

"Yes, this is the little "Pink-Sheet" that the Farmers swear by, and the Market Gamblers swear at!"

Michigan Business Farming

The First Crop Reporter and Market Guide ever published solely in the Interests of those who make a Business of Tilling the Soil for Profit

No. 21 (VOL. 1)

Born in 1912—
And Proud of It

DETROIT, Saturday, March 8th, 1913

ONE CENT PER COPY (50 WEEKS OR MORE)

ELEVATOR COMBINE SHOWS ITS HEAD

THERE APPEARS TO BE ORGANIZED OPPOSITION AGAINST THE NEW CO-OPERATIVE LAW.

Farmers Must Show Their Strength If the Bill is Passed During This Session of the Legislature—Law Necessary for True Co-operation.

Opposition to the bill presented to the legislature some ten days ago, providing for the incorporation of co-operative societies in this state, has developed, and unless the organized farmers get busy, this bill will not become a law during the present session of the legislature. It is not generally known, but it is a fact nevertheless, that a true co-operative society cannot legally do business in the state of Michigan. The state of Wisconsin, which, by the way, is one of the most progressive states in the Union, has a law which should be duplicated in Michigan towns.

The Wisconsin law covers the incorporation of co-operative associations, and provides a penalty for those who use the term "co-operative" or "co-operation" in connection with any firm or company that is not organized on a true co-operative basis. An essential feature of the law is that any number of persons (not less than five) may establish themselves as a co-operative association, society, company or exchange for the purpose of conducting any agricultural, dairy, mercantile, mining, manufacturing or mechanical business on the co-operative plan. The main feature in this bill, and one which makes co-operation a success is that particular section which provides for the distribution of profits on the basis of patronage. A fair rate of interest, to be determined by the stockholders, is first to be paid on the capital invested, and the profits above this are to be distributed in proportion to the amount of business done by each individual member of the association. The bill also limits the amount of stock that may be held by one person, and each stockholder is limited to one vote.

The organized elevator interests realize that the farmers can successfully operate an elevator by adopting true co-operative principles, and for that reason they are going to do their best to defeat the measure. One of the leading elevator men of Michigan, who has an interest in not less than thirty elevators in this state, has been visiting Lansing very frequently of late, and it is said that he, with others interested in the line elevators of Michigan, is laying the wires to defeat this bill. The Grangers have presented a co-operative bill; the organized Gleaners are working with them; and unless the organized interests get busy and create some sort of discord, the bill will go through.

Farmers Problems

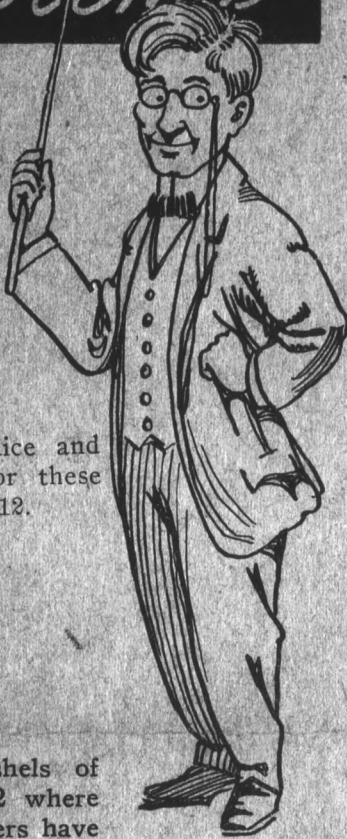
THIS morning," said Professor Square Root, "we will have a round-up consideration of the questions that have been discussed at the Farmers' Institutes held in every county of the state during the winter. You know at these Institutes we have been talking about increasing production. I want to submit this question for the consideration of the members of the class."

The figures used in this problem represent the number of bushels of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Flaxseed, Rice and Potatoes, and the amount received for these commodities for the years 1911 and 1912.

1912—No. Bushels.....	6,025,861,000
1911—No. Bushels.....	4,621,871,000
1912—More Bushels.....	1,404,790,000
1911—Value	\$2,989,782,000
1912—Value	\$2,945,691,000
1912—Less Value.....	\$ 44,091,000

If the farmers had made two bushels of Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc., grow in 1912 where only one grew in 1911, would the farmers have been obliged to lose another \$44,091,000?

After you have figured this out, answer the following question: Does the solution of the farmer's problem lie in increasing production?



WATCH CLOSELY THE MARCH MARKETS

WE HAVE HAD A HAND-TO-MOUTH MARKET, ALL RIGHT ENOUGH.

This Is "Clean-Up" Month, and Prices Will Be as Unstable as the Weather—Conditions Not So Bad, After All—Don't Get Excited at This Stage of the Game.

The farmer has been up against a hand-to-mouth market this season, all right enough, and we have reached March, on the journey toward a new crop, with conditions just about as satisfactory as ever. From the moment the Department of Agriculture gave out their very encouraging report—to the buyers—early last fall, there has been a determined effort on the part of buyers to escape the expected flood. For just about sixty days after the market opened there was an active demand, and then buyers began to dodge, and they are still at it. Thanks to the good judgment of a whole lot of farmers and the influence of the "Pink Sheet" the expected flood has not put in an appearance. While a low level on certain commodities has ruled, the "slump" has been avoided up to this time and thousands of dollars saved to those who had beans, hay and potatoes to dispose of.

Those farmers who hurried their hogs and other live stock off to market during the last thirty days of the old year will study the markets a little closer and put a little more dependence in the "Pink Sheet" another year. Prices have been touching big profit levels right along of late, and there is absolutely no danger of a continued lower level. Try as they may, the packers have been unable to get the run coming their way, since the "dumpers" closed out their supply, and the fellows who waited are reaping the benefit. Remember, brother farmers, you can't glut the live stock market in a single year. In order to prove our contention that the farmer can, after all, control the market, let us give a little statement, made by one of the largest hog buyers at the Chicago yards, on Monday:

"Hog prices are going down a quarter of a cent a pound, and products going up about the same, put the manufacturing end of the trade in a better position, but on account of the lack of volume of raw material it is not a comfortable one yet. The hog movement continues to prove the predicted shortage, and the consumptive demand verifies the assertion that hog products are hard to beat on a comparative competitive basis. Considerable skepticism is expressed in many influential circles of the permanency or the maintenance of the present price level, but the ability of the hog growers to control the market supply effectively when price levels do not suit is more of a factor than it has been in times past."

It has been very hard, indeed, to determine the amount of farm products yet in the farmers' hands. Reports received up to March would

(Continued from Page One)

EIGHT SENATORS FAVOR SUFFRAGE

We still hear some people say that our representatives are as good as the people they represent. This doesn't seem to hold good at present. Only 8 Senators favor woman suffrage and yet 21 of them voted for the bill because they feel that the people want it.

Last Moment Market Flashes

HERE I AM AGAIN—Just as pink as ever—chock full of "Market Red Hots." Some taste good; some leave a remembrance—but I just got to "eat 'em," as they dish them up—'cause they're on the Bill-o-Fare.

THE LAST MINUTE before going to press, we secure quotations on the several commodities from the principal market centers. A detailed statement covering conditions, our predictions and special advice, will be found with each commodity on the following pages. The very latest quotations are:

Wheat, No. 1 White (large mills paying).....	\$1.08 1/2
Wheat, No. 2 Red (large mills paying).....	1.09 1/2
Oats, Standard34
Rye62
Beans	2.00
Hay (best market today, New York), at:.....	20.00
Potatoes (best market today, Pittsburgh) at... ..	.54
Butter33
Poultry16
Dressed Hogs (Detroit Market).....	.10 1/2
Eggs20

IF YOU like the "Pink-Sheet", tell your Neighbor ————— IF WE can improve it tell U

A Market Review from the Farmers Standpoint

HAY

BLUE As the weeks roll by we should become more and more aware of the close proximity we are attaining to the close of the season. As demonstrated in our last week's issue, there has never been a time when the handling of a crop has bordered on the character of disposition, displayed in this season's output. This goes to show that there is absolutely no definite basis of expectancy for the future possibilities of any given commodity. Nothing definite is there in the manner in which these given commodities may be handled at any given time. This is because the handling feature of your commodities is entirely up to your local agents for disposition to the outside, in other words, you have placed the business end of your hay business in the hands of your local dealers as your business agents, to do the business end of your business for you. There is no definite toll established between you because the law of commercial nature shows a variance in the form and nature of this toll to the extent of possibilities, based on conditions. Not entirely true is it to say that this is based on conditions, because we absolutely know that the feature of manipulation, generally through organization, is brought to bear at many times. It is unquestionably true and easily possible for the strong arm of organization, which exists, to sustain every commercial feature. Never, as long as commercial conditions are handled in their present manner, where the business end of any business is turned over to someone else, may we expect anything different than depression, etc., to be the result. With our very first number of the "Pink Sheet" was demonstrated very clearly every nature of this season's crop, both as to abundance, quality and the manner in which the same should be handled for best results. You are going to see the value of the line of attack and defense, as outlined in this "Pink Sheet" before the season's over with. You will be truly aware, based on actual conditions for example, that the "Pink Sheet" understood the situation and how to handle it, and in turn gave it out to you that its good advice might be of benefit. We are right here today in defense of every article that has been published in this "Pink Sheet," and in defense of the hay proposition during this depressed season. We will continue to maintain that present conditions should not be visiting us at this time. You must remember, when reading these articles in the "Pink Sheet" that the writer is talking through this medium to 10,000 readers and demonstrating the situation as a whole, and how it could be regulated and made better if handled in the proper manner, by all concerned. There will be times that some individual in following these market notes might go astray, on his individual commodity, at some individual time. This would not demonstrate that if this individual, along with all others, had stood by the "Pink Sheet," working along lines, suggested, would not have brought out an advance to the whole situation. The writer is working up to this point, that from the very inception of this season we have stolidly maintained that this high class hay in either bright light mixed, good straight No. 2 Timothy and better, could be so handled as to bring a good round price even in face of the abundance of the crop as reported. We outlined to you just what form of attack and defense we would use in behalf of the better qualities of hay and in protection of the poorer qualities. As a basis of reasoning the season started out with only 5%, which is generally conceded as true, of No.

