# For More And Better Silos in the Northwest

Prepared by J. G. Haney of the Agricultural Extension Dept. of the International Harvester Co., for The Grand Forks Herald.

## For More And Better Silos in the Northwest

Sixth Silo Article.

### Concrete Blocks, Brick and Stone Silos, Etc.

By J. G. HANEY, Agr. Ext. Dept., I. H. C.

As previously stated, in building a silo any material may be used which is sufficiently strong and durable to withstand the pressure exerted by the silage, and which may be made air tight, so as to keep the silage from spoiling.

In sections where good building sand and gravel are available, concrete blocks of various forms may be moulded and used in silo construction. Of these there is a great variety, from the common cement hollow blocks, to the concrete stave| In many places forms could be bought and used for moulding these, and the silo constructed with very little cash outlay. And in many cases, where the freight would not be excessive on these different forms of concrete blocks or staves, such silos may be constructed very reasonably. When properly constructed there can be no question as to their durability, and ability to keep the silage satisfactorily.

**Brick and Tile Silos.**

Brick is a favorite material for building silos. Silos built of such material of course vary from the ordinary building brick to the hollow tile silo, a form of which is known as the Iowa silo, and has given splendid satisfaction. These hollow tiles are moulded for different sizes of silos, and have the advantage of being easy to construct, and the claim is made for them that they withstand freezing to a greater extent than some other forms of silos.

Where building brick is available, it may be used to good advantage, and there is no form of brick silo which apparently is not satisfactory when properly constructed. One of the agricultural bulletins gives a description of building a brick and reinforced plaster silo. A 4-inch brick wall was built, and as the wall went up, 20 penny spikes were laid in the joints, with the heads sticking out about a half inch on the inside of the silo. These nails had been burned before placing them in the silo, so that they would bend easily. After the 4-inch silo wall was completed, heavy woven fence wire was cut the proper length to reach around the silo, and hung on these nails, on the inside, flat against the brick wall. The heads of the nails were then bent over the wire, so as to hold it tight against the brick. In building this silo the precaution was taken to double this wire at the bottom of the silo , although apparently it would not be necessary to do this, unless the silo was of a large diameter. After this wire was in place the silo was plastered with a couple of good coats of cement mortar, a mixture of one of cement to three of sand being used. This plastering completely covered the wire, which would prevent it rusting, and would undoubtedly make a very durable silo. In fact, it had stood for a number of years after being built, and was giving perfect satisfaction. Such a silo could of course be constructed at much less cost than many other types of silos.

**Reinforcement Essential.**

In all brick, stone or concrete block silos some provision must be made for reinforcement. There have been a number of silos badly damaged in this section because this precaution was not taken. The Iowa silo, or hollow tile type, provides for the use of heavy wire between every course of tile. This same precaution should be taken with brick, stone, or any other form of silo. Some of the concrete block silos have provisions made for this reinforcement. Rods are moulded into the blocks, so that when the blocks are put in place the rods are connected together in such a way as to form a perfect reinforcement. This obviates the use of hoops on the outside, and certainly is a satisfactory means of reinforcement.

**Lath and Plaster Silo.**

There are several methods of using lath nad plaster in the building of silos. One of these methods which has been employed with good success consists of setting 2x4's on the foundation, 20 inches apart, the same as studding for a building. On the inside of these there is nailed heavy metal lath, on which heavy coats of cement plaster are applied. After several coats of cement plaster have been applied on the inside, the studding is removed, and the process of plastering repeated on the outside. It is generally advisable to build this wall up something like 2 inches thick, and if properly done, and the top of the silo carefully supported by a barn, such silos have given excellent satisfaction. However, as a much larger proportion of cement is needed in these than in concrete, and more skilled labor required, there probably is not a great deal of difference in the cost.

In other cases silos are built as before described, except that the studdings are left in place, and weather boarded on the outside. The plaster on the inside should be built up to an inch or more in thickness, by repeated coats, and if the structure is well supported, so that it would not be too badly effected by wind, which may crack the plastering on the inside, such silos prove very satisfactory. A good quality of metal lath should of course be used. It is well to put one coat of cement on the back side of the lath. This prevents the lath from rusting and it will undoubtedly prolong the life of the silo.

