

"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. 22 (VOL. I)

Born in 1912—
And Proud of It

DETROIT, Saturday, March 15th, 1913

ONE CENT PER COPY (50 WEEKS OR MORE)

WHY NOT INSPECT ALL PRODUCTS

ST. LOUIS TAKES THE LEAD;
OTHER MARKET CENTERS
SHOULD FOLLOW.

Under Present Methods Shippers Are
at the Mercy of the Commission
Men—This Plan Would Benefit Both
Buyer and Seller.

A concerted movement is being made at St. Louis, Mo., to bring about a reform in the method of buying perishable fruits and vegetables at shipping points. During the past three months, in nearly all acceptances of offers from shippers to sell at loading stations, the buyers have inserted the words, "St. Louis Inspection" in their letters or telegrams, and when a car reaches that market an official inspection is had.

It is argued that by having an official inspection at its destination for each shipment of fruits or vegetables, both buyers and sellers will be protected, as the Exchange is made up of buyers and sellers, and there is enough rivalry among the different dealers to insure a square deal to the shipper. Those behind the movement say the fact that the goods are subject to inspection will insure more careful picking and packing, and that shippers will be more careful to load only merchantable products. In this way each car inspected will become a matter of record, and the shipper, as well as the receiver, will be able to learn just how the car arrives, the amount it contains, and the condition of the contents. In case of loss or damage in transit through the negligence or carelessness of the carrier, the shipper will be able to obtain valid evidence of this neglect, and collect damages.

At the present time it is an easy matter to have an official inspection of hay and certain other commodities, but no plan has so far been tried which would give the shipper a record of the date of receipt of his shipment, and the information that could be secured by an official inspection. The shipper, whether he be a dealer or a farmer, is at the present time at the mercy of the commission men, or the party who handles the commodity in the distant market. It happens very often that a shipper is offered a certain price for a commodity f. o. b. his station. The shipment is made within the limit named and the commodity is just as represented; however, when the car reaches the distant market, if the price is perceptibly lower, the receiver is very apt to claim that the quality is off, and the shipper can either accept the price offered or make the journey to the market place and turn the car over to another buyer.

The official inspection should not be made by the commission men and dealers, which would appear to be the case in connection with the organization being perfected at St. Louis. There is no reason why the city should not have an official inspection of every carload of food products that is offered for sale. With an official



inspection guaranteed, the shipper would feel secure in making consignments, as he would know he could get a square deal.

"I saw the pink sheet at our neighbor's, and like the paper very much."—Ora S. Brumbaugh, Rosebush.

Last Moment Market Flashes

QUITE WELL, THANK YOU! Can't you see how pink my cheeks are? I am the "Pink Sheet" and true to color. No matter what the markets do, or how how hard the local dealers sweat at me, I just smile and stay pink.

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),	 \$1.05 1/2
Wheat, No. 2 Red (large mills paying)	 1.06 1/2
Oats, Standard	343 1/4
Rye	62
Beans	 1.95
Hay (best market today, New York), at	 20.00
Potatoes (best market today, Pittsburgh), at	53
Butter	33
Poultry	17 1/2
Dressed Hogs (Detroit Market)	10 1/2
Eggs	18

\$1,346,629 INVOLVED
COMPROMISED
FOR \$101,101

OLEO MANUFACTURERS LET OFF
EASY BY FORMER SECRETARY
MacVEAGH.

Twelve Big Manufacturers Caught
Artificially Coloring Their Products
in Order to Escape the Government
Tax—Grand Jury Has the Matter
in Charge.

Federal Judge Landis, of the Chicago Department of Justice, did not exactly like the idea of the settlement arranged between former Secretary MacVeagh and the oleo manufacturers, through which they were let off by paying about ten per cent of the amount they are accused of defrauding the government.

MacVeagh's action was against the ideas of the Department of Justice, and Judge Landis has insisted all along that the compromise amount offered was too small and that to accept it would be to "compound a felony." In addition it opposed the suggestions of the House committee which has to do with the expenditures of the treasury department, and which committee recommended recently that the offer be turned down.

Neither Judge Landis or District Attorney Wilkerson, both of whom have been concerned in the prosecution of the case against the oleo men, would say anything about MacVeagh's decision this week, but Judge Landis has said on several occasions that the butterine men were attempting to interfere with the administration of justice by offering to compromise the alleged frauds.

