruit shall be as good as its contract.

Grain Area in Northwest Small, But Condition Remains Good

Grain crop conditions are generally favorable at Pacific Northwest sections, although complaints come from some of the districts of the overabundance of weeds, due to the extended cold spell, which has just come to an end.

Final estimate of the wheat planting shows a total of 4,196,000 acres of wheat available for the harvest June 1 as compared with 5,000,000 acres a year ago.

The condition of the wheat crop in the light land sections is well above the normal, and in the heavier land sections it is close to the normal.

Barley area of the three states, according to the latest reports compiled by The Journal give a total area of 447,000 acres available for harvest on June 1 as compared with 475,000 acres a year ago.

Barley crop reports are generally favorable for a normal yield in the three states of the Pacific Northwest.

Oats crop is showing good growth at Pacific Northwest interior points, but the crop is extremely backward in the Willamette valley, although this is not considered as very unfavorable.

Total area in oats June 1 available for the coming harvest is placed at 878,000 acres compared with 880,000 acres a year ago.

Rye condition and acreage is very hopeful, with an increase in the planting noted in reports.

Reports of the corn planting show a total of 118,000 acres in the three states as compared with 122,000 acres a year ago on June 1.

Total area in all grains in the three states is placed at 5,719,000 acres compared with 6,549,000 acres a year ago.

The detailed acreage figures of grains shows for the three Pacific Northwest states.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Corn.	Total.
Oregon	1,220,000	150,000	350,000	43,000	47,000	1,810,000
Washington	2,100,000	161,000	303,000	20,000	45,000	2,629,000
Idaho	876,000	136,000	225,000	17,000	26,000	1,280,000
1920	4,196,000	447,000	878,000	80,000	118,000	5,719,000
1919	5,000,000	475,000	880,000	72,000	122,000	6,549,000

Foreign Wool Holdings Are Affecting the Domestic Trade

Owing to the huge holdings of foreign government owned wool, little activity has been shown in the Pacific Northwest trade.

The impossibility of moving the unprecedented stocks of wool in Australia before June 30, 1920, when the contract with the British government will expire, is causing much concern to the industry.

According to the Pastoral Review for January 15, the quantity of wool held in the commonwealth on November 22, 1919, amounted to 1,187,715 bales of 380 pounds, as follows: From 1917-18 season, 58,307 bales; from 1918-19, 579,373 bales; from 1919-20, 550,035 bales. It was estimated that on December 31, 1919, about 1,300,000 bales of appraised wool were on hand.

In order to market the surplus after July 1, 1920, to the best advantage the formation of a national wool council, representing both the growers and the wool brokers, has been proposed. In pointing out the necessity for cooperation the chairman of the central wool committee stated that "the problem was not merely a question of lifting the wool and transporting it from Australia to England or elsewhere, but of getting it into consumption as manufactured goods, and obtaining payment for it."

The following plan for the disposal of the large stocks has been placed before the growers, according to a report of the American consul at Sydney:

Would Invite Disaster

"As there is a conviction that if the wools belonging to the imperial authorities and the Australian 1920-21 clip are thrown together upon the market it will be inviting disaster, the various pastoral, grazers', stockowners' and farmers' associations of the commonwealth, representing the ownership of 92,000,000 bales of wool, have prepared a scheme which is being placed before all growers for consideration.

"It is proposed that the scheme shall apply only to the disposal of the Australian clip during the year ending June 30, 1921. The plan involves the holding of auction sales in Australia, which the committee (formed by representatives of growers and brokers) considers this advisable, and that all 1920-21 wools be offered for sale in the order in which they reach the market. Growers are to be paid the actual value received for the wool sold, less the usual selling charges. No wool is to be sold by private contract for export, except by a recognized wool broker, and then only after having been first submitted to public auction.

"Growers are now being circularized and asked to give consent to placing their wools under the control of the wool council.