In building the combined plaster and wood silos, such as described, care should be taken to have the foundation up well from the ground, so that there would not be any undue rotting of the studding, as this would probably be the greatest point of weakness in such a silo.

**What They Think of the Silo-Survey in Scott County, Iowa.**

105 Silos Investigated by County Agent Bliss—Some Interesting Facts Brought Out—Over 4,000 Animals Fed Silage.—(By G. R. Bliss, agent U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Davenport, Iowa.

"We have made a careful investigation of 105 silos in Scott county belonging to 100 different men. I will give you our summaries.

"I find that 99 men out of 100 state that the silo pays. One man remarked that he did not fill his last year because of the large amount of clover hay grown. The average time these silos have been in use is four and one-half years. Seventy-three of them are made of wooden staves; one cement stave; twenty-six hollow clay blocks; three brick; one concrete and one galvanized iron. When asked as to their present preference, the men replied as follows: Fifty-one would use the hollow clay blocks; thirty-three would use the wood; six would use cement stave; five would use concrete; one would use brick and nine were undecided. The average cost of these silos is $334; the average dimensions are 14.4 feet by 28.7 feet high.

**Silage Worth $6.36 Per Ton.**

I find that sixty-one of these men use water in filling their silo, and thirty-nine do not. It takes on the average about nine acres of corn to fill these silos, at an average cost of $1.14 per ton to produce the silage and fifty-six cents per ton to put it in the silo. The average estimate as to the value of the silage is $6.36. An average of two and four-tenths inches of silage is fed off per day. Most of the men only feed from six to eight months during the year. Although some feed throughout the entire year.

"An average of 44.39 animals are fed from each silo. These consist approximately of sixteen dairy cows, twenty-two beef, or young animals, one and one-half horses, one and seven-tenths sheep. Twenty men feed horses, ten feed hogs and six feed sheep; forty-six of these men report that silage is most valuable for dairy cows; five for beef cattle; twenty-two for all kinds of cattle; six for all kinds of stock; twenty for young cattle, and one for sheep. Eighty-two of the men report very little loss from freezing and eighteen state that they had more or less loss. Twenty-one of the men report practicalaly no loss, except a little on top for spoiling. Seventy-nine report losses varying from one per cent up to forty or fifty per cent. Eighty-seven of the men report no bad results from feeding silage and three state that they have had some cases where bad results followed either from bloating, scouring or something else. Out of the 4,439 animals fed, three are reported to have died from eating too much silage.

**Essential Points of a Silo.**

"The average capacity of these silos is 111 tons.

"You will note from this summary that we have some excellent results following the use of silage. I regard the silo as one of the two most valuable factors in making farming on high-priced land pay, the other, I regard the growing of alfalfa. We do not have any pit silos in this county. There are quite a number in the western part of the state, however.

"The essential points to a good silo, as I regard them, are that it be air tight, that it be permanent, that it be very smooth and even on the inside.

"The hollow block or vitrified brick silos seem to have the preference in this county. There are nearly 150 silos in the county, but I haven't as yet been able to get reports from all of them.

"I cannot state definitely the amount of milk which an acre of corn will produce a ssilage, as compared with fodder, but think fully twice as much. I believe it will produce one-third to one-half more beef.

"The average farmer, under conditions which have prevailed, within the past five years, can pay for a silo in two seasons, provided it is well put up and properly filled. I know of some men who have paid for their silos in one season."

Now is the time to consider the silo—before the rush of harvest—get it ready. The prospect for corn could be better, but this makes the silo all the more essential. There is greater need of a silo if the corn is frosted before it is ripe. Frosted corn, oats, barley, wheat, or sweet clover, can be put in the silo and make good feed. Everyone should have livestock, and a silo, and the silo should be filled with corn or any other crop that is available.

Herald Want Ads Bring Results.


## ATTENTION FARMERS!

We have mailed to your address a price list of fly nets and the necessary things you need for harvest. Please look over our list and send us your orders now while our stock is complete. We pay parcel post on anything we can send you. When in the city make our store your headquarters.

