

WHEAT AND FLOUR

Total Commercial Stocks as Shown by Partial Tabulation of Food Survey of December 31, 1917

The total stocks of wheat in commercial channels on December 31, 1917, as indicated by a partial tabulation of the food survey of the latter date, were approximately one-half as large as the commercial stocks on hand December 31, 1916, according to a statement issued by the United States department of agriculture. In this connection it is pointed out that the commercial visible supply figures published by the Chicago board of trade showed stocks on hand January 5, 1918, about 30 per cent of the commercial visible supply reported for January 6, 1917, while the visible supply reported by Bradstreet for January 5, 1918, was approximately 36 per cent of that reported for January 6, 1917.

The commercial stocks of wheat at the end of December, 1917, compared more favorably with those of a year earlier than did the stocks at the end of August, 1917, the holdings of December 31, 1917, being 59 per cent of those reported for the corresponding date in 1916, while the commercial stocks of August 31, 1917, were only 37 per cent of those for the same date in 1916. At the same time it is indicated that there was only a slight change in the relative importance of the commercial stocks of flour on the dates of the two surveys as compared with the corresponding dates a year earlier. On August 31, 1917, the commercial stocks of flour were about 75 per cent of the stocks reported on hand August 31, 1916, while on December 31, 1917, the stocks of flour were 70 per cent of those reported for the corresponding date in 1916. The total wheat crop of 1917 was approximately 650,000,000 bushels, as compared with 640,000,000 bushels for the previous year and with 806,000,000 bushels, the average for the five-year period 1911-1915.

The final figures for the August 31, 1917, food survey show that the total commercial stocks of wheat on that date were 75,000,000 bushels, or less than a two months' supply, while the commercial stocks of flour were about 12,000,000 barrels, representing approximately a six weeks' supply.

The elevators, mills, and wholesale grain dealers held 88.4 per cent of the commercial stocks of wheat reported for August 31, 1917, and 35.8 per cent of the total commercial stocks of flour reported for that date. In the case of flour, retail dealers held 24.9 per cent, bakers 20.3 per cent, wholesale grocers 9.7 per cent, and storage warehouses 5.3 per cent.

Minnesota and California reported the largest commercial stocks of wheat on August 31, 1917, their holdings being 7,290,000 and 6,891,000 bushels, respectively, while Missouri, Illinois, and Kansas each held about 5,000,000 bushels. The combined holdings of these five states amounted to 28,000,000 bushels, or more than 45 per cent of the total for the United States. In the case of flour, eight states reported about one-half of the total stocks of the country, New York leading with 812,896 barrels, followed by Pennsylvania with 659,438, Illinois with 639,126, and Nebraska with 634,915 barrels, while California, Texas, Minnesota, and Missouri each reported about 500,000 barrels.

Varieties of Cheese Catalogued

(By the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The distinct varieties of cheese number probably about 18, although the names given to the manufactured kinds total several hundred. This statement is made in the United States department of agriculture's bulletin No. 608, "Varieties of Cheese, Descriptions and Analysis," which is a revision of former government publications on the subject. More than 40 names of cheese are given in the bulletin and are of local origin, usually having been derived from towns or communities.

A list of the best-known names applied to the distinct varieties or groups is as follows:

Brick, camembert, camembert, cheddar, cottage, dry, edam, emmental, gouda, hand, holstein, limburg, neufchatel, parmesan, roquefort, snapsago, scanno and trappist. Descriptions and chemical analyses of the foreign and domestic cheese mentioned in the bulletin are given alphabetically.

Attempts to make emmental and limburg cheese in this country have been very successful, the bulletin says. These varieties are being made by 500 factories in Wisconsin alone and by factories in Ohio, New York and northern Illinois. Investigation also has shown that camembert and a cheese of the same general nature as roquefort or stilton, can be made successfully in this country.

"There is no reason," says the bulletin, "to believe that any variety of cheese imported cannot be made here, although with present knowledge it would not be advisable to try to make many kinds. Probably scientific investigation would show how to improve on the average quality of the cheese made in the old countries, for it must be remembered that only the very best is shipped by the European makers, the rest, or poorer grades, being consumed at home. Unfortunately a feeling prevails in the United States that cheese equal to the best of the European product cannot be produced here. This feeling is based upon a lack of knowledge of actual conditions in Europe and of the conditions affecting the qualities of cheese. Certain parts of Europe probably are better favored by desirable climatic conditions and by more general dissemination of the bacteria or molds necessary to the characteristic ripening of different varieties, but even the best average natural conditions can be improved on by artificial means since necessary molds or bacteria can be grown in pure culture and utilized anywhere. However, the cost may render it impracticable."

