

Stock Quotations and Market News

FIVE BIG GRAIN CROPS SURPASS FORMER YEAR

Wheat Harvest Tops Billion Bushel Mark and Sets New Production Record in the United States.

Corn Crop Harvest Depends on Brighter Weather in Next Month to Assure Success This Year.

The Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, has issued the following summary on the crop report:

Estimated Yields.

Crop	Estimated Yield 1915
Wheat	1,003,000,000 bushels
Corn	2,983,000,000 bushels
Oats	1,352,000,000 bushels
Rye	45,700,000 bushels
Barley	224,000,000 bushels
Hay	78,900,000 tons
Cotton	10,500,000 bales

The Crops of 1915.

The production of the five leading grain crops of the country surpasses last year's by over 600,000,000 bushels, and in the aggregate is the largest in the country's history, possibly not in average yield per acre, but in gross amount, the increase in acreage giving the unusual record in production.

The summer harvests, however, have been attended with great difficulty in many sections, on account of the frequent rains, and for this reason more than the usual care has been used in gathering the crops, and the stimulation of the high prices that resulted from the war has caused extra exertions to be put forth by the farmer to secure his grains. The harvest of wheat and oats is completed over two-thirds of the area, and the final stages of the ripening period have been passed in the northern portion of the country. Only the corn remains subject to about a month of growth; and the estimates of our correspondents are based on the harvests completed and under way, together with the estimates of probable results of the growing crop based on the present condition.

Billion Bushel Wheat Crop.

For the first time in the country's history the wheat crop tops a billion bushels. The high price of last year's crop that developed with the early weeks of the war, with the certainty that wheat would be needed in large quantities for export, caused the acreage of the fall-sown wheat to be largely increased the country over. Also, further additional land was seeded in the northwestern states this spring for the late wheat harvests, and yet this acreage, on account of the lateness of the spring in that region and the unfavorable weather for field work during most of the seedling period, was less than had been contemplated. Our reports show a total acreage of 59,400,000 in wheat, a gain of nearly 6,000,000 acres over last year. The yield is given us as 1,003,000,000 bushels, comparing with the final government figures for last year of 891,000,000 bushels on the smaller area. The average yield per acre is about the same as last year, the increase being in the acreage. Winter wheat yields a total of 663,000,000 bushels and spring wheat 340,000,000 bushels. There is a loss of 2½ bushels on the average yield of winter wheat and a gain of 6 bushels per acre in the spring wheat region.

Surplus Enough to Feed Europe.

Last year's crop of 891,000,000 bushels gave an exportable surplus of 320,000,000 bushels and at the highest price at which wheat had been sold since the season of 1897-8. This year, with a supply of the old crop of 25,000,000 bushels less, the present crop, on last year's basis would provide an exportable surplus of 420,000,000 bushels, or four-fifths of the total amount taken by the importing countries in the season which ended with August 1. The country is therefore in a position to feed all of Europe, if it should become necessary. However, the conditions which gave this country its big crop, operated in Canada to raise its exportable surplus 100,000,000 bushels, and with a large crop forecast in Australia, the first country of the southern hemisphere to harvest the present season, the supplies for Europe are more than ample, and there is no reason to expect the large return realized upon the crop of the previous season.

Large Oats Crop.

The oats crop is the second largest of record, the yield per acre falling below 1912, and that through the bad weather at harvest time in the principal states in the central region. Elsewhere the yield is up to previous phenomenal measure.

The average per acre is 34 bushels, and our correspondents give a total acreage harvested or ready for harvest of 39,649,000, which is 544,000 acres under the amount reported seeded by the Agricultural department at Washington. The crop is estimated at 1,352,000,000 bushels or 210,000,000 bushels, over that of last year. Like wheat, the oat crop suffered from rainy weather at harvest time, and quality has been impaired, more than quantity. In some sections harvesting was attended with great difficulty, and threshing has been delayed up to this time in many sections. The acreage was increased over last year by 1,200,000, of which the south contributed a fair portion. The strong demand for oats by Europe last season has caused a general exhaustion of the old crop, and as the oat harvests abroad are again poor, the exports are likely to be large, and with the necessity of spending depleted stocks in all positions the 200,000,000 bushels will not be a very serious drag upon the marketing of the crop.

Brighter Weather for Corn.