**Joseph Mahowald**

Wholesale and Retail Harness

We also sell trunks, bags and suit cases and a full line of hand-sewed gloves guaranteed not to rip.


## MARKET NEWS

Wheat—Cables steady. Broomhall's a little bullish. Light rains. Market still under influence development spring wheat. Believe long side market with European war is safest but with old surplus on hand and another surplus from new crop makes it advisable to wait for depressions to buy. Also remember government allows for about 25,000,000 shrinkage in spring wheat and although crop may have gone back or may deteriorate it has been accounted for.

Corn—Weather generally faverable, temperature little high southwest. Crop pretty well moistened Thursday and Friday. Cash demand abated and some country offerings increasing. Would avoid bulges in buying. It's a scalping market.

Oats—Looks like a crop of 1,350,000,000 to 1,400,000,000. There will soon be heavy hedging sales. Some damage claimed from heat but not taken seriously. Provisions can be bought cheaper.

New York—The market rebounded from low levels yesterday with more vigor and gave evidence of an ever extended short interest. We look for a firm market today and a higher opening Monday.

Liverpool—The market at the opening was easy but later steadied with offers lighter and at the close, the undertone was steady. Spot market steady with winters not offered and Manitobas unchanged for which there is a good demand. Cargo market easy early Manitobas one and winters six lower but later advancing to practically unchanged from yesterday. The demand for winters is improving but good grades are difficult to buy and Manitobas generally very steadily held.

Corn quiet with both American and plates unchanged and steadily held. Spot demand fair and floating quantity limited. The decline in America yestereday in wheat was largely offset here by the firmness in Atlantic freights and fears for future arrivals —Broomhalls.

New York—Commercal failures in United States this week 303 against 227 last week and 256 last year. Western Pacific railroad passes into the hands of the receiver. Weekly returns of trade reviews show further development in all lines of business with promise of heavy crops. Strikes and lockouts in United States during six months 1,432 against 1,405 the whole of last year.

Liverpool spot wheat unchanged. Corn 1 lower. On passage wheat unchanged to 6 lower. Corn unchanged.

Madison, Minn.—Wheat through this territory looking generally good. Crop is slightly affected with black rust and cannot determine results at this time. Weather today cool, windy and favorable. If favorable weather continues rust will develop slowly. If weather turns unfavorable extensive damage can result quickly—F. B. & Co.

Oats opened up teady with a few cattered commission houses selling Sept. led by Jackson and Armour. Local crowd selling. Wheat opened shade easier on local selling but firmed up quickly when a fair commission demand developed.

Unless we get rains over the corn belt over Sunday, look for a sharply higher market Monday.

**FAVORITE CAKE (WITH DUCK EGGS.)**

**Eggs in Potato Nests.**

For a hot supper dish take mashed potato left from dinner, beat it up with an egg and perhaps a spoonful or so of milk, and shape it into little nests. Brush the nest with hot bacon fat, inside and out, break a duck egg in each, with a little of the bacon fat salt and pepper on top and bake until the egg sets and the potato browns a little.

**Scrambled Eggs with Bread or Meat.**

To each duck egg add two tablespoons milk, one teaspoon butter, drippings or bacon fat, some salt and pepper, and two tablespoons fine bread or cracker crumbs, chopped cold ham or beef, minced fish, or dried beef. A little minced onion or parsley is also an addition. Do not overcook, and serve at once.

**Puffy Omelet.**

Have all utensils, even to a hot platter, ready, and do not prepare until you know you can serve it promptly. Separate the yolks and whites. Beat the yolks, and to each yolk add 1 1-2 tablespoons water, a teaspoon butter, and some salt and pepper. Beat the whites until dry, and fold in. Turn the mixture into a buttered pan, spread it evenly, and stand for about two minutes over moderate heat. Sprinkle the top with grated cheese, chopped ham, oysters, or chicken, asparagus, minced onion, or any filling liked. Set it in the oven a minute or two for the top to set, cut across the top with a knife, fold over, and turn out on hot platter. A white sauce or tomato sauce poured over it is an addition.