The case involves twelve manufacturers of oleo who are charged with artificially coloring their product in such a way as to escape the tax of 10 cents a pound imposed by the government on uncolored oleo. The amount which the internal revenue department claims is \$1,346,629, and the settlement offered by the oleo men was \$101,100—about 10 per cent of the amount they are accused of defrauding the government. Eight of these concerns, according to MacVeagh's acceptance of the compromise, are only paying a percentage of the amounts charged against them by the internal revenue department; the other four are ordered to pay their particular sums in full. The concerns involved and the amounts in question are as follows:

	Claimed	Compromise
Armour & Co.	\$122,886	\$10,000
W. J. Moxley, Inc.	334,167	25,000
U. S. Butterine Co.	68,321	6,000
G. H. Hammond & Co.	213,657	20,000
Friedman Mfg. Co.	75,879	7,500
Capital City Dairy Co.	266,434	22,000
Ohio Butterine Co.	126,331	10,000
Blanton Mfg. Co.	6,876	600

The concerns which have been denied a compromise settlement and which are due to pay their alleged frauds in full, are:

(Continued on Page Four)

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

A Market Review from the Farmers Standpoint

HAY

BLUE Reconnoitering on the field of action this last week shows that some real commercial fight has been in progress. More and more does the situation show the need of most concentrated action and study on the part of the distributors of this commodity, in order that best possible results may be the outcome. It is truly apparent that nothing in the way of luck is coming our way. We started in with an uphill fight, and it has so continued with the grade getting steeper, if anything. Nothing whatever in the way of features, which are usually looked for to lend a helping hand have come forward this year with a greeting. The situation from a large angle shows that we have been trying to force more hay onto the market than the same was in position to take care of to any kind of advantage. We have been trying to sell two tons of hay to a trade that would have been maintained in a good healthy manner with but a little more than one. The situation has been kept in a glutted condition in practically every direction, from the inception of the season. At no time has there been any real let-up whatever from the above course of action on the part of both the raiser of hay and the distributor. Wrongly was the interpretation placed on the possibilities of this season's crop. We are astonished at the manner of handling this season's crop has received. Reverse from the general course has been the one displayed this year so far. Not until January 1 was there any let-up whatever. About this time the reaction took place, showing the position of the trade in a most emphatic manner, with the result that the regular distributors laid down their arms and quit the fight, laid down their arms instead of shaping themselves as true generals should, and supporting and bolstering the cause which their position insures, they are commercially created for and should fight to protect. Since this time there has been absolutely no definite basis whatever on which anyone could work—neither was there a definite basis of expectancy even. A most unsettled and nervous situation has existed. It was early demonstrated that we had three million tons of hay in excess of last season's crop. That ought to have demonstrated in a concrete form the example that was being placed before us, as a Michigan producer of hay, and the change in action the same necessitated. Only 5 per cent of No. 1 hay was considered in excess. This ought to have shown clearly, that regardless of the depressed condition which might be brought about by improper handling, that the high qualities of hay would always be looked after and at a premium, also that the only bolstering the situation could receive would be through the manner in which the high qualities of hay were handled. You will agree with us, I think, after having gone so far into this fight that the good hay should be held back and what poor hay could have been put on the market constantly being placed. The season for the low grades of hay ends with winter, while the high qualities of hay in either strictly all Timothy or very light, but high colored mixed hay, will continue in favor and be looked after, and at a premium until as late as August. The better feeders of hay look with favor on old hay until long after new hay has been cut and harvested. This shows the general asset that high qualities of hay always maintain. The season is fast drawing to a close as far as the low and common qualities of hay are concerned. Only a limited time remains during which these qualities can be placed on the market at any price. The market is

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.

at a very high tension. Most hazardous is its position. It is a time when one is taking a long chance, taking a stand, or stepping out bravely to the front of the firing line, but we think we must do it, we believe we owe it to you as readers of this "Pink Sheet." Understand, you are receiving our ideas, which may be right or they may be wrong, and also understand that we have outlined the basis of action which is necessary in order that our results may come true. We are going to experience a very much better situation on this high class hay before the season is over. You are going to gradually see the outside market, in every direction, gradually show a decided improvement on these qualities. Those of you who are disposed to hold back your high class stuff and make a fight along these lines will reap a reward in the way of a better price. Understand, this hay has shrunk all it ever will. You can hold it as long as you see fit as far as this feature is concerned. Any gain in prices over the present basis is a real gain to the net balance on hand. Figure on a 20 per cent advance within 30 days on this high class stuff; don't look for any better situation than now exists on the low grades.

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—The flow of hay to this market continues to be in excess of the real demand. It seems to be the disposition of the adjacent territory to use this market whenever possible. We have been able to keep in touch, not only with the flow of receipts to this market, but the nature of them as to quality also. It is very true that the percentage of high class hay is very small. I don't think 5 per cent of the receipts will come anywhere near being No. 1 hay. At times the market is almost glutted on low qualities. Constant fight is necessary in order to place these grades. No. 1 Timothy is looked on with favor and a premium can be drawn for it.

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 Pittsburgh situation is just a little better than was reported in our last week's issue. Not so much does this mean that quotations could be changed materially, but the general situation does not show quite as clouded a sky as was previously in evidence. About ten days ago it seemed necessary to place an embargo on the Pittsburgh market.

They have wiggled through without doing this. With any kind of conservative receipts they will continue to work along in line with conditions set by the general situation.

HAY—PITTSBURGH MARKET.

No. 1 Timothy hay	\$15.50
No. 2 Timothy hay	13.50
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—Chicago reported quite some better feeling to the general situation this last week. Receipts of the lower classes of hay were much lighter. The receipts of the high class hay were about the same. The general condition, as a result, was one of improvement. It might be possible to make some little change in quotations. The main thing is the betterment of the general situation