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United States Department of Agriculture

Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates

WASHINGTON, D. C. OCTOBER 8, 1921. VOL. 4, No. 15

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GROWERS HOLD CLOVER SEED FOR HIGHER PRICES.

Quality of 1921 Crop About Same as That of last Year—Alsike Clover Seed Movement Normal.

The movement of red clover seed from growers' hands has been below normal, but that of alsike clover has been fully normal, according to reports received by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates during the week ending Oct. 1. There is a tendency on the part of the growers of red clover seed to hold their seed because the crop, which is now being thrashed in many sections, is not turning out any better than was expected at harvest time and as reported in The Market Reporter for Sept. 10.

Although clover prices on Sept. 27 were mostly 50¢ to $1 per 100 lbs. lower than they were a month ago, they have shown little or no change during the past week or ten days. The quality of red and alsike clover is about equal or slightly inferior to that of last year's stock. Rains during the last two weeks of September have discolored or bleached much of the seed in some sections.

MOVEMENT SLOW.

Red Clover.—In a number of important sections only 5 to 25% of the red clover seed crop had been sold by growers at the end of September. This season's movement, however, has exceeded the belated movement of the 1920 crop, but has been a little slower than usual. Growers see evidences of a short crop in their immediate vicinity, and in view of the fact that prices offered are on an average $2 to $4 per 100 lbs. lower than last year, and $25 to $28 lower than two years ago at a corresponding time, they are not inclined to sell freely. In a few sections, particularly southwestern Ohio and southeastern Iowa, the movement has been considerably above normal, the growers already having sold 45% and 35%, respectively, of their crops.

The average prices offered to growers in various sections on Sept. 27 for clean seed, as shown in the accompanying table, ranged from $14.60 per 100 lbs. in southwestern Iowa to $17.25 in southwestern Ohio, compared with a range of $17.25 to $22 at a corresponding time last year.

The imports of red clover seed during July, August, and September totaled 1,792,900 lbs. compared with 305,200 lbs. during the same months a year ago. These heavy imports of old seed from Europe and South America have tended to depress prices for domestic seed. French, German, and Italian correspondents state that large quantities of red clover seed were sold during July and August and consequently stocks of old seed have been reduced greatly. The 1921 crop in these and other European countries was reported to be much below normal because of the drought during the summer, and it will be needed for sowing the acreage there next spring.

The quality of the seed in this country varies considerably in different sections, being better than last year in southern Wisconsin, Ohio, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Idaho and somewhat poorer in central Illinois, and Indiana, Michigan, and parts of other States.

Alsike Clover.—In practically all of the important producing sections a larger percentage of the crop had left growers' hands by Oct. 1 than on the same date last year. It is estimated that about two-fifths of the marketable surplus had been sold by growers by that date. On Sept. 27 growers were being offered $13.05 to $16 per 100 lbs. for clean seed compared with prices a year ago of $18.40 to $24.50 and two years ago of $36.20 to $40.

Most of the reports indicated that the quality of the 1921 crop was approximately the same as that of last year; the reports indicating a difference in quality between the 1921 and 1920 crops were about equally divided, some stating that the quality was better and others stating that it was inferior.

The imports of alsike clover seed from July 1 to Sept. 30 were 1,106,700 lbs., compared with 109,700 lbs. for the same period last year. The crop in Ontario, Canada, which contributes the large bulk of the alsike clover seed that is annually imported into this country is less than normal and is estimated to be 60% of the 1920 crop. The decreased production of this seed in the United States and Canada has caused prices to remain rather firm since harvest.

Red Clover Seed Prices and Movement.

State or section.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs., basis clean seed.			Percentage of 1921, 1920, and 1919 crops sold by growers by—		
	Sept. 27, 1921.	Oct. 5, 1920.	Sept. 30, 1919.	Sept. 27, 1921.	Oct. 5, 1920.	Sept. 30, 1919.
				P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
Michigan	$16.10	$20.50	$43.40	5	5	2
N. Illinois	15.40	21.00	...	5	10	12
C. Illinois	15.75	19.50	42.90	25	15	65
N. Indiana	16.70	19.65	41.75	25	15	50
C. Indiana	16.40	19.40	...	30	10	15
S. Indiana	15.80	17.25	...	20	10	10
NW. Ohio	15.75	20.00	44.50	45	8	20
SW. Ohio	17.25	21.75	...	5	9	...
Minnesota	15.65	20.10	43.75	10	3	15
W. Wisconsin	16.05	19.80	...	5	5	10
E. Wisconsin	17.20	20.50	...	5	5	5
S. Wisconsin	16.90	20.90	44.20	15	6	35
Idaho	15.00	22.00	43.70	10	6	20
Nebraska	15.00	20.00	43.15	5	4	20
Kansas	14.75	17.75	...	15	2	35
NE. Iowa	15.50	20.00	...	20	17	5
SW. Iowa	14.60	19.50	...	10	5	30
SE. Iowa	15.10	21.00	41.00	35	5	35
Missouri	15.90	18.75	...	15	6	50
Alsike Clover Seed Prices and Movement.						
				P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
Michigan	$15.15	$20.40	$38.00	15	6	55
N. Illinois	13.90	20.90	...	40	11	85
C. Illinois	13.85	18.40	40.00	20	20	65
N. Indiana	13.95	19.80	...	60	36	50
C. Indiana	14.25	20.25	40.00	50	14	10
NW. Ohio	13.05	21.70	38.70	60	16	85
SW. Ohio	14.45	22.90	...	15	7	...
New York	16.00	23.25	...	35	5	45
W. Wisconsin	14.00	20.30	...	5	8	45
E. Wisconsin	14.50	21.70	...	15	10	...

S. Wisconsin	14.60	24.50	36.20	40	20	35
Idaho	16.00	23.00	39.50	70	10	60
Oregon	14.25	22.75	...	60	10	35

A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

Heavy receipts featured the week's live-stock trading. The trend of cattle prices was decidedly irregular. The hog market had a fairly healthy tone. Sheep and lamb trade showed some improvement. The fresh meat trade throughout the month of September was narrow (pp. 226 and 228).

Prices of wheat and corn futures declined steadily throughout the week, but cash premiums strengthened in all markets excepting Minneapolis (p. 234).

The movement of fruits and vegetables was near the peak of the season, and prices declined (p. 230).

Definite information concerning volume of Danish imports steadied the butter market. Cheese markets were steady under improved demand (p. 233).

Hay continued in light supply and prices in most markets were unchanged. General inactivity continued in feed markets, wheat mill feeds registering extreme Weakness (p. 236).

Prices of spot and future cotton continued to advance. Production estimated at only 6,537,000 bales (p. 238).

The monthly Wool consumption report appears on page 239.

The monthly table showing carload shipments of fruits and vegetables appears on page 232.

AUGUST EXPORTS OF EVAPORATED MILK SHOW INCREASE.

Shipments of Evaporated Milk During August Exceed Those of Condensed—Export Prices Lower.

The movement of unsweetened evaporated milk in cases during August was considerably larger than that of sweetened condensed milk, and the tone of the market for the former class of goods was proportionately better, as shown by a review of the latest available reports from milk manufacturers. The demand for bulk goods has decreased materially with the approach of cooler weather, especially the demand from the ice-cream trade.

Manufacturers' reports of total stocks on hand Sept. 1 indicate approximately the same surplus of condensed case goods as on Aug. 1, but show a decrease of over 35% in the quantities of evaporated case goods. A similar condition prevailed with regard to unsold stocks, supplies of condensed case goods being practically the same as on Aug. 1, while stocks of unsold evaporated case goods decreased almost 50%. Stocks of case goods of both condensed and unsweetened evaporated milk on Sept. 1 were less than one-half the quantity reported on hand Sept. 1, 1920.

The export movement during August apparently served to give considerable relief to the general situation. Exports totaling 22,803,000 lbs. of evaporated milk more than doubled the July exports. Exports of condensed milk were but 7,557,000 lbs., although this was 2,000,000 lbs., heavier than in July. The United Kingdom received the heaviest shipments, 12,716,000 lbs. of evaporated and 3,232,000 lbs. of condensed going to that country. France and Germany each received approximately 3,000,000 lbs. of evaporated milk.

Exports of condensed milk during the first eight months of 1921 were but 62,000,000 lbs., compared with more than 221,000,000 lbs. during the same period in 1920, while exports of 116,000,000 lbs. of evaporated milk this year are 5,000,000 lbs. heavier than the shipments in 1920.

Manufacturers' selling prices to the domestic trade during August remained practically the same as during July, but reductions occurred in prices to foreign trade. The largest cuts averaging 34¢ per case were made in export prices of sweetened condensed milk. Unsweetened evaporated milk prices to foreign trade were not so generally reduced, as some manufacturers seem to have advanced export prices slightly, with the result that the average export price was but 4¢ less per case than during the previous month.

Wholesale Prices of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.
(To domestic trade.)

Geographic section.	Sweetened condensed case of 14-oz. cans.		Unsweetened evaporated case of 16-oz. cans.	
	Aug.	July.	Aug.	July.
New England	$6.07	$6.16	$4.82	$4.83
Middle Atlantic	5.95	5.89	4.88	4.79
South Atlantic	6.47	6.47	5.02	4.97
East North Central	6.41	6.48	4.52	4.64

West North Central	6.38	6.44	4.76	4.75
South Central	6.49	6.53	4.91	5.05
Western (North)	6.38	6.33	4.72	4.61
Western (South)	6.53	6.37	4.78	4.67
United States	6.28	6.26	4.83	4.78

Prices to Producers at Condenseries for 3.5% Milk.
(Per 100 lbs.)

Geographic section.	By manufacturers of case and bulk goods.		By manufacturers of bulk goods only.	
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.
New England	$1.91	$1.91	$3.30	$3.30
Middle Atlantic	2.23	2.06	2.17	2.14
South Atlantic	2.15	1.88	1.66	1.87
East North Central	1.84	1.85	1.88	1.87
West North Central	1.80	1.80	1.77	1.40
Western (North)	1.77	1.53	2.23	2.30
Western (South)	1.73	1.61	...	...
United States	1.87	1.87	2.04	2.06

Stocks and Exports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.
[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Stocks.	Sept. 1, 1921.		Aug. 1, 1921.		Sept. 1, 1920.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
CONDENSED.						
Total stocks	31,773	26,654	30,541	28,529	71,341	32,766
Total unsold stocks	21,574	19,074	21,588	24,476	58,577	8,733
Total unfilled orders	339	...	425	14	300	...
EVAPORATED.						
Total stocks	90,503	770	145,867	739	170,198	851
Total unsold stocks	36,149	763	68,658	719	103,812	738
Total unfilled orders	6,039	...	10,025	...	3,482	...

Exports.	Aug., 1921.	July, 1921.	Aug., 1920.
Condensed milk	7,557	5,727	20,503
Evaporated milk	22,803	11,611	5,100
Total	30,360	17,338	25,603

Live Stock and Meats

HEAVY RECEIPTS FEATURE WEEK'S LIVE STOCK BUSINESS.

Trend of Cattle Prices Decidedly Irregular—Hog Market Has Fairly Healthy Tone.

(Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul.)

Receipts of live stock during the closing week of September were of generous volume despite the fact that conditions in some departments of the trade during the preceding week bordered on demoralization. An increased proportion of trashy, light-weight cattle indicated that producers were anxious to liquidate surplus holdings before stormy weather sets in, while a corresponding decrease in receipts of corn-feds suggested a decreased number of well-conditioned beef cattle in feeders' hands.

Chicago's cattle receipts for the week were the largest since January, while the combined ten-market supply of about 242,300 cattle was practically the same as the week previous but 41,000 short of the corresponding week a year ago.

Following the descent of hog prices during the preceding week to the lowest levels of the year, the marketward movement of hogs expanded materially, the ten-market total at approximately 436,000 being 40,000 in excess of the week previous, and nearly 60,000 greater than the same week last year. The hog run, while continuing to carry an abnormally large proportion of heavy packing sows for this period of the year, showed a considerably enlarged quota Of spring-farrowed, light and underweight stock and average weights decreased at most points. The disposition shown by producers in many sections to unload pigs and immature light hogs was anything but a bullish influence on prices but a revival of eastern shipping demand assisted in checking the decline.

SHEEP AND LAMB RECEIPTS LARGE.

Receipts of sheep and lambs for the week both at Chicago and numerous other western points were the largest of the year, the ten-market total of about 419,500 exceeding the previous week's supply by approximately 38,000 and being nearly 1,000 in excess of those of the same week last year. The crop, however, carried a heavy proportion of feeders from the western range and the market displayed gratifying stability following the slump in prices during the week previous, which was one of the most severe slumps of the season.

Cattle.—Higher prices for most grades of beef steers showing effective corn feeding, further seasonal expansion in the movement of both native and western grass cattle, and further evidences of increasing interest on the part of stocker and feeder buyers featured the cattle trade during the week under review. The trend of prices at the different market centers was decidedly irregular. Omaha, where receipts were considerably lighter than the preceding week, showed advances on practically all classes of cattle. Other River markets under review showed irregular declines on grass cattle and comparatively little change on desirable corn-feds. At Chicago, where receipts of northwestern range cattle were nearly double the largest previous run this season, grass steers and the less desirable of the warmed-up and plain, heavy, fed steers sold steady to 25¢ lower, and the better grades of corn-fed steers, including yearlings, all the way from 10¢ to 50¢ higher.

The return of $11 cattle after an absence dating back to last January, marked the week's trading at Chicago. Two lots of prime Angus and Hereford yearlings averaging 985 lbs. and 891 lbs., respectively, brought that price. The former consignment was made up of natives from an Iowa feed lot, nearly half of which were heifers. The other lot consisted of Illinois-fed, branded steers which originally came from Texas.

The popularity at all market centers of well-finished yearlings on the baby beef order and of finished 1,100-lb. to 1,300-lb. steers over the weighty and more aged bullocks was as pronounced as ever, and the price premiums earned by the former were unprecedented for this season of the year. Thick-fat 1,400-lb. to 1,500-lb. steers of high quality and closely approaching prime grade could not pass $9.25 at Chicago and contrasted oddly with the moderately fat, short-fed yearlings that brought about the same figure. Ripe steers in the 1,600-lb. to 1,760-lb. class that had been grain-fed a year or more, sold at Chicago and Omaha at $8.25 to $8.50 with a plainer, weighty kind that had consumed considerable corn, down to $7.50. Many sales of good and choice 1,200-lb. to 1,350-lb. steers between $8 and $8.75 were made at Chicago and elsewhere. A few loads of long yearlings averaging 1,100 lbs. to 1,175 lbs. sold as high as $10 and $10.50.

A generous proportion of the run, however, all around the western market circuit consisted of branded and native grass steers of mediocre and medium killing quality that cashed at $5 to $6.50, comparatively few straight grass steers being good enough to bring $7. This was true despite the fact that two loads of Montanas reached $7.25 at Chicago. Light grass steers of common quality but carrying enough flesh to make cheap carcass beef, sold as low as $4.25 and $4.50 at St. Paul and Missouri River points and a few, chiefly on the Mexican order, ranged downward from $5 at Chicago.

An increase of nearly 50% in receipts of northwestern grass cattle at Chicago was credited in part to the 20% cut in long-haul freight rates. The week's total of about 13,000 cattle from that source, however, was but little more than half as large as similar receipts during the corresponding week last year. It seems probable, however, that the Northwest will ship more freely during October, as after this month stormy weather is likely to put an end to cattle roundups.

Liberal receipts of low and medium grade steers and their cheapness "on the hooks" as compared with most grades of she stock had a depressing effect on cow and heifer prices at all markets covered by this report except Omaha. At the latter market light receipts forced cow prices up along with those of most other classes of cattle. Canners and choice dry-fed heifer yearlings withstood the downward tendency and held about steady.

SHE-STOCK PRICES BREAK.

The break in she-stock prices ranged anywhere from 25¢. to $1. Declines were most severe at Chicago, where medium to good grades of fat cows and the same classes of grass heifers frequently showed a break of 75¢. to $1 compared with the previous week-end. A spread of $3.75 to $5.75 took the big end of the week's supply of grass cows and heifers, while canners and cutters ranged largely from $2.25 to $3.25. The best of the light, corn-fed heifer yearlings sold well in line with finished steer yearlings, but they had to be of the baby-beef type. Owing to scarcity of corn-fed cows and a slackened demand for kosher cows due to the approaching Jewish holidays, few heavy cows were good enough to bring $6 at any of the large western markets.

Bulls sold steady to lower at most points, while calves were sharply lower at both Chicago and St. Paul, little changed at Kansas City and St. Louis, and higher at Omaha because of meager receipts.

The demand for stock and feeding cattle, which has been gaining breadth during recent weeks, was comparatively liberal during the closing week of September and the total movement to the country was the largest of the year to date. Except Omaha, where stocker and feeder cattle shared in the general price upturn, prices of such cattle at points under review were at the lowest levels of the year to date. Well-bred yearlings and light feeders were in strongest demand.

With the exception of a few steers on the fat cattle order, few cattle went to the country costing over $6.75. The bulk of the feeder steers sold within a range of $5.25 to $6.25 and stockers largely between $5 and $6. Some of the best stock steers, however, sold right up with the choice heavy feeders and many plain and common light stockers sold downward from $4.50. Kansas City reported a fully steady market for stock cows and heifers with a good many cows going out at $3.50 to $4, and many stock heifers at $4 to $5 with a few as high as $5.50.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 1.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	79,076	25,332	53,744	126,432	27,148	99,284	148,779	57,903	90,876
Denver[1]	9,482	7,767	2,272	2,793	...	2,675	44,713	34,469	4,086
East St. Louis	30,067	14,640	10,101	48,094	17,536	22,904	7,434	1,081	4,062
Indianapolis[1]	9,533	4,398	4,919	60,437	32,349	27,399	2,823	1,547	1,323
Kansas City	78,446	43,851	31,002	28,914	8,109	20,926	47,121	12,179	24,234
Oklahoma City	7,767	2,509	4,557	4,574	272	4,142	165	...	165
Omaha	35,557	23,657	11,900	30,607	5,687	24,920	126,966	73,496	53,470
St. Joseph[1]	13,639	5,006	9,101	21,122	2,953	17,541	28,565	8,123	17,545
St. Paul[1]	24,301	13,023	12,163	31,339	4,445	27,035	19,209	6,823	12,381
Sioux City	15,032	11,659	4,296	28,068	9,874	16,285	8,242	4,293	4,564
Wichita[1]	7,554	5,422	2,415	4,236	127	4,270	399	251	169
Total	310,456	157,264	146,470	356,616	108,560	267,381	434,416	260,165	222,875
Previous week	324,438	153,997	154,269	373,574	100,615	258,235	403,963	169,947	213,446

[1] Week ending Friday, Sept. 30.

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 1.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	272	$7.10	255	$7.29	262	$7.31	246	$7.30	246	$7.43	280	$7.06	259	$7.25	263	$7.42	247	$15.74
E. St. Louis	195	8.22	188	8.16	188	8.16	204	8.00	209	7.94	201	8.10	198	8.10	192	8.17	196	16.35
Kansas City	209	7.53	209	7.52	209	7.54	225	7.35	221	7.23	270	7.33	213	7.46	213	7.77	220	15.79
Omaha	304	6.41	292	6.61	289	6.84	300	6.44	290	6.96	292	6.41	294	6.55	299	6.86	273	15.72
S. St. Paul	243	6.58	235	6.83	245	6.95	236	6.95	246	7.20	211	7.02	240	6.86	236	7.16	...	...

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

Hogs.—The hog market had a fairly healthy tone and the erratic fluctuations which marked the trade for several weeks previous were, for the most part, missing. While during the preceding week, average cost of hogs at the markets under review showed a decrease, Chicago prices dropping to the lowest levels since early in 1916, closing prices of the week under review were generally 10¢ to 15¢ higher than the previous week-end. A broader eastern demand was partly responsible for the advance.