The Better Way.

"Do you tell bedtime stories at your house?"

"I used to until my wife got next to me. Now I either get home in good season or say nothing about it."

Carries His Own Bones Around as a Mascot for Coming Diamond Season

All ball players believe in luck and most carry a talisman of some sort, but it remains for Forrest Cady, Mack's new big catcher, to carry around with him the strangest token of all. It is nothing less than two bones from his own body.

Last winter Cady was in a motor accident and had his shoulder broken in several places. Two pieces of bone



Forrest Cady.

were removed, and now Cady is never without them.

"They are a part of me or were," Cady explains, "and I'm only carrying them as near where they belong as I can. My arm's as good as ever, although I thought for a time that I would never play ball again. Yet somehow I feel that if I lost those two little pieces of bone my arm would go back on me."

Salaries Paid to Governors By Various States of Union

Governors of Vermont and Nebraska receive \$2,500 a year, the governors of Arizona, Maine, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Rhode Island and South Dakota receive \$3,000 a year; the governor of South Carolina receives \$3,500 a year; the governors of Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Nevada, North Carolina, Texas, Utah and Wyoming receive \$4,000 a year; the governors of Maryland, Mississippi and Oklahoma receive \$4,500 a year; the governor of Iowa receives \$4,900 a year; the governors of Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Oregon, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin receive \$5,000 a year; the governors of North Dakota and Washington receive \$6,000 a year; the governor of Kentucky receives \$6,500 a year; the governors of Minnesota and Tennessee receive \$7,500 a year; the governors of Indiana and Massachusetts receive \$8,000 a year; the governors of California, New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania receive \$10,000 a year; the governor of Illinois receives \$12,000 a year; the governor of New York receives \$20,000 a year.

List of States of the Union, Number of Square Miles and Number of Counties in Each.

The following are the states of the Union arranged in alphabetical order, the number of square miles and number of counties in each:

Alabama has 51,998 square miles and 67 counties; Arizona has 113,950 square miles and 13 counties; Arkansas, 53,835 square miles and 75 counties; California, 158,297 square miles and 58 counties; Colorado, 103,948 square miles and 59 counties; Connecticut, 4,965 square miles and 8 counties; Delaware, 2,370 square miles and 3 counties; Florida, 58,696 square miles and 46 counties; Georgia, 59,285 square miles and 137 counties; Idaho, 83,888 square miles and 23 counties; Illinois, 56,935 square miles and 102 counties; Indiana, 30,354 square miles and 92 counties; Iowa, 56,147 square miles and 99 counties; Kansas, 82,158 square miles and 106 counties; Kentucky, 40,598 square miles and 119 counties; Louisiana, 48,506 square miles and 59 counties or parishes; Maine, 33,044 square miles and 16 counties; Maryland, 13,327 square miles and 24 counties; Massachusetts, 8,296 square miles and 14 counties; Michigan, 57,880 square miles and 83 counties; Minnesota, 84,683 square miles and 83 counties; Mississippi, 46,865 square miles and 76 counties; Missouri, 69,420 square miles and 115 counties; Montana, 146,997 square miles and 28 counties; Nebraska, 77,520 square miles and 91 counties; Nevada, 110,090 square miles and 14 counties; New Hampshire, 9,341 square miles and 10 counties; New Jersey, 8,224 square miles and 21 counties; New Mexico, 122,624 square miles and 26 counties; New York, 49,204 square miles and 61 counties; North Carolina, 52,429 square miles and 98 counties; North Dakota, 70,837 square miles and 45 counties; Ohio, 41,040 square miles and 88 counties; Oklahoma, 70,057 square miles and 26 counties; Oregon, 96,669 square miles and 33 counties; Pennsylvania, 45,126 square miles and 67 counties; Rhode Island, 1,248 square miles and 5 counties; South Carolina, 30,980 square miles and 44 counties; South Dakota, 77,615 square miles and 58 counties; Tennessee, 43,022 square miles and 96 counties; Texas, 265,896 square miles and 246 counties; Utah, 84,890 square miles and 27 counties; Vermont, 9,564 square miles and 14 counties; Virginia, 42,627 square miles and 14 counties; Washington, 69,127 square miles and 38 counties; West Virginia, 24,170 square miles and 53 counties; Wisconsin, 56,006 square miles and 71 counties; Wyoming, 97,911 square miles and 13 counties.

BATCH OF SMILES

It All Helps.