Corn—the greatest crop of the country—is still in the making; the cold weather which developed late in the spring when the planting of the crop

HANDLING DAMP WHEAT TO SAVE CROP FOR SALE

U. S. Specialists Co-operate With Baltimore Mill to Prevent New Wheat From Becoming Musty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Much of the new crop of wheat as delivered from the farm this year has a high moisture content which, if put into storage without special treatment is very likely to cause trouble by becoming musty or hot.

By mixing high moisture and low moisture wheat together, a method whereby part of the damp wheat of this year's crop can be put into good condition, was demonstrated in an experiment at Baltimore, which was directed by a grain standardization specialist of the department of agriculture in co-operation with the Gambrill Manufacturing company of the same city.

The experiment described was performed to determine if it would be possible or feasible to handle damp wheat in such a way that it would not be necessary to put it through a commercial drier and yet insure its keeping safely in storage or during shipment.

Wheat Used for Test.

For this experiment, for this experiment one car of Pacific coast white wheat containing 1,098 bushels was mixed with one car of Eastern red winter wheat containing 1,126 bushels, and put into storage in an elevator bin.

On July 29, samples taken from the white wheat while it was still in the car, tested 9.7 per cent in moisture. Samples taken from the red wheat on July 31, while this wheat was also still in the car, tested 15.1 per cent. These wheats were thoroughly mixed on August 3, and the mixture was then put into storage in an elevator bin and allowed to remain there until August 6, when it was transferred to another bin. Samples taken from the wheat at the time it was transferred tested 12.9 per cent moisture for the red wheat and 12.2 per cent for the white wheat.

The wheat was allowed to remain in the second bin until August 10, when it was transferred to a third bin. Samples taken at this time showed the moisture content of the red wheat was 12.5 per cent, and of the white wheat 12 per cent. While the grain was still in the cars the red wheat tested higher in moisture by 5.4 per cent than the white wheat.

By August 6, or three days after the wheats were mixed, enough of the moisture from the damp wheat had been transferred to the dry wheat so that the difference in their moisture content at that time was only seven-tenths of one per cent. By August 10, or one week after the wheats had been mixed, the difference in their moisture contents had been reduced to only one-half of one per cent.

Thermometers Used.

In order to have a record of the temperature changes in the grain during this experiment, four electrical thermometers were placed at different depths in the bin into which the mixture was run. No appreciable change in temperature was noticed during the transfer of the moisture from the red to the white wheat.

The mixing of damp and dry wheat will facilitate the handling of the wet wheat this year. The miller who buys wet wheat and has some dry wheat to mix with it can obviate some of the extra work in handling the damp wheat to keep it in condition and also get it in shape for milling by mixing the two wheats together for a few days. This will also help in the way of the extra work in drying. One car of wheat can be dried down to low moisture content and then mixed with another car of high moisture content wheat and time and labor be saved.

If the miller or elevators are equipped so that they can mix and dry at the same time, this method will greatly increase their capacity for taking care of large quantities of damp wheat.

GRAIN

CHICAGO CASH.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Wheat: No. 2 \$1.05@1.05%. No. 2 hard winter 10.06%@1.08%. Corn: No. 2 white 77@77%, No. 2 yellow 80%@81%. Oats: No. 3 white 32%@33%; No. 4 white 30%@31%.

TOLEDO GRAIN

TOLEDO, Aug. 30.—Wheat: Cash \$1.03%, September \$1.07%, December 1.05%. Cloverseed: Prime cash \$9.65 October \$10.22%, December \$10.10. March \$10.15%. Alike: Prime cash \$9.40, September \$9.40, October \$9.40; March \$9.60. Timothy: Prime cash and September \$3.40, October \$3.20, March \$3.35.

LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, Ill., Aug. 30.—Hogs—Receipts, 34,000. Market, slow; 5c. lower. Mixed and butchers, \$6.55@7.90; good heavies, \$6.25@6.45; rough heavies, \$6.25@6.45; light, \$7.65@8.00; pigs, \$7.00@8.00; bulls, \$6.70@6.75.