OUR MARKET SIGNALS

THE Weather Man takes his observations; gets his reports from other stations and "guesses the weather." We take our observations, have our reports from other stations, and with these as a basis we are going to take a chance at the markets. We will not hit it every time; neither does the weather man. But if we keep just a few farmers from getting "soaked" it will pay. Get on your "Slickers" and watch the signals:



No. 1—Good, substantial demand and present conditions favor steady market, at profitable prices. No. 2—Market clearing up and better prices predicted. No. 3—Market very quiet; has every appearance of being overfed. No. 4—No profit at ruling prices. If you can hold, this is an "eleventh hour" proposition. No. 5—Better keep in port. Storm on. Prices may go lower but we would take a chance.

1 Timothy, 20% will cover hay grading from good light mixed up, the balance or 80% means qualities below. 20% of this remaining 80% is really hay of so low a character that it is really of no commercial value the other 60% is very common low grade hay. Let's reason a little;—if that supposition is true, and we can see no reason from our study and results, of its being otherwise, than why was not our line of operations well founded and well lined up to insure best possible outcome for the situation as a whole. We all know that it is the good stuff that people are after in any line. The good stuff will always be looked after and draw a premium. This being true and the fact that we had 80% of low grade hay to dispose of with no natural assets whatever, in fact everything of a liability nature, simply proves that the only way you could help the low grade stuff was by holding back your good stuff. You are aware that there are only a very few months during which there is any demand for a certain portion of these common grades of hay. Take, for instance, mixed hay, which is used for cattle feeding and general dairy purposes, the season usually closes about April 1st, while the very best markets we have experienced on high class stuff has been as late as June and July. This season with all of these conditions facing us, and with us, you are going to see them looking and hunting for some good No. 1 hay. The city trade are using Timothy grades of hay for driving horse purposes, in fact are almost forced to use old Timothy hay even into August because the new stuff is dangerous and at best does not give them results. Therefore, you see that by combining all the little angles to the situation and lining them up with a general defense given for this season's output, that it would have been possible to have experienced a much different condition than now confronts us. We have told you to hold your No. 1 Hay, we are going to repeat it in this issue, with renewed strength, determination and fight because we absolutely know that it is the best bid going today; that if you, as producers, regardless of local distributors, will hold back on this good stuff, we can make them come across with the price which will show us a profit on our manufactured product. Sell your poor stuff, hold your good stuff. I'll bet you that we can show in next week's issue, by actual outside market quotations, that there is a tendency, at least, for higher prices on this No. 1 and high quality No. 2 hay. We'll see.

HAY—MICHIGAN ZONE PRICES.

Zone No. 1 Michigan	\$10.00
Zone No. 2 Michigan	11.00
Zone No. 3 Michigan	11.50
Zone No. 4 Michigan	11.30
Zone No. 5 Michigan	11.00
Zone No. 6 Michigan	11.30
Zone No. 7 Michigan	12.20

NOTE—The prices given are on a basis of No. 1 Timothy hay in the different Michigan freight zones. This gives you the price that Michigan dealers should be able to pay for this commodity, f. o. b. their stations, under existing market conditions.

DETROIT—While conditions are

in quite as serious a state as last week, still the situation here is a long way from being in a satisfactory condition even now. Our local condition forms an example for the situation in general, shows what is going on and the effects it is causing constantly. Receipts continue to be liberal with a woefully small percentage of desirable qualities running. Sellers are constantly working the buying trade ahead of their actual demands. This results in an indifference on the part of the buyer and a reduction and sacrificing on the part of the seller. Even in face of this there is a mighty good demand right here today, and trade constantly hunting for, high class stuff, with practically none in sight.

HAY—DETROIT MARKET.

No. 1 Timothy	\$14.00
No. 2 Timothy	12.00
Light mixed	12.00
No. 1 Mixed	11.00
Rye Straw	8.50
Wheat and Oat Straw	7.50

PITTSBURGH—The remarks we have made about the Detroit situation could be applied with but very little variance to the Pittsburgh situation. Heavy receipts along all lines excepting good qualities, an indifferent trade, sellers forcing through the means of reduction and sacrificing, percentage of desirable quality arriving very small, trade constantly making inquiry for the same. There is but little change in the situation over last week.

HAY—PITTSBURGH MARKET.

No. 1 Timothy Hay	\$15.00
No. 2 Timothy Hay	13.00
No. 3 Timothy	10.00
No. 1 Light mixed hay	13.00
No. 1 Clover mixed hay	13.00
No. 1 Clover hay	13.00
Fine Prairie Packing Hay	10.00
No. 1 Oat straw	9.00
No. 1 Rye straw	10.00
No. 1 Wheat straw	9.00

CHICAGO—Arrivals the past week have fallen off noticeably. This has had a natural tendency of improving the situation along all lines. The receipts run fairly well to Timothy qualities of good No. 2 and common, —very small was the percentage of No. 1. The market is dead quiet, with very low quotations.

HAY—CHICAGO MARKET.

Choice Timothy	\$16.50
No. 1 Timothy	14.50
No. 2 Timothy	12.50
Light Clover Mixed	12.50
No. 2 Mixed hay	11.00
No. 3 Timothy	11.00
Clover	11.00
Threshed Timothy	8.00
Marsh feeding hay	7.00
Packing	6.00
Choice Alfalfa	18.00
No. 1 Alfalfa	16.00
Rye	8.00
Oats	7.00
Wheat	6.50

BOSTON—Receipts for the past week on the Boston market were 371 cars of hay, 20 cars of straw, 102 cars billed for export. The same week last year showed 333 cars of hay with 20 cars of straw and 57 cars billed for export. This will demonstrate the avenue of escape the Boston mar-

ket has through the angle of export business. It is certainly a grand asset to the natural situation, because a very large percentage of hay running in this direction is of export quality, only.

HAY—BOSTON MARKET.

	Large bales.	Small bales.
Hay, choice	\$21.00	\$20.00
Hay, No. 1	19.00	19.00
Hay, No. 2	17.00	17.00
Hay, No. 3	14.00	14.00
Hay, clover	15.00	15.00
Hay, clover mixed	15.00	15.00
Hay, stock	13.00	13.00
Long rye straw	18.00	
Tangled rye straw	12.00	12.00
Oat straw	11.00	11.00

NOTE—Large bales weigh from 200 to 250 pounds; medium bales from 80 to 100 pounds.

NEW YORK—It is unquestionably true that some little improvement is shown in conditions on this market. We can't help but notice the excuses and reasons why there is an improvement at any given point. We can't help but see that a tendency exists to show that these causes are of a temporary nature and accordingly only for a temporary effect on the general situation. High qualities of hay are keenly looked after at an advance of around \$1 per ton over conditions existing two weeks ago. This certainly demonstrates, beyond question, that the more you can cut down the receipts through regulated disposition that the results will be an advanced market at once.

HAY—NEW YORK MARKET.

New Hay: Timothy—Choice.	Large bales, per ton.	Small bales, per ton.
No. 1	\$21.00	\$20.00
No. 2	19.00	18.00
No. 3	14.00	14.00
Shipping	14.00	14.00
Light Clover Mixed	17.00	17.00
No. 1 Clover Mixed	16.50	16.50
No. 1 Clover	16.00	16.00
No. 2 Clover Mixed	13.50	13.50
No. 2 Clover	15.00	
Straw—		
No. 1 Rye	17.00	
No. 2 Rye	14.00	
No. 1 Oat	11.50	11.00
No. 1 Wheat	11.50	

NOTE—Large bales weigh from 200 to 250 pounds; medium bales from 80 to 100 pounds.

"I think the 'little pink' paper is all right; it's just what the farmers need. I gave one to a neighbor and told him it was a splendid little paper."—John Puterbaugh, Fountain, Michigan.

POTATOES

BLUE We see no reason why a change in flags for this week's issue be made. There is no particular change in the situation, as shown to us through natural commercial channels. We want to give a word of encouragement to the raisers of potatoes who are the only ones, at the present time and in the past who have done one solitary thing to bolster up the situation or lend a strong hand, when the situation showed signs of wavering. It is a great pleasure to us to note the skill exhibited in the handling of the situation up to the present time, also the determination to make the fight, already made, a winner. I don't believe there is another class of producers today who could have taken hold of the lines of disposition of their crops in the manner in which the potato raisers have. The perishable and accordingly, hazardous nature of the crops naturally creates a different feeling on the part of the potato raiser than is exhibited or made possible on those raising commodities of other natures. Disappointments and its opposite come and go. We look for \$1 a bushel for the potatoes in our pit, but when the pit is opened we find our potatoes are frozen. We think if our potatoes in

the cellar will bring 50c we will feel satisfied. The market goes to 50c and on top to \$1. At another time a review of the general situation makes us feel that our potatoes ought to bring at least 80c per bushel, we hold and take 20c. These little things actually happen to the potato raiser and he gets used to taking his medicine whether it be bitter or sweet, and forgetting it almost as quickly as he took it. I want to tell you as readers, that these very little experiences have done wonders in the State of Michigan with the raisers of potatoes to spur them on to greater possibilities through organization. Getting back onto the main track, the general potato situation does not look any too strong. Let me tell you, good long headed and fighting raisers of potatoes, that we have got to handle the balance of this crop in a well regulated manner or something is going to drop. The writer of this article actually knows the general feeling of the outside trade at the present time, and constantly. They are all hanging back. At no time do we experience any real life or spirited tone to the situation. The general tendency is for the situation to be in the buyers favor. We must admit this, because it is unquestionably true. In face of this we have been able to maintain about a certain standard of levels. This standard of levels may have been caused by the regulator put on the market in the form of car shortage. We will admit that this is quite possible and quite probable. That being true the Spring situation will not have the car situation as a market regulator because we can use common equipment at that time, therefore, we must anticipate the amount of potatoes back in pits, etc., the nature of the winter, and its natural effect on pitted stock, and as a result the condition in which these potatoes will come out of the pits. We believe when you have summed this all up and given the situation a careful review, it will show you that through careful marketing of the balance of the crop, we can maintain our present standard of levels at least, with the possibility of raising them. Don't forget the 20 round fight. Remember it is a \$40 purse, between Murphy of the potato patch and Murphy of the large market center.