"It is estimated that the stock of wool in Australia and in transit on June 30, 1920, will amount to about 1,600,000 bales, in addition to a large unknown quantity in London and elsewhere, the property of the British government."

It is pointed out by the director of the Australian bureau of commerce and industry that no matter where Australia markets her wool after June 30, 1920, it will very probably come into competition with that owned by the British government, especially as England expects to reduce its large stocks to 530,000 bales by December 31, 1920.

SPREAD OF ANTHRACNOSE IS ALARMING THE APPLE MEN

Hood River, June 5.—Owing to the rapid spread of the disease known as anthracnose in the orchards of this valley, a committee of prominent orchardists met the county court and urged that all orchardists be compelled to apply the bordeaux spray at least once each month during July, August and September, and again during the dormant period. It was reliably stated that the increase in diseased trees had advanced 100 per cent in less than one year, and that unless drastic measures are taken the spread of the disease will become a serious menace to all orchards in this section. Progress of the disease is the result of the careless method of a few orchardists, who have neglected to spray their trees even after they were informed that their trees were infected. The county fruit inspector recommends a mixture of five parts bordeaux and seven of lime to 100 gallons of water as the most effective spray at this time, and he has been instructed by the county court to carefully inspect all orchards and to see that it is applied to all infected trees.

Grain Trade Unchanged

Spokane, Wash., June 5.—The removal of the government price guarantee on wheat June 1 has not in any way affected the movement or the price of wheat, according to Spokane grain dealers. In fact, except for a downward trend in hard variety, there has been no change, and the dropping off in hard varieties is not ascribed to the removal of the price guarantee, but rather to a natural readjustment in the wheat situation.

San Francisco Poultry Market

San Francisco, June 5.—(U. P.)—Broilers, 33@35c; large hens, 31@33c; best ducks, 21@29c.

Chicago Cash Wheat

Chicago, June 5.—(U. P.)—Cash wheat—No. 2 hard, $2.92.

General Insurance
BONDS
McCargar, Bates & Lively
Yeon Building—Main 168, A-2694

FEAR FRUIT CROP RUINED AROUND WOLF CREEK

Wolf Creek, Or., June 5.—A hard freeze late in May has apparently killed much of the fruit in this section, though it is still too early to estimate how much will survive the "June drop." An estimate early in May put the crop at between 15 and 25 carloads. Last year, the first for carload shipments, the crop totaled five carloads.

Arrangements were almost completed for a packing and cold storage house here, but the freeze will defer this project for a year.

A much larger acreage of alfalfa and corn has been planted than usual. The recent cool snap has retarded growth. Replanting of beans was necessary.

DAIRY PRODUCE OF THE COAST

San Francisco Market

San Francisco, June 5.—(U. P.)—Butter—Extras, 54½c; prime firsts, 52½c.

Eggs—Extras, 45½c; firsts, 41c; extra pullets, 37½c; undersized pullets, 32c.

Cheese—California flats, fancy, 28½c.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles, June 5.—(I. N. S.)—Butter, 44c.

Eggs—Extras, 43c; case count, 41c; pullets, 37c; pewees, 31c.

Poultry—Unchanged.

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IRREGULAR PRICES IN THE STOCK LIST

New York Market Is Mixed in Character—Equipment Shares Are in Demand.

New York, June 5.—(I. N. S.)—There was a demand for many issues at the opening of the stock market today causing advance of from fractions to over 2 points.

International Paper featured the trading, advancing 2¼ to 78½.

The steel equipment shares were in demand, Baldwin gaining 2¾ to 116½; Vanadium Steel, 2 points to 76, and Railway Steel Spring, 2¼ to 99½. Steel common hung around 94, while Crucible sold 3½ higher at 138.

The market closed irregular today. Business was at a very low scale, in the late dealings. United States Steel, after selling up to 94¼, yielded to 93⅞; and Baldwin fell a point to 115⅞. Pan-American Petroleum rose to 104¾ and then dropped to 103.