"I ordered my garden seed today." "Your garden was a failure last year, wasn't it?"

"In a way it was. Still, my neighbors' chickens got fat on the seed I planted, so my work still had some effect toward relieving the food shortage."

Dropped Within Reach.

"Do you like your eggs dropped?" "You bet! I was delighted when they came down twenty cents!"

Playing Safe.

"You have planted mostly onions and radishes."

"Yes," returned Mr. Crosslots. "Nobody at our house eats them. So if they don't happen to grow it won't make so much difference."

Two His Senior in Years.

A lady, anxious to find out how many children a new neighbor had asked one of the boys, "How many of you are there?"

"Five," he answered. "Are you the oldest?" questioned the lady.

"No," the boy replied, "there are two older'n me—ma and pa."

His Ear to the Ground.

"What is your idea as to the political situation?"

"My friend," replied Senator Sorghum, "we regular expert politicians know how to go with the people. And just now all of our people are fighting for our country and not for jobs."

New Calendar Demanded.

"These old calendars are no good." "Don't they give you the day of the week, month and year?"

"Yes, but who cares. What I want to learn when I get up in the morning is what I go without today."

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Umatilla county has nominated a woman, Mrs. Ella Terpening, of Pendleton, as a candidate on the Democratic ticket for state representative.

Cottage Grove has two young people who have set an example in patriotism that many older ones might emulate. The two are Florence McFarland and John Van Northwick, each selling a cow to obtain money with which to buy a liberty bond.

C. E. Albin was elected Mayor of Salem Friday over Frank S. Ward. Percy Varney and Joseph E. Wright will contest for the city marshalship in the general election, neither one of them having received a majority in the primaries as required by the city charter.

Lawrence Middleton, aged 20, was instantly killed when the work truck he was driving was struck by a passenger train at a crossing about a mile west of Merlin. Jack Beears, aged 9, who was riding with Middleton, was badly hurt, but it is believed he will recover.

Application has been received at the state engineer's office from the city of Coquille for permission to appropriate five second-feet of water from the South fork of Cunningham creek, to be used as a city water supply. The town proposes to install a pipe line, one and one-fourth miles long, and the total cost of the new water system is estimated at \$5000.

Mrs. E. Terpening, wife of a well-known Lane county pioneer, died in the Mercy hospital in Eugene Saturday night as a result of burns she received when she crawled on her hands and knees through the flames of a fire which destroyed the Terpening residence near the city Monday night. Mrs. Terpening had been an invalid for two years and was unable to walk when her house caught fire.

After suffering for two weeks from the effect of raw pork, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Frey, two Russians from St. Paul, north of Salem, died at the Willamette sanitarium Saturday night. Three of six children of the couple are also lying ill at the sanitarium and it is barely possible some of them cannot survive. Two other children were attacked, but have recovered, while the sixth, a tiny infant, was not affected.

A man named Coon, said to live at The Dalles, was drowned a few days ago in Snake river, below Huntington. With his brother, E. R. Coon, a rancher, with whom he was visiting, and John Tucker, he was fishing, their boat being tied to a cable running across the river. The boat was overturned by the swift current. The other two men managed to reach a small island whence they were rescued by witnesses of the drowning, but the victim's body was carried down the river and has not been recovered.

The Brownsville Canning company, with a plant at Corvallis and one in Brownsville, is making great preparations to handle the big fruit crop. A two-story addition to the large building is now nearing completion, and new offices are being built. The cannery has enjoyed a healthy growth and is handling more business from year to year. The Corvallis property was recently acquired, and machinery will be installed at once. The business of the Corvallis institution will be handled from the Brownsville offices, with Chester Roche, lately of the Oregon Agricultural college, as manager.

According to farmers near Brownsville, grain suffers more from aphids than ever before. Not content with having half ruined many a likely-looking war garden, the little green crawlers have also been busily devouring the fields of vetch, and several farmers in that community report that their vetch crop is a total loss. What is more serious, they are now said to be attacking the grain itself in widely separated localities. In Brownsville every gardener is busy with spray pump and lime cup trying to save his peas and beans. Even the grass in the streets and alleys is covered with aphids.

Lemuel Dunham, a logger, is in the Washington county jail on the charge of being a slacker, and will be turned over to Federal officers. His home is at Elma, Wash., and he admits that he did not register.

One of the prominent fruit jar cap manufacturing concerns in a letter to Mrs. C. H. Jenkins, prominent member of the Hood River Women's club, who has made a reputation for her canned products, declares that every effort is made to assure housewives of reliable rubber rings this year.