While the proportion of new crop hogs showed a seasonal increase at practically all points, the continued heavy receipts of packing sows caused considerable comment. Traders at Chicago do not recall any recent period when receipts at this time of the year carried so large a percentage of packing sows as do current offerings. Packing sows were of almost uniformly good quality, many of them being almost as smooth as barrows. Several of the smaller packers at Chicago turned from heavy barrows to good and choice sows.

Many of the new-crop hogs showed very little finish and buyers complained that many were "dopey" apparently suffering from the effects of initial rations of new corn. On almost every day butcher hogs averaging 200 lbs. to 240 lbs. sold at top prices at Chicago, while the 160-lb. to 170-lb. kinds closed considerably under top quotations.

The closing top at Chicago was $8.30 with the average cost that day $7.06. The average cost of packing and shipping droves for the week at that point was $7.25, with the average weight at 259 lbs., the lightest since the week ending Aug. 6. The closing top at East St. Louis was $8.35, at Kansas City $7.65, at Omaha $7.75, and at St. Paul $7.60.

SHEEP AND LAMB TRADE IMPROVED.

Sheep.—Considering supplies, which at leading western markets were the heaviest of the year, sheep and lamb trade during the final week of September showed some improvement. Receipts at Chicago were larger than during any previous week since 1919 and range lambs, carrying the largest proportion of feeders of the season, were greatly in the majority.

In the fat classes, supply and demand were evenly balanced and as the feeder outlet developed considerable breadth, closing prices on all classes were practically steady with the close of the week previous.

Sheep were generally steady at all points except Kansas City, where prices worked 25¢ to 50¢ higher on fat classes. Fat lambs closed lower for the week at Omaha and higher at East St. Louis but were little changed elsewhere. Feeder classes sold steady to somewhat higher at all points. The range movement started early this summer and the early season output of feeders was small.

Opening, Oct. 3.—Beef steers were strong to 25¢ higher at Chicago with desirable corn-feds gaining most. River markets were generally steady to strong on corn-feds and slow to lower on grassers. The week opened with a big run of 35,000 cattle at Kansas City. Chicago's receipts at 20,000 cattle were well below expectations and the supply of good corn-fed cattle showed a marked decrease. Top yearlings reached $11.15 at Chicago, the highest point reached since early in January and within 10¢ of the top for the year on yearlings.

With receipts moderate, hog prices were generally strong to 15¢ higher. East St. Louis reported a 15¢ to 25¢ advance with top hogs at $8.55. At Chicago the top was $8.45 and at Omaha $8, at Kansas City $7.90 and at St. Paul $7.50.

Fat sheep and lambs opened generally steady to 25¢ higher. Western fat lambs topped at $9 at Chicago, $8.50 at Omaha, and $8.40 at Kansas City. Fat natives reached $8.50 at Chicago. The fat ewe top was $4.75 at Chicago, $4.50 at East St. Louis, and $4.25 at Omaha. Best feeder lambs brought $7.25 at Chicago on a firm market and $7 at Omaha.

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, OCT. 4.

[Per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$8.55	$8.65	$8.10	$8.10	$7.75
Bulk of sales	6.65 - 8.40	8.25 - 8.65	7.25 - 8.00	6.25 - 7.50	6.50 - 7.75
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	7.60 - 8.40	7.50 - 8.55	7.15 - 8.00	6.75 - 7.50	6.75 - 7.50
Medium (200-250 lbs.), common-choice	8.20 - 8.50	8.40 - 8.65	7.35 - 8.10	7.00 - 8.00	6.85 - 7.75
Light (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	7.85 - 8.50	8.25 - 8.65	7.00 - 8.10	7.35 - 8.10	7.35 - 7.75
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), common-choice	7.65 - 8.20	8.15 - 8.50	6.75 - 7.85	...	...
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	6.65 - 7.25	6.25 - 6.75	6.25 - 7.00	6.15 - 6.65	6.25 - 6.85
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	6.25 - 6.65	5.75 - 6.25	5.50 - 6.25	5.75 - 6.15	6.00 - 6.40
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	7.10 - 7.75	7.65 - 8.30	...	...	...
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	...	6.75 - 8.25	6.50 - 8.35	7.00 - 8.00	7.50 - 8.25
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	8.85 - 10.90	8.75 - 10.00	8.50 - 10.00	8.50 - 9.75	...
Good	8.25 - 9.65	8.25 - 9.25	7.00 - 9.00	7.75 - 8.50	7.75 - 8.75
Medium	6.00 - 8.75	5.25 - 8.25	5.25 - 7.25	5.50 - 7.75	6.00 - 7.75
Common	5.00 - 6.00	4.50 - 5.25	4.35 - 5.25	4.25 - 5.50	4.25 - 5.75
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	10.25 - 11.25	9.75 - 11.00	9.50 - 10.35	9.75 - 10.75	...
Good	9.00 - 10.25	8.50 - 9.75	7.10 - 9.50	7.50 - 9.75	8.50 - 9.50
Medium	6.00 - 9.00	4.75 - 8.50	5.00 - 7.40	5.25 - 7.50	6.00 - 8.50
Common	4.75 - 6.00	4.00 - 4.75	4.00 - 5.00	4.00 - 5.25	4.00 - 6.00
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	4.25 - 9.25	4.25 - 10.50	3.75 - 8.00	4.00 - 8.75	3.50 - 8.75
Cows, common-choice	3.50 - 6.75	3.25 - 6.00	3.35 - 5.50	3.75 - 6.50	3.00 - 6.50
Bulls, bologna, and beef	3.65 - 6.35	3.25 - 6.25	3.00 - 5.25	3.00 - 6.25	2.75 - 5.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	2.50 - 3.50	2.25 - 3.50	2.00 - 3.35	2.25 - 3.75	1.75 - 3.00
Canner steers	3.00 - 3.50	2.50 - 3.00	2.50 - 3.25	2.50 - 3.75	2.25 - 3.00
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	5.50 - 11.50	6.00 - 11.50	7.00 - 10.00	7.00 - 10.00	5.00 - 9.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	3.50 - 7.00	3.00 - 7.00	3.00 - 6.50	3.50 - 7.25	3.00 - 6.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	5.00 - 6.75	5.00 - 6.50	4.60 - 7.00	5.00 - 7.25	3.75 - 6.25
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice	4.85 - 6.50	4.50 - 6.50	4.50 - 6.90	4.75 - 7.00	3.50 - 6.00
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	3.75 - 6.50	3.50 - 6.50	3.40 - 6.65	3.75 - 7.00	3.25 - 6.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.25 - 4.75	2.50 - 5.50	2.50 - 5.50	2.75 - 5.50	2.50 - 4.00
Calves:					
Good and choice	...	5.25 - 6.25	5.50 - 6.50	5.75 - 7.25	...
Common and medium	...	4.00 - 5.00	3.25 - 5.25	3.75 - 5.75	...
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	7.25 - 9.25	6.75 - 8.75	7.25 - 8.75	7.25 - 8.75	6.25 - 8.00
Culls and common	4.75 - 7.25	4.00 - 6.50	4.00 - 7.00	4.75 - 7.00	3.00 - 6.00
Feeding lambs	6.00 - 7.25	...	5.25 - 7.00	6.00 - 7.25	4.50 - 6.50
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	5.00 - 7.00	4.50 - 6.00	4.50 - 6.25	5.00 - 6.25	4.50 - 6.25
Wethers, medium-prime	4.00 - 5.50	3.50 - 5.00	4.00 - 5.25	4.00 - 5.00	3.25 - 4.75
Ewes:					
Medium-good and choice	3.00 - 5.00	3.00 - 4.00	3.25 - 4.60	3.25 - 4.50	2.75 - 4.00
Culls and common	1.50 - 2.75	1.00 - 2.75	1.00 - 3.00	1.50 - 3.00	1.00 - 2.75
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	3.25 - 6.25	...	3.50 - 5.75	3.50 - 5.25	...
Feeding ewes	...	...	...	2.75 - 3.50	...

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, OCT. 4.

[Per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Oct. 4.	Sept. 27.	Sept. 6.	Oct. 4.	Sept. 27.	Sept. 6.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$16.50 - 17.50	$16.50 - 17.00	$17.00 - 17.50	$17.00 - 19.00	$17.00 - 19.00	$18.00 - 19.00
Good	15.50 - 16.50	15.50 - 16.50	15.50 - 16.50	14.00 - 16.00	14.00 - 16.00	15.00 - 17.00
Medium	12.00 - 14.00	12.00 - 14.00	11.50 - 14.00	11.00 - 13.00	12.00 - 13.50	13.00 - 14.00
Common	8.50 - 10.00	8.50 - 10.00	8.50 - 10.50	9.00 - 10.00	10.00 - 11.00	9.00 - 12.00
Cows—						
Good	11.50 - 12.00	11.50 - 12.00	11.00 - 11.50	...	10.00 - 11.00	11.00 - 12.00
Medium	10.00 - 11.00	10.00 - 11.00	9.50 - 10.50	9.00 - 10.00	9.00 - 10.00	9.00 - 10.00
Common	8.00 - 9.00	7.50 - 9.00	8.00 - 9.00	8.00 - 9.00	8.00 - 9.00	8.00 - 9.00
Bulls—						
Common	7.75 - 8.25	7.75 - 8.25	7.50 - 8.00	8.00 - 9.00	8.50 - 9.00	7.00 - 7.50
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	17.00 - 18.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00	18.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00	20.00 - 21.00
Good	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 17.00	17.00 - 18.00	16.00 - 17.00	16.00 - 18.00	19.00 - 20.00
Medium	13.00 - 14.00	14.00 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	15.00 - 16.00	15.00 - 16.00	16.00 - 18.00
Common	10.00 - 12.00	10.00 - 12.00	12.00 - 14.00	10.00 - 14.00	10.00 - 14.00	10.00 - 15.00
Mutton—						
Good	9.00 - 10.00	9.00 - 10.00	10.50 - 11.00	11.00 - 12.00	12.00 - 13.00	11.00 - 13.00
Medium	7.00 - 8.00	7.00 - 8.00	9.00 - 10.00	10.00 - 11.00	10.00 - 11.00	10.00 - 11.00
Common	6.00 - 7.00	6.00 - 7.00	6.00 - 8.00	7.00 - 9.00	7.00 - 9.00	5.00 - 9.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	19.00 - 20.00	19.00 - 21.00	20.00 - 22.00	21.00 - 22.00	23.00 - 25.00	25.00 - 26.00
Good	16.00 - 18.00	17.00 - 19.00	19.00 - 20.00	18.00 - 20.00	19.00 - 21.00	22.00 - 24.00
Medium	13.00 - 15.00	12.00 - 14.00	16.00 - 18.00	14.00 - 17.00	15.00 - 18.00	19.00 - 20.00
Common	9.00 - 12.00	8.00 - 11.00	12.00 - 15.00	8.00 - 10.00	9.00 - 12.00	14.00 - 17.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	24.00 - 26.00	25.00 - 27.00	29.00 - 30.00	27.00 - 28.00	23.00 - 30.00	29.00 - 30.00
10-12 lbs. average	20.00 - 22.00	21.00 - 23.00	27.00 - 28.00	25.00 - 26.00	27.00 - 20.00	26.00 - 28.00
12-14 lbs. average	18.00 - 20.00	18.00 - 20.00	22.00 - 25.00	21.00 - 23.00	24.00 - 25.00	23.00 - 25.00
14-16 lbs. average	16.00 - 18.00	16.00 - 18.00	19.00 - 21.00	18.00 - 20.00	18.00 - 20.00	20.00 - 21.00
16 lbs. and over	12.00 - 15.00	13.00 - 15.00	15.00 - 18.00	15.00 - 18.00	16.00 - 18.00	17.00 - 18.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	13.00 - 14.00	14.00 - 15.00	14.50 - 15.00	14.00 - 15.00	15.00 - 16.00	15.00 - 16.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	10.50 - 11.00	11.00 - 11.50	12.00 - 12.50	...	...	...
6-8 lbs. average	10.00 - 10.50	10.00 - 11.00	11.00 - 12.00	11.00 - 12.00	11.00 - 12.00	13.00 - 14.00
Butts—						
Boston style	16.00 - 17.00	16.00 - 17.00	18.00 - 20.00	18.00 - 19.00	18.00 - 20.00	17.00 - 18.00

MEAT TRADE NARROW DURING MOST OF SEPTEMBER.

Fairly Good Demand Early in Month Not Sustained—Week-End Accumulations Frequent.

Fresh-meat trade during September was narrow and movements into consumptive channels were considerably less than during August, except for a short period at the beginning of the month when there was a fairly good demand for all classes. Although receipts of some classes were less than normal, week-end accumulations in wholesale markets were frequent and as a rule sharp declines followed.

Supplies of beef at eastern markets were approximately 8,250,000 lbs., or 13,800 carcasses less than a year ago. Veal supplies decreased 6,300 carcasses and mutton 32,000 carcasses. Lamb increased 63,000 carcasses, or 2,500,000 lbs. At eastern points the decrease in supplies of fresh pork from locally slaughtered hogs was more than offset by increased shipments from middle western packing centers and a net increase of 110,000 lbs. for the month was shown.

BEEF TRADE UNIMPROVED.

Beef.—Improved trade conditions which were expected to follow cooler weather did not materialize. Average weekly supplies were less than for several months past, but the demand was curtailed to an even greater extent. With liberal quantities of low-grade beef offered at packing centers, increased supplies of sausage material were available, and prices in most cases were fully 50% below those prevailing a year ago. Comparatively little choice beef was offered at any of the markets, and when it appeared in the form of heavy carcasses it was hard to move, selling only at a heavy discount. Carcasses weighing from 450 to 600 lbs. were the kind most in demand.

With supplies at eastern markets consisting chiefly of medium to good grass-fed steers, prices were uneven and during most of the month tended downward. Boston was relatively steadier than other eastern markets and closed only about $1 lower, while New York and Philadelphia registered sharp weekly fluctuations and closed unevenly $1 to $2 net lower. Although the demand at Chicago was again narrow and showed no apparent improvement over that of the preceding month, price changes were slight. To some extent this was caused by local conditions and the ability to adjust supplies to the demand.

Cow beef constituted a relatively small proportion of the offerings at all markets, and was materially less in quantity than at the same time a year ago. Markets were not generally supplied with bulls, and in most cases daily receipts were insufficient to justify quotations.

While kosher beef markets registered slight weekly fluctuations, the range of prices generally was steady, though somewhat higher than in August. The better grades were in best demand. Because of the near approach of Yom Kippur and other Jewish holidays, kosher killing was discontinued during the closing days of September and any surplus supplies were offered for sale to the regular trade.

Veal.—Liberal offerings of heavy veal carcasses, most of which were of undesirable quality, had a depressing effect on prices in general. Milk-fed veal was scarce, but when available found ready sale at firm prices. Receipts at eastern markets were 6,300 carcasses less than during the corresponding month a year ago, but were more than the trade required. Price ranges were materially widened, with the trend upward during the first week, but sharply downward through the remainder of the month. All markets were similarly affected. Closing prices at eastern markets were unevenly $2 to $3 lower than the opening, with common and medium grades registering the greatest decline. Choice veal at Chicago closed steady to $1 higher, with other grades mostly $2 lower than the opening.

LAMB TRADE CHAOTIC.

Lamb.—With continued heavy receipts of lambs at live-stock centers, the dressed trade was in a chaotic condition. Although estimated receipts of lamb at seven of the principal live-stock markets showed a decrease of 12% as compared with the same month one year ago, liberal offerings of Canadian lambs at eastern markets more than offset the decrease and intensified the already existing unsettled condition. This, together with the continued unequal demand, assisted in pushing prices of the dressed product below the low point reached in February of the present year. Total supplies at eastern markets exceeded those of the same period a year ago by 2,500,000 lbs., and fluctuations on the different grades amounted to $6.

While Chicago registered smaller fluctuations the trend was steadily downward and closing prices were $2 to $3 below the opening. Although closing prices at eastern markets were slightly above the low spot for the month, trade conditions at the close were generally unsatisfactory to the selling side. At the beginning of the month cold storage holdings were 820,519 lbs. less than a month earlier, but were still considerably above the season's average during prewar years.

Mutton.—Receipts of mutton at eastern markets decreased 32,000 carcasses as compared with the same period a year ago. This reduction, together with a general improvement in quality over that of the previous month, was the principal factor contributing to a generally steady market in the East, particularly during the last half of the month. With supplies at Chicago consisting largely of heavy bucks and ewes and practically no handyweight wethers, that market declined sharply and closed $1.50 to $2 below the opening.

Pork.—Conditions in the fresh-pork trade were generally unsettled. Sharp weekly fluctuations caused by erratic advances on Mondays, which could not be maintained through the week, were an outstanding feature of the month's trade at some markets. Supplies of loins at eastern markets were practically the same as a year ago and consisted mostly of frozen or chilled stock, for which there was an uneven demand. The latter sold at a wide range of prices and unevenly $4 to $10 below corresponding averages of fresh loins. Closing prices at eastern markets were only slightly changed from the opening, some averages being 50¢ to $1 lower.

Conditions at Chicago, which has been the high market during the past two months, were materially changed and declines equaling the advances of late July were registered during the last half of September. From the high point of $32 on light average loins, prices had dropped to $26 at the close. Heavier average loins registered similar declines. Shoulder cuts were relatively more stable but were mostly $1 to $1.50 off at the close.

Cured pork and lard.—The domestic demand for cured pork cuts and lard, while fair for the season, was not of sufficient volume to offset the decline in live-stock markets and prices registered sharp declines. Dry salt meats and lard were in relatively better demand than hams, bacon, and picnics, and showed proportionately smaller declines. At the close wholesale prices of hams at Chicago were off $3 to $3.50, bacon $2 to $2.50, and picnics $1.50 to $2. The net decline on lard amounted to 75¢, dry salt backs 50¢ to 75¢, and dry salt bellies about $1. Reacting from the general upward trend of prices during August, compound lard markets were weak and closing prices were unevenly 75¢ to $1.50 under the opening.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week ending Friday, Sept. 30.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	11,838	...	41,892
East St. Louis	6,799	551	1,289
Fort Worth	3,097	353	177
Indianapolis	1,675	537	262
Kansas City	26,728	2,428	10,674
Oklahoma City	2,504	272	...
Omaha	21,578	...	54,992
St. Joseph	3,611	145	8,148
St. Paul	9,745	204	3,837
Sioux City	11,497	2,223	5,651
Wichita	2,605	127	...
Total	101,677	6,840	126,922
Previous week	93,564	5,770	80,524
Same week last year	109,142	8,795	168,815
State destination:			
Arkansas	30	146	...
California	364	...	...
Georgia	78	...	...
Idaho	2	...	...
Illinois	16,394	1,016	18,285
Indiana	5,966	537	13,297
Iowa	21,252	2,564	27,640
Kansas	6,823	538	1,482
Kentucky	715	...	1,671
Maryland	162	...	656
Massachusetts	24	...	...
Michigan	1,160	...	9,696
Minnesota	1,899	642	3,931
Missouri	13,765	431	15,310
Nebraska	17,666	563	24,891
New Jersey	19	...	...
New York	...	...	884
Ohio	4,112	216	4,607
Oklahoma	3,571	126	...
Pennsylvania	4,490	...	...
South Dakota	1,201	...	1,877
Tennessee	26	...	...
Texas	1,190	61	177
Virginia	25	...	...
West Virginia	56	...	...
Wisconsin	687	1,866	2,518
Total	101,677	6,840	126,922

Iowa led all other States in the number of telephones on farms reported to the Census Bureau on Jan. 1. A total of 2,508,002 farms or 38.9% of all farms in the country, had telephones.