Cattle—Receipts, 18,000. Market, steady. Beefs, \$6.00@8.10; cows and heifers, \$3.00@8.50; calves, \$8.50@12.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 18,000. Market, 10@20c. lower. Natives and westerns, \$5.30@6.60; lambs, \$7.00@9.35.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 30.—Hogs—Receipts, 3,500. Market, steady. Best hogs, \$7.50@8.10; heavies, \$7.25

WHEAT SHOWS LOSS AS MARKET CLOSES

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Lower prices were made for all grain. The most weakness was shown in wheat. That grain was 2c to 2½c lower. Corn was unchanged to 3c lower to 3c higher, and oats were 1c to 2c lower. Hog products were irregular, some of the commodities being firm, while others were off sharply in price.

TWO WEEKS' RECEIPTS.

Car loads	20
Hogs	1075
Sheep	78
Calves	90
Cattle	61

Receipts During Last Two Weeks Amount to 1,075 Head With the Top Price Reaching \$7.50.

HOGS CONTINUE TO RUN HEAVY AT GLEN YARDS

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POOR QUALITY OF OATS THRESHED AT NEW PARIS

Elevator Makes Reduction of From Five to Twenty Cents a Bushel on Crop Delivered.

ARTHUR POPE BUYS H. C. WELCH FARM OF 86 ACRES, TWO MILES NORTHWEST OF WHITEWATER.

NEW PARIS, O., Aug. 30.—Much of the oats standing in the fields was threshed last week, but the quality is poor and deduction from five to twenty cents a bushel was made at the elevator.

Miss Estella Coblenz returned Saturday from a delightful week spent at Louisville, Ky., in the Spirella corset training school.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Kessler and daughter, Louise, of Dayton, spent the weekend and Monday with relatives.

Miss Fernie Marshall went to Dayton Friday for a week's visit with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Deem.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jones returned Saturday to their home in Covington, Ohio, after a few days' visit with W. E. Jones, C. H. S. A. and Miss Anna Weiser.

Charles E. Murray, of near Eaton, was here Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Cole, of Sugar Grove, spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Foster.

George W. Miller, of Covington, was here Saturday.

Motor at Arcanum.

Mrs. E. W. Miller, Misses Lorena Smith, Evelyn Northrop and Leona Smith and H. B. W. Miller motored to Arcanum Thursday and attended the funeral of Mrs. J. E. Rinehart.

Venom Reid and Joseph Timmons went to Columbus, Ohio, Thursday, and spent the weekend with Mrs. Reid and Miss Mildred Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Boyle and Miss Fanny Penland and H. T. Aker went to Cincinnati Sunday and spent the day.

Ben Sexton, of Richmond, joined his family here Friday and spent the weekend.

M. A. McCreevy, superintendent of Reinheimer Quarries company, returned Friday morning from Toledo, Ohio, and Monroe, Mich.

Mrs. Frank Daugherty, of Richmond, spent the weekend with her daughter, Mrs. Ora Meadows and husband.

Daughter Called Home.

Miss William Roach and son, of Indianapolis, were called here Friday evening by the illness of the former's father, J. H. Barnett. His death occurred shortly after her arrival.

Mrs. Katherine Steinbrink, of Richmond, spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. George H. Penland.

Born, Friday night, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Brown, a daughter.

Miss Ida Ward has returned from Indianapolis, where she attended the fall and winter millinery openings.

Arthur Pope has made the purchase of the 86-acre farm of H. C. Welch, of Whitewater, the farm being commonly known as the Albert Anderson farm, which lies two miles northwest of Whitewater. Pope has been living on the David Sherer farm the past year and will move to the new home a little later.

Mrs. Jesse Hunt, of Richmond, spent Saturday with her daughter, Mrs. E. L. Reinheimer and family.

Johannings Return Home.

Mr. John Johannings and children returned Saturday to their home at Richmond, after a few days' visit with Mrs. Mary A. McGill and daughter, Elsie.

Miss Blanche Mitchell, of Greenville, Ohio, spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Mitchell.

Carvel, small son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Lawder, is a victim of typhoid fever.

Miss Esther Miller and sister returned Saturday to their home at Liberty, Ind., after a visit with Miss Irene Clingenpeel and Miss Mary Clingenpeel.

Miss Inez Smith returned Saturday to her home at Louisville, Ky., after spending the summer with local relatives.

J. C. White, of Whitewater, was in New Paris Saturday on business.

Mrs. E. E. Commons spent Friday in Eldorado with her daughter, Mrs. Harry McPherson.

Miss Lizzie Thomas, of Knollenberg's store, and Miss Marie Davis, of