Because the army was short of signal corps men who could take charge of the detachments of soldier-loggers sent to Marshfield for work in the woods, lieutenants of the infantry were given charge. Now that signal corps men have received proper training they are relieving the infantry officers.

ROADS GET BIG SUMS

Money Will Be Spent This Year for Additions, Equipment and Betterment on All Lines.

Washington, D. C.—Railroads under government operation this year will spend nearly \$1,000,000,000 for additions, betterments and equipment, or approximately three times as much as in any one of the last three years.

Total capital expenditures approved by the railroad administration as announced Wednesday are \$937,961,318. Of this big sum \$440,071,000 will be spent for additions and betterments, such as stations and other property improvements; \$479,686,000 for equipment—cars and locomotives already ordered through the railroad administration; and \$18,203,000 for track extensions.

The figures disclose Director General McAdoo's determination to let the railroads make many improvements which they had neglected during the last three years, and postponing all possible projects requiring big expenditures. It also is shown that the railroad administration is not encouraging many extensions of lines during the war emergency, and in some cases projects already under way have been discontinued.

The railroad administration eliminated \$349,247,000, or nearly one-fourth of the proposals. In paring down the budget to this extent the administration made it plain that most of its decisions are tentative.

In general, the eastern trunk lines were given generous sums for improvements and equipment, to enable them better to handle the great flood of traffic to the Atlantic seaboard for movement to Europe. Part of the capital necessary will be supplied by the government, from the \$500,000,000 revolving fund of the railroad administration, although advances will be repaid eventually by the individual railroads. Wherever possible, railroads will finance their own enterprises, but the railroad administration may buy the bonds or other securities issued.

Examination of the roads' budgets had been directed by Robert S. Lovett, chief of the railroad administration's division of capital expenditures, and John Skelton Williams, director of finance and purchases.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Wheat—Bulk basis for No. 1 grade: Hard white, \$2.05. Soft white, \$2.03. White club, \$2.01. Red Walla, \$1.98. No. 2 grade, 3c less; No. 3 grade, 6c less. Other grades handled by sample.

Flour—Patents, \$10 per barrel; whole wheat, \$9.60; graham, \$9.20; barley flour, \$14.50@15.00; rye flour, \$10.75@12.75; corn meal, white, \$6.50; yellow, \$6.25 per barrel.

Millfeed—Net mill prices, car lots: Bran, \$30.00 per ton; shorts, \$32; middlings, \$39; mixed cars and less than carloads, 50c more; rolled barley, \$75@76; rolled oats, \$73.

Corn—Whole, \$77 per ton; cracked, \$78.

Hay—Buying prices, delivered: Eastern Oregon timothy, \$29@30 per ton; valley timothy, \$25@26; alfalfa, \$24@24.50; valley grain hay, \$22; clover, \$19@20.00; straw, \$9.00@10.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 37c; prime firsts, 37c; prints, extras, 42c; cartons, 1c extra; butterfat, No. 1, 41c delivered.

Eggs—Ranch, current receipts, 34c; candled, 35c; select, 36c per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 27c; broilers, 40c; ducks, 32c; geese, 20c; turkeys, live, 26@27c; dressed, 37c per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 18c@19c.

Pork—Fancy, 23@23c per pound.

Sack Vegetables—Carrots, \$1.15 per sack; turnips, \$1.50; parsnips, \$1.25; beets, \$2.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 75c@ \$1 per hundred; new California, 10c per pound; sweet potatoes, 10c per pound.

Onions—Jobbing prices, 1@1c per pound.

Cattle—May 22, 1918.

Prime steers.....\$13.00@14.00
Good to choice steers..... 11.50@12.50
Medium to good steers... 10.00@11.00
Fair to medium steers... 8.50@ 9.50
Common to fair steers... 8.00@ 9.00
Choice cows and heifers. 10.00@11.00
Com. to good cows and hf 6.50@ 8.00
Canners..... 3.00@ 5.00
Bulls..... 6.50@10.00
Calves..... 8.50@12.00
Stockers and feeders.... 8.00@10.00

Hogs—
Prime mixed.....\$17.40@17.50
Medium mixed..... 17.15@17.35
Rough heavies..... 16.15@16.35
Pigs..... 15.00@16.00
Bulk..... 17.35

Sheep—
Prime spring lambs....\$17.00@17.50
Heavy lambs..... 16.50@17.00
Yearlings..... 12.50@13.00
Wethers..... 11.50@12.00
Ewes..... 10.00@10.50