Government bonds, unchanged; railway and other bonds, steady.

The total sales of stocks today, 285,100 shares; bonds, $8,836,000.

The total sales of stocks for week were 2,033,500 shares; bonds, $80,367,000.

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

DESCRIPTION:	Open	High	Low	Close
Alaska Gold	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Allis Chalmers	38	38¼	38	38
Alloy Steel				113
Am. Agr. Chem.				84¼
Am. Beet Sugar	90	90¾	90	89
Am. Can, c.	39½	39¾	39¼	38¾
Am. Car Foundry	140⅞	141¾	140	140½
Am. Cotton Oil				46
Am. H. & L., c.				18
Intl. Corp.	85⅛	86⅝	85⅞	86
Am. Linseed, c.	82	82¾	82	82½
Am. Loco., c.	98⅞	99	98¼	98½
Am. Ship & Com.	23½	24⅛	23⅝	24¼
Am. Smelter, c.				59¾
Am. Steel Foundry	39¾	39¾	39¾	39½
Am. Sugar				125½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94⅜
Am. Woolen, c.	98⅞	98¾	98	98
Am. Zinc				14¼
Anaconda Min. Co.	57	57⅛	57	57⅛
Atchison, c.	79⅝	79¾	79⅝	79¾
Baldwin Loco., c.	115¼	116⅝	115¼	115¾
Balt. & Ohio, c.	31⅞	31⅞	31½	31½
Brook. Rap. Tran.				12
Butte & Superior	29⅞	29⅞	29¾	29¾
Canadian Pacific	112¾	112¾	112⅝	112⅝
Central Leath., c.				66
Ches. & Ohio	52	52¼	52	51
Chi. Gt. West., c.	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8
do pfd.				21½
Chi., M. & St. Paul	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
Chi. & N.-W.				81
Chile Copper	16¼	16¼	16	16
Chino Copper	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
Cons. Gas	80	80¼	80	80
Corn Products, c.	94¾	94⅞	93⅞	94
Crucible Steel, c.	136	138½	136	136½
D. & R. G., c.	4½	4½	4½	4½
Erie, c.	12	12⅛	12	12¼
General Electric				143½
General Motors	27	27½	27	27½
Granby Cons.				37
Gt. Northern Ry.	72½	72½	72	72
Greene Cananea				28½
Gulf States Steel				59
Illinois Central				84
Inspiration Copper	52½	52	52½	52¼
International Paper	77½	78½	77½	77⅞
Inter. Harvester	125¼	127	125¼	126
Int. Mer. Marine, c.	32	32⅛	32	32¼
Int. Nickel	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	18¼
K. C. Southern, c.				27
Kennecott Copper				27½
Lackawanna Steel	71	71½	71	71
Lehigh Valley				43
Middle States Oil	26⅞	29⅞	26⅞	28½
Mex. Petroleum	177	179⅞	177	179
Miami Copper	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
Midvale Steel	43	43¼	43	43
Mo. Pacific, c.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛
National Enamel				68
National Lead				77
Nevada Consol.	13	13	13	12
New Haven	30½	30½	29⅞	29⅞
N. Y. Central	68⅞	69	68½	68½
Norfolk & Western	88	88	88	88½
Nor. Pacific	73½	73½	73	73
Okla. Ref. and Prod.	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
Pacific Mail				28½
Pan Am. Pet., c.	103	104¼	102⅞	105
Penn. Ry.	39¼	39¼	39	39
People's Gas	38⅞	38⅞	38	38¼
Pressed St. Car, c.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	99
Ray Cons. Copper	17	17	17	17
Ry. Steel Springs	98¼	99⅞	98¼	99
Reading, c.	83⅞	84⅛	83⅞	83¾
Royal Dutch	114¼	115¼	114¼	115⅛
R. I. & S., c.	91½	92⅞	91½	91⅞
Rock Island, c.	37⅞	37⅞	37	37
Shattuck Copper	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	8⅞
Sloss Sheffield	65	65	65	65
Southern Pacific	92⅞	93⅛	92⅞	93¼
Southern Ry., c.	23¼	23¼	23	23
Studebaker, c.	69	70⅛	68	69½
Shell	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75
S. La. & S. F.				25
Swift & Co.	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
Tenn. Copper	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Texas Pacific	41⅞	41⅞	41⅛	41⅛
Transcon. Oil	14⅞	15	14⅞	14⅞
Union Pacific, c.	114⅞	114⅞	113¼	113¾
U. S. Rubber, c.	95¼	95⅛	95⅛	94¼
U. S. Steel, c.	93½	94⅞	93½	93⅞
Utah Copper	69⅞	70	69⅞	69⅞
Vanadium Steel	74⅞	76⅞	74⅞	75⅛
Va. Chemical, c.	74⅞	75⅞	74⅞	75
Wabash	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8
Western Union	83⅞	84	83⅞	83⅞
Willys Overland	18¼	18⅞	18¼	18⅞