DETROIT—There is but very little change to report in the Detroit market over last week. Quite an irregularity of sales was in evidence on this market during the last seven days. Some cars were sold as low as \$1.09 per sack with prices ranging from this up to \$1.20. While the trade was of a somewhat indifferent nature, still there was nothing more serious in the way of results, than above shown. The tone to the situation is good enough, but the nature of receipts seems to be a little heavy. This keeps the buying side constantly looking for something in the way of lower prices. With any curtailing in receipts, this market would respond at once. The general market is about \$1.15 per sack of 2½ bushels, delivered Detroit.

POTATOES—DETROIT MARKET.

Bulk from car, per bu. 40 to 43
 *Sacked from car, per bu. 45 to 48
 *Sacks must be even weight, 150 pounds.
 Price quoted includes cost of sack, about 10½c each.

CHICAGO—There was a tendency on the Chicago market to a more common run of stock. This caused the trade to slow up just a little buying in the natural run of receipts being offered. The tone to the situation was about normal as based on general conditions. We do not feel that any real change in the situation could be substantially made at this time. The situation is fast working round to a point where Michigan stock will become a more real contender for laurels, not only on this market, but on others.

POTATOES—CHICAGO MARKET.

Bulk from car, per bu. 43 to 48
 *Sacked from car, per bu. 45 to 50
 *Sacks must be even weight, 150 pounds.
 Price quoted includes cost of sack, about 10½c each.

CINCINNATI—The Cincinnati market continues to flow along in about the same care free and indifferent manner as previously reported. Trading is going on constantly of quite a liberal sort, but no real tone or snap to the situation seems to develop. We cannot look for this to develop as long as Wisconsin and Minnesota are keeping their eyes on the situation, and going further than that, using this market as an outlet, because just as long as this angle of supply continues to be in force just so long will the Cincinnati situation take advantage of it.

POTATOES—CINCINNATI MARKET.

Bulk from car, per bu. 50 to 55
 *Sacked from car, per bu. 55 to 58
 *Sacks must be even weight, 150 pounds.
 Price quoted includes cost of sack, about 10½c each.

POTATOES—MICHIGAN ZONE PRICES.

Zone No. 2 Michigan	37
Zone No. 4 Michigan	39
Zone No. 5 Michigan	37
Zone No. 6 Michigan	42
Zone No. 7 Michigan	42

NOTE—From present market conditions, local dealers in the freight zones should pay you the price quoted above for No. 1 stock delivered at their stations. These prices can be increased by taking advantage of special carlot offers.

"I like the paper."—John A. Rockafellow, Alma, Michigan.

WHEAT

The old market hunter has been able to view the bear turning and making his way quietly and unassumingly down from his exalted position held last week. The situation from week to week certainly demonstrates that aside from the most healthy condition of the wheat situation there seems a tendency for some angle to the situation to pop up in favor of stability to the situation

WHEAT—DETROIT MARKET.

No. 1 White \$1.08½
 No. 2 Red 1.09½

Speculative Prices.

July delivery \$.96½
 *May delivery 1.11
 *The prices given for December and May delivery represent the future delivery prices. This information merely gives you the future basis of this commodity as figured by those who speculate on future prospects.

instead of its opposite. This last week has experienced a good milling demand at most all Western points. Added to this we have the moisture feature of the Western situation well taken care of for the moment. The market at the present time is being maintained very near to an export level. With this condition existing bear leaders are not going to be very enthusiastic sellers.

WHEAT—CHICAGO MARKET.

No. 2 Red \$1.08½

Speculative Prices.

*July delivery \$.91½
 *May delivery92½
 *The price given for July and May delivery represent the future delivery prices. This information merely gives you the future basis of this commodity as figured by those who speculate on future prospects.

"I would not be without the 'pink sheet' for any price."—Joseph Ege, Weidman, Michigan, R-2.

BEANS

We think you will agree with us that it is more than time that we settle on some line of defense for these beans. The market is going down every day. The large handlers of beans tell us that the situation is dead dull, practically lifeless. There isn't anything more lifeless or near death's door than the market on your beans "will be" unless something drastic is indulged in at once. If the bean situation is really weak, we should do something to give it relief. Some medical aid and attention must be given. I'll bet you would find on examination, that the present bean situation has every appearance of a "big warty toad" all

puffed up, either by hot air, or over feeding. If it is hot air, it has been injected by the manipulators of the bean situation. If it is actually a result of over feeding, we are going to lay just as much of this at your door as we do to the door of the local distributors, although, we will admit, that the first parties to show the effects of the regulation should be the distributor to the outside market. It is up to you, as a distributor of the farm, to watch this market carefully, and when it shows its first sign of danger, for you to fly under cover. I suppose we are wrong, we will hope so at least, but the "Pink Sheet" is looking for an experience that we went through in 1911, as shown in our last week's issue. We just believe that these fellows, with your dumping aid and assistance, are going to fuss along on this "depression highway," until beans are brought to the lowest possible level, until the

BEAN EXAMPLE.

A little example which looks easy enough for Johnny, but one which may need the assistance of John to work out. Think it over carefully before being sure you have the answer, well in hand. If "one hundred" bushels of beans will sell for \$1.75 per bushel, what will "two hundred" bushels bring?

beans in the producer's hands are reduced to a very low percentage;—then fellows is when we look for the bean situation to show some real tone and possibilities. You can't make the writer believe that the situation warrants this market going down every day, getting weaker and easier. There is some infection somewhere. No question about it—you must be your own doctors and try to discover where this infection is, it's cause and the remedy for it. If you don't want this market to burst, causing a universal explosion, you better stop feeding for a while, at least. There are, undoubtedly, some damp beans on hand for disposition, and regardless of the situation those beans should be disposed of during the Winter months. Those having good hard beans should hold them indefinitely, because there is no other way in God's world that you can change the situation from its present position.

BEANS—DETROIT MARKET.

White hand-picked basis \$2.00
 Red Kidney 2.10

MICHIGAN ZONE PRICES.

Zone No. 2 Michigan \$1.85
 Zone No. 3 Michigan 1.90
 Zones 4, 5, 6 and 7 Michigan 1.95

NOTE—We give you above the prices that Michigan dealers should be able to pay you for beans, hand-picked basis, in the different freight zones of Michigan. The Pink Sheet has set the price for beans, hand-picked basis, at the average Michigan points, at \$2.40 per bushel.

Continued on Page Six

MICHIGAN FREIGHT ZONES

IN order to keep in touch with the market conditions you should know the freight rate from your shipping station to the leading market centers. If you have the freight rate you have the key which places you in a position to know whether your local dealer is giving you the market price for your products or not. In connection with this article we give you the Michigan Business Farmer Zone Map. You will notice that this map is divided into seven freight zones. Your farm is located in one of these zones, and by referring to the table given below you will find approximately what it costs for carlot shipments to the different market centers. The rate given is per 100 pounds, and it should be remembered that these are the approximate rates which will, of course, differ a little from different points in the several zones, therefore it is advisable that you secure from your local station agent the correct rate from your station to any of the markets named. Remember the railroad companies are common carriers and the agent is obliged to give you the freight rates if you make a request. For example let us say that you reside in zone 5 and wish to ship a carload of hay to Pittsburgh. The rate is 22c a hundred or \$4.40 per ton. The quotations in

Pittsburgh, for instance, show that No. 1 Timothy hay is worth \$16.00 per ton. The freight being \$4.40, would show that the dealers in Tuscola county should pay \$11.60 per ton, less handling charge. The minimum weight of a car of hay is 20,000 pounds; the minimum weight of a car of potatoes is 30,000 pounds; the minimum weight of a car of beans is 40,000 pounds; and you will have to pay for that number of pounds in each car, so be sure and ship a full carload. The rates given cover hay, potatoes and beans only; all kinds of grains take a different rate. We will be glad to furnish you with full information with reference to the maximum and minimum car-lots, or you can get this information from your local agent.

Zone 1—Sault Ste. Marie.	
New York City	32
Pittsburgh	28½
Cincinnati	29
Chicago	22
Detroit	22
Zone 2—Kalkaska.	
New York City	34½
Pittsburgh	29
Cincinnati	19½
Chicago	16
Detroit	14
Zone 3—Bay City.	
New York City	27½
Pittsburgh	17
Cincinnati	16
Chicago	13
Detroit	10
Zone 4—Greenville.	
New York City	29
Pittsburgh	17½
Cincinnati	16
Chicago	13
Detroit	11
Zone 5—Sandusky.	
New York City	27½
Pittsburgh	22
Cincinnati	18
Chicago	15
Detroit	13
Zone 6—Vicksburg.	
New York City	29
Pittsburgh	17
Cincinnati	15
Chicago	10½
Detroit	11
Zone 7—Pontiac.	
New York City	27½
Pittsburgh	17
Cincinnati	15
Chicago	13
Detroit	10½



Michigan Business Farming

The First Crop Reporter and Market Guide ever published solely in the interests of those who make a business of tilling the soil for profit.

"Founded in 1912, for the Business Farmers of today, and proud of it!"

EDITED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. GRANT SLOCUM

"They copied all they could follow, but they couldn't copy my mind, And I left 'em sweating and stealin' a year and a half behind."—Kipling.

¶ This "pink-sheet" has no creed, nor party, plays no favorites and bows its head to neither friend nor enemy, if they would swerve it from the single path which it has laid for itself to solve the greatest problem that confronts the farmer today, THAT OF DISPOSING OF HIS CROP FOR A GREATER PROFIT!

¶ The market reports are written directly to serve the farmers of Michigan, and to assist them in receiving at their own local market the prices which should be theirs.