List of Brazilian Live-stock Raisers and Breeders Available for Distribution.

A list containing the names and addresses of 10,000 live-stock raisers and breeders has just been received from the Minister of Agriculture of Brazil. The list also gives the number of animals owned by each producer. The total number of animals represented is 5,227,113.

Of the 10,000 breeders, 1,092 have 1,000 to 5,000 animals; 107 have between 5,000 and 10,000; and 39 have more than 10,000. Three of this latter group have 34,000 animals and one has 85,000. This list has been classified according to the number of animals owned, made up in mimeographed form, and will be sent to interested parties upon request. The list does not show the breed or kind of live stock grown.

Similar lists of breeders in Uruguay, Argentina, Colombia, and Mexico are also available. The list of Uruguayan breeders includes only those who have pure-bred animals and does not give the number owned. They are classified according to the breed raised. The list of Argentine breeders consists of the exhibitors at the Palermo show.

Argentine Exports of Chilled Beef, Frozen Mutton and Lamb Increase.

The exports of frozen beef from Argentina during the first seven months of 1921 show a decrease of 3,154,275 quarters, compared with the exports during the corresponding months of 1920, according to statistics compiled by the Review of the River Plate. The exports of chilled beef during the same period increased 601,096 quarters; exports of frozen mutton and lamb increased 1,011,754 and 355,593 carcasses, respectively.

The United Kingdom furnished the chief market for all of the frozen and chilled meats exported from Argentina during the seven months' period, taking 1,582,035 quarters of frozen beef, 772,162 quarters of chilled beef, 1,468,466 carcasses of frozen mutton, and 586,123 carcasses of frozen lamb.

The following table shows the exports of frozen and chilled beef and frozen mutton and lamb from Argentina for the first seven months of 1921 as compared with the same period in the five preceding years:

First 7 months of—	Frozen beef.	Chilled beef.	Frozen mutton.	Frozen lamb.
	Quarters.	*Quarters.*	*Carcasses.*	*Carcasses.*
1916	2,465,408	450,628	933,964	393,116
1917	2,935,365	373,083	664,540	314,435
1918	3,249,649	23,544	546,161	120,012
1919	2,851,533	74,598	826,958	131,826
1920	5,344,635	183,114	594,727	260,943
1921	2,189,360	784,210	1,606,481	616,536

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 lbs.]

	Sept. 30.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 2.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$23.50 - 24.00	$24.00 - 25.50	$27.00 - 29.00
Hams, fancy 14-16 average	26.00 - 26.75	26.00 - 28.00	30.00 - 31.50
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average	12.50 - 15.00	12.50 - 14.50	14.50 - 16.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	23.50 - 24.50	24.00 - 24.50	25.00 - 27.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	34.00 - 35.00	33.00 - 35.50	34.00 - 38.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	14.75 - 10.00	13.75 - 15.75	15.00 - 15.50
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	11.75 - 12.25	10.25 - 11.75	11.00 - 11.50
Pure lard, tierces	11.50 - 13.75	13.00 - 13.75	13.00 - 14.50
Compound lard, tierces	12.00 - 13.00	12.25 - 12.75	11.00 - 12.00

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FISH, SEPT. 15.

[Thousands of pounds, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Varieties.	Sept. 15, 1921.	Sept. 15, 1920.	Aug. 15, 1921.	Aug. 15, 1920.	Frozen since Aug. 15, 1921.
FROZEN FISH.					
Bluefish	442	256	282	211	180
Butterfish	422	615	255	489	203
Ciscoes	5,841	4,999	4,444	2,152	1,875
Cod, bake, pollack	1,865	2,578	1,878	2,113	95
Croakers	345	709	331	281	93
Halibut	9,125	10,340	7,693	8,630	1,363
Herring	3,870	5,405	3,715	5,480	632
Lake trout	1,043	555	991	554	93
Mackerel	1,603	2,678	1,696	3,015	105
Rock fishes	69	200	69	185	4
Sablefish	978	834	600	597	339
Salmon, fall	836	891	759	815	65
Salmon, silver	1,064	540	631	414	453
Salmon,other	5,262	3,248	3,419	2,281	1,664
Sea bass	61	109	68	122	4
Shad	349	502	325	474	28
Shad roe	43	43	45	49	...
Smelts, eulachon, etc.	335	116	272	101	65
Squid	3,017	2,163	3,177	910	53
Weakfish	1,755	493	1,640	449	190
Whitefish	1,782	1,016	1,587	624	207
Whiting	5,258	9,649	4,974	8,630	464
Miscellaneous	9,226	8,453	8,580	8,565	1,181
Total	54,591	56,297	47,431	47,141	9,356
CURED FISH.					
Herring	16,207	22,752	11,913	22,111	...
Mild cured salmon	6,855	8,275	6,165	8,149	...

Canadian Livestock Marketing Costs.

"It has been announced in the press that Quebec farmers are receiving a few dollars only for grass-fed calves, and from $10 up for cows, steers, etc.," reports the American vice consul at Montreal. "The farmer sells his steer to the drover for 5¢ a lb. on the hoof. The latter sells to the abattoir for 6¢, and, after he has paid his overhead expenses, freight, shrinkage, etc., he makes an average of about $5 on each animal. The abattoir figures on a profit of about $6 on an average steer. There is little or no profit made on the forequarters, and for this the hind-quarters must compensate."

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION DURING AUGUST.

Station.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Chicago	138,496	34,538	293,516	...	433,823
Fort Worth	33,713	40,516	13,549	39	27,079
Kansas City	98,897	26,647	104,831	36	167,034
National Stock Yards	24,516	11,105	48,312	16	72,874
Omaha	61,634	4,573	184,687	...	123,089
St. Louis	16,788	4,965	10,663	...	104,840
Sioux City	16,637	1,137	10,883	...	72,845
South St. Joseph	23,797	5,962	58,814	13	105,624
South St. Paul	19,426	21,513	33,177	...	96,357
All other establishments	246,515	152,840	478,560	97	1,326,894

Total:					
August, 1921	680,419	303,796	1,236,992	201	2,530,459
August, 1920	685,763	332,349	1,041,580	1,750	2,190,821
8 months ending August, 1921	4,907,174	2,526,022	8,540,072	3,240	26,440,048
8 months ending August, 1920	5,413,781	2,835,457	6,862,931	28,826	26,239,384

Horses slaughtered at all establishments, 175; Inspections of lard prepared at all establishments, 126,026,473 lbs.; compound and other substitutes, 29,823,542 lbs. Corresponding inspections for August, 1920: Lard, 96,527,453 lbs.; compound and other substitutes, 28,322,618 lbs.

Fruits and Vegetables

HEAVY PRODUCE MOVEMENT SENDS PRICE TREND DOWNWARD.

Potato Shipments Double Those of Preceding Week—Total Movement Near Peak of Season.

Potato prices declined during the week ending Oct. 3 under the heaviest movement of the season. Prices of cabbage and sweet potatoes were lower. Apple prices showed a weaker tone. Other lines were fairly steady. Total shipments of leading lines for the week were 24,033 cars, or about one-third more than during the preceding week. During the corresponding week last year 17,283 cars were moved. The heaviest week's movement last season was during Oct. 12 to 18, with 27,171 cars.

POTATO SHIPMENTS HEAVY.

Potatoes.—Potato shipments reached 10,001 cars during the week ending Oct. 1, thereby increasing the season's total shipments to 80,560 cars as compared with 65,833 cars moved last year to the same date. The week's shipments nearly doubled those of last week which were 5,824 cars. Minnesota, the heaviest contributing State, shipped 2,573 cars, North Dakota 1,656 cars, and Maine 1,010 cars. Markets were heavily supplied, demand was slow and prices declined, but strengthened at the close. New York Round Whites declined 25¢ to a close of $1.75 per 100 lbs. sacked f. o. b. shipping points and ranged 40¢ to 50¢ lower in Pittsburgh at $2 to $2.10. Bulk stock declined 25¢ to 50¢ in Philadelphia to a range of $1.75 to $2 the middle of the week, but recovered at the close and ruled $2.15, a net loss of 10¢ from last week's price.

Northern Round Whites declined 70¢ in the Chicago carlot market, to a range of $1.65 to $1.85, but strengthened to a close of $1.90 to $2. In producing sections, prices declined 20¢ to 35¢ during the week, ranging $1.45 to $1.80, but closed stronger at $1.60 to $1.90 f. o. b. Idaho Rurals ruled 25¢ lower at $1.10 f. o. b. shipping points. Maine Irish Cobblers followed the general trend, showing a net loss at shipping points of 25¢ and closing at $1.11 to $1.21 per 100 lbs., bulk f. o. b. Green Mountains declined 10¢ to 20¢ and closed at $1.26 to $1.41. Cobblers declined 15¢ to 25¢ in consuming markets, bulk stock ranging $1.65 to $1.85 in New York and sacked stock $1.75 to $1.85 in Boston.

Sweet potatoes.—Sweet potato markets were well supplied, demand was slow to moderate and prices weakened. More than half the week's supply in city markets was furnished by Virginia, now the leading shipping State. Yellow varieties from the Eastern Shore lost $1.25 in New York City, closing weak at $2.75 to $3 per bbl. This stock ranged $4 to $4.50 in Chicago and $4 to $4.25 in other markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls declined 10¢ to 30¢ in Chicago to a range of 90¢ to $1.15 per bushel hamper, but were firm in St. Louis at $1.15. New Jersey yellow varieties were about steady in New York at $1.50 to $1.60 per bushel hamper and in Pittsburgh at $2, but weakened slightly in Chicago to a range of $1.90 to $2.15.

Apples.—Apple markets were well supplied, demand was slow to moderate, and prices show some declines. New York Baldwins, A2½, were steady at $6.50 to $7 per bbl. in New York, $7 to $7.50 in Philadelphia, and sold in Boston at $2.10 to $2.15 per bu. box. This stock closed 25¢ higher at $6.25 f. o. b. shipping points. New York Rhode Island Greenings declined 50¢, closing at $7.50 to $8.25 in Chicago, and at $8 to $9 in New York. Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans were firm early in the week in New York City at $4.75 to $5 per box, but declined to a close of $4 to $4.25. Total shipments of apples from all sections for the season were 17,288 cars, or slightly more than for last season to the same date. Boxed apple shipments were 3,568 cars, or nearly double last week's movement and more than three times as heavy as for the same week a year ago. Washington with 1,864 cars exceeded last week's entire boxed apple movement of 1,846 cars. Barreled apple shipments were 2,348 cars compared with 2,771 a year ago. New York, the heaviest shipping section, sent 1,301 cars.

Onions.—Demand for onions was slow and markets were dull in the East. Chicago held steady. Eastern yellow Globes No. 1 were firm in New York the middle of the week at $3.75 to $4 per 100 lbs. sacked, but declined later, reaching $3.25 to $3.50. Other markets were firm at $3.75 to $4. Middle western yellow stock strengthened in New York and Cincinnati, ranging $4 to $4.25, and declined 25¢ in Pittsburgh, clos- $3.75 to $4. California yellow and brown varieties were steady in Chicago at $4.25 to $4.50.

Cabbage.—Markets for cabbage were dull in producing sections, with slow demand and movement. New York Danish type stock declined $2, ranging $30 to $33 per ton bulk f. o. b.; domestic closed slightly higher than last week at $23 to $25. A decline of about $10 occurred in consuming markets. Domestic stock closed at $30 to $35 in New York and at $20 to $25 in Philadelphia. Northern Danish held steady in Chicago at $35 and at $40 in St. Louis. Cabbage shipments for the week were 682 cars, exceeding those for the same time last year, but showing a decrease from last week's movement. New York shipped 197 cars, Wisconsin 177, and Colorado 154.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week of Sept. 25 to Oct. 1.		September.		August.		July.		Season to Oct. 1.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Apples:										
Boxed	3,568	1,109	6,188	2,048	1,005	846	368	278	8,277	3,440
Barreled	2,348	2,771	5,692	8,995	2,215	2,854	659	1,560	9,061	13,824
Cabbage	682	522	2,514	1,791	1,293	993	416	507	17,396	17,691
Cantaloupes	113	259	2,091	2,784	5,917	6,771	8,016	5,284	24,538	22,316
Celery	145	113	445	420	219	150	98	68	4,958	3,633
Grapes	4,316	3,466	15,496	12,001	2,810	4,647	363	366	19,332	17,652
Lettuce	300	132	1,280	832	1,113	934	1,377	980	16,453	11,847
Onions	730	932	3,074	3,674	1,816	1,899	1,403	1,031	11,758	13,344
Peaches	41	1,795	4,921	10,528	6,937	6,284	8,673	6,881	25,967	25,474
Pears	546	786	3,793	4,850	5,089	3,079	1,461	2,417	10,458	10,462
Potatoes:										
Sweet	692	531	2,799	2,840	1,860	665	225	92	5,038	3,656
White	10,001	4,055	24,707	18,057	15,639	13,583	16,513	15,621	80,560	65,833
Tomatoes	387	692	2,468	3,434	995	1,604	1,644	2,180	15,074	13,652
Watermelons	91	92	1,788	2,174	11,435	10,299	19,206	20,199	44,172	39,109
Vegetables (mixed)	309	233	1,323	947	1,380	972	1,369	719	12,340	9,453
Total	24,269	17,488	78,579	75,375	59,723	55,580	61,791	58,183	305,382	271,386

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

Market.	Car-loads re-ceived.	This season. Oct. 3	This season. Sept. 26.	One year ago.
POTATOES, Eastern and Northern Round-Whites, No. 1, per 100 lbs. sacked.				
New York	428	[1]$1.65 - $1.80	[1]$2.20 - $2.30	[2]$1.70 - $1.80
Boston	270	[1]1.75 - 1.85	[1]2.00	[1]1.75 - 1.85
Philadelphia	202	[1]2.00 - 2.15	2.25	2.00
Pittsburgh	178	2.00 - 2.10	2.50	2.50 - 2.65
Cincinnati	69	2.35	2.50 - 2.65	2.35
Chicago	701	[3]1.90 - 2.00	[3]2.35 - 2.50	[3]2.00 - 2.25
St. Louis	99	[4]2.25 - 2.30	[4]2.50 - 2.65	2.30 - 2.40
Kansas City	217	[4]2.00 - 2.10	[4]2.30	[4]1.75 - 2.00
SWEET POTATOES, Virginia Eastern Shore Yellow Varieties, Barrels.				
New York	109	$2.75 - $3.00	$3.50 - $4.00	$3.75 - $4.25
Boston	32	4.00 - 4.25	4.00 - 4.25	4.25 - 4.50
Philadelphia	1	4.00	3.25	...
Pittsburgh	28	4.00 - 4.15	4.00	4.25 - 4.50
Cincinnati	11	4.00 - 4.25	4.25 - 4.50	4.00 - 4.25
Chicago	41	4.00 - 4.50	4.50 - 4.75	4.25 - 4.75
St. Louis	1	[5]1.15	[5]1.10 - 1.15	[5]1.25
Kansas City	...	[5]1.00 - 1.10	[5]1.15 - 1.25	...
ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Globes, No. 1, per 100 lbs. sacked.				
New York	99	$3.25 - $3.50	$3.50 - $3.75	$1.75 - $1.90
Boston	30	3.75	3.50 - 3.75	1.50 - 1.60
Philadelphia	30	4.00	3.25 - 4.00	1.25 - 1.60
Pittsburgh	40	3.75 - 4.00	3.75 - 4.25	1.50 - 1.75
Cincinnati	9	4.25	3.75 - 4.25	1.50
Chicago	90	3.75 - 4.00	3.50 - 3.75	1.75 - 1.90
St. Louis	29	[6]3.50 - 3.75	[6]3.75	[6]1.85 - 2.00
Kansas City	30	[6]3.00 - 3.25	[6]2.25	[6]1.75
CABBAGE, New York and Northern Domestic, per Ton Bulk.				
New York	29	$30 - $35	$40	...
Philadelphia	26	15 - 20	$30 - 35	$10 - $13
Pittsburgh	12	[7]2.00 - 2.25	[7]2.00 - 2.25	20
Cincinnati	10	24 - 25	35 - 40	18 - 20
Chicago	38	[8]35	24 - 25	8 - 9
St. Louis	57	[8]40	35 - 40	30 - 35
Kansas City	48	[7]1.75	[7]2.25	[7]1.50
APPLES, New York and Maine Baldwins and Fall Varieties, A2½, Barrels.				
New York	408	$6.50 - $7.00	$8.00 - $12.00	$5.00 - $5.50
Boston	121	8.00 - 9.00	6.00 - 10.00	4.00
Philadelphia	118	7.00 - 7.50	8.00 - 10.50	4.50
Pittsburgh	92	8.00 - 8.50	7.00	4.00 - 4.50
Cincinnati	100	8.00 - 8.50	8.00 - 8.50	...
Chicago	403	8.25 - 9.00	8.00 - 8.50	5.50 - 6.00
Kansas City	99	...	...	[9]7.00 - 8.00
Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.				
POTATOES (100 lbs. sacked).				
Rochester, N. Y.		$1.75	$2.00	...
Presque Isle, Me.		[7]$1.26 - 1.41	[7]1.46 - 1.52	[7]$1.30 - $1.35
Grand Rapids, Mich.		1.75 - 1.80	1.95 - 2.10	2.00
Waupaca, Wis.		1.60 - 1.90	1.95	1.80 - 1.85
Minneapolis, Minn.		1.65 - 1.85	1.70 - 1.95	1.75 - 1.90

Alliance, Nebr.	1.80	1.70 - 1.95	1.50
Idaho Falls, Idaho	1.10	1.35	[10]1.10 - 1.15
Greeley, Colo.	[10]1.15 - 1.25	[10]1.40	[10]1.10 - 1.15
CABBAGE (ton bulk).			
Rochester, N. Y.	30.00	32.00 - 35.00	10.00
ONIONS (100 lbs. sacked).			
Massachusetts Points	3.50	3.50 - 3.75	1.40 - 1.60
APPLES.			
Barreled:			
Rochester, N. Y.	6.25	6.00	3.50 - 4.00
Boxed:			
Spokane, Wash.	2.00 - 2.15	2.25	2.00 - 2.35

[1] Maine Irish Cobblers.
[2] Maine Irish Cobblers, bulk 100 lbs.
[3] Carlot sales.
[4] Minnesota Red River Ohios.
[5] Tennessee Nancy Halls.
[6] Red varieties.
[7] Bulk 100 lbs.
[8] Danish type.
[9] Missouri Jonathans.
[10] Wagonloads, cash to growers.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

New York and Michigan Concord *grapes* in 12-qt. climax baskets declined 10¢ to 25¢ in New York and Boston, ranging 75¢ to $1.10, and closed lower in Chicago at $1 to $1.25. Niagaras were weak in New York at 75¢ to 85¢. New York *cauliflower* was slow and dull in Philadelphia at $1.75 per crate, and ranged $2 to $2.25 in other markets. Michigan Golden Heart *celery* in highball crates was slow and steady in Chicago and St. Louis at $1 to $1.25 and ranged $1.75 to $2 in Pittsburgh. Massachusetts *cranberries* were steady in Boston at $5 to $6 per ½-barrel crate, and at $6.25 to $6.50 in Pittsburgh and Cleveland. New York Bartlett *pears* ranged $3.25 to $3.50 per bushel basket in leading markets.

Northern Maine Has Large Potato Crop.

The potato crop in Aroostook Co., Me., promises to be the largest ever produced in northern Maine. Early plantings were damaged somewhat by dry weather, but the later plantings have developed fully, and the stock has become overgrown in many cases. The yield of Irish Cobblers will average 120 to 150 bbls. to the acre, with some yields as high as 200 bbls.