Total sales, stocks, 385,100 shares; bonds, $8,836,000. Total weekly stock sales, 2,033,500 shares; bonds, $60,367,000.

New York Bond Market

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

	Bid	Ask
Atchison Genl. 4s	72⅞	73
Bal. & Ohio Gold 4s	59	60
Reh. Steel Ref. 5s	80¼	80⅞
Cent. Pacific 1st 4s	68⅞	69
C. B. & Q. Col. 4s	94⅞	94⅞
St. Paul Genl. 4½s	69½	70
Chicago N. W. Genl. 4s	70	71
L. & N. Uni. 4s	75⅞	76
New York Ry. 6s	21	23⅞
Northern Pac. P. L. 4s	70½	72
Reading Gen. 4s	76	77
Union Pacific 1st 4s	77	77½
U. S. Steel 5s	90½	93¼
Union Pacific 1st Ref. 5s	70⅞	70⅞
Southern Pacific Conv. 5s	96¼	97¼
Southern Pacific Conv. 4s	74	75¼
Penna. Conv. 4½s	84¼	86
Penna. Int. 4½s	74⅞	75
Ches. & Ohio Conv. 5s	72⅞	74
Ore. Short Line 4s	77	80

POTATOES ALONG THE COAST

San Francisco Market

San Francisco, June 5.—(U. P.)—Potatoes—New, 8¾@9c; old, 9½@10¼c.

Onions—Australian brown, $6.50@7.00.

Peas—Field, 5½@5¾c.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles, June 5.—(I. N. S.)—Potatoes—New stock—Local Early and White Rose, No. 1, $3.00@3.50; No. 2, $1.10@1.90 lug; sacked, No. 1, $7.50@8.50.

Seattle Market

Seattle, June 5.—Potatoes—Yakima Gems, $175; local, $150@160 ton.

New York Bank Statement

New York, June 5.—(I. N. S.)—Bank statement: Actual—Loans, increase, $10,110,000; demand deposits, increase, $29,603,000; time deposits, decrease, $1,571,000; reserves, increase, $93,610.

Actual—Loans, decrease, $15,833,000; demand deposits, decrease, $7,899,000; time deposits, decrease, $41,000; reserves, increase, $4,228,600.

Buy for Keeps
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GENERAL RANGE OF LIVESTOCK LOWER

Hogs Are Erratic and Make an Early Advance—Sheep and Lambs Weak—Cattle Continue Slow Sale.

PORTLAND LIVESTOCK RUN

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.
This week	3888	3147	362	2792
Week ago	4198	3034	359	6073
Two weeks ago	5241	1796	402	9275
Four weeks ago	3135	1778	243	6337
Year ago	3729	2402	132	4930
Two years ago	4471	1741	116	4297
Three years