**Creamed Eggs on Toast.**

Make a medium white sauce of two cups milk, four tablespoons butter, stirred with four tablespoons flour, one teaspoon salt, and a little pepper. Add three boiled duck eggs, finely chopped, and pour over the toast. This will make a large platterful. Or, if you want an ornamental company dish, add to the sauce only the chopped whites, and over all sprinkle the yolks rubbed through a sieve. If the toast is cut across diagonally it is a little more attractive, and may be garnished with bits of parsley. Or, if in a hurry, the egg may be sliced and piled on the toast, and the sauce poured over all.—(Farm and Home.)

**HIMALAYA VINES GROW BIG.**

The Himalaya berry is one of the finest berries for the south as they don't mind the hardest drouth. The vine is a vigorous grower, often making shoots of 35 to 50 feet in one season, says E. B. Sonderegger of Arkansas in Farm and Home. They should be tied on trellises or can be used for arbors. They do not bear much till three years old.

The berries when ripe are of fine flavor, larger than blackberries and ripen all summer, are colorless and very melting, fine to make wine, jelly or preserves.

The first year's growth after planting should be cut off near the ground in the spring, just before the new shoots make their appearance. When they come, cut off the first two runners to keep the plants off the ground. A thrifty plant will bear one-half bushel of luscious berries which turn black several days before they are ripe.


TOP PRICES PAID FOR

**HIDES, WOOL**

Calf Skins, Pelts, Tallow Etc.

Also Copper, Brass, Iron, Lead, Alnico, Auto Tires, Inner Tubes, Rubber, Etc.

**REDICK** HIDE & FUR CO

Established 1894. Grand Forks


# THE MARKET WORLD

## WHEAT RAISES OVER 3 CENTS

### Closing Quotations Fraction Lower than High Mark—Firm from Opening.

Minneapolis July wheat closed 3 1-2c higher, September wheat 3 3-8c higher, December wheat 2 7-8c higher.

Wheat prices were strong at the opening and have ruled very firm all day with closing quotations only a fraction under the high points of the day. All of yesterday's loss was regained and the market made new high marks. More rust reports were received and the market seemed to be very sensitive to these reports. Showery weather was reported in the northwest. This was construed as rather unfavorable as there has been excessive amount of rain fall lately. Liverpool did not display any weakness and spot wheat was unchanged.

Temperatures continue high in the northwest and southwest one point in Kansas reported temperature of 106 at 11 a. m.

### Market Quotations

Markets and Gossip Furnished by Chas. E. Lewis & Co., Security Building, Grand Forks, N. D.

**DECEMBER WHEAT.**

| | Chi. | Minn. | Dul. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Open | 1.12⅝ | 1.14½ | 1.16 |
| High | 1.15⅝ | 1.17½ | 1.17⅝ |
| Low | 1.12½ | 1.14½-½ | 1.14⅝ |
| Close | 1.15⅝-¾ | 1.16⅝ | .... |

**JULY WHEAT.**

| | Chi. | Minn. | Dul. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Open | 1.08⅝ | 1.13⅝ | 1.16½ |
| High | 1.12 | 1.16⅝ | 1.19½ |
| Low | 1.08⅝ | 1.13½ | 1.16⅝ |
| Close | 1.11⅝ | 1.16½-¾ | .... |

**SEPTEMBER WHEAT.**

| | Chi. | Minn. | Dul. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Open | 1.09⅝ | 1.14½ | 1.14⅝ |
| High | 1.13½ | 1.16½ | 1.17⅝ |
| Low | 1.09⅝ | 1.13½ | 1.14⅝ |
| Close | 1.13½ | 1.16⅝ | .... |

**ST. DOUIS.**

| | Dec. | July. | Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Open | .... | .... | 1.09½ |
| Close | 1.14½-¾ | 1.10½ | 1.12 |

**KANSAS CITY.**

| | Dec. | July. | Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Open | 1.06⅝ | .... | 1.04½ |
| Close | 1.09½-¾ | 1.05 | 1.07 |

**WINNIPEG.**

| | Dec. | July. | Oct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Open | 1.10½ | 1.15 | 1.12⅝ |
| Close | 1.12⅝ | 1.17½ | 1.14½ |