With a probable demand from a wide territory there is much local confidence in the outcome of the marketing season, especially after the first of the year. During the rise in the market the first week of September large quantities of potatoes were sold on a basis of $3 per bbl. to the grower, but many of these shipments were marketed at a loss. Large quantities of potatoes are being stored because of the generally low price level. Much of the stock that is being sold is that for which storage space can not be obtained or which must be sold for financial reasons. The growers generally feel that they should have $1.75 per 100 lbs. bulk.

The first heavy frost of the season came Sept. 21, and digging of all varieties will be pushed from now on. Shipments will continue moderately heavy and would undoubtedly become very heavy with stronger market conditions.

Top price of the season in New York was $1,150 per car. The general range in June in New York was $450 to $900 and in July $250 to $550.

No sales of medium sizes were reported in Philadelphia above $900 and prevailing ranges during June were $400 to $700, but declines to a range of $250 to $500 occurred in July. Sales in Boston ranged nearly as high as in New York, allowing 1,000 melons per carload. Early quotations in Boston ranged 60¢ to $1.10 per melon, but price declined in July to a range of 30 to 65¢. Pittsburgh carlot sales ranged $500 to $1,025 in May and June and $250 to $500 in July. Chicago market quoted a top of $1,100 the last of May, but prevailing early ranges were $500 to $800 and July sales $200 to $600.

Correction.

In the table "Carlot shipments of cantaloupes" on page 217 of the The Market Reporter for Oct. 1. the last column should be headed "To Sept. 17, 1920," and the next to last column headed "To Sept. 17, 1921."

RECORD BROKEN BY YEAR'S WATERMELON SHIPMENTS.

Carlot Movement Double that of 1918—Crop of Excellent Quality—Prices Decline Rapidly.

Shipments of watermelons by the end of September somewhat exceeded 44,000 cars. The movement had surpassed that of last year by nearly 5,000 cars and was much larger than that of any preceding year.

The great Florida-Georgia-South Carolina melon section has shipped about 25,000 cars. Three other States, Texas, California, and Missouri, shipped 3,000 to 5,000 cars each; Alabama and North Carolina shipped over 1,000 each; Arkansas, Indiana, Oklahoma, 400 to 700 each; and 14 other States in smaller amounts. The season's movement not only has exceeded the previous record-breaking volume of 1920 but is one-half greater than that of 1919 or of 1917 and more than double that of 1918.

INCREASE IN PRODUCTION.

Production the past three years has tended to increase rapidly in nearly all the leading watermelon States. Nearly 30,000 acres were planted in Texas compared with 38,000 in Georgia, the leading State, but shipments from Texas were greatly reduced by unfavorable weather. In most other sections conditions were favorable. Taking the watermelon section as a whole, there was a greater production from an acreage about the same as in 1920.

The East has been aggressively increasing its hold on the commercial production of watermelons during the past few seasons. Of the 5,000 cars constituting this season's excess of shipments as compared with the movement last year, 3,000 cars came from the Southeast, about 1,000 cars from the Middle West, and a few hundred cars from the Far West.

The 1921 crop for the most part was of excellent grade. The size of Florida melons was reduced by drought, but conditions improved as the growing season moved northward.

The 1921 season opened with prices as high as in any preceding season. First sales in May exceeded $1,000 per car for medium sizes in New York, Chicago, and Pittsburgh. Similar prices were reported at the opening of the 1920 season and there were a few opening sales of medium size melons around $1,000 in 1919. In 1918 ranges in the early part of the season were only about one-half those of 1919 and were still lower in 1917 and 1916.

Prices in 1921 were not so well sustained as in 1920. During July heavy shipments from Georgia depressed the markets rapidly. July opened with carlot sales at $250 to $650 in city markets, but the range soon declined, reaching $200 to $250. The first week of August prices reached the low point of the season at $150 to $250 per car but recovered about $25 toward the end of the season of heavy shipments.

DECLINE RAPID.

Prices opened at $300 to $515 f. o. b. Florida shipping points with top of $625, but declined rapidly with the beginning of the Georgia shipping season. Florida and Georgia Tom Watsons ranged $200 to $650 in July. Carolina melons at times ranged slightly lower than Georgia stock.

Prices of Missouri watermelons ranged $100 to $200 per car the first week of August, $125 to $250 the second week, and $120 to $200 the third week. Texas melons sold early in July at $2.50 to $3 per 100 lbs. but ranged mostly $1.25 to $1.75 in August. Further details of the price ranges of the principal lines of watermelons are given in the accompanying tables.

Carlot Shipments of Watermelons.

	To Sept. 24.		Total season.			
	1921	1920	1917	1918	1919	1920
Alabama	1,398	1,160	1,634	806	708	1,160
Arkansas	520	314	449	93	268	314
California	3,455	3,106	1,137	1,689	3,300	3,272
Delaware	496	177	511	303	327	177
Florida	5,457	6,807	3,622	2,179	3,878	6,807
Georgia	15,791	11,103	9,530	6,782	8,984	11,103
Illinois	309	247	386	68	190	251
Indiana	706	647	630	191	581	661
Iowa	681	330	238	132	321	348
Maryland	759	458	1,019	388	515	458
Missouri	3,089	3,008	2,533	1,196	3,516	3,012
North Carolina	1,219	799	1,201	727	891	799
Oklahoma	549	464	505	189	870	465

South Carolina	4,407	4,735	4,107	2,787	2,673	4,735
Texas	4,056	4,839	2,871	2,290	3,007	4,845
Virginia	338	312	728	244	263	312
Other States	851	506	402	328	568	530
Total	44,081	39,012	31,503	20,392	30,860	39,249

RANGES OF WATERMELON PRICES
F. O. B. Shipping Points.
[Bulk per car.]

State and year.	Weights quoted.	Opening.		High.		Low.	
		Week ending—	Price.	Week ending—	Price.	Week ending—	Price.
Florida:	*Pounds.*						
1921	22 - 28	May 23	$350 - $600	May 23	$350 - $600	July 11	$200 - $250
1920	22 - 28	June 14	250 - 500	June 14	250 - 500	June 28	175 - 500
1919	22 - 28	June 9	400 - 550	June 9	400 - 550	June 23	300 - 475
1918	20 - 25	June 3	300 - 400	June 24	350 - 450	June 10	275 - 400
1917	20 - 25	June 11	140 - 200	June 18	165 - 225	June 11	140 - 200
Georgia:							
1921	22 - 28	June 27	200 - 525	June 27	200 - 525	Aug. 8	40 - 125
1920	22 - 28	July 5	200 - 450	July 5	200 - 450	July 19	75 - 200
1919	22 - 27	June 30	250 - 450	June 30	250 - 450	July 28	125 - 250
1918	28 - 30	July 1	135 - 175	July 8	200 - 220	July 15	75 - 150
1917	20 - 25	June 25	175 - 265	July 2	175 - 275	Aug. 20	70 - 75
Texas:							
1921	22 - 28	July 18	80 - 250	July 18	80 - 250	Aug. 1	[1]25 - 50¢
1920	22 - 28	July 5	250 - 375	July 12	150 - 375	July 19	65 - 250
1919	22 - 28	July 21	250 - 400	July 21	250 - 400	July 28	150 - 300
1918	20 - 27	June 24	335 - 400	June 24	335 - 400	July 22	100 - 200
1917	20 - 25	July 2	200 - 290	July 2	200 - 290	July 16	100 - 200
Missouri:							
1921	22 - 28	Aug. 1	165 - 340	Aug. 1	165 - 340	Aug. 22	65 - 150
1920	22 - 28	Aug. 2	200 - 325	Aug. 9	300 - 425	Aug. 16	200 - 350
1919	22 - 28	Aug. 4	250 - 450	Aug. 4	250 - 450	Aug. 11	125 - 300
1918	20 - 25	Aug. 5	230 - 300	Aug. 12	300 - 400	Aug. 5	230 - 300
1916	22 - 27	Aug. 7	135 - 200	Aug. 14	110 - 175	Aug. 21	65 - 165

[1] Bulk per 100 lbs.

Sales to Jobbers in Leading Consuming Markets.

State and variety.	Year.	Weights quoted.	Opening.		High.		Low.	
			Week ending—	Price.	Week ending—	Price.	Week ending—	Price.
	Pounds.							
Florida, Tom Watsons	1921	22 - 28	May 23	$1,150	May 30	$600 - 1,200	July 25	250 - 450
	1920	22 - 28	June 14	500 - 1,100	June 14	500 - 1,100	July 12	300 - 500
	1919	23 - 28	June 9	750 - 1,050	June 9	750 - 1,050	July 14	300 - 550
	1918	20 - 25	June 3	300 - 500	June 24	550 - 800	July 8	300
	1917	20 - 25	June 11	250 - 350	July 2	300 - 450	July 10	150 - 225
	1916	22 - 27	Juno 12	300 - 350	June 19	300 - 375	July 17	100 - 225
Georgia, Tom Watsons	1921	22 - 28	July 11	250 - 650	July 11	250 - 650	Aug. 8	150 - 275
	1920	22 - 28	July 12	400 - 750	July 12	400 - 750	July 19	250 - 600
	1919	23 - 28	July 7	350 - 800	July 7	350 - 800	July 21	150 - 350

	1918	28 - 30	June 24	550 - 800	June 24	550 - 800	July 22	250 - 350
	1917	20 - 25	June 25	275 - 450	July 2	300 - 450	July 30	150 - 225
	1916	22 - 27	June 19	300 - 380	June 19	300 - 380	July 10	150 - 225
Texas, Tom Watsons	1921	22 - 28	July 11	250 - 300	July 25	275 - 375	Aug. 8	[1]1.25 - 1.50
	1920	22 - 28	July 12	250 - 400	July 12	250 - 400	July 19	250 - 400
	1919	23 - 28	Aug. 4	410 - 600	Aug. 4	410 - 600	Aug. 18	200 - 300
	1918	20 - 27	July 22	[1]2.25 - 2.50	July 29	[1]2.25 - 2.75	July 29	[1]2.25 - 2.75
	1917	20 - 25	July 2	300 - 450	July 2	300 - 450	Aug. 20	200 - 275
	1916	20 - 27	July 17	175 - 250	July 31	200 - 275	Aug. 14	175 - 210
South Carolina	1921	22 - 28	July 18	250 - 450	July 25	250 - 500	Aug. 15	100 - 225
	1920	22 - 28	July 12	400 - 650	July 12	400 - 650	July 19	250 - 575
	1919	22 - 28	July 21	150 - 350	Aug. 4	300 - 600	July 21	150 - 350
	1918	20 - 25	July 29	225 - 450	Aug. 5	325 - 550	July 29	225 - 450
	1917	20 - 25	July 16	150 - 260	Aug. 13	225 - 350	July 23	150 - 190
	1916	22 - 27	July 3	175 - 250	Aug. 14	225 - 300	July 10	150 - 225
Missouri	1921	22 - 28	Aug. 8	100 - 300	Aug. 8	100 - 300	...	...
	1919	22 - 28	Aug. 4	325 - 450	Aug. 4	325 - 450	Sept. 1	150 - 300
	1918	20 - 25	Aug. 12	250 - 525	Aug. 19	500 - 515	Aug. 12	250 - 525
	1917	20 - 25	Aug. 13	150 - 275	Aug. 13	150 - 275	Aug. 20	175 - 200
	1916	22 - 27	July 31	200 - 275	July 31	200 - 275	Aug. 21	100 - 200

[1] Bulk per 100 lbs.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN SEPTEMBER.

Shipping districts.	September. 1921	September. 1920	August, 1921	Season to Oct. 1. 1921	Season to Oct. 1. 1920	Total last season.
APPLES (boxed)						
California	1,179	967	668	2,207	1,980	4,495
Colorado	708	183	10	791	224	2,848
Idaho	1,093	102	22	1,238	137	2,789
Montana	96	22	11	117	26	429
New Mexico	344	57	141	490	69	278
Oregon	262	36	11	292	49	3,687
Utah	166	28	1	180	35	619
Washington	2,340	653	141	2,962	940	21,547
Total	6,188	2,048	1,005	8,277	3,410	36,092
APPLES (barreled)						
Delaware	33	46	2	121	610	751
Georgia	27	11	15	52	41	159
Illinois	85	789	45	186	1,550	3,408
Indiana	18	61	0	21	92	290
Kansas	46	121	6	57	144	738
Maine	206	6	3	235	6	412
Md., Eastern Shore	35	31	2	43	109	139
Md., other	41	231	4	51	341	1,398
Michigan	1,356	1,188	1,085	2,851	2,401	6,122
Minnesota	11	32	12	23	32	41
New Jersey	25	126	40	157	524	846
New York	2,951	2,488	956	4,294	3,286	33,755
Ohio	158	43	3	179	70	966
Pennsylvania	59	190	0	63	265	3,412

Vermont	18	9	0	21	9	133
Virginia	118	1,523	2	127	1,738	8,324
West Virginia	392	744	18	433	902	4,785
Wisconsin	73	25	10	86	32	67
Other sections	40	1,331	12	61	1,672	6,203
Total	5,692	8,995	2,215	9,061	13,824	71,949
CABBAGE.						
Colorado	740	262	698	1,578	696	1,671
Illinois	11	26	14	73	63	147
Michigan	168	66	8	183	71	362
Minnesota	117	171	30	163	221	808
New York	721	292	137	897	327	8,198
Ohio	33	24	6	246	93	343
Va. Roanoke Sect.	267	407	315	652	843	972
Wisconsin	422	404	15	471	443	4,894
Other sections	35	139	70	13,133	14,934	15,583
Total	2,514	1,791	1,293	17,396	17,691	32,978
CANTALOUPES.						
Calif., Turlock	179	152	1,242	2,137	3,823	3,850
Calif., other	9	13	55	206	227	235
Colorado	1,790	2,088	1,248	3,086	2,369	2,454
Michigan	15	122	117	144	203	209
Washington	59	187	146	205	325	329
Other sections	39	222	2,771	18,780	15,369	15,380
Total	2,091	2,784	5,917	24,538	22,316	22,457
CELERY.						
Colorado	39	85	10	53	108	296
Michigan	129	121	99	309	223	603
New Jersey	59	26	43	119	68	107
New York	107	105	6	128	127	2,783
Ohio	16	4	18	35	5	37
Pennsylvania	92	79	40	136	110	175
Other sections	3	0	3	4,178	2,992	6,356
Total	445	420	219	4,958	3,633	10,357
GRAPES.						
Calif., N. dist.	5,449	4,610	268	5,984	5,709	11,605
Calif., C. dist.	6,533	3,818	2,181	9,054	7,388	12,862
Calif., S. dist.	1,046	1,434	129	1,412	2,111	2,454
Michigan	947	1,428	114	1,083	1,603	4,597
New York	1,240	539	71	1,440	601	6,084
Pennsylvania	183	1	0	207	1	1,235
Washington	61	6	1	64	5	7
Other sections	37	165	46	88	234	292
Total	15,496	12,001	2,810	19,332	17,652	39,136
LETTUCE.						
California	139	52	148	8,386	5,313	5,313
Colorado	102	80	108	214	116	124
Minnesota	12	18	12	39	40	51
New York	824	568	702	2,721	2,008	2,146
Oregon	18	5	5	23	5	5
Washington	168	93	129	547	313	344
Other sections	17	16	9	4,523	4,052	4,498
Total	1,280	832	1,113	16,453	11,847	12,481
PEACHES.						

California	1,581	1,624	3,877	6,810	7,350	7,354
Colorado	573	708	554	1,218	771	773
Idaho	93	31	10	103	32	33
Michigan	65	2,122	120	185	2,154	2,275
New York	1,169	3,442	1,650	2,819	3,572	4,697
Oregon	34	1	16	50	1	1
Utah	616	402	207	820	374	401
Washington	750	188	353	1,107	203	201
Other sections	40	2,010	150	12,855	11,017	11,258
Total	4,921	10,528	6,937	25,967	25,474	26,996
ONIONS.						
California	700	753	315	1,993	2,810	4,403
Colorado	70	5	0	74	7	144
Idaho	20	1	0	21	1	30
Illinois	63	33	41	118	66	357
Indiana	480	669	177	671	776	3,444
Iowa	69	224	99	245	525	865
Massachusetts	571	619	194	894	815	3,834
Michigan	92	77	7	100	84	744
Minnesota	53	25	1	60	25	276
New Jersey	37	71	31	407	606	634
New York	509	395	540	1,140	470	3,037
Ohio	235	546	70	325	592	3,040
Oregon	64	1	1	67	2	17
Utah	23	0	0	25	0	7
Washington	35	95	229	493	722	783
Wisconsin	29	45	0	29	49	400
Other sections	24	115	111	5,096	5,794	6,108
Total	3,074	3,674	1,816	11,758	13,344	28,123
SWEET POTATOES.						
Alabama	25	48	199	380	247	483
California	196	123	50	254	193	695
Delaware	16	6	0	16	6	1,802
Georgia	31	53	22	56	80	899
Iowa	23	7	0	23	7	16
Louisiana	47	29	56	117	65	632
Maryland	159	216	62	236	228	1,626
New Jersey	383	329	74	484	349	3,092
North Carolina	57	180	389	498	485	861
Oklahoma	22	6	0	23	6	75
Tennessee	119	53	36	163	78	882
Texas	89	61	46	147	106	604
Va., Norfolk	34	85	152	191	104	635
Va., Eastern Shore	1,572	1,630	713	2,353	1,661	4,872
Other sections	26	14	61	97	41	793
Total	2,799	2,840	1,860	5,038	3,656	17,967
WATERMELONS.						
Alabama	62	84	451	1,398	1,160	1,160
California	339	351	979	3,506	3,144	3,276
Colorado	85	52	58	141	69	71
Delaware	109	43	387	496	177	177
Illinois	97	99	212	311	251	251
Indiana	93	366	577	705	660	661
Iowa	204	199	483	687	345	348

Maryland	146	82	599	759	458	458
Missouri	235	381	2,415	3,089	3,012	3,012
New Jersey	85	9	0	85	10	10
Oklahoma	16	64	367	549	465	465
Texas	113	129	648	4,077	4,844	4,845
Virginia	54	96	267	338	312	312
Washington	45	91	97	142	190	195
West Virginia	16	41	4	4	47	47
Other sections	89	87	3,891	27,884	23,965	23,965
Total	1,788	2,174	11,435	44,172	39,109	39,253
WHITE POTATOES.						
Leading States:						
Calif., N. dist.	760	1,048	686	2,106	3,477	8,414
Colorado	2,819	1,939	911	3,846	2,468	11,321
Idaho	1,360	689	1,938	3,504	1,532	8,097
Iowa	25	237	5	33	284	897
Maine	4,424	1,126	543	5,122	1,232	17,755
Michigan	730	480	4	789	523	14,463
Minnesota	4,686	2,770	955	5,930	4,226	23,109
Montana	192	12	20	225	23	907
Nebraska	891	338	429	1,654	516	3,019
Nevada	3	0	0	4	1	405
N. Y., Long Island	881	899	1,342	2,446	1,302	5,503
N. Y., other	1,155	99	11	1,256	104	10,399
North Dakota	2,085	115	14	2,387	135	1,811
Oregon	21	0	99	124	8	1,476
Pennsylvania	390	331	63	467	351	6,259
South Dakota	1,035	242	15	1,168	296	1,880
Utah	150	111	478	816	339	563
Washington	379	288	187	703	453	3,657
Wisconsin	655	450	76	768	506	18,154
Total	22,641	11,174	7,776	33,348	17,806	138,089
Other States, main crop:						
Kansas	135	24	1,130	2,371	1,931	1,980
Missouri	16	1	79	269	217	224
New Jersey	1,627	6,282	5,568	9,215	13,165	17,138
Va., Western shore	38	73	75	387	127	268
Wyoming	168	114	4	200	125	523
Other sections	67	383	936	23,079	19,526	22,782
Total	2,051	6,877	7,792	35,521	35,091	42,915
Summary.						
Leading States, main crop	22,641	11,174	7,776	33,348	17,806	138,089
Other States, main crop	2,051	6,877	7,792	35,521	35,091	42,915
States through shipping	15	6	71	11,691	12,936	13,058
Total	24,707	18,057	15,639	80,560	65,833	194,082
PEARS.						
California	378	362	1,814	3,568	4,318	4,581
Colorado	321	248	335	687	494	604
Michigan	365	391	103	472	497	1,142
New Jersey	17	3	2	19	4	35
New York	1,175	1,625	1,044	2,296	1,946	4,127
Oregon	371	377	442	816	660	845
Utah	11	49	19	30	70	75
Washington	1,125	857	1,236	2,401	1,377	1,896

Other sections	30	938	94	169	1,096	1,875
Total	3,793	4,850	5,089	10,458	10,462	15,180
TOMATOES.						
Calif., N. dist.	41	246	12	134	407	741
Calif., S. dist.	172	190	81	570	416	771
Delaware	153	121	19	173	147	153
Indiana	204	814	44	255	941	1,137
Kentucky	193	370	168	364	551	559
New Jersey	808	671	236	1,896	2,147	2,346
New York	715	501	321	973	590	849
Ohio	93	74	20	296	287	330
Utah	65	197	4	69	220	251
Other sections	24	250	90	10,344	7,946	7,999
Total	2,468	3,434	995	15,074	13,652	15,136
MIXED VEGETABLES.						
Calif., N. dist.	50	101	65	694	1,385	1,622
Calif., S. dist.	124	155	111	2,610	3,102	4,659
Colorado	305	354	157	644	726	1,318
Michigan	48	1	17	81	1	14
Minnesota	14	10	8	37	49	68
New Jersey	636	193	796	2,239	553	795
New York	65	57	55	133	85	472
North Carolina	13	13	8	29	100	184
Ohio	13	5	25	162	11	259
Utah	12	16	2	15	34	52
Virginia	30	0	68	197	225	280
Other sections	13	42	68	5,499	3,182	3,561
Total	1,323	947	1,380	12,340	9,453	13,284

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF CITRUS FRUITS.