¶ MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING maintains a Service department, under competent and experienced direction of men, whose duty it is to aid our readers in any part of this state to secure fair prices and good markets and if the local buyer will not meet these conditions, to aid, if possible, in the disposing of his produce on a favorable market.

¶ In the unpretentious little "pink-sheet" which you hold in your hands, the farmers of Michigan, will find a militant strong-arm, ready and anxious at all times to defend their rights and to right their wrongs wherever and whenever they be found. No independent farmer or group of organized farmers in this state need hesitate to call upon this publication, at any time, if it can be of assistance to them.

¶ MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, let it be clearly understood, represents no single organization, be it Gleaners, Grangers, Farmers' Clubs, Society of Equity or whatever its creed or title. It does, however, stand for organized farming, because in this way only do we believe the farmers of Michigan can come into their own.

ONE-CENT-PER-WEEK (when ordered for 50 weeks or more),
SEND 50c FOR 50 WEEKS.

(In remitting it is to your advantage to write full name and address carefully and tell us whether you are an old or new subscriber.)

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EDITORIAL

YES, "Working just like beavers." The story is told of an Englishman, who visited this country several years ago, and became very much interested in the wonderful little beavers. He examined the dams built by the little animals, and decided that he would take a full grown pair back with him to London.

The animals were purchased, confined in a strong box, and delivered at the pier from which their owner was to sail the next day. In order that the little fellows might be more easily cared for, the freight agent placed the box in the freight office for the night.

WORKING LIKE BEAVERS

During the night the beavers got busy, and it did not take them very long to gnaw a hole through the box large enough to permit their escape. Once in the office, they took a good survey of the premises, and made up their minds that the first thing needed was water; and to be sure of water, a dam was necessary.

When the agent opened the freight office door the next morning, he found that his guests had made free use of table and chair legs and office furniture generally, in constructing a very good foundation for a dam which they had decided to build across one particular corner of the office.

True, they had followed their natural instinct and "worked like beavers," but to what end? A reader, speaking of market conditions in his particular locality, closed his letter by saying that "the farmers work like beavers, and have little time to think of anything else but work."

Work like men; not like beavers. Farming is a business, not a weary round of plowing, harrowing and harvesting. Brain work is necessary; and brain work on the farm pays handsome dividends. True, there is much work on the farm that calls for brawn and muscle.

But the brain should plan and direct the work. And while the muscle is active, creating, the brain must be weaving the receptacle in which the result of your toil is to be cared for. "Working like beavers." No! Working and planning and succeeding "like men."

The beaver does most of his work at night, and while he has a general plan for laying the foundation for a dam, he builds as a matter of protection, only. Altogether too many farmers are "working like beavers"—groping in the dark, and turning over the real important element in successful farming to others.

It is an undisputed fact that seven out of ten farmers are "so busy farming, they forget that farming is a business." Quite necessary is it that we shall know when and how to plant; the care of growing crops and the time for harvest. Of even greater impor-

tance is it that we shall know "how to grade," "how to ship" and "when and how to sell."

While you are working like beavers in the dusty field, the produce buyer is taking things easy, and merely using his brains. He knows that when the dam is completed, he can easily open the flood gates and sweep the result of your work away, with the oncoming rush of produce.

Work is necessary in any line of human endeavor. Study and planning are essential to success. The farmer who works without thought and without planning, is like the beaver that industriously gnaws down an eighteen-inch tree, taking a chance as to whether it will fall so as to aid in building the dam or not.

God gave us brains that we might reduce the question of chance to the minimum. With the brain to plan and hands to use in working out the plan, it was expected that mankind would escape the blind, ceaseless drudgery of the beaver.

Otherwise, we would have been provided with four legs, flat tails and sharp ivory tusks. *So you see we are men, not beavers. Then let us use all God-given faculties to prove it.*

A BIG WEEK FOR BIG BUSINESS

OUTLOOK FOR THE YEAR MORE ENCOURAGING THAN EVER.

Everything Looks Bright for the New Administration—Business Interests Have Confidence in Wilson.

No matter how loud the calamity howlers cry, their voices are drowned by the busy hum of the machinery in the factories throughout the land. We have been hearing so much about a depression when the new administration took hold of the affairs of government that some people have been getting ready for the event, and all kinds of predictions as to business for the coming year are afloat.

Each month since election has shown an improvement in general business conditions, and while it must be admitted that for sixty days after election there seemed to be an influence against expanding business, the demand for manufactured products was too great, and building operations have continued without interruption. We now come to the week of the inauguration of President Wilson and find that conditions are even brighter than thirty days ago.

The most important development in steel during the week was the demand from agricultural machinery manufacturers for steel bars and other products to cover requirements to July, 1914. Usually such manufacturers do not come into the market until April or later. Anxiety to obtain early shipments on contracts accounts for early inquiries.

New orders for steel bars, plates and shapes continued heavy, falling only a little short of full capacity of finishing mills, but shipments are even larger. The United State Steel corporation's output of steel ingots was at the rate of over 59,000 tons per day during February that is the daily average production was greater than in October, but the aggregate tonnage, of course, was smaller because of the fewer days in the month.

The railroads during the week placed fewer orders for shipment, but for the month contracts closed included 140,000 tons of rails, 26,000 cars and over 500 locomotives.

Locomotive builders booked orders for 1913 engines, including 90 for the Baltimore & Ohio. Car orders were relatively lighter, including 350 for the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific and 400 which the Michigan Central will build at its own shops.

The United States products company obtained an order for 7,500 tons for the Argentine government postoffice at Buenos Aires.

"The pink sheet is all right."—A. J. Elkino, Epsilon.

Lift, and the world lifts with you. Loaf, and you lose your friends. But for life complete, let this small pink sheet

Bring joys in their choicest blends. "Boost" is the word we give you, Knock, and you seal your doom. Let Michigan Business Farming meet You half way in your boom.

E. L. K.

WEBB BILL PASSED OVER TAFT'S VETO

HOUSE AND SENATE TAKE PROMPT ACTION ON THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

This Much Desired "Dry" Measure Will Become a Law Without the President's Signature—No More Intoxicating Liquors To Be Shipped Into "Dry" Territory.

By a vote of 244 to 95, the House in the closing hours of the last session, re-passed over the President's veto the Webb bill, prohibiting the shipment of intoxicating liquors into "dry" states. The evening previous, the Senate had passed the bill over the President's veto, and the bill now becomes a law without the President's signature. Only one other time has congress overridden a president's veto. Five years ago President Roosevelt refused to sign the Rainy river dam bill, and congress passed the bill without his signature.

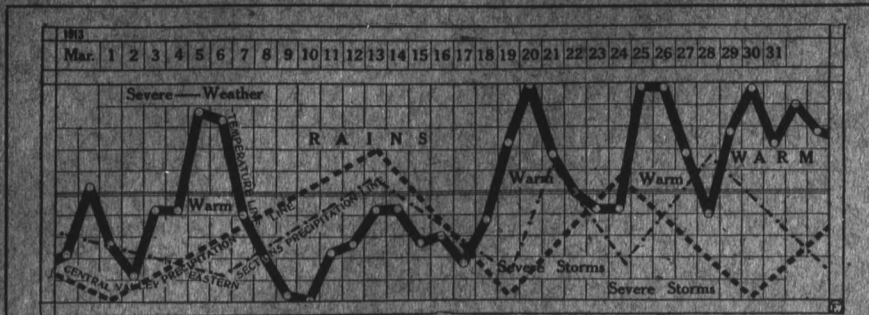
Petitions had been pouring into the senate and the house from all over the United States asking for immediate passage of the bill; in fact, over twenty years ago a bill was presented asking that the states have a right to regulate the liquor traffic. During the years that have followed, this bill has been pigeon-holed by one committee and then another, the liquor interests being able to prevent its passage.

President Taft based his veto almost entirely on the ground that the bill was unconstitutional in that it virtually delegated to the states control of interstate traffic in liquor. Supporters of the bill claim that it will make effective prohibition laws of "dry" states which now are violated because intoxicants are shipped in to private individuals and have the effect of nullifying the local laws.

Of the Michigan congressmen, two voted to uphold President Taft's veto, and it would not take long to guess who these two representatives were; one was Congressman Fordney, known as "Sugar-sack Joe;" the other was Congressman McMorran, Congressmen Dodds, Doremus, Hamilton, Loud, McLaughlin, Smith, Sweet and Young, all voted for the bill.

Foster's March, 1913, Weather Chart

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March will be warmer than usual east of Rockies and cooler than usual west of Rockies. Rainfall will be greater than usual within 150 miles of Kansas City, along gulf coast, along Atlantic coast from South Carolina northward and north part of Pacific coast. Elsewhere less than usual rain. High temperatures not far from March 5, 20, 26 and 30. Cold 8 to 18. Precipitation waves will cross continent Feb. 26 to March 2, March 11, to 15, 20 to 25 and 26 to 30. Severe weather March 1 to 6. Very dangerous storms 16 to 29. Our danger signals will hang out during that period. Chances are about even for good and for bad weather in Washington March 4.

In above chart the treble line represents normal precipitation and temperatures. As temperatures and precipitation lines rise probabilities will increase for more precipitation and higher temperatures. Dates are for Meridian 90. Count one to three days earlier for west of that line and as much later for east of it, in proportion to distance from that Meridian which runs north through St. Louis.

Washington, D. C., March 8.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent March 11 to 15, warm wave 10 to 14, cool wave 13 to 17. Temperatures of the week in which this weather disturbance crosses the continent will average colder than usual and the precipitation of rain or snow, while not heavy, will be above the average of the present winter. This storm wave comes in between two severe storm periods and will therefore be comparatively mild. Severe cold will precede and follow this wave of disturbances.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about March 17, cross Pacific slope by close of 18, great central valleys 19 to 21, eastern section 22. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about March 17, great central valleys 19, eastern sections 21. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about March 20, great central valleys 22, eastern sections 24.