**CHICAGO CORN.**

| | Dec. | July. | Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Open | .62⅝ | .78 | .74⅝-74 |
| High | .65½ | .78⅝ | .75⅝ |
| Low | .62⅝ | .77½ | .74 |
| Close | .65⅝ | .78½ | .75½b |

**CHICAGO OATS.**

| | Dec. | July. | Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Open | .41⅝ | .40⅝ | .40½ |
| High | .43½ | .42½ | .41⅝ |
| Low | .41⅞ | .40⅝ | .40⅝ |
| Close | .43 | .42 | .41½ |

**CHICAGO PORK.**

| | May. | July. | Sept. | Oct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Open | .... | .... | 24.47 | .... |
| High | .... | .... | 24.65 | .... |
| Low | .... | .... | 24.47 | .... |
| Close | .... | .... | 24.52 | .... |

**MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.**

Sept.—Puts $1.13⅝, calls $1.20.

**MINNEAPOLIS CASH CLOSE.**

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 hard | $1.28⅝ |
| No. 1 northern | 1.17⅝@1.20⅝ |
| No. 1 Nor. choice | 1.22⅝ |
| No. 1 Nor. choice, ar. | 1.22⅝ |
| Regular arrive | 1.16⅝@1.19⅝ |
| No. 2 northern | 1.13⅝@1.17⅝ |
| No. 2 hard Mont. | 1.12⅝ |
| Arrive | 1.12⅝ |
| No. 3 northern | 1.06⅝@1.14½ |
| No. 1 durum | 1.05½@1.10½ |
| Arrive | 1.05½@1.09½ |
| No. 2 durum | 1.01½@1.07½ |
| No. 3 yellow corn | .82½@ .84½ |
| Arrive | .82 |
| No. 4 corn | .80 |
| Other grades corn | .65 @ .82 |
| No. 3 white oats | .40 @ .40½ |
| Arrive | .40 |
| No. 4 oats | .38½@ .39½ |
| Barley | .68 @ .72 |
| Barley, choice | .72 @ .75½ |
| Flax | 1.96 @1.99 |
| Arrive | 1.95 @1.98 |
| Rye | .88 @ .89 |
| Arrive | .88 @ .89 |

**DULUTH CASH CLOSE.**

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 hard | 1.20⅝ |
| No. 1 northern | 1.19⅝ |
| No. 2 northern | 1.13⅝@1.15⅝ |
| No. 3 northern | 1.02⅝@1.12⅝ |
| Oats, cash | .40 |
| Rye | .90 |
| Barley | .61 @ .72 |
| No. 1 durum | 1.03½ |
| No. 2 durum | 1.05½@1.06½ |
| Durum, December | 1.08½b |
| Durum, July | 1.07b |
| Durum, September | 1.08½b |
| Flax, cash on track | 1.99 |

**DULUTH FLAX.**

| | Nov. | July. | Sept. | Oct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Open | 1.94 | 1.95 | 1.97 | 1.94 |
| Close | 1.96½ | 1.98 | 1.99b | 1.97 |

**WINNIPEG CLOSE.**

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 northern | 1.17 |
| No. 2 northern | 1.15 |
| No. 3 northern | 1.12 |
| No. 4 northern | 1.06⅝ |
| No. 5 northern | 1.00½ |
| No. 6 northern | .97 |
| Feed | .93 |
| No. 2 oats | .45½ |
| No. 3 oats | .44½ |
| Oats, July | .45½ |
| Flax, October | 1.76⅝ |
| Flax, July | 1.73⅝ |

It is stated that the railroad industry of the United States has 1,848,883 employes to whom it pays $1,390,025,288 in wages, and 9,244,015 persons are dependent upon the railroads for a living. But this means directly dependent. Besides these there are other millions who get their living from business created by the railroads.

## KILLER VALUES ABOUT STEADY

### Effects of Declines Earlier in the Week Evident—Estimate 2,000.

South St. Paul, July 15—Reception for the fat cattle here yesterday was similar to that accorded Thursday's run in most respects. Declines have been unevenly quoted in the killer division during the week and practically all steers, she stock and bulls have sold a quarter down while break of 40 to 50 cents from rates in vogue a week ago on various classes have been claimed by sellers.