	Florida.		California.		
	Oranges.	Grape-fruit.	Oranges.	Grape-fruit.	Lemons.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
April	1,729	1,047	6,124	25	1,120
May	612	782	5,682	32	1,461
June	10	24	5,388	43	2,213
July	...	...	3,064	62	1,801
August	1	...	2,978	45	573

Fruit Prices Firm in New York; Vegetable Prices Dull and Lower.

Prices of apples in barrels continued firm in the New York market throughout the week from Sept. 26 to Oct. 1, principally on account of light arrivals of good stock. Prices of boxed stock declined on account of heavier arrivals, but the trade is still looking for large red stock, and taking it readily.

Potatoes continued in light demand with very liberal supplies, and prices gradually declined until Maine Cobblers in 165-lb. sacks reached

$2.75 to $3, with few buyers.

Receipts of good onions were light with prices firm.

Peaches from New York were in light supply and mostly of only fair condition and poor color. Demand was moderate with good stock selling readily for $4.50 to $5 a bu.; ordinary and poor stock sold slowly in a $2 to $4 range.

Sweet potatoes eased off considerably in price. Grapes were dull throughout the week selling slowly at the lowest figures yet realized. Cabbage was not in demand and prices gradually declined closing at $30 to $35 per ton for New York domestic. The first car of California tomatoes arrived on Thursday, but with heavy supplies of nearby stock on hand, did not sell so readily as was anticipated. The tomatoes were in excellent condition, with a few slightly overripe. Best lugs sold at $1.75 to $2 with ripe stock at $1.50, but were not cleaned up and sold at $1.25 to $1.50 the following day.

Dairy and Poultry

DEFINITE IMPORT INFORMATION STEADIES BUTTER MARKET.

Tendency Toward Higher Prices—Danish Butter Has Sentimental Effect on Market.

Butter trading was on a more confident basis during the week ending Oct. 1 and the markets developed a steadier tone as a result of definite information regarding the quantities of Danish butter expected to be available in the near future. The persistent rumors of large shipments which during the previous week were partly responsible for the unsettled condition were soon quieted, and operators took a more conservative attitude. There was less pressure to sell and buyers were inclined to purchase more freely.

Price changes were small, but there was a general tendency toward a higher level, advances of ½¢ to 1¢ being registered on all markets on the finer grades of butter. At times the supply of fancy butter was somewhat in excess of the demand, but any efforts on the part of the sellers to get prices down were always met with an active buying demand from distributors and speculators. It was a good, steady market with holders usually free sellers and buyers taking immediate requirements readily at current prices.

MARKET ON UNDERGRADES IMPROVED.

The market for undergrades was somewhat more active. The heavy supply of last week showed but little if any reduction, and current receipts consisted largely of undergrade butter. The quality of receipts generally was reported considerably better during the week and this no doubt was largely the cause of the improved market in undergrades. More interest was shown in undergrades by buyers who bought for immediate needs or who got such price concessions as to make their purchases bargains, but as a rule dealers found it impossible to move all their undergrades even at large price reductions.

Receipts for the week show but little change from previous weeks. It was generally expected that production would gradually decrease in spite of the fact that conditions for a good fall production have been favorable. Hence, the latest available report from the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers showing an increase of 9.8% over last year and an increase of 0.44% over the previous week came as a surprise. The storage holdings for the four markets showed a marked decrease during the week. The decrease was most pronounced at Chicago, indicating a movement of storage butter from there to other markets.

The S. S. *Frederick VIII* arrived during the week, carrying a cargo of 1,250 casks of Danish butter, which did not become available until Friday. Part of this butter was reported sold at prices ranging from 44¾¢ to 45½¢, depending upon the size of the lot. The S. S. *Heligolav* and *Drottingholm* now afloat with combined cargoes estimated at between 3,000 and 4,000 casks. The *Oscar II*, which sailed from Copenhagen on Sept. 30, is also expected to carry some butter. The effect of the Danish butter on the markets has been largely sentimental, causing operators to act somewhat more conservatively.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 1.
[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	44	43	45	44	44½
Tuesday	44	43	45	44	44¾
Wednesday	44	43	45	45	44¾
Thursday	44	43¾	45	45	45
Friday	44	44	45	45	45¼
Saturday	44½	44	45	45	45
Average for week	44.08	43.46	45.00	44.67	44.87
Previous week	44.00	42.50	44.58	44.33	43.71
Corresponding week last year	60.91	58.50	60.83	60.58	63.04
AMERICAN CHEESE. (No. 1 fresh twins.)	**New York.**	**Chicago.**	**Boston.**	**San Francisco.[1]**	**Wisconsin.**
Monday	20½-21½	19¾-20½	22-23	21¼	19½
Tuesday	20½-21½	19¾-20½	22-23	20¾	20½
Wednesday	20½-21½	19¾-20½	22-22½	20¾	19¾
Thursday	20½-21½	19¾-20½	22-22½	20¾	19¾
Friday	20½-21½	19¾-20½	22-22½	20¾	19⅝
Saturday	20½-21½	19¾-20½	22-22½	20¾	20
Average for week	21.00	20.13	22.33	20.83	19.85
Previous week	20.87	20.00	21.42	21.29	19.58
Corresponding week last year	27.63	26.56	29.91	33.25	26.46

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.
[Cents per pound.]

Monday	37
Tuesday	37¾
Wednesday	37¾
Thursday	38¼
Friday	38½

Saturday	38½
Average	37.96

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Oct. 1.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	10,710,039	11,088,542	9,012,825
Receipts since Jan. 1	448,180,161	437,470,122	397,422,337
Put into cold storage	1,561,618	2,554,239	2,424,626
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,565,222	2,667,180	1,976,443
Change during week	-1,003,604	-112,941	+448,183
Total holdings	57,426,751	58,430,355	67,411,182
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	3,417,635	3,868,809	3,008,890
Receipts since Jan. 1	141,117,659	137,700,024	130,569,677
Put into cold storage	1,193,333	1,153,107	821,381
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,840,048	1,364,127	1,109,790
Change during week	-646,715	-211,020	-288,409
Total holdings	17,006,483	17,653,198	19,401,542
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	4,180,468	4,190,630	3,097,825
Receipts since Jan. 1	125,584,081	121,403,613	119,319,585
Put into cold storage	1,763,783	1,645,312	1,748,540
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,086,169	974,956	1,303,010
Change during week	+677,614	+670,356	+445,530
Total holdings	18,302,642	17,625,028	15,835,021
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	208,045	198,651	178,819
Receipts since Jan. 1	13,319,676	13,111,631	11,834,417
Put into cold storage	17,305	19,475	32,480
Withdrawn from cold storage	168,670	139,781	166,123
Change during week	-151,365	-120,306	-133,643
Total holdings	3,134,054	3,285,419	2,589,382

Dried and Frozen Egg Shipment Arrives From China.

Thirteen thousand six hundred and forty-three cases of frozen eggs weighing 1,200,564 lbs., also 448 cases of dried eggs weighing 48,800 lbs., were unloaded from the British steamship *Gothicstar* from China at San Francisco Sept. 15. The shipment is one of the largest ever received in this country.

On Sept. 19 the *Gothicstar* sailed for New York with a cargo of 59,108 cases of frozen eggs and 6,190 cases of dried eggs.

CHEESE MARKETS BECOME STEADY UNDER IMPROVED DEMAND.

Southern Buying Materially Increased—Considerable Quantities of Canadian Cheese Bought.

The tone of cheese markets was at least steady during the week ending Oct. 1, although prices which prevailed in Wisconsin during the week suggested a somewhat unsettled feeling. Prices on Wisconsin cheese boards advanced again Sept. 28, although the advances were for the most part small and were confined to the larger styles. Some dealers quoted prices representing very close margins, and this probably accounted for more or less variation in f. o. b. selling prices on different days of the week.

Daisies and Twins were good sellers throughout the week, Longhorns being the only style which was especially slow. Buying in the South showed a material increase. There was also considerable inquiry from southern buyers. Practically all of the southern business went direct to Wisconsin rather than through distributing market dealers.

RETAIL DEMAND INCREASED.

The very low prices quoted by Canadian dealers and the resulting sales had a noticeable effect in distributing markets. Goods from Canada at prices around 17¼¢ to 18¢ delivered at New York looked so attractive to a number of buyers who anticipate heavier export demand later in the season, that considerable quantities were purchased. Only a small quantity of this cheese has actually been imported as yet, according to current reports, the bulk of it remaining in Canadian storages. The large Canadian Cheddars are not entirely suitable for our domestic trade, although in some markets certain dealers split them. They are used successfully, however, for grinding purposes and to some extent for making the small loaf cheese which has come into prominence the past season.

Retail distribution of cheese received an impetus during the week on account of the especially low retail prices advertised by large retailers, principally chain-store operators, in several eastern cities. Prices were reported as having been as low as 21¢ for cheese of good quality.

IMPORTS OF WOOL DURING AUGUST.

Imported from—	Class 1. Washed and unwashed.	Class 2. Hair of Angora goat and alpaca.	Class 3.		Total.
			Washed and unwashed.	Scoured.	
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Belgium	...	...	71,827	...	71,827

Czechoslovakia	...	...	39,401	...	39,401
France	...	...	244,723	...	244,723
Germany	...	...	138,245	...	138,245
Italy	...	...	438,731	...	438,731
Switzerland	...	...	65,264	...	65,264
England	10,700	...	2,411,684	4,568	2,426,952
Scotland	...	...	866,950	...	866,950
Canada	844	...	...	...	844
Argentina	3,180,672	...	421,529	33,981	[1]3,637,031
Peru	...	4,689	...	...	4,689
Uruguay	469,217	...	...	...	469,217
China	53,444	26,026	6,118,041	...	6,197,511
British India	...	...	451,018	...	451,018
Australia	184,441	...	...	...	184,441
New Zealand	268,175	...	...	...	268,175
British South Africa	55,087	44,344	7,802	51,727	[2]360,065
Other countries	660	...	1,000	...	1,660
Total	4,223,240	75,059	11,276,215	90,276	15,866,744

[1] Includes 849 lbs. of scoured wool, class 1.
[2] Includes 201,105 lbs. of scoured wool, class 1.

Grain and Seeds

WHEAT AND CORN FUTURES DROP STEADILY IN PRICE.

Cash Premiums Strengthen in all Markets Except Minneapolis—Flour is Imported.

The wheat market closed lower every day except two during the week ending Monday, Oct. 3, and the net decline in the different markets was 6¢ to 10½¢ for the December future and 5¢ to 8½¢ for the May future. Corn was influenced by wheat and followed the fluctuations of the latter. The net loss in corn was 2¢ for the December future and 1¢ for the May future. Corn touched the lowest prices for the crop on Oct. 3. The September futures "went out" on the last day of September and except at Minneapolis, owing to local conditions in that market, at the low point for most September futures since early in July.

Closing prices of the September futures were: Chicago September wheat $1.16⅛, September corn 47¢; Minneapolis September wheat $1.41¼; Kansas City September wheat $1.10. At Minneapolis, September wheat closed at 7¢ over December on the last day of September, owing to a strong milling demand for choice wheat.

The declines recorded in the December futures in the different markets during the week were: Chicago December wheat 6¼¢ and December corn 2¢; Minneapolis December wheat 10½¢, Kansas City 6¢, and Winnipeg 8¾¢. The May futures recorded the following declines: Chicago May wheat 5¢, May corn 1¢; Minneapolis May wheat 8¢; Kansas City 5¼¢; and Winnipeg 8½¢.

Closing prices on Oct. 3 were: Chicago December wheat $1.18⅜, December corn 49⅝¢; Minneapolis December wheat $1.28½; Kansas City $1.10¼; and Winnipeg $1.22¼. The May futures closed as follows: Chicago May wheat $1.23⅜, May corn 55¼¢; Minneapolis May wheat $1.29½; Kansas City $1.15; and Winnipeg $1.27.

FLOUR IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

There were several important developments in the general situation. One of these was a report from New York that 20,000 bbls. of Canadian flour had been bought to come to that market. This, of course, had a depressing influence on wheat prices. During August 3,700 bbls. of flour and 239,000 bus. of wheat were imported from Canada. This was for domestic consumption and not for re-export at American ports. Another bearish development of the week was a report that Hard Winter wheat on passage for Europe had been sold at 11¢ under the price at which it could be replaced. It was also reported that Hard Winter wheat was being resold in London at 5¢ under the replacement cost.

All of the news was not bearish, however. A message from the Pacific coast early in the week reported that 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bus. of Pacific coast wheat were under contract for shipment to the Orient. Also, on Oct. 3 a message reported an additional 1,250,000 bus. of wheat sold to Japan. The impression appears to be growing in the grain trade that the United States has probably already sold for export all the wheat that can be spared and that there will be a scarcity later in the season unless there are liberal importations from Canada.

There were some changes in the cash wheat markets. At Chicago a good demand developed for No. 2 Red Winter and supplies of that kind of wheat were scarce. The premium over the December strengthened and on Oct. 3 was 5¢ to 6¢. At the same time No. 2 Hard Winter sold at ¼¢ to 1¢ over December. Receipts of wheat showed a decreasing tendency at Kansas City and the premium strengthened. On Oct. 3, No. 2 Dark Hard Winter sold at 11¢ over Kansas City December, as compared with 7¢ over on Sept. 26. During the week Kansas City December wheat declined 6¢ to $1.10¼. No. 2 Dark Hard at 11¢ over December sold at $1.21¼ as compared with $1.23¼ on Sept. 26. That is, cash wheat on Oct. 3 was only 2¢ lower than on Sept. 26. while the December future was 6¢ lower.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets, Week Ending Friday, Sept. 30.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 3	145	...	145	...	...	144
	No. 4	134½	...	140	...	...	140
Hard Winter	No. 2	126½	121½	124	122	...	...
Yellow Hard Winter	No. 2	...	122¼	120	...	...	117½
	No. 3	122½	120¾	118½	...	...	...
Red Winter	No. 2	...	...	124½	...	...	126
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	160	159	158	155	154	155
	No. 2	157	155	153	152	148	151
	No. 3	151	148	148	146	142	144
	No. 4	143	140	139	138	134	135
Nor. Spg.	No. 1	153	152	150	149	149	150
	No. 2	145	...	148	147	144	146
	No. 3	...	142	137	137	132	137
	No. 4	136	135	134	128	130	125
KANSAS CITY.							
Dark Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	...	...	133	127½	120	124
	No. 2	133¾	134¾	131¼	129¾	126⅞	130

	No. 3	129¾	132⅜	133	126⅝	122¾	126
	No. 4	127	...	130	124	...	124
Hard Winter	No. 1	122	118¾	120¼	117⅜	119½	122½
	No. 2	122½	121⅝	122⅝	119	119⅜	119¼
	No. 3	120¼	123¾	121¾	120	118½	117⅞
	No. 4	...	118	118⅝	...	116⅝	115¾
Yellow Hard Winter	No. 2	119	117	115½	113⅝	...	...
Red Winter	No. 2	...	132	130	130	128	...
	No. 3	...	127	125⅜	123	120	120
	No. 4	...	110	111⅝	113½	112	...
OMAHA.							
Dark Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	...	122	120		118	
Hard Winter	No. 1	118⅜	116	116	116	114⅜	113½
	No. 2	118¾	116¼	114⅛	114¾	113⅜	112½
	No. 3	117	118		115	111¾	111
Yellow Hard Winter	No. 2	115	115	133	112¼	112⅜	112¼
	No. 3	113	112	110¾	110	110⅝	111
	No. 4	...	111	109½	...	...	109
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 2	139⅝	137¼	136	133¾	133¼	135⅛
	No. 3	130⅞	130⅞	[1]129	126¾	124¼	129¾
	No. 4	127	125	[1]121	116¼	113½	116½

CORN.

CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	53¾	52¾	51¾	50¼	49	48¼
	No. 2	53¾	52¾	51¾	50¼	48¾	48¼
	No. 3	53¼	51¾	51	...	...	48
Yellow	No. 1	54	52¾	51¾	50¾	49¾	48½
	No. 2	53¾	52¾	51¾	50¾	49¼	48½
	No. 3	53¼	52¼	51½	50¼	48¾	47¾
Mixed	No. 1	53¾	52¾	51½	50	48¾	48¼
	No. 2	53½	52½	51½	50	48¾	48¼
	No. 3	53¼	52¼	51	...	48½	47¾
	No. 4	...	...	50¾	...	48	47¼
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 1	47	46¼	45¼	44½	43½	42¾
	No. 2	47	46½	45	44	42½	43
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 1	...	46½	46½	...	45	43½
	No. 2	46¾	46	46¼	...	...	43¾
Yellow	No. 1	47	45¾	45¾	46	45½	44
	No. 2	46½	45⅛	45½	45	45	44
Mixed	No. 2	43½	43⅜	...	...	...	40½
OMAHA.							
White	No. 1	42½	42⅛	41¾	40½	39½	38½
	No. 2	42½	42½	...	40	40	38½
Yellow	No. 1	42⅝	42	41½	40½	39½	38¾
	No. 2	42⅝	42	41½	40½	...	38⅞
	No. 3	43½	...	...	40¼	...	38½

Mixed	No. 1	41½	41¼	41	40	39⅞	38⅝
	No. 2	41⅞	41	41	40	39¼	38⅝
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	...	50⅞	50½	48⅞	48	33¼
	No. 2	52½	51	50	48¾	48	33¼
	No. 4	...	49	...	44	44	...
Yellow	No. 1	52⅛	50⅝	[1]50½	49⅛	48	47½
	No. 2	52	50⅝	50	49	48	47¼
	No. 3	51½	50	49	...	47	46½
	No. 4	50	...	48½	...	...	45½

OATS.