This will be a very dangerous storm period and you should remember that we are hitting the dates of the dangerous storms. Within a few days of Feb. 24 a million dollars in property was destroyed by great storms, just at the time predicted in these bulletins, and now we more earnestly advise you of the great storms that will sweep over this country within a few days of March 25.

As that dangerous storm period will cover more time than usual we have warned all to be on the alert from March 16 to end of the month. We regret that we are not yet ready to give the locations of these dreaded storms and to describe them in detail for every locality, but the time is not very far away when this can be accomplished completely.

The July storms will be the greatest, those of March next in severity, those of January we counted about the same in force as those of March and those of February we considered the weakest of all. We expect property and lives to be destroyed in March and July by these terrific storms and these warnings are given with a hope that property and lives may be saved by being prepared.

As a general average, rainfall is not expected to be great in March, but these severe storms will cause some heavy local rains and probably in northern sections some blizzards. Last half of March is expected to be warmer than usual. One of the precipitation waves is expected to cross the continent March 11 to 15 and the precipitation during its passage will be as heavy as any of the month. Great rise in temperatures between the passing of the cold wave March

8 to 12 and the passing of the warm wave March 18 to 22.

There are those who believe that at times the electric-magnetic forces become quiet and that the human mind is then not active, not energetic. It is claimed that at such a time the dark ages spread over Europe and held the human race as peons or slaves for a thousand years. Then it is further claimed our solar system moved into new relations to other systems, electro-magnetism became more active and is now on the increase. This, it is claimed, accounts for the great activity of the people in all countries of the world at the present time.

We have no opinion on this matter, but note it as a belief of many well informed people. We know that people are dull under a low barometer and brighter, feel better under a high barometer or as a cool wave comes in. We also know that more deaths occur under the oppressive atmosphere of the low than under the invigorating influences of the high.

KEASEY'S FIELD NOTES

Dipped from the Stream

Fruit Conditions Remain Good throughout the state so far as the weather is concerned; but disease and scale are everywhere prevalent, and only he who sprays need look for a share of the season's bounties.

—Kent County's Startling Returns from a recent census taken to determine the average age of their farm laborers developed the sad fact that 54 years is the balancing age of her soil tillers. This average is certainly serious, and made doubly so to the man and farmer who stands before a government bill board and reads the flaring announcement, "Sound Young Men Wanted for the Navy!" What will this federal robbing of the country's best young men mean in the census of 20 years hence? The government sapping us of the jewels of our farm homes, then handing back to us her bottle of soothing syrup from her Department of Agriculture in the form of "farm advisors." Study this out brother farmer.

—Threshermen in Convention at Lansing the past week reviewed their troubles and sought solutions for same though proposed legislation and various committees. This was their seventh annual convention, and over 130 threshermen were present. A general revision of the road laws is proposed so as to make more harmonious the passing of teams.

DOINGS AT LANSING

Reported by a staff correspondent who will gladly answer any questions regarding legislation at the State Capital, or report the voting of any member of either House on any mail. Address all letters "Lansing Editor," Michigan Business Farming, Detroit, Mich.

The recent legislature of the State of Michigan has been extremely sentimental, has presented scores of bills, and has done little work. At least, the work has been all behind the committee-room doors, and the people have known little about it. Now, when the members are already talking about adjournment, they are just beginning to seriously consider measures. We may look for the passage of many bills from this time forth.

The Uniform Text-Book Bill has at last emerged from the committee-room, and we have an opportunity of witnessing what a mess they have made of it. The three main features of the bill, which is called the "Dunn-Young Bill," are:

1. Uniform text-books for all schools in the state.
2. Districts may furnish free text-books, but they must be the same as used all over the state.
3. These uniform text-books may be supplemented by other books if necessary.

The bill also provides for a Text-Book Commission consisting of the Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, President of the Agricultural College and two members to be appointed by the Governor.

If this bill goes into effect it will mean that every school in the State, regardless of equipment or of teachers, will have to use the same books. It means also that those districts that wish to provide free text-books must purchase the uniform ones. And then, here is the joker: if the uniform text-book does not meet the needs of the school it may be supplemented by other books. The text-book trust couldn't have wished for a better bill. That means that where they have sold one book before, they will now sell two. They can simply make the uniform book so poor that a supplementary book will be necessary, and then we will have to pay the bill.

Woman Suffrage is not yet a certainty in Michigan. That is, we aren't sure yet that we will have a chance to vote on it in the Spring. That poor bill is being kicked about like a poor "houn'-dog." First the House passed the bill making it possible to vote on this question in the Spring; then the Senate wrangled over the question of whether or not passing the bill meant that they personally favored woman suffrage. (It is interesting to note that there are only about 8 Senators who really favor equal suffrage.) However, they finally passed another bill making it impossible for foreign women to vote, and now this bill must go back to the House. It will be considered there on Tuesday, March 3d, and the Lord knows what they will see fit to do with it this time.

On Friday afternoon, February 23th, there was a balance of \$2,385,670.70 in the general fund of the State Treasury. Michigan need not now be ashamed of her business standing.

The House of Representatives are planning another junket trip to the trap-rock district of Michigan. Rep.

(Continued on Page Eight)

WATCH CLOSELY THE MARCH MARKETS

(Continued from Page One)

show that there is an abundance of off-grade hay, and prices on this quality must be determined by weather conditions. If cold weather holds off as long as last spring, you will find a good demand for feeding grades before the new crop finds its way to the market. The best grades are already looking up and prices will be maintained. If all reports received can be relied upon, the quantity of potatoes in the farmers' hands is not as large as figured. However, in the absence of actual figures from at least a partial personal canvass, reports cannot be relied upon. Right now is the time to watch the potato market with an eagle eye. We are after some inside information, and shall endeavor to keep our readers posted.

The March market is usually as unstable as the weather. We have come to that month when the average farmer lays his plans for cleaning up. A little care exercised right now will mean at least stable prices and fair returns; while a general cleaning up and a rush for the market will mean a total loss to many. Taking all in all, conditions are far better right now than we could have possibly predicted thirty days ago for this period. Nothing is to be gained by getting excited at this stage of the game.

tended by the county and township commissioners and supervisors from Charlevoix, Emmett, Wexford, Manistee, Antrim, Kalkaska, Benzie, Leelanau and Grand Traverse counties.

—The South Western Michigan Pedigree Live Stok Association will hold their annual meeting in Niles on March 7th, and a fine program is arranged for that day. Mr. Clark Reed, a prominent Holstein breeder of Howell, Mich., is to be one of the speakers.

—The Tenth Annual Convention of the butter and egg men of Michigan and surrounding states will meet in Detroit on March 6 and 7 at the Hotel Griswold. This convention however is not designed to make the farmer any richer.

A Good Roads Conference will be held in Traverse City on March 13 and 14 for the purpose of mapping out a route for a state highway from the state line to Mackinaw City. A speaker will be furnished by the state, and the convention will be at-

**THE MARKET SITUATION
VIEWED FROM THE INSIDE**

Continued from Page Three

OATS

There is every evidence of a good healthy and well established tone to the oat situation this week. From a general angle they have showed an advance in the face of the most adverse circumstances. This would go to show an expectancy for a most healthy situation continuing to exist in the near future. With the near future taken care of there should be no hope for depression to be in evidence at some time later.

OATS—DETROIT MARKET.

Standard	.35
No. 3 White	.34
No. 4 White	
No. 2 Mixed	
No. 3 Mixed	

CINCINNATI—In keeping with the general situation the Cincinnati market joined with the advance procession and moved to an advanced position. The demand for all top qualities was keen with actual receipts being below the demand. The situation is very healthy, at quotations.

OATS—CINCINNATI MARKET.

Standard	.36½
No. 3 White	.34½
No. 4 White	.33
No. 2 Mixed	.34½
No. 3 Mixed	.34

PITTSBURGH—The Pittsburgh market did not brace up in line with most others. Conditions were advanced but the general tone to the situation was not as good as would be naturally expected, based on conditions in a general way.

OATS—PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Standard	.36
No. 3 White	.35
No. 4 White	.33½
No. 2 Mixed	
No. 3 Mixed	

"I have received a copy of Grant Slocum's new book and think it fine."
—Glen Strachly, Bronson, Michigan.

CLOVER SEED

As advised in last week's issue, we cannot look for any material change to the seed situation for a few weeks. As the season draws nearer to seeding time the situation may respond to the sympathy created by a demand at that time. There is nothing whatever that warrants or even suggests other than a spirited tone to the seed situation throughout the remainder of the season. Of course this is a feature which may be modified, regulated or manipulated by large handlers. We don't think that with storsers in their present condition and with the situation maintaining its present outlook, that there is any danger whatever of any other than a very strong market existing.

CLOVER SEED—DETROIT MARKET.

June, prime	\$12.30
Mammoth, prime	12.30
Alsike, prime	13.25
Timothy Seed, prime	1.90

"I am with you and will help you if I can."—Ligonier, Ind.

CORN

The writer had the pleasure, during the last week, to meet one of the largest wholesale distributors of corn in car load lots, in Michigan. After going over the situation most carefully this party gave every assurance of a most healthy

general situation existing with nothing in the future indicative of depression. Car supply has been well regulated, stocks running have been of good average quality with good conservative demand existing in practically all feeding directions. A resume of the general situation resulted in our being well assured of a conservatively promising future for corn.

CORN—DETROIT MARKET.

No. 2 white	
No. 3 white	
No. 4 white	
No. 2 yellow	.51½
No. 3 yellow	.49
No. 4 yellow	.49
No. 2 mixed	.48½
No. 3 mixed	
No. 4 mixed	

CORN—CINCINNATI MARKET.

No. 2 white	.52
No. 3 white	.50
No. 4 white	
No. 2 yellow	.51
No. 3 yellow	.49
No. 4 yellow	.49
No. 2 mixed	.50
No. 3 mixed	.49
No. 4 mixed	

CORN—PITTSBURGH MARKET.

No. 2 white	
No. 3 white	
No. 4 white	
No. 2 yellow	.53½
No. 3 yellow	.52½
No. 4 yellow	
No. 2 mixed	
No. 3 mixed	
No. 4 mixed	

"I am proud to know that I was one of the founders who helped to start this paper and I would be lost without it."—R. F. Nichols, Miller-ton, Michigan.