Supplies at Western points yesterday were restricted to small volume but the week's aggregate at nine Western centers, including South St. Paul, runs far ahead of that for corresponding days last week and a year ago. Recent slumps recorded here and at the other markets have had a tendency to shut off loading at country points the past day or two and the lull in marketing afforded sellers chance to check the sliding tendencies of prices.

A bunch of $10.00 baby beef stock was included among supplies yesterday. Some decent $8.85 steers showed up but the $6.50 to $8.50 gap proved wide enough to catch much of the contingent above the trashy class. The latter sold on a catch-as-catch-can basis. Discards from the stocker section were included in the latter sort.

Cows and heifers at $5.00 to $8.50 made up the usual proportion of the run and the $7.00 display and sorts above that figure were in scant supply. Cutters and canners have varied least of any class this week but sorting into this grade has been closer.

Butcher and bologna bulls show full force of the week's decline. Most offerings are grassy.

Veal calves which gained a quarter on Tuesday have held steady since with $11.25 as top.

Estimated receipts were 1,300 cattle and 700 calves against 1,665 cattle and 969 calves a week ago and 865 cattle and 422 calves a year ago.

**Stockers and Feeders.**

Stockers and feeders again had dull action and nobody seemed to want such material badly. Yard dealers have succeeded in working off much of the accumulation of the first half of the week but progress has been hard to make owing to the curtailed country call.

Trade has been reported as slow and mean with price declines the rule at other markets this week and current basis of trade here looks largely half a dollar lower than a week ago rated 75 cents or more discounted, while some of the doggy little stuff is moving in very draggy manner. Few high grade feeders have been shown and when good stock has appeared it has been obliged to help sell inferior stock accompanying it so that it has not shown up in flattering manner. Few steers qualifying for release around or over $7.00 are now coming to this department and $4.75 to $6.50 gets a much larger quota.

Cows and heifers have felt the brunt of buyers' attack and only the best have escaped maximum decline.

Shipments Thursday were 27 cars and 765 cattle.

**Milkers and Springers.**

Dairy cows have been influenced by the slump in killer and feeder rates this week and kinds whose selling price is determined by weight show considerable decline from last week's rates generally. Milkers are neglected and only the more desirable springers as yet are getting buyers' favor.

### FARM PRODUCE

| | |
|---|---|
| Cream (butter fat basis) | .28 |
| Packing stock (dairy) | .20½ |
| Eggs, loss off. | |
| Firsts | .20 |
| Seconds | .15 |
| Checks | .14 |

**LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.**

Chicago—Hogs, 13,000; left over, 3,960 market five to ten lower.

Mixed, $9.35 to $10.10; rough, $9.20 to $9.45; heavy, $9.30 to $10.10; light, $9.30 to $9.95; cattle, 500, market steady. Sheep 5,000, market weak.

Kansas City—Hogs, 11,000; cattle, 300; sheep, none.

Omaha—Hogs, 11,000; cattle, none; sheep, none.

**SOUTH ST. PAUD STOCK MARKETS**

South St. Paul, Minn., July 15.—Hogs, receipts 1,200 10c lower; range $9.25 to $9.50; bulk, $9.35 to $9.40.

Cattle—Receipts, 300; steady. Killers, steady, steers, $5.75 to $9.75; cows and heifers, $5.00 to $5.75; calves, steady, receipts 900; steady, lambs, $5.00 to $9.00. Wethers, $5.55 to $11.50; stockers and feeders, steady, $4.00 to $5.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 900; steady, lambs, $5.00 to $9.00; wethers, $5.00 to $7.00; ewes, $2.50 to $6.75.

**COMPLETE FAILURE.**

"I read a joke the other day about a man getting the last word with his wife by bawling it up the speaking tube as he went out the front door of the apartment."

"Tried it, eh? How did it work?"

"Didn't work. My wife must have read the same joke. She let a kettle of soapsuds come down the tube just as I started to whistle up."


Ship Your Grain to

**Chas. E. Lewis & Co.**

Grain Commission and Stock Brokers. Members All Leading Exchanges.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Board of Trade Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

Security Bldg., Grand Forks, N. D.

ADOLF ELDSTAD, Manager


## HOG PRICES GET FRESH SETBACK

### Porkers Discounted 10 to 15 Cents Yesterday—Estimate 6,000.

South St. Paul, July 15.—Thursday's boom in the hog trade was quickly dissipated when yesterday's session opened, decline of 10 to 15 cents offsetting practically all the bulge of the previous day. Less than 60,000 porkers showed up at nine Western points yesterday but buyers forced the reaction which enabled them to get fresh supplies as cheaply as on Wednesday practically.

Discrimination against coarse and heavy packers, grassy lots, old sows and piggy property continues a trade feature at most points and it is the good to choice mixed, handy and butcher grades that command best recognition. Spread of sales is not particularly wide here, however.

Yesterday's range was from $9.40 to $9.60 with bulk at $9.45 to $9.50.

Pigs held steady and landed around $8.50 generally.

Estimated receipts were 6,000 against 7,974 a week ago and 4,098 a year ago.

**SPRING.**

Duluth, July 15.—The market acted overbought yesterday, and in the face of the news made longs rather nervous, causing general liquidation, especially towards the close. Export demand was dull and the fact that the British government is to put a price on some of its reserves today also helped to depress prices. The Daily Trade Bulletin of Chicago estimates the crop at 775,000,000 bushels; on farms 89 million; left over 74 million; total 938 million, leaving 317,000,000 for export and carry over. A good and active trade passed, primarily in the fall futures. Closing prices were low; 2 1-4 to 2 5-8 under the day before.

**DURUM.**

Duluth, July 15.—A weak and lower market ruled the greater part of the session yesterday, with resting spots on bottom and a net loss scored compared with Thursday of a full 2c. More favorable reports from the Northwest and less rust talk caused profit taking and general weakness. Spring wheat market was also of a depressed character which helped to lower prices in this grain. This reaction was only natural after the stiff advance shown recently. Trade passed was of moderate proportions and mostly in the fall months.

**FLAX.**

Duluth, July 15.—Bears had the upper hand yesterday in a heavy and slow market. A limited number of buyers supplied wants during the morning at comparatively firm prices but when support was withdrawn sellers finding the edge off the demand commenced to pound market. The late session presented a sloppy condition, being under constant pressure from Winnipeg realizers and few buyers willing to absorb the offerings coming out in the pit. Dealings were few and far between and generally of the small lot order as a whole did not represent any volume of importance. The close was weak and on bottom, net losses from early high ranging from 4 to 5c and materially cutting down the recent strong advance.

### Hides, Pelts, Wool, Etc.

Review of the hide and wool market by The Redick Hide & Fur Co., Grand Forks.

HIDES—While the market is quiet the undertone seems strong on all short haired stock, but as dealers still have some winter hides to dispose of which they insist go in with the short haired it tends to keep prices down as tanners will not pay full prices for this class of stock.

TALLOW—The market remains very dull and quiet after the decline, which was very heavy. We find it necessary to reduce our prices another 1-2c per lb.

WOOL—While prices seem to be fairly well maintained, there is very little demand from the mills and dealers are inclined to reduce their prices but find it very hard to do so on account of the strong competition in the country. Fine wools are a drug on the market and not wanted except at much lower prices than medium or coarse.

| | No. 1. | No. 2. |
|---|---|---|
| Green salted hides— | .18 | .17 |
| Green salted bulls | .15 | .14 |
| Green salted calf | .25 | 23½ |
| Green salted kip | .20 | .18½ |
| Green salted glue hides and skins | | .09 |
| Green salted Deacon skins, each | $1.50 | 1.25 |
| Green salted horse hides, as to size | 3.00 to | 5.50 |
| Green salted ponies, mules, glues, etc. | 1.50 to | 3.00 |
| Green salted colt skins, as to size | .50 to | 1.00 |
| Green, and part cured hides 1 to 2c less than above prices on cured stock. | | |
| Dry flint hides and skins | .26 to | .30c |
| Dry salted hides and skins | .20 to | 25c |
| Dry damaged hides and skins | .18 to | 24c |
| Dry glue hides and skins | .12 to | 14c |
| Dry bull and stag hides | .16 to | 20c |
| Rendered tallow | .07 | .06 |
| Green pelts, full wooled, each | $1.00 to | $2.25 |
| Green pelts, short wooled, each | .50 to | 1.00 |
| Green shearlings and clips, each | .15 to | .50 |
| Dry pelts, western, per lb | .16 to | 18c |
| Clips and shearlings, each | .15 to | 50c |
| **Wool.** | | |
| Wool, unwashed, bright medium, per lb | .30 to | 32c |
| Unwashed, dark medium and coarse | .28 to | 30c |
| Unwashed, fine medium | .33 to | 36c |
| Unwashed, cotted, burry, etc. | .20 to | 24c |
| Unwashed, dead pulled | .08 to | 12c |

This does not seem to be a very good year in this country for pessimists.

## SHEEP AND LAMB MARKET STEADY

### No Change in This Department Yesterday—Estimate 400.

South St. Paul, July 15.—Sheep and lamb prices were unchanged yesterday and packers took over the small supply of stock contributed by the country with evident relish. Terms paid for stock are similar to those prevailing for the past fortnight.

Several lots of lambs qualified for release at or around the $10.35 top figure yesterday. Seconds and culls between $6.50 and $9.50 made up the usual percentage of the assortment.

Heavy ewes were at the same disadvantage as previously this month.

Call for breeding stock continues insistent.

Estimated receipts were 400 against 346 a week ago and 178 a year ago.

**MARKET OPINIONS.**

Bartlett Frasier—Wheat and corn looks lower.

Lamson Bros.—Further declines in wheat should encourage investment demand.

Logan Bryan—Some further break in wheat should be expected on which we would make purchases. Corn too high.

Updike Co.—Those who are short are likely to want wheat in a couple days and result in an advance.

**CARS RECEIVED.**

Minneapolis—Wheat today 193, last year 155. Flax 12-8.

St. Louis—Wheat, today 151,000; last year, 57,000. Corn, today 44,000; last year, 44,000.

Chicago—

| | Today | Con. | Estd. | Year ago |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 40 | 11 | 40 | 75 |
| Corn | 308 | 163 | 303 | 184 |
| Oats | 129 | 4 | 129 | 148 |

### Grand Forks Markets.

Obtained through the courtesy of the Russell-Miller Milling company of Grand Forks.

**PRICES FOR MONDAY, JULY 17.**

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 northern | $1.05 |
| No. 2 northern | 1.01 |
| No. 3 northern | .95 |
| No. 4 northern | .88 |
| Rejected | .81 |
| No grade | .76 |
| **Durum.** | |
| No. 1 durum | .94 |
| No. 2 durum | .90 |
| No. 3 durum | .83 |
| No. 4 durum | .79 |
| Rejected | .77 |
| No grade | .67 |
| **Barley** | |
| C. | .56 |
| D. | .55 |
| E. | .53 |
| F. | .51 |
| **Rye.** | |
| No. 2 | .76 |
| No. 3 | .75 |
| **Oats.** | |
| No. 3 | .33 |
| No. 4 | .29 |
| No. 3 mixed | .25 |
| **Flax.** | |
| No. 1 | $1.81 |
| No. 2 | 1.76 |
| Rejected | 1.69 |
| No grade | 1.53 |

A well shod horse and a well chaintire will prevent many a skid.


**MONEY TO LOAN**

In Minnesota and North Dakota at lowest rate of interest, with privilege of paying any time and interest stops on amount paid. Both interest and principal made payable at your nearest town. Agents wanted.

M. F. MURPHY, Grand Forks, N. Dak.

Financial Correspondent for Union Central Life Ins. Co.

**WOOL** and **HIDES**

Before selling your wool call or write for prices.

Remember we also pay the highest market prices for your hides and sheep pelts.

We furnish shipping tags free.

**GINSBERG BROS.**

801 First Ave. Grand Forks, N. D.

Phone 1618 R. W.

**JOHN BIRKHOLZ**

Money Always on Hand for First Mortgage Farm Loans.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.

**REMEMBER!**

Sweet Cream, Milk and Buttermilk of best quality always for sale at

**Grand Forks Creamery**

Phones 420.

For Best of Service and Results

**SHIP GRAIN**

TO

**William Dalrymple**

Minneapolis Duluth