CHICAGO.							
White	No. 2	37	36½	36¼	37	35	35
	No. 3	34½	34	33½	32¾	32¾	33
	No. 4	33¾	33	32¾	32	31¾	32¼
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	34½	33¾	33	32¼	32	32½
	No. 3	33¼	32½	32	31¼	31	31
	No. 4	32½	31½	31	31¼	31	30½
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 3	35⅝	35⅜	34⅜	33½	33⅝	33⅜
	No. 4	...	34½	33⅜	...	33¼	...
OMAHA.							
White	No. 3	31¾	31¼	30⅞	29⅞	30	30
	No. 4	31	30½	30	29½	29½	29½
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	...	37½	[1]37½	35¾	35¼	...
	No. 3	36⅛	36½	[1]36	34½	34½	34¼
	No. 4	35	34¾	34½	33¾	33¾	33½

RYE.

CHICAGO.							
No. 2		104½	102	100¾	100¼	99	...
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	99	97½	96	94½	93	92

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

CHICAGO.							
Wheat	Sept.	123½	121½	119½	117¼	118¼	116
	Dec.	126	126½	123¼	120⅞	123	120¾
Corn	Sept.	52¼	51	50⅞	49	48½	47
	Dec.	52⅜	51¾	51⅜	50⅛	50	49⅝
Oats	Sept.	35	34⅜	34	33⅜	33¼	32½
	Dec.	37¾	37¼	37½	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	Sept.	116	114	112½	111	110¾	110
	Dec.	117¾	116¼	115⅛	113⅛	114¾	112
	May	121¾	120¼	119⅝	117¾	119⅜	117⅛
Corn	Sept.	42⅞	42½	41¼	40½	39⅝	39
	Dec.	44½	43⅝	43¼	42⅛	41⅞	41¼

	May	48¾	48	47⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅜
Oats	Sept.	34	34	34	34	34	33¾
	Dec.	35½	35	34¾	34	34	33⅝

[1] Common average.

Cash wheat at Minneapolis declined 2¢ to 5¢ for No. 1 Dark Northern, and 4¢ for No. 2, more than the December future declined. On Oct. 3, No. 1 Dark Northern sold at 10¢ to 18¢ over Minneapolis December and No. 2 at 6¢ to 12¢ over. The weakness in the cash market at Minneapolis was caused by a poor flour demand and increasing receipts of spring wheat. Reports from Minneapolis for some time past have reflected a very poor demand for flour.

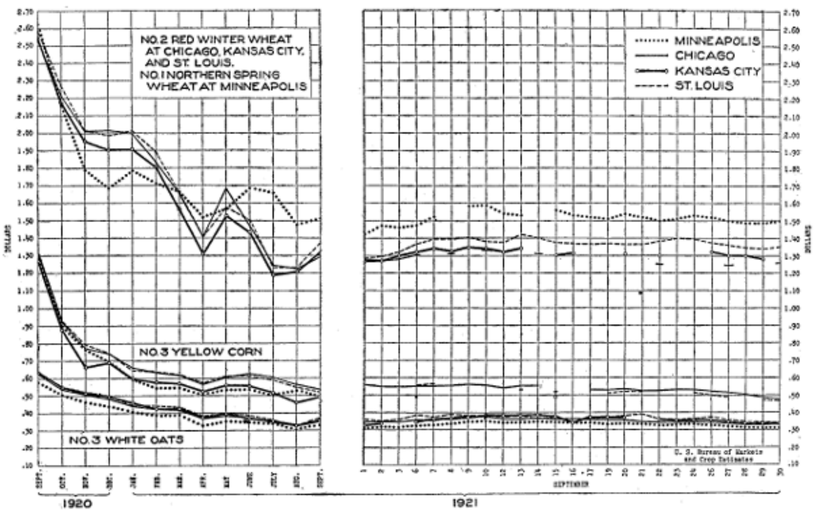
The visible supply statement issued on Oct. 3 showed an increase of 1,636,000 bus. of wheat for the week. The total on that date was 52,795,000 bus. compared with 27,391,000 a year ago. The supply statement also showed a decrease of 726,000 bus. of corn for the week, making the total 11,765,000 compared with 7,587,000 a year ago. In the Chicago market on Oct. 3 No. 2 Mixed corn sold at 2¢ to 2¼¢ under December and No. 2 Yellow at 1¾¢ to 2¢ under.

GRAIN EXPORTS.
Wheat Inspected Out Under American Grades Only—Flour Not Included.
[Thousands of bushels: i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Oct. 1:					
Atlantic ports[1]	2,061	157	...	101	214
Gulf ports[2]	2,330	158	9	...	...
Pacific ports[3]	1,149	...	...	483	...
Total	5,540	315	9	584	214
Previous week	4,379	193	12	2,031	186
Corresponding week last year	7,417	...	67	104	623
Total, July 1 to Oct. 1, 1921	85,223	6,581	344	11,357	2,528
Corresponding period last year	83,750	97	2,057	5,545	11,469

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco.

AVERAGE PRICES PER BUSHEL OF CERTAIN GRADES OF WHEAT, CORN, AND OATS AT FOUR MARKETS.



Enlarged chart.

Ocean Freight Rates on Grain and Flour Reduced.

A new schedule of grain rates for the North Atlantic service has been announced by the Shipping Board, as the outcome of a joint conference of shipping companies recently held in New York. The old and new rates on wheat and corn per 100 lbs. from North Atlantic ports are as follows:

To—	Old rate.	New rate.

	Cents.	Cents.
United Kingdom	21	17
Antwerp	22½	16½
Hamburg	22½	18

Wheat flour, which takes a differential of 55¢ per 100 lbs., will be subject to a corresponding reduction, making the new rates on flour per 100 lbs. as follows: To the United Kingdom, 22¢; to Antwerp, 21¢; and to Hamburg, 23¢.

Bulk of White Clover Seed Already Sold.

Growers in southern Wisconsin had disposed of 80% of their crop of white clover seed by the end of September. The prevailing prices ranging from $30 to $40 per 100 lbs. have been fairly satisfactory to growers. The quality of the seed varies in different localities but probably averages about the same as or slightly inferior to that of last year because more of it is reported mixed with alsike and timothy.

The imports of white clover seed, principally from Germany, have tended to stabilize prices for the short crop of American seed. From July 1 to Sept. 30 there was permitted entry 538,600 lbs. and none for the same period last year.

Timothy Seed Exports to Europe.

Exports of timothy seed from New York during the two weeks ending Oct. 1, were 550,000 lbs. to Great Britain, 75,000 lbs. to Denmark, 40,000 lbs. to Germany, and 20,000 lbs. to Holland. Exports of Kentucky bluegrass from New York and Baltimore were 21,000 lbs. to Holland, 28,000 lbs. to Great Britain, and 16,500 lbs. to Germany.

The arrivals of imported seed at New York and Baltimore during the same period were: Alfalfa, 425,000 lbs. from Argentina; red clover, 113,000 lbs. from Germany, 92,000 lbs. from France, and 44,000 lbs. from Chile; white clover, 22,000 lbs. from Denmark and 11,000 lbs. from Holland; crimson clover, 105,000 lbs. from Germany; orchard grass, 179,000 lbs. from Denmark, 121,000 lbs. from Germany, and 45,000 lbs. from Holland; sunflower, 560,000 lbs. and canary, 128,000 lbs. from Argentina; rape, 187,000 lbs. from Holland and 44,000 lbs. from France; vetch, 57,000 lbs. from Sweden and 11,600 lbs. from Germany; rye grass, 22,000 lbs. from Great Britain; and grass (kind not specified) 123,000 lbs. from Argentina.

Egypt May Control Sowing of Cotton Seed.

The Government of Egypt is now considering a plan whereby it will assume control over all cotton seed used for planting purposes to preserve the standard varieties in a state of purity and to facilitate the propagation of new varieties under the most favorable conditions.

The history of the cotton industry in Egypt shows that a great number of cotton varieties have been planted which after a period of commercial popularity have almost disappeared from cultivation. Under the plan now being proposed no private person or firm will be permitted to engage in the selection or production of new varieties or strains of cotton unless licensed to do so, and even then not more than 200 acres may be devoted to the experiment. The area to be so planted must furthermore first undergo a field test for at least two years under the direction of the ministry of agriculture.

If the experiment proves satisfactory the seed obtained from the new variety or strain will be propagated and distributed by the Government under the name registered by the original producer. The Government will allow the producer a royalty on all seed used or sold for planting purposes, but will reserve the right to limit the rate of, or to discontinue entirely, its propagation.

Further information on this proposed control plan may be obtained upon request to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, Washington, D. C.

The economic importance of seeds is perhaps greater than that of any other farm commodity. Seeds are potential plants. Practically all staple foods are derived, either directly or indirectly, from plants. A shortage of seed in any country or section of a country may mean a shortage of food. The commercial supply of seeds in the United States safeguards every section of this country against a deficiency in the necessary requirements for planting annually and indirectly helps to maintain the stocks of food at uniform levels.

The best commercial grades of red clover, alfalfa, and timothy seed test 99.5% or better in purity.

Hay and Feed

HAY PRICES REGISTER ADVANCE IN NEW YORK MARKET.

Prices in Most Markets Unchanged Under Continued Light Receipts—Demand for Top Grades Only.

A continued light movement of hay to market prevailed during the week ending Oct. 1 and with the exception of one or two markets prices were but little changed from the preceding week.

The average price of No. 1 timothy at the principal timothy markets is now about $23.50 per ton, with the alfalfa average price about $22.75. This is $10 less per ton for both kinds than the prevailing average price Oct. 1, 1920. There is a fair local demand in limited quantities for the better grades of hay but scarcely any shipping demand and the lower grades are neglected. Good pastures and large local supplies of forage are important factors and will probably curtail demand for some time.

Receipts at nine of the important hay markets were practically the same as for the preceding week and totaled only a little over 1,000 cars compared with over 2,000 cars in the same markets at the corresponding time last year. The following table gives receipts of hay in several important markets for the weeks ending Sept. 24 and Oct. 1, 1921, and Oct. 2, 1920.

Cities.	1921		1920
	Oct. 1.	Sept. 24.	Oct. 2.
New York	73	164	359
Pittsburgh	50	55	186
Cincinnati	93	66	219
Chicago	184	195	207
Minneapolis-St. Paul	67	36	18
St. Louis	152	105	215
Kansas City	189	139	1,019
San Francisco	78	107	...
Los Angeles	144	150	78

TIMOTHY UP $4 AT NEW YORK.

Timothy.—Very light receipts of timothy at New York and efforts on the part of dealers to replenish their light stocks from the small quantity of hay arriving caused prices to advance $4 per ton during the week in that market. Buying was restricted, however, by the higher prices. Other eastern markets were practically unchanged. Good hay is scarce but equal to the light demand.

Prices at both the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati markets advanced $1 during the week, but the advance at Cincinnati was lost on Saturday because of a lack of support from shippers. Light receipts were almost entirely responsible for the firm market tone both at Chicago and St. Louis, as the demand was not large and was confined principally to local needs. At Chicago cars of choice hay in small bales sold at premiums of $1 to $2 over current quotations. Receipts on the North side increased and those on the South side decreased, so that the premium at which hay sold on the North side tracks last week was reduced about $1 per ton.

There was very little activity in the southern markets during the week. Stocks are light, but buying is only for the light local demand. Richmond reports a good demand for No. 1 clover hay, of which very little is being offered.

Alfalfa.—The alfalfa market showed some advances during the week, but prices were not materially higher. A better demand from southern and southeastern consuming sections and from interior Kansas points, where supplies are relatively small, was reported at Kansas City. Los Angeles also reports an increased demand for good grades. Choice dairy and rabbit hay is selling at a good premium over No. 1 and standard alfalfa. A sharp demand for fertilizer alfalfa is also reported from southern California.

Further shipments of alfalfa from San Francisco to the New England States were made during the week, but local demand in that market is very light. The movement of alfalfa in other Western States is light, caused principally by the light feeding demand and high freight rates.

Prairie.—More favorable weather has resulted in larger receipts of prairie hay at Minneapolis. The market remained steady, however, because of buying by the local stockyard. Firm prices on timothy and light receipts of prairie totaling only six cars for the week caused a firm market at Chicago also. The light receipts were attributed to the low prices which prevailed a short time ago. Increased receipts at Kansas City, caused apparently by the recent high prices, are more than equal to the limited demand and the market for prairie is weak with prices somewhat lower than last week. There was a good local demand from the stockyards, but practically no shipping demand, which is required to absorb any materially increased receipts. But little change is expected until colder weather arrives.

Straw.—Light receipts of straw caused slight price advances in several markets. Demand is light, however, and would not absorb a large increase in receipts except at price concessions. The following quotations represent current prices: No. 1 wheat straw—Philadelphia $12, Pittsburgh $11.50, Richmond $13, Cincinnati $9, Chicago $11.50, Minneapolis and Kansas City $8; No. 1 oat straw—Philadelphia and Pittsburgh $12, Cincinnati $11, Chicago $12.50, Minneapolis $9, Kansas City $8; No. 1 rye straw (straight)—New York $22.50, Philadelphia $20; (tangled) Pittsburgh $12.50, Chicago $13.50, Cincinnati and Minneapolis $9.

WHEAT MILL FEED MARKET SHOWS VERY WEAK CONDITION.

General Inactivity in Feed Market Continues—Offerings of Cottonseed Meal Increasing.

The feed market throughout the country was very dull and weak for the week ending Oct. 1. There was practically no investment buying of any commodity and dealers were supplying their immediate needs only. Prices generally are weak and in some markets lower on several feeds.

Production of wheat and corn feeds remains fairly heavy. Cotton seed in some sections is moving more freely and meal mills are expected to increase their offerings. Feed shipments from Minneapolis mills were heavy and stocks in public warehouses at lake ports are increasing. Approximately 28,750 tons of wheat feeds were reported in these warehouses at the end of the week under review, compared with about 2,200 tons at the corresponding time last year.

Wheat mill feeds.—Continued heavy production of bran and middlings, together with a lack of sufficient demand to absorb the offerings, resulted in a very weak feed market during the week. The lower grain prices were also a bearish factor. Bran was especially dull. Both mills and jobbers were pressing sales in some markets. Some distress bran was in evidence at both Chicago and Cincinnati. Hard winter bran sold as low as $10 per ton on track at Kansas City.

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, OCT. 1.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	New York. [1]	Philadelphia.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Memphis. [1]	St. Louis. [1]	Pittsburgh. [1]	Cincinnati. [1]	Chicago. [1]	Minneapolis. [1]	Omaha. [1]	Kansas City. [1]	San Francisco. [1]	Los Angeles. [1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	31.00	23.00	26.00	28.00	26.50	24.50	25.00	22.50	20.00	24.00	19.50	...	[2]14.50	...	...
Standard timothy	30.50	22.00	25.00	26.00	25.50	22.00	23.00	21.50	...	22.00	18.50	...	13.50	...	...
No. 2 timothy	29.50	20.00	24.00	24.50	24.50	20.00	20.00	19.50	18.50	20.00	18.00	...	12.50	...	...
No. 1 light clover, mixed	29.50	19.00	25.00	26.00	24.50	...	22.00	20.00	18.50	[3]21.00	18.00	...	[2]13.50	...	...
No. 1 clover, mixed	...	...	24.00	...	...	...	20.00	21.00	17.00	[2]17.00	[2]17.50	...	11.00	...	...
No. 1 clover	...	...	24.00	...	...	...	21.00	20.00	20.00	17.00	[2]17.00	...	[2]11.50	...	...
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	28.00	...	...	29.00	28.50	23.00	22.00	...	[2]21.00	22.00	[2]21.00	15.50	18.00	18.00	19.00
Standard alfalfa	...	...	...	27.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	[2]19.00	20.00	[2]19.00	13.50	15.00	17.00	...
No. 2 alfalfa	...	...	...	25.00	...	17.00	18.00	...	[2]17.00	17.00	[2]17.00	10.50	12.00	13.00	...

Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.00	...	...	17.00	16.50	11.00	12.00	...	...
No. 2 upland	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.00	...	...	15.00	14.00	9.50	10.00	...	...
No. 1 midland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.00	12.00	10.00	8.50	...	...
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.00	...
No. 1 oat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.00	21.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	21.25	20.75	21.50	22.00	...	...	...	19.50	17.00	15.25	12.50	...	...	...	...
Soft winter	21.50	22.50	25.00	22.00	23.50	16.00	14.50	20.50	17.50	...	...	...	10.75	28.00	28.00
Hard winter	21.50	21.25	...	22.00	...	...	14.00	20.00	17.00	15.25	...	10.50	10.50	...	22.00
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	22.25	21.75	24.00	27.00	...	...	...	21.50	20.50	16.50	13.50	...	...	...	...
Soft winter	...	28.00	...	30.00	30.00	...	22.50	27.50	24.00	...	...	...	18.50	39.00	...
Hard winter	...	27.00	...	28.00	...	...	21.50	27.50	20.50	...	...	...	18.50	...	...
Hard winter wheat shorts	...	...	...	30.00	...	24.00	18.00	27.00	...	...	...	18.00	[3]15.50	...	...
Wheat millrun	...	23.50	...	...	...	...	...	23.50	...	...	30.00	...	15.00	27.00	...
Rye middlings	...	20.50	21.00	...	...	...	...	19.00	17.00	...	12.50	12.00	...	...	...
High-protein meals:															
Linseed	46.75	44.50	...	...	...	...	40.75	[2]45.00	45.00	41.00	38.00	41.50	39.25	...	...
Cottonseed (41%)	...	45.25	...	...	...	36.00	40.00	44.50	41.25	42.00	...	...	39.75	41.00	...
Cottonseed (36%)	45.25	43.25	...	41.00	40.50	35.00	38.50	42.00	38.50	40.00	...	...	...	...	36.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	...	...	...	29.00	...	22.50	20.00	...	23.50	21.50	...	17.00	17.25	20.00	27.00
Gluten feed	35.34	34.93	...	...	...	...	29.25	...	32.45	28.65	...	...	34.50	...	...
White hominy feed	29.25	28.75	30.00	28.00	...	...	21.00	...	26.00	21.00	...	19.00	20.00	...	...
Yellow hominy feed	27.25	26.00	30.00	...	...	...	19.00	...	26.00	19.00	...	18.50	19.00	...	...
Ground barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.00	31.00	20.00	...	24.50	...	[4]30.00
Dried beet pulp	29.25	28.00	...	33.50	42.00	...	...	25.80	25.90	...	23.50	...	21.00	...	25.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets.
[2] Nominal.
[3] Brown.
[4] Rolled.

MIDDLINGS ACTIVE.

Middlings were more active than bran and in several western markets, including Kansas City and St. Louis, there was a good demand for middlings and shorts from both local buyers and shippers. The shipping demand was rather broad, mostly in single car orders, from the Central West, South, and Southeast. The higher prices asked for middlings in the southern markets, however, are causing consumers to buy bran instead. Although prices are low some dealers are inclined to think that still lower prices will prevail if an attempt is made to market the feed stored at lake ports before navigation closes. However, Minneapolis mills are holding firm at present quotations.

Cottonseed meal.—The cottonseed meal market has lost much of the strength displayed during the past few weeks. New seed is now moving to mills in larger quantities and the available supply of meal is increasing. There is practically no consumptive demand and dealers are therefore holding off buying as they expect lower prices. Offerings from mills are still limited and in some sections only for October delivery. Lack of demand rather than heavy offerings is probably the cause of the present weakness in meal prices. Some exports of meal are reported at New Orleans.

The demand for meal for fertilizer purposes is light because other ammoniates are cheaper at the present time.

Linseed meal.—Northwestern linseed meal mills reduced their prices somewhat during the week, but the decline was not reflected in all the markets. Philadelphia reports a slight advance in prices, but quotations at Buffalo and Chicago were lower. Stocks are rather heavy and jobbers are pressing sales. There is only a very light demand and resellers are offering meal at $2 to $3 under mill prices in an effort to stimulate sales.

GLUTEN FEED DEMAND DULL.

Gluten feed.—No further reductions in the price of gluten feed were reported during the week, but the demand was very dull and very little interest was shown by buyers. Large Chicago manufacturers reported a slight increase in buying orders toward the last of the week. Buffalo reported a light demand, but mills are not pressing sales as they were a few days ago.

Hominy feed.—Lower corn prices were reflected in the hominy feed market. Prices declined 50¢ to $1 in several markets and mills were urgent sellers. The demand for all other feeds is very light so that a surplus in the offerings, especially of yellow hominy feed, is noticeable.

Alfalfa meal.—Alfalfa meal at Kansas City was weak and lower, No. 1 meal being offered as low as $17.20 per ton and No. 2 at $14. The demand from both feeders and feed manufacturers is light. But little improvement in the market for this feed can be expected until some activity appears in the demand for other feeds.

Peanut meal.—No offerings of new crop peanut meal have been reported, and it is stated that probably none will be offered until about Nov. 1.

DEMAND FOR CUT HAY ALMOST A THING OF THE PAST.

General Use of Automobiles and Electric Street Cars Cuts Sales—Was Used Mostly in Cities.

The demand for cut, or chopped, hay has diminished to such an extent during the past decade that at present only an occasional car is bought by city dealers while only a few shippers prepare this commodity for market.

But back in the days when phaetons, surreys, and smart traps drawn by high-stepping trotters and easy-going "family" horses were seen upon the boulevards, and the heavy hauling was done by big draft horses rather than by gasoline-eating trucks, many city dealers operated plants for the preparation and baling of cut hay. Numerous plants also were situated in the producing sections of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. The advent of the automobile, however, has changed all this, aided materially by the substitution of electricity for mule power as the propelling force of street cars.

The kinds of hay usually chopped were timothy and clover mixed. While hay which had become slightly overripe or which contained a mixture of grasses frequently was used, only good, sound, and sweet feeding hay was considered fit for shipping.

FED MIXED WITH GRAIN.

Cut hay is generally fed mixed with grain and is considered an excellent feed, as it prevents the stock from eating the concentrated grain ration too rapidly. The hay is usually dampened when used in this manner. This is one of the disadvantages of feeding it for if more than enough is mixed for one feed and it is not fed within a short time it is likely to sour if the weather is warm, or possibly freeze if the weather is cold. This condition, together with the labor and bother of mixing, has caused feeders in many instances to turn to ready-mixed and molasses feeds.

However, for feeders who desire to prepare their own mixed feed ration the cut hay is probably the most convenient ingredient that can be used to produce the required bulk.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE-PLANT SEEDS.

The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage-plant seeds permitted entry into the United States under the seed importation Act.

Kind of seed.	September—		July 1-Sept. 30, 1921	July 1-Sept. 30, 1920
	1921	1920		
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*

Alfalfa	422,200	44,100	1,364,000	171,500
Canada bluegrass	5,200	...	7,400	...
Alsike clover	671,400	87,000	1,106,700	109,700
Crimson clover	879,500	998,100	1,581,600	1,958,800
Red clover	116,400	6,800	1,792,900	305,200
White clover	263,600	...	538,600	...
White and alsike clover mixtures	2,700	...	8,100	...
Red and alsike clover mixtures	2,100	...	2,100	...
Alsike clover and timothy mixtures	500	...	1,100	...
Broom-corn millet	...	...	...	1,100
Foxtail millet	...	14,700	...	14,700
Grass mixtures	...	...	40,100	...
Orchard grass	833,300	...	959,100	...
Rape	554,100	170,900	728,700	215,700
English rye grass	...	15,600	16,300	130,800
Italian rye grass	...	49,800	13,800	131,300
Timothy	...	...	95,100	...
Hairy vetch	280,600	33,000	645,900	367,700
Spring vetch	...	...	8,800	...

The cleaning, if any, that the average farmer gives his seed merely removes dirt, chaff, and weed and other foreign seeds that are much larger or smaller or much heavier or lighter than the kind of seed that is being cleaned.

Cotton

PRICES OF SPOTS AND FUTURES CONTINUE TO ADVANCE.

Condition of Crop Poorest on Record—Production Estimated at Only 6,537,000 Bales.

Perhaps the main feature in the cotton markets for the week ending Oct. 1 was the sensational advance in prices which occurred on Sept. 27. That day was the first day for the issuance of notices of deliveries to be made on October future contracts at the two future exchanges and it is reported that the notices issued were for more than 80,000 bales at New York and over 20,000 bales at New Orleans. However, in spite of these notices of heavy deliveries, the demand for October contracts during the day was such that the price at New York rose 1¾¢ per lb. and at New Orleans nearly 1½¢ over the low point reached early in the morning.

The closing prices for October future contracts for that day were 21.03¢ at New York and 20.70¢ at New Orleans, or 143 points and 135 points, respectively, above the closing prices of the previous Saturday. The average price of middling in the 10 designated markets reached 20.89¢ per lb. on Sept. 27, or very nearly $5 per bale higher than at the close of the previous week.

TRADE APPREHENSIVE.

Only the better grades of cotton are deliverable on future contracts so that probably one of the main causes of the keen demand for October contracts was the apprehension that the present crop will not only be the smallest for many years but that it will also be of low grade, as is indicated by reports from some sections.

During the remainder of the week prices eased off somewhat under heavy hedge selling and liquidation by long interests, but indications were that the demand for future contracts, as well as for spot cotton during the entire week, was fully equal to the offerings. The end of the week found prices higher than those prevailing at the close of the previous week except for the prices for the more distant months, which were a few points lower.

The average price of Middling as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets closed at 20.71¢ per lb. on Oct. 1, compared with 19.92¢ at the close of the previous week and 23.11¢ for the corresponding day in 1920.

Fluctuations in prices for futures ranged from a decline of 27 points for July future contracts at New York to an advance of 88 points for October futures in the same market. October futures on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 70 points. October future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 14.68d. per lb. on Sept. 30, compared with 14.16d. at the close of the previous week and 17.23d. for the corresponding day in 1920.

SPOT SALES LARGER.

Spot sales during the week at the 10 designated markets were much larger than they have been for any week this season. They amounted to 209,938 bales, compared with 155,954 the previous week and 96,095 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. On Sept. 28 the sales in the 10 markets were 59,929 bales, the largest single day's sales for this season. The previous largest day's sales for the season, involving 38,504 bales, occurred on Sept. 6. The total sales in the 10 designated markets from Aug. 1 to Oct. 1 were 980,146 bales, compared with 503,135 for the corresponding period last year. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Oct. 1, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Oct. 1, in each of the markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	250	175	200	200	225	200	225	300	175	215
Strict Good Middling	150	200	150	150	150	175	150	175	300	150	165
Good Middling	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	125	100	100	103
Strict Middling	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	75	50	50	53

Middling	20.25	20.25	20.75	20.00	21.00	20.75	20.60	21.25	21.75	20.50	20.71
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	75	75	75	100	100	75	100	100	100	75	88
Low Middling	200	200	200	200	250	200	225	200	250	200	213
Strict Good Ordinary[2]	300	300	300	300	400	300	325	300	400	450	338
Good Ordinary[2]	400	425	400	400	500	400	425	400	500	550	440
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	50	Even.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	45
Strict Middling	125	100	150	150	150	125	150	150	150	100	135
Middling[2]	200	200	250	250	200	225	250	250	250	250	233
Strict Low Middling[2]	350	300	350	350	350	325	350	400	350	325	345
Low Middling[2]	450	400	450	450	450	425	450	500	500	400	448
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	200	175	200	225	200	200	200	250	250	300	220
Strict Middling[2]	300	275	300	325	300	250	300	350	350	350	310
Middling[2]	450	450	400	450	350	400	400	400	450	400	415
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling[2]	250	225	250	275	200	250	300	300	300	325	268
Strict Middling[2]	350	325	350	375	300	350	350	400	400	375	358
Middling[2]	450	425	450	500	350	450	450	500	500	425	450
Sales for week, bales	10,205	2,376	3,160	3,227	25,450	11,851	68,007	58,387	8,681	18,594	[3]209,938

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

Commercial reports indicate that trading in cotton goods has broadened and that, while the demand for goods in small quantities and under frequent orders is rather active, there is still uncertainty as to the effect of higher prices on the consumption of goods.

The crop reporting board of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates on Oct. 3. 1921, estimated that the condition of the cotton crop on Sept. 25 was 42.2% of normal, compared with 49.3% on Aug. 25, 59.1% on Sept. 25, 1920, 54.4% on Sept. 25, 1919, and 62.4% the average on Sept. 25 of the past 10 years.

A condition of 42.2% on Sept. 25 forecasts a yield per acre of about 118 lbs. and a total production of about 6,537,000 bales of 500 lbs., gross. In 1920 the production was 13,439,603 bales; in 1919, 11,420,763; in 1918, 12,040,532; in 1917, 11,302,375; and in 1916, 11,449,930 bales.

The condition of the crop on Sept. 25 is the lowest on record and the estimated production is less than that for any year since 1884 when 5,682,000 bales were produced.

The preliminary report of the Bureau of the Census issued on Oct. 3, showed 2,907,950 bales ginned prior to Sept. 25, compared with 2,249,606 bales for the corresponding period last year and 1,835,214 bales for 1919. The figure for 1921 is subject to slight corrections when checked with individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail.

Closing Future Prices for Oct. 1 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
October	20.48	22.25	30.55	20.05	20.80	31.25
December	20.65	21.25	30.84	20.26	20.42	30.85
January	20.33	20.92	30.85	20.03	20.25	30.76
March	20.02	20.68	31.00	19.59	20.25	30.72

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on Sept. 30, and on the corresponding day in 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act as amended:

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	...	...	3	2

Strict Good Middling	234	3	293	95
Good Middling	4,393	24	3,645	726
Strict Middling	19,482	38	22,654	1,652
Middling	47,667	179	37,173	1,538
Strict Low Middling	39,264	3,079	19,040	1,264
Low Middling	9,443	1,294	7,410	409
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	3,880	136	3,214	71
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	3,405	453	3,046	113
Good Middling Yellow Stained	23	2	3	2
Total	127,791	5,208	96,481	5,872

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Sept. 30. at the port of New York were 147,822 bales and for the corresponding day in 1920, 25,594 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 426,488 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 206,460 bales.

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Sept. 30.
[Information from commercial sources.]

	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	1,032,400	630,734
Port stocks	1,407,344	816,826
Interior receipts	1,292,150	736,239
Interior stocks	1,147,941	920,155
Into sight	1,852,353	1,369,128
Northern spinners' takings	296,661	206,321
Southern spinners' takings	497,115	328,213
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,944,690	2,763,568

Exports for the week ending Sept. 30, amounted to 147,591 bales, compared with 86,204 bales the previous week and 109,498 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. The total exports from Aug. 1 to Sept. 30 were 870,698 bales, compared with 457,750 bales in 1920.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Sept. 30.

To—	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	118,751	177,162
France	145,343	92,617
Germany	248,728	110,275
Italy	32,515	26,025
Japan and China	211,103	1,526
Other countries	114,258	50,145
Total	870,698	457,750

Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton is reported at New Orleans and a good demand at Memphis. Some of the sales in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	22
Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	22
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	22½
Strict Good Ordinary, California, 1 1/16 ins.	17
Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 ins.	23
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/8 ins.	27¾
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 1/8 ins.	21
Good Middling, 1 1/8 ins.	30
Good Middling, 1 1/4 ins.	36
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 5/16 ins.	36
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins.	35
Strict Middling, full 1 3/16 ins.	36
Strict Good Ordinary to Low Middling, 1 3/16 ins.	22
Memphis:	
Strict Middling, 1 1/8 ins.	30
Middling, 1 1/8 to 1 3/16 ins.	32

Strict Middling to Good Middling, full 1 3/16 ins.	37½
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins.	34
Middling to Strict Middling, full 1 3/16 ins.	37
Middling, full 1 3/16 to 1¼ ins.	39
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1 3/16 to 1¼ ins.	40
Strict Middling, 1 5/16 to 1⅜ ins.	40
Middling, 1⅜ ins.	41

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 20½¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 21¢ at Memphis on Oct. 1, 1921, and 23¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 25¢ at Memphis on Oct. 2, 1920.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins.	175	400	200	65
1⅛ ins.	750	...	700	700
1 3/16 ins.	1,100	...	1,200	1,800
1¼ ins.	1,500	...	1,900	...

The latest quotations received for Pima American-Egyptian cotton are 40¢ per lb. for No. 2 grade and 37¢ for No. 3 grade f. o. b. New England mill points.

Telegraphic advices indicate that Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton for prompt shipment is quoted at 63⅞¢ per lb. for the grade Fully Good and 49⅝¢ for the grade Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed at Boston or New York.

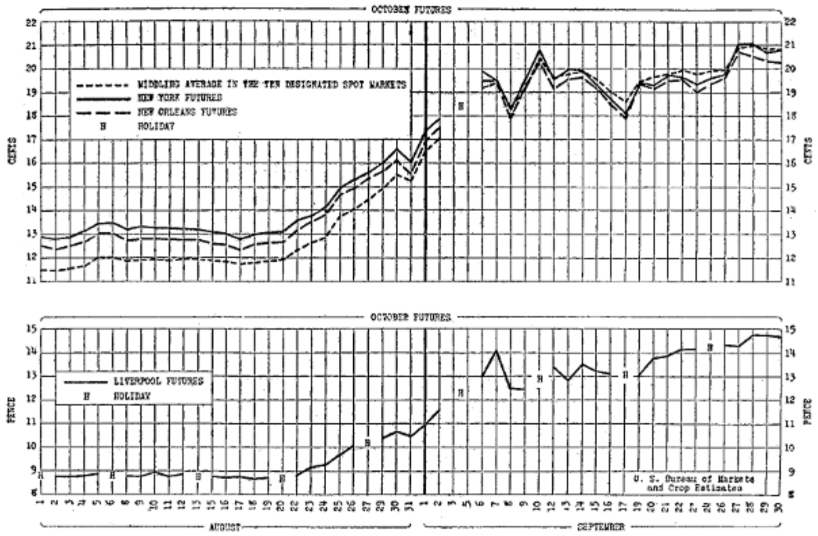
COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.
Week Ending Sept. 24.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$43.00	$40.00
Cheraw, S. C.	46.25	38.50
Edgefield, S. C.	42.00	40.00
Greenville, S. C.	...	38.00
Orangeburg, S. C.	45.00	42.00
Lauratown, Ark.	38.00	...
Ashdown, Ark.	...	32.00
Jonesboro, Ark.	...	32.00
Prescott, Ark.	...	35.00
Henning, Tenn.	...	35.00
New Orleans, La.	40.00	...
Atlanta, Ga.	45.00	42.00
Dallas, Tex.	41.00-42.00	37.00-38.00
Fort Worth, Tex.	40.00	...
Houston, Tex.	40.00	...
Oklahoma City, Okla.	35.00	30.00
Guthrie, Okla.	35.00	24.00
Chickasha, Okla.	34.00	28.00

Imports of Wool at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the two weeks ending Oct. 1 totaled 2,842 bales, weighing 1,203,247 lbs., valued at $129,462. Imports at Boston during the same period totaled 802 bales, weighing 330,551 lbs., and having a valuation of $42,821. In addition, 128 bales of mohair, weighing 64,694 lbs., valued at $9,375, were received at Boston.

COTTON: COMPARATIVE PRICE VARIATIONS FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.



Enlarged chart.

WOOL CONSUMPTION REPORT FOR AUGUST.

Quantities Entering into Manufacture According to Condition, Classes, and Grades.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Class and grade.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Total, August.		Total, July.		Total, January to August.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Fine:												
Combing—												
Domestic	6,241	2,090	45	56	19	45	6,305	2,191	4,166	2,411	27,035	40,533
Foreign	2,814	4,661	14	56	1	10	2,829	4,727	2,976	5,701	28,138	53,343
Clothing—												
Domestic	985	358	654	476	229	54	1,868	888	1,624	773	11,720	12,322
Foreign	270	487	632	546	10	7	912	1,040	959	899	8,101	13,164
½ blood:												
Combing—												
Domestic	4,280	1,937	45	52	138	219	4,463	2,208	3,678	2,517	24,681	27,949
Foreign	1,285	2,066	53	50	...	...	1,338	2,116	1,345	2,544	10,088	24,582
Clothing—												
Domestic	347	195	561	345	215	45	1,123	585	925	523	7,315	10,661
Foreign	12	10	199	114	10	7	221	131	310	98	2,131	3,057
⅜ blood:												
Combing—												
Domestic	2,207	1,323	299	148	185	106	2,691	1,577	2,741	1,514	20,485	29,035
Foreign	1,603	2,112	35	37	...	...	1,638	2,149	1,410	1,503	12,420	21,708
Clothing—												
Domestic	183	71	1,019	434	443	64	1,645	569	1,580	828	11,630	12,180
Foreign	172	140	307	589	...	1	479	730	348	257	2,948	5,236
¼ blood:												
Combing—												
Domestic	2,747	1,630	159	151	266	161	3,172	1,942	2,861	1,666	22,630	23,722
Foreign	2,719	3,329	109	143	61	32	2,889	3,504	2,424	3,829	28,920	37,667
Clothing—												
Domestic	289	186	790	372	193	39	1,272	597	1,143	608	8,641	6,930
Foreign	504	314	443	243	33	19	980	576	966	608	7,106	6,561
Low or Lincoln:												
Combing—												
Domestic	158	223	9	36	2	2	169	261	156	199	1,386	1,742
Foreign	485	570	15	45	31	3	531	618	825	572	5,555	7,839
Clothing—												
Domestic	4	13	105	45	10	7	119	65	117	61	1,074	709
Foreign	21	154	58	7	1	3	80	164	32	56	697	1,263
Carpet:												
Combing, foreign	2,522	2,380	95	248	70	46	2,687	2,674	1,993	2,255	13,596	23,353
Filling, foreign	2,812	2,530	509	572	461	245	3,782	3,347	2,925	2,910	18,405	26,111
Grade not stated:												

Domestic	5,513	97	103	58	...	...	5,616	155	5,838	20	38,550	730
Foreign	4,351	25	25	9	...	...	4,376	34	5,009	22	31,553	707
Total:												
Domestic	22,954	8,123	3,789	2,173	1,700	742	28,443	11,038	24,829	11,120	175,147	166,513
Foreign	19,570	18,778	2,494	2,659	678	373	22,742	21,810	21,522	21,254	169,658	224,591
Grand total, August	42,524	26,901	6,283	4,832	2,378	1,115	51,185	32,848	...	...	...	...
Grand total, July	38,022	26,757	5,923	4,281	2,406	1,336	...	...	46,351	32,374	...	...
Grand total, Jan. to Aug.	283,721	321,703	43,430	56,099	17,654	13,302	...	...	...	...	344,805	391,101

Quantities Entering into Manufacture According to Sections.

[In thousands of pounds, i. e. 000 omitted.]

Section.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Total.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
New England	27,026	13,980	3,419	2,097	894	500	31,339	16,577
Middle Atlantic	13,710	11,516	1,419	1,431	1,162	469	16,291	13,416
Pacific coast	62	47	235	182	55	12	352	241
Other sections	1,726	1,358	1,210	1,122	267	134	3,203	2,614
Grand total	42,524	26,901	6,283	4,832	2,378	1,115	51,185	32,848

Foreign Markets

INCREASE IN WHEAT SHIPMENTS FEATURES EXPORT TRADE.

August, 1921, Exports of Wheat Exceed in Quantity Those of Any Single Month in Ten Years.

Exports of farm products during August had a total value of $233,000,000, an increase of $57,000,000 over the month of July, when the value of agricultural exports totaled $176,000,000, according to preliminary trade statistics obtained from the Department of Commerce. Agricultural products represented 62.1% of the total exports during the month, as compared with 55% during July.

The outstanding feature of the month's foreign trade was the big increase in the exports of wheat, which totaled 59,000,000 bus., as compared with 25,000,000 bus. exported in July, and 28,000,000 bus. exported in August of last year. The August, 1921, exports exceeded those of any other single month during the past ten years.

The exports of cotton totaled 254,739,435 lbs., compared with 271,527,561 lbs. in July, a decrease of 16,788,126 lbs., equivalent to 33,576 bales of 500 lbs. each.

Exports of meat and meat products totaled 203,758,869 lbs., compared with 201,767,270 lbs. for July, and 82,268,344 lbs. exported during the month of August, 1920. The exports of lard jumped from 83,329,000 lbs. in July to 87,410,000 lbs. in August.

Of condensed, evaporated, and powdered milk 31,958,637 lbs. were exported during August, compared with 18,053,097 lbs. during July and 25,638,722 lbs. for August, 1920.

Exports of corn totaled 13,651,559 bus. compared with 14,972,765 bus. exported during July, and 781,271 bus. during August, 1920. The total exports of corn during the first eight months of 1921 were 86,372,464 bus. compared with 10,525,077 bus. exported during the first eight months of 1920.

Exports of rice totaled 61,981,737 lbs., as against 63,264,950 lbs. in July, and 10,322,640 lbs. exported during August, 1920. Total exports of rice during the first eight months of 1921 were

434,863,107 lbs. compared with 289,514,321 lbs. exported during the first eight months of 1920.

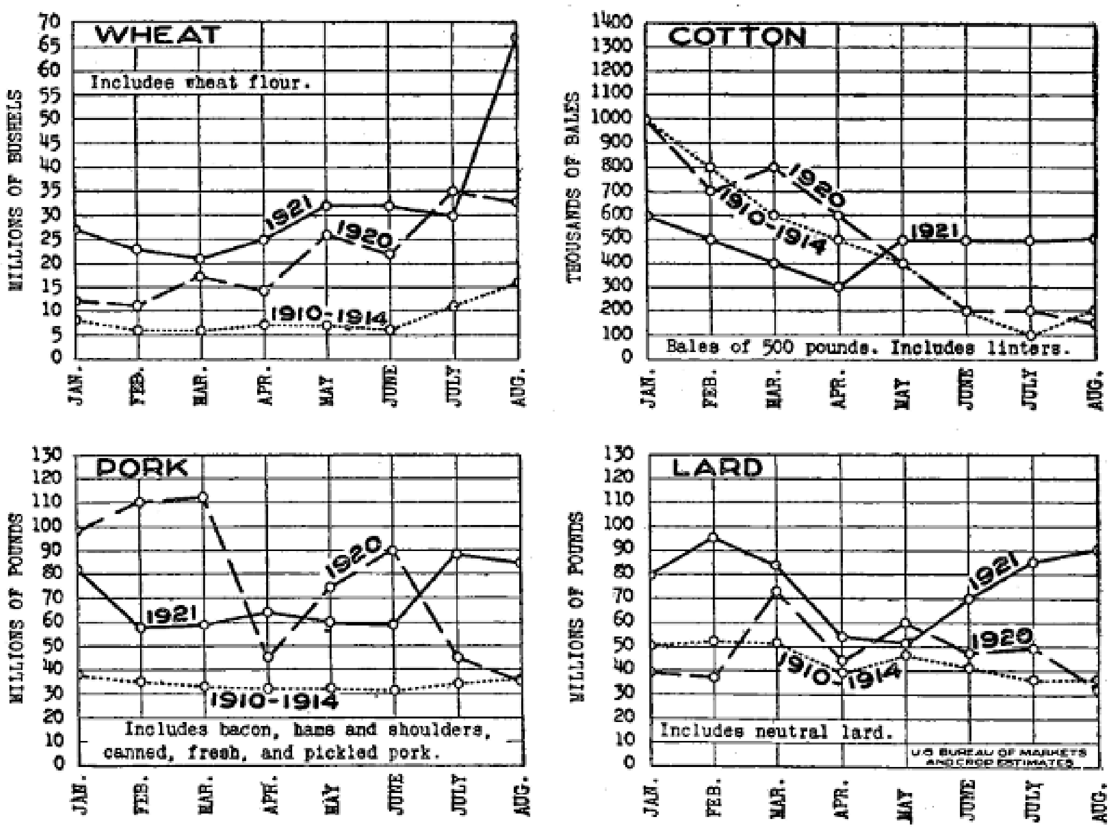
Exports of tobacco totaled 53,076,605 lbs., a slight decrease from July, but more than 10,000,000 lbs. greater than the exports for August, 1920.

The exports of the principal agricultural products during August and July, 1921, with comparisons for August, 1920, and the first eight months of the calendar years 1920 and 1921, are set forth in Table 1.

The value of the agricultural products imported into the United States during August was $116,000,000, or 59.8% of all imports during the month, compared with $98,000,000 in July, 1921, and $350,000,000 in August, 1920. The leading commodities imported, together with their declared values, were: Raw silks, $27,721,270; sugar, $18,119,559: coffee, $10,012,416; hides and skins, $8,226,888; tobacco, $5,190,213; rubber, $5,098,629; seeds, $4,071,250; vegetable oils, $2,873,161; fibers, $2,117,925; unmanufactured wool, $2,081,065; bananas, $1,918,357; cacao, $1,006,333.

The imports of some of the principal agricultural products during August and July, 1921, with comparisons for August, 1920, and the first eight months of the calendar years 1920 and 1921 are set forth in Table 2.

MONTHLY TREND OF EXPORTS OF WHEAT, COTTON, PORK, AND LARD.
[The 1910-1914 curve represents the prewar annual average.]



Enlarged charts.

TABLE 1.—MONTHLY EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Commodity.	Unit.	Aug., 1921.	July, 1921.	Aug., 1920.	Eight months ending—	
					Aug., 1921.	Aug., 1920.
Wheat	Bus.	58,536,829	24,842,294	27,693,982	206,602,944	99,775,041
Wheat flour	Bbls.	1,872,573	1,238,019	1,166,707	11,182,195	15,256,168
Cotton	Lbs.	254,739,435	271,527,561	74,767,391	1,958,818,466	1,982,687,809
Meat and meat products	Lbs.	203,758,869	201,767,270	82,268,344	1,381,422,150	1,246,522,110
Butter	Lbs.	435,489	531,078	436,214	6,260,466	15,965,485
Cheese	Lbs.	428,014	2,200,800	374,538	9,912,810	13,674,469
Milk (condensed, evaporated, and powdered)	Lbs.	31,958,637	18,053,097	25,638,722	184,120,177	335,270,393
Tobacco	Lbs.	53,076,605	53,174,339	42,828,455	374,316,822	326,728,208
Wool	Lbs.	92,702	193,574	683,320	1,526,920	5,967,463
Corn	Bus.	13,651,559	14,972,765	781,271	86,372,464	10,525,077
Rice	Lbs.	61,981,737	63,264,950	10,322,640	434,863,107	289,514,321
Rye	Bus.	3,079,857	931,148	5,082,819	21,479,252	41,481,106

TABLE 2.—MONTHLY IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Commodity.	Unit.	Aug., 1921.	July, 1921.	Aug., 1920.	Eight months ending—	
					Aug., 1921.	Aug., 1920.
Sugar	Lbs.	570,852,965	277,270,645	880,435,997	4,431,517,830	6,565,255,469

Hides and skins	Lbs.	38,090,047	34,377,952	35,127,547	236,176,698	402,772,854
Tobacco	Lbs.	4,819,657	3,154,947	7,894,406	208,505,559	63,424,548
Wool	Lbs.	15,866,744	9,396,864	14,447,810	273,521,338	213,531,918
Rice (cleaned)	Lbs.	6,567,780	1,407,850	15,354,050	38,096,280	104,671,751
Meat and meat products	Lbs.	5,013,869	3,385,354	25,015,317	53,632,204	89,534,449
Butter	Lbs.	149,886	191,748	2,737,265	11,774,801	25,592,355
Lemons	Value.	$242,440	$304,058	$456,387	$944,756	$2,576,655

Good Outlook for Spain's Crop of Jordan and Valencia Almonds.

From all available reliable sources it is believed that Spain's 1921 crop of Jordan almonds, which are grown only in the Provinces of Malaga, Jaen, Granada, and Almeria, will be about equal to last year's production, reports the American consul at Malaga. Various exporters place the crop from 70,000 to 75,000 boxes of 25 lbs. each.

The crop is somewhat delayed because of the late spring, but the quality is good. Since all stocks of this variety have been exhausted for some time, the demand is active, and opening prices f. o. b. Malaga are expected to be considerably higher than last year. However, this should make but little difference to the buyers in the United States, as they will benefit by the decrease in the exchange value of the peseta.

The general opinion seems to be that this year's crop of Valencia almonds will exceed last year's production by 15% to 20%. Inasmuch as these almonds are grown in various parts of Spain and often shipped to Malaga for export, it is difficult to give exact figures. Prices of Valencia almonds are regulated by quotations from Italy, but Spanish farmers in the Malaga district are expecting good prices on account of the small stocks carried over.

The following table gives the total exports of shelled almonds from Malaga, Spain, to all countries and to the United States during the past five years:

Year.	Total exports.	Exports to the United States.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
1916	4,548,090	2,873,356
1917	2,469,152	2,183,659
1918	4,664,934	2,882,597
1919	6,673,324	3,821,341

1920	2,521,078	5,028,693

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1921

Transcriber's Notes

Inconsistent spelling, hyphenation and formatting have been retained, except as mentioned below.

Article Fruits and Vegetables, section Onions, ... in Pittsburgh, clos- $3.75 to $4: as printed in the source document; some text is obviously missing.

Article Grain and Seeds, section FLOUR EXPORTS FROM CANADA, The premium over the December strengthened: as printed in the source document; some text is missing.

The wide tables are viewed best in a wide browser window.

Changes made:

Articles that were printed in multiple parts throughout the source document have been re-combined. References to the other parts of those articles (Continued page ...; Concluded from ..., etc.) have been deleted, as have been the headlines above the continuations of the articles. As a consequence, the magazine's pagination and the order of articles are at places different from those in the source document.

Several tables and charts have been moved outside text paragraphs.

Some obvious minor typographical and punctuation errors haver been corrected silently.

Page number have been removed; references to pages have been replaced by links to the relevant sections or elements.

Table LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, OCT. 4: the indentation of the first column has been standardised.

In some tables thousand separators have been inserted.

*** END OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK THE MARKET REPORTER, VOL. 4, NO. 15 ***

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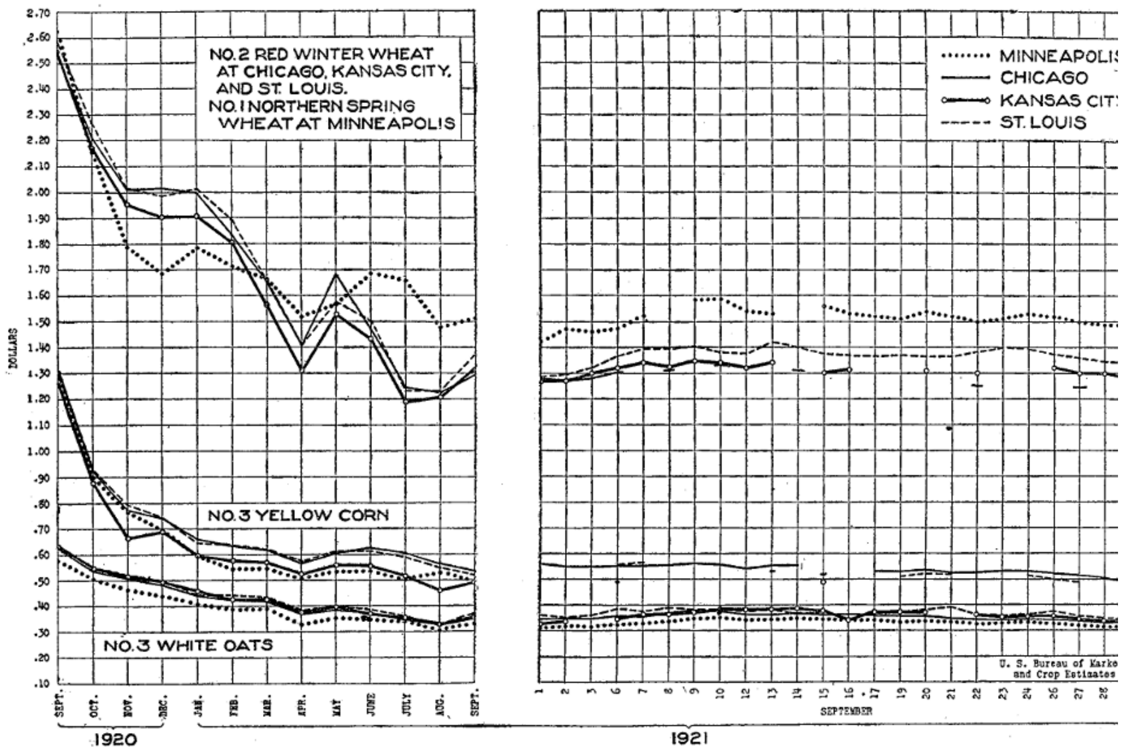

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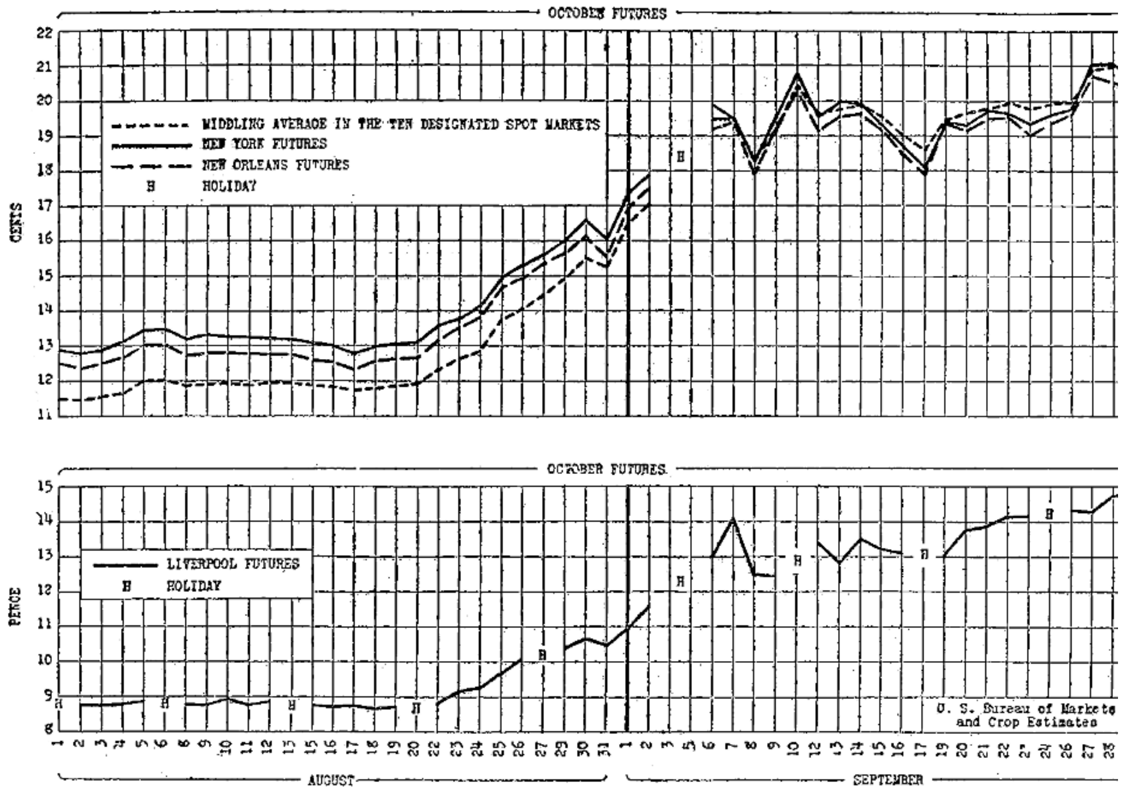
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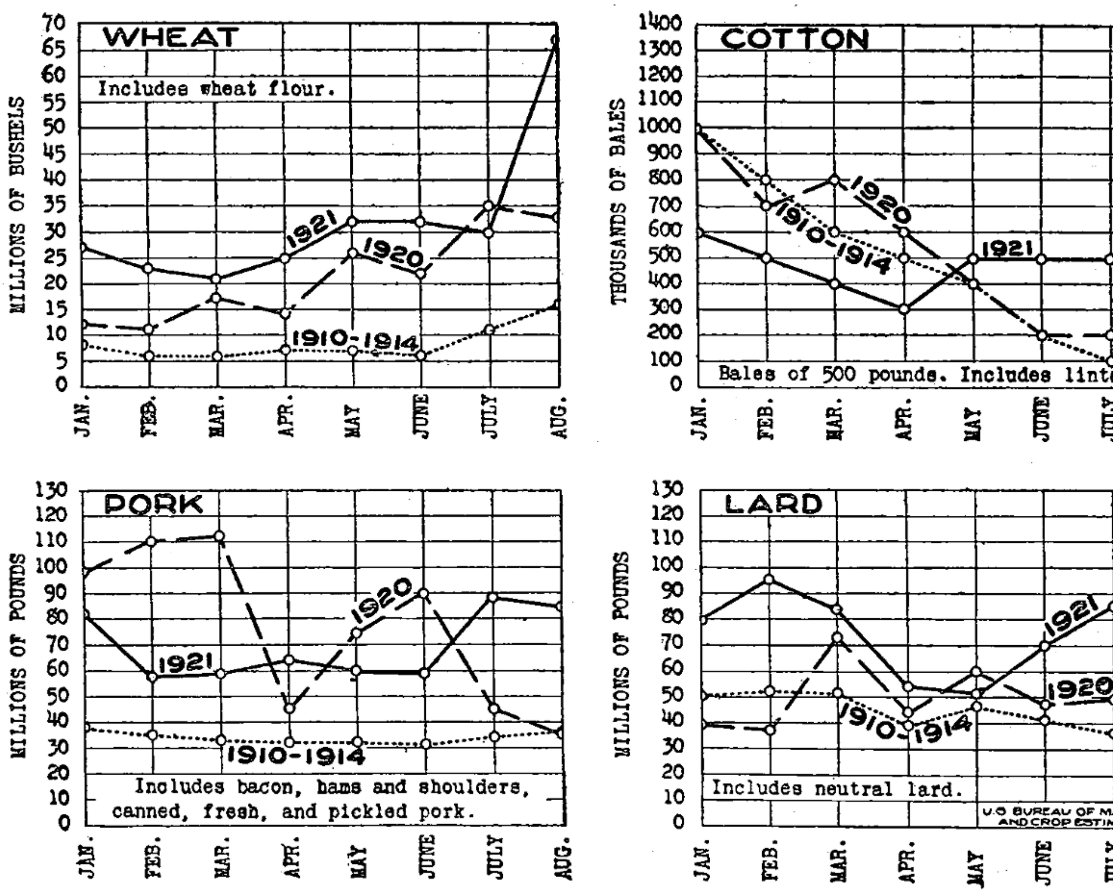
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