APPLES

The apple situation continues to show some real form as a result of the trade gradually becoming more generally cleaned up. In some particular cases this is going to be the real asset to the general situation from now on. We don't think it is proving out that the storsers of apples are weakening on their general position to hold for good clean cut and profitable prices. The amount of stock in stores at most places, of high quality, is not suggestive of anything demoralizing to the general market situation. We have enough of the regular season before us so that there is plenty of time for the placing of the entire amount onto the market in a well regulated manner. If this is carried out there is no question but what apples will finish, at least, in good strong shape. We are a little afraid, however, that some producers over the State of Michigan have set their stakes a little higher than conditions will warrant.

APPLES—GENERAL MARKET.

Fancy, per barrel	2.00 to 3.50
Ordinary, per barrel	1.00 to 2.50

"I believe that the 'pink sheet' has come to help the farmers in a way that no other paper ever has."—Don S. Morse, Cassopolis, Michigan.

ONIONS

The onion situation has made no advanced steps or maintained any particular position during the past week. We think it is safe to state that nothing is being attempted along the lines of bolstering up the onion situation. The onion output has received a peculiar handling this season. There is absolutely no excuse whatever for the present situation being what it is. It is true that we had an abundant crop of onions for distribution this year, but there was no regulator whatever put on the disposition end of the crop. The marketer was led to believe very early in the game that the situation was critical. Therefore, he estab-

lished his views along the lines of almost an entire loss of his onion crop. This disposition gradually grew until the entire atmosphere was charged with the idea of making disposition at whatever price was possible to obtain. This being on the early run of the season was taken advantage of by local storsers, who, in turn anticipated a higher market later. They figured, from the inception of the season, to put in a good run of stock at high quality and hold it for late winter and spring trade. These onions being put in of high quality and at so low market level almost warranted the investment made—later in the game the storsers began to get a little nervous, one and then another, until the situation, which had previously visited the grower became in evidence on the part of the local distributors. The result was that everyone dumped. The local distributors today, are selling their onions right and left at practically whatever price they can get for them, and in a great many instances are consigning their shipments to outside markets. There is absolutely no reason why we could not experience a market which would show a profit on these onions, but with local distributors running the situation as they now are it is simply out of the question to expect much of a change from what we are now experiencing—that of a low demoralized, unsettled and indifferent working basis. The situation on red stock remains even more critical than on yellow. The crop is unusually large and the outlet a little narrower, therefore the above result is the one to be looked for.

ONIONS.

Detroit.	
Yellow Globe, sacked, per cwt.	.60
Red Globe, sacked, per cwt.	.60
Yellow Globe, bulk, per cwt.	.40
Red Globe, bulk, per cwt.	
Cincinnati.	
Yellow Globe, sacked, per cwt.	.65
Red Globe, sacked, per cwt.	.65
Yellow Globe, bulk, per cwt.	.45
Red Globe, bulk, per cwt.	
Pittsburg.	
Yellow Globe, sacked, per cwt.	.75
Red Globe, sacked, per cwt.	.60
Yellow Globe, bulk, per cwt.	.60
Red Globe, bulk, per cwt.	.30

"It is wonderful how the 'pink sheet' is scattered among the farmers around here and they regard it as law. The Editor certainly has a great responsibility. We are going to hold this hay until every horse in Detroit starves if he says so."—Clyde Godfrey, Napoleon, Michigan.

CABBAGE

It begins to be a little questionable whether we will experience any particular market on the cabbage situation for the remainder of the season—this, of course, from a shipping standpoint. The supply from the local truck gardening angle seems inexhaustible. They continue to take care of practically all of the outside terminals to which Michigan looks for disposition. It is impossible to determine just how many cabbage are still back in this channel, but we are very much afraid that enough are still back so that the situation may not warrant shipping of cabbage to advantage.

CABBAGE — PITTSBURGH

Danish, per ton on track	\$9.00
Domestic, per ton, track	No market

"I think the little 'pink sheet' is just all right. I think every farmer should take this little paper. As soon as I read my paper I hand it to some of my neighbors and try to get them to send for it. I can not be without it."—Mr. S. Stanley, Grawn, Michigan.

BUTTER

There is really no general change to the butter market during the last week. There is a little variance of tone to the situation, but even through as acute an angle as this nothing very noticeable has been in evidence. It is not in keeping with conditions to expect that nothing but a most healthy and spirited butter situation would continue to exist. The only thing that would tend to keep it, even on its present basis, is a substitute feature. In order to keep both of these in line with the demand, it is necessary to keep the market level at some conservative point. When it is brought to too high a level there is a decrease at once in consumption. There are conditions under which market levels become top heavy, even though conditions and manipulations may bring them into effect, but at the present time there is nothing suggestive whatever of any change to the most healthy situation we are experiencing.

BUTTER—GENERAL MARKET.

Creamery No. 1, per pound	.34
Fancy Dairy, per pound	.33

"I like the 'pink sheet' and I hope you will keep it going and that it will do a great deal of good for the farmers."—Jas. W. Ferris, Carsonville, Michigan.

EGGS

The egg situation has developed to a point where storage receipts are very slight tenders. From now on the situation will be generally covered by receipts of fresh stock from the state and the south. We will continue to advise that from now on the situation will show a tendency to a reduction of price. There has been a noticeable falling off in market quotations during the past fortnight. It is expected by some of the large handlers that eggs will go to about 18c about the latter part of this month. We wish to caution you, who naturally use the outside markets, that from now on the tendency is going to be for lower prices to be in evidence. Of course when this market is finally established on its new basis shipping to outside markets can be made with more certainty of results.

EGGS—GENERAL MARKET.

Large fresh	\$.20
Medium fresh	.19

"I am enclosing coin for renewal of my subscription to the 'pink sheet,' the best little paper ever printed for the farmer. You can always count me a subscriber for the 'pink sheet' and the Gleaner. They are the best farm papers we ever had come to our home. They can't be beat anyway for the farmer."—Cyrus W. Griffin, Atanson, Mich.

POULTRY

There is no trouble whatever to maintain the present most healthy poultry situation. There is absolutely no question but what the demand will be ahead of receipts from now on. Especially will this be true on high-class stuff in either old or young. There will be a tendency from now on for shipments to be graded, especially in male birds. This stuff is gradually getting into the staggy age and appearance, and would be subject to a discount. It is well that you consider this because we know that many of our Michigan readers ship poultry direct to the Detroit market. Through personal in-

spection we are aware of this condition and what the result is going to be.

POULTRY—DETROIT MARKET.

No. 1 Turkeys	.19 to .20
No. 2 Turkeys	.14 to .16
No. 1 Spring Chickens	.15 to .16½
No. 2 Spring Chickens	.12 to .13
No. 1 Fowls	.14 to .16½
No. 2 Fowls	.12 to .13
No. 1 Geese	.15 to .15½
No. 1 Ducks	.19 to .20

POULTRY—CHICAGO MARKET.

No. 1 Turkeys	.17
No. 2 Turkeys	.14
No. 1 Spring Chickens	.15
No. 2 Spring Chickens	.12
No. 1 Fowls	.15
No. 2 Fowls	.11
No. 1 Geese	.13
No. 1 Ducks	.15

Note.—A wire from any of our readers will bring last minute quotations. Use care in making shipments and be sure the consignee is financially responsible.

"I like the 'pink sheet' so well it has become almost a necessity."—Wm. Angell, Leslie, Michigan.

LIVE STOCK

Cattle—Detroit.

The cattle market at the Detroit yards this week produced nothing which would draw any comment. Receipts of mostly all grades were of a normal nature and of fairly good quality. Quite exceptional were high class receipts in the steer line. The top price for the week catered between \$7.75 and \$8.00, good average butcher steers finding ready sale at \$7 to \$7.50. Some light stock, also heifers, averaging 700 to 900 pounds sold at \$6 to \$7. The run of fat cows was fairly liberal, also the demand quite satisfactory, sales being quite readily effected at \$5.25 to \$6.50, canners going at \$3.50 to \$4.25. Bull sales ranged from \$4.50 to \$6.50. The feeding quarters received good liberal attention with common feeders selling at \$5.00 to \$5.75, good well bred stock \$5 to \$6, while light stockers were going from \$5 to \$5.50. The week closed with no change in the firm situation as established one week ago. The cattle situation remains healthy and from all appearances must continue to so remain for some time.

CATTLE—DETROIT STOCK YARDS.

Beef steers, good to prime heavy	\$7.75 to \$8.00
Beef steers, medium to good	7.00 to 7.50
Beef steers, common to fair	6.25 to 7.00
Beef cows, common to selected	5.25 to 6.50
Heifers, selected	6.00 to 7.00
Stock steers	5.00 to 6.00
Feeders	5.25 to 5.75
Canners and cutters	3.50 to 4.25
Good to prime veals	9.00 to 11.00
Bulls	4.00 to 5.00

Cattle—Chicago.

Below is table showing extreme prices and bulk of receipts on Chicago market during week. This table will give most reliable and figurative information:

	Number received	Extreme range	Bulk of sales
Monday, Feb. 24	20,907	\$6.85@8.90	\$7.85@8.60
Tuesday, Feb. 25	3,364	6.85@8.90	7.75@8.25
Wednesday, Feb. 26	13,930	6.75@8.90	7.65@8.80
Thursday, Feb. 27	4,271	6.85@8.70	7.75@8.40
Friday, Feb. 28	1,000	6.90@8.75	7.65@8.25
Last week		\$6.75@8.90	\$7.65@8.60
Previous week		6.60@9.00	7.90@8.65
Four weeks ago		6.10@9.20	7.15@8.25
1912		4.80@8.35	5.75@7.75
1911		5.00@6.95	5.30@6.60
1910		4.80@8.25	5.80@7.40
1909		4.50@7.25	5.60@6.70
1908		4.00@6.25	4.90@5.90

In absence of the feeder trade all grades of cattle under \$8 kinds was quite some easy. The trade opened up with a tendency to just a little easy feeling on good to choice steers above the \$8 mark. A combination of these two conditions caused the packers to hold off and to take advantage of the three cornered fight. The general result for common to top

steers was 10c to 15c under last week. Feeders were being handled on something of an indefinite and irregular basis for the reason of the week's run and of about a normal basis existing. There was a good trade on medium and prime cows, and also heifers of the ordinary type, bulk of cows and heifers going at \$5.50. One drove of strictly choice heifers sold at \$7.40, a part load of heavy feeders of prime quality at \$7.55 and still another run of yearlings of top notch quality wended their way up to \$8. Not many heifers, however, sold over \$7.25 with the bulk of pretty good to fair butcher stocks ranging from \$6.50 to \$7. There was a fairly good demand in the canner and cutter department. The run was not liberal so that packers took care of same to fairly good advantage. Lowest sales on record \$3.25. There was some real action in the veal calf department. There was a tendency to a little advance over last week's condition. Some of this was due to high quality receipts, \$10 to \$10.50 market was easily established on good choice veal. Some fancy 130 to 140-pound grades touched \$10.40 to \$10.50. The week closed with buyers of feeders determined to break down values. The result was that the bulk of stock was sold at 15c to 20c lower.

CATTLE—CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

Beef steers, good to prime heavy	\$8.50 to \$8.75
Beef steers, medium to good	8.00 to 8.50
Beef steers, common to fair	6.75 to 7.10
Beef cows, common to selected	4.50 to 7.00
Fat heifers, good to choice	5.50 to 7.75
Canners and cutters	3.50 to 4.45
Good to prime veals	9.50 to 11.00
Bulls	4.25 to 6.85

Cattle—Buffalo.

Light Monday supply here of 2,250 head and moderate receipts of 16,000 at Chicago, enabled sellers to advance prices here from 15@25 cents and at the close of the day's session, full demand was not met. Six or eight loads of good weight steers and with Swift, United Dressed Beef, Stern and a few of the larger country killers in the competition, trade was active and good clearance had in due season, top steers reaching \$8.65@8.75, few \$9.00, as against \$8.45 top a week ago. Conditions were rather bad for the better weight steers last week. With Lent on, consumers protesting against high-priced beef, retail butchers were poor support to the dressed beef trade, buying only for their immediate wants. Coolers, with killers keeping rather close to the shore on killing, have been pretty well cleaned up and the undertone to the trade for the opening day of the week shows substantial improvement. The talent is predicting some very high prices for May and June. Quite a few good steers are on feed in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana and most feeders are putting the corn to them pretty freely and expect to get them to market during the summer time, as the general opinion is that supply will be none too liberal then and that aviation prices may be looked for. At the present time, there are indications that the female killing stuff is being pretty well thinned out. Shippers have put the spurs to their horses and scouted the country for these

CATTLE—BUFFALO STOCK YARDS.

Good to choice heavy steers	\$ 8.25 to \$8.50
Medium to fair heavy steers	7.75 to 8.25
Handy weight butchering steers	6.50 to 8.00
Fat heifers, inferior to choice	5.00 to 7.50
Fat cows, medium to choice	4.50 to 6.50
Canners and cutters	3.25 to 3.50
Bulls	5.00 to 7.00
Stockers and feeders	5.00 to 7.00
Milchers and springers	35.00 to \$5.00

cheaper butchering grades and they have made up the big end of receipts of late. Killers have taken them readily for cheap beef and the country finds liberal liquidation of these. Opinion prevails that these butchering kinds on the mixed order, along with handy kind of steers, will bring high values later on.

Calves—Buffalo.

One thousand head of calves on offer Monday. Trade about same as last week's close, best \$11.50@12.00, bulk \$12.00, culls \$9.00, \$4.00@6.00 for drinkers.

Calf Quotations.

Calves, choice to extra	11.50@12.00
Fair to good	9.50@11.00
Cull and common	8.50@9.00
Light thin	6.50@8.00
Fed calves	4.00@6.00

Hogs—Detroit.

There seemed a disposition manifest on the part of buyers to hang back on making purchases. This condition was very much in evidence on Thursday's run. However, when the trade considered the outside situation and the situation in general, came across with the price. On Thursday, which is one of the very best market days, nothing whatever was sold up to noon. This goes to show that the trade held back hoping, at least, that sellers would do something in the way of making concessions. This however, was not forthcoming and trade was immediately resumed at the old basis, and in a good snappy manner.

HOGS—DETROIT MARKET.

Fair to choice butchers	\$8.30
Lightweights	8.30
Boars, according to weight	3.00 to 3.25
Pigs	8.30
Stags	One-third off

Hogs—Chicago.

A very important table to consider when wishing for actual run of stuff and range of sales made:

	Mixed Packing, Medium and Butchers, 195@255 lbs.	Heavy Packing and Selected, 255@400 lbs.	Light Packing and Selected, 135@195 lbs.
Feb. 21	\$8.15@8.47½	\$8.05@8.40	\$8.25@8.50
Feb. 22	8.20@8.50	8.10@8.50	8.30@8.55
Feb. 24	8.30@8.62½	8.25@8.60	8.40@8.65
Feb. 25	8.35@8.70	8.30@8.50	8.45@8.70
Feb. 26	8.15@8.50	8.05@8.45	8.25@8.50
Feb. 27	8.10@8.40	8.00@8.35	8.20@8.40
Feb. 28	8.25@8.60	8.15@8.55	8.40@8.60
1912	\$6.15@6.47½	\$6.15@6.52½	\$6.20@6.42½
1911	6.80@7.15	6.80@7.10	6.90@7.20
1910	9.60@9.95	9.65@10.00	9.50@9.87½
1909	6.15@6.55	6.25@6.57½	6.10@6.45

The general disposition was to force down the high market standard set by hogs in last week's run. The trade started off on Monday very close to the basis established last week, but as the week advances every day shows a disposition to make a determined fight for lower values. The trade was of a very uneven nature on Tuesday with sales being made at a discount of 5c. to 10c. Packers were very bearish, bidding no better than steady at any time. After the very first rounds, trade was very slow, packers holding back, not doing anything in the buying line until noon. Trading for the balance of the week was of a most irregular nature, every angle to the situation being used by both sides. There were a number of sales of good average fat butcher stock selling at \$8.40. This was about the top for the week. In mixed packing the average sales being made were on basis of \$8.10 to \$8.25. Medium and butcher stuff hanging very close at \$8.25 to \$8.30, low grade heavy packing stock hanging around \$3 to \$8.20.

It might be safely stated that the situation received a slight wallop this week, but at the same time everything in the future indicates not only our present strong and well established basis, but an advance to be in evidence.

Monday's receipts, 32,000 fresh arrivals and 6,416 head of holdovers; market 10c higher. Light hogs sold from \$8.35 to \$8.62½; mixed butcher, \$8.30 to \$8.60; heavies, \$8.45 to \$8.60; rough packing, \$8.15 to \$8.30.

HOGS—CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

Mixed packing	\$8.10 to \$8.25
Medium and Butchers	8.27 to 8.32
Poor to good heavy packing	8.00 to 8.20
Lightweights	8.20 to 8.32
Selected 260-300-lb. packers	8.22 to 8.40
Pigs and throw-outs	2.00 to 8.00

Hogs—Buffalo.

Light supply of hogs at all points for the opening day of the week—Chicago, 32,000, Buffalo 11,200. Trade at Buffalo was 20@25 cents higher and in some instances as much as 35 cents above last week's close. Local packers have considered prices here too high, as compared to the west, Chicago quoting their kinds around \$8.60 Monday and as a consequence bought sparingly but with a good, strong eastern order demand, a good active trade was had at the advance. Best weights \$9.10@9.20, with several decks that sold with only the roughs and a few extreme heavies out, going to order buyers at \$9.25, market being on the highest level since last October. Yorkers, lights and pigs showed the full advance, bulk selling at \$9.25. Roughs mostly at \$8.25 and stags \$7@7.25 generally. Immediate outlook appears very favorable. There will be days when setbacks will be had, with liberal runs, but outlook generally is favorable for the selling side, some authorities expecting to see the ten-cent hog before the month is out.

HOGS—BUFFALO STOCK YARDS.

Extreme heavies 250 up	9.00@9.15
Heavies 240 to 250	9.00@9.15
Mediums 220 to 240	9.10@9.15
Mediums 190 to 220	9.10@9.20
Mixed 180 to 220	9.10@9.25
Yorkers 150 to 170	9.20@9.25
Do light 130 to 150	9.20@9.25
Pigs 120 down	9.20@9.25
State hogs	9.00@9.25
Heavy ends	9.00@9.10
Roughs	8.10@8.25
Stags	6.50@7.25

Sheep and Lambs—Detroit.

The market on sheep and lambs is running along at the pace set last week. There really is no changes to report in the general situation existing on the Detroit market. Taking every angle to the situation into consideration we don't think there would be a cent difference in the actual results as shown. There was a good liberal run of sheep and lambs this week. The trade appreciated the good substantial condition of the market and did not hang back in making purchases at the range of prices previously established. Trading this week was very easily made on the part of the sellers.

SHEEP—DETROIT STOCK YARDS.

Lambs, good to choice	\$8.25 to \$8.50
Do, fair to good	8.00 to 8.25
Yearling lambs, choice	7.50 to 8.00
Mixed sheep	4.50 to 5.50
Cull sheep	3.00 to 4.00

Sheep and Lambs—Chicago.

Table shows ranges of prices in effect for years 1908 to the present. A good table to cut and paste in your reference book.

	Sheep		Lambs	
	Top	Bulk	Top	Bulk
This week	\$7.00	\$5.65@6.50	\$8.80	\$8.15@8.60
Week ago	6.75	5.60@6.40	9.00	8.35@8.85
Four weeks ago	6.50	4.75@5.75	9.00	8.00@8.50
1912	5.90	4.00@4.65	7.15	5.75@6.65
1911	4.85	3.85@4.50	6.25	5.75@6.00
1910	8.10	7.00@7.65	9.35	8.75@9.15
1909	5.35	4.50@5.40	8.00	7.35@7.75
1908	6.00	4.75@6.00	7.10	6.40@7.00

There is a remarkable demand for both sheep and lambs on the Chicago market this week. Getting good long prices for sheep and lambs is beginning to be a habit with sellers these days. The situation is so healthy that buyers do not hesitate to comply with demands made. While there is some unevenness in sales made, still the situation, on practically all grades, is very strong. The keen demand, activity of the market and advance in the same is almost remarkable, on good quality sheep, of age. Old sheep are really bringing

the longest prices this week and last, that has been experienced on this market for a long time. Packers started in to be keen competitors from the inception of the market opening. The quality of this week's run was good, while the strictly high class prime stuff was just a little over last week's run. High quality heavy and aged wethers are most keenly looked after, and the most scarce of any grades. Several lots of good western wethers, averaging 180 lbs., sold at \$6.80, some finished lots at \$7.00, one lot of prime ewes went at \$6.40. About \$6.25 was the average price paid, average ewes selling at \$6.00 with culls going at \$4.75. The top for native ewes was \$6.50. The range of buck sale was from \$4.00 to \$4.25.

\$8.25 down. Yearlings stood a quarter higher, two loads of choice handy yearling wethers making \$8.25. Sheep active at full steady prices compared with last week's close. Wether sheep made \$7.00, handy ewes up to \$6.40, cull sheep \$5.25 down.

"Your paper is all right."—Wm. McDonald, Ashley, Michigan.

Coal.

All markets are decidedly weaker and prices as low as it customarily is in June and July. Domestic buying is light and the trade is really without any relief. Coal operators being of the opinion that they cannot hope for better prices are beginning to talk contract with their regular customers. It must be understood that the bottom is not going to drop of the best grades of coal because navigation will soon open up and lake shipments will begin to start. This will relieve the present situation to a certain extent. All contracts now under consideration are being made on basis of April prices. The anthracite operators have not fixed their opening prices but expect to decide by April 1st. The anthracite market is even quieter than the bituminous trade at the present time.

Soft Coal. F.O.B. Mines.

Hocking rescreened lump.....	\$1.70
Cambridge 1 1/4 lump.....	1.50
Cambridge 3/4 lump.....	1.30
West Virginia splint lump.....	1.50
White Ash block.....	1.50
Kentucky, 4-inch lump.....	1.65
Kentucky 4x2-inch egg.....	1.45
Harrisburg 6-inch lump.....	1.60
Pocahontas lump and egg.....	1.80
Pocahontas mine run.....	1.45
Michigan domestic 4-inch lump.....	2.75
Anthracite egg, stove or nut.....	4.50

Note: Quotations on anthracite coal are based on gross tons.

FLOUR AND FEED.

The flour and feed trade is dull. Were it not for large orders booked ahead before the holidays a great many mills would be running only on half time. There is little demand for



LOCKED OUT

(President Taft's action in putting into the Civil Service a large number of government positions, deprives the Democrats of just so many "jobs" for the faithful)
From the Oregonian (Portland)

future orders and new business of any kind is hard to get. Flour prices are in sympathy with the wheat situation and sales are made on a lower basis than last week. Feed prices are just about the same as last week with the exception of some chop feeds and bran.

Kind.	Price per bbl.
"Blend" flour, 1/8-paper sacks.....	\$ 5.25
Spring patent.....	4.50
Toweling sacks or wood barrels	20c higher.
	Per ton.
Coarse corn meal.....	23.00
Cracked corn.....	24.50
Chop feed.....	21.00
Coarse middlings.....	23.50
Fine middlings.....	24.50
Bran (standard).....	21.50

The above prices are f. o. b. Detroit, Mich., on car lot shipments. Tankage, averaging 60 per cent protein, \$41 per ton f. o. b., Chicago.

"We are very glad to see the 'pink sheet' come and are glad that someone had the courage to take up the farmer's problem and help to solve it."—C. L. Garver, Clare, Michigan.

DOWN AT LANSING.

(Continued from Page Five)

Follet of Iosco secured the passage of a resolution to this effect after urging that there was a great demand in this State for limestone to be used in enriching the soil. The committee will investigate the feasibility of using convict labor in getting this rock out for this purpose and also for use in building good roads.

The Odell Bill relative to the sterilization of mentally defective persons will come up before the Senate on March 11th.

A bill embodying the initiative, referendum and recall will be considered by the House on Tuesday, March 4th.

President Snyder of the Agricultural College states that the college needs large funds to carry on its work. He claims that the college could use 50 field men to do extension work if they had the funds.

LAND FOR SALE 30 acres farming and timber land near Houghton Lake, Roscommon Co. For particulars write owner, BERNICE ANDERSON, Loxley, Mich.

FARM FOR SALE 80 acres; for particulars address BOX 58, Route 2 Morley, Mich.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from good laying farm raised S. C. W. Leghorns, \$3.00 for 50, \$5. for 100. C. G. BURROUGHS, Hillsdale, Michigan.

FOR SALE Thoroughbred S. C. W. Leghorn Cockerels, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. H. TRIPP, Shepherd, Mich.

WANTED FOR SEED Canada Field Peas; a quantity of Barley. B. C. LAWRENCE, Rosebush, Mich.

IN THE INTERESTS OF THE MILK PRODUCERS

A BILL THAT SHOULD BE PASSED WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

Representative Downing of Wayne County Has Presented a Bill That Will Give the Milk Producer a Square Deal—Opposition is Already in Evidence.

Farmers who are supplying the city of Detroit are not getting a square deal. The Board of Health is making requirements of the farm, which in some instances cannot be complied with. Every time the board gets out of a job, members get together and issue some new rules and regulations. When a politician wants a job, a new inspector is put at work. The farmer is willing to do the square thing, but he will not always stand to be imposed upon.

As to the Detroit Milk trust's methods, the Board of Health has nothing to say. The farmer is at the mercy of the milk trust; Detroit citizens are being "held up" on prices, and the combination holds the bag. Some fine day, unless the Board of Health makes a change in its tactics, Detroit people will be obliged to use condensed milk.

Representative Downing, of Romulus, has presented a bill to the legislature which ought to become a law. Read it over. It's fair and square in every line. Its enactment will place the farmer where he is no longer at the mercy of both the whims of the board, its incompetent inspectors and the Detroit milk trust. Get behind the bill, Mr. Farmer, and boost hard.

Section 1. Any city board of health or its agents or inspectors shall have the right at any time to inspect the barns, milk rooms, milk pails and other utensils, also the cattle of any person or persons, firm or company producing milk or cream for city consumption, also all milk depots, shipping stations and appliances connected therewith.

Sec. 2. Any producer or shipper refusing to allow such inspectors to inspect their premises, barns, cattle and utensils shall be debarred from shipping milk to said city; also any owner of milk depot or creamery refusing to allow inspection shall be debarred from shipping milk to such city.

Sec. 3. All agents or inspectors appointed by city boards of health to inspect the buildings, cattle or premises and utensils of producers shall have had at least two years' experience in managing or working on a dairy farm after having reached his majority, but any city health board who shall have inspectors doing such inspection when this bill goes into effect shall replace such inspectors by inspectors of the above qualifications as follows: One inspector inside of ninety days after this act goes into effect and one additional inspector each six months thereafter until all such inspectors are qualified as above.

Sec. 4. All rules, score cards and regulations regulating producers used by city health boards shall be established by a commission to consist of the following members: One member of the city board of health where such rules are to be used, the State Dairy and Food Commissioner, and one practical dairyman to be appointed by them, who is not interested in shipping milk or cream to a city where score cards, rules or regulations are to be used. (They shall meet once every two years and draft such rules and regulations, also provide a score card, which rules, regulations and score cards shall not be changed oftener than every two years.)

Sec. 5. Any person, firm or company who shall be shut off from any city market by any agent or inspector for failure to have premises in condition as required by rules made by committee heretofore provided for, and who shall make affidavit that he has complied with such rules, shall be re-inspected inside of thirty days after service of said affidavit on the Board of Health, and if on inspection he is found to have complied with such rules he shall be allowed the privilege of selling in such city.

Sec. 6. In case any dairyman or milk producer shipping milk or cream, or any member of family or employee of such dairyman shall have any contagious disease, such person shall not ship any milk or cream until he shall obtain a written statement from the local health officer stating such disease is eradicated and all danger of contagion passed.

SHEEP — CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

Lambs, good to choice.....	\$8.00 to \$8.40
do, fair to good.....	7.00 to 8.00
do, cull to common.....	5.00 to 6.00
Yearling Lambs, choice.....	6.75 to 7.35
do, cull to fair.....	6.10 to 7.00
Wethers, choice.....	6.25 to 6.50
Ewes, choice handy.....	5.75 to 6.35
weight.....	5.50 to 6.00
do, choice heavy.....	4.00 to 5.50
Cull sheep.....	3.50 to 4.25
Bucks.....	

Sheep and Lambs—Buffalo.

Seventy-five cars or 15,000 head on offer for Monday. Supply of lambs ample to meet all requirements and buyers took full time to meet their needs. Opening prices were the same as last week's close, best lambs bringing from \$9.00 @ \$9.10 generally, culls

SHEEP — BUFFALO STOCK YARDS.

Lambs, good to choice.....	9.00 @ 9.10
Do fair to good.....	8.35 @ 8.90
Do cull and common.....	7.50 @ 8.25
Do skips.....	6.00 @ 7.25
Yearling wethers, choice.....	7.75 @ 8.25
Do cull to fair.....	5.00 @ 7.50
Do ewes, choice.....	6.50 @ 7.00
Wethers, choice.....	6.50 @ 7.00
Mixed sheep.....	6.25 @ 6.50
Ewes, choice handy weight.....	6.25 @ 6.40
Do choice heavy.....	6.00 @ 6.25
Cull sheep.....	3.00 @ 5.25
Bucks.....	3.00 @ 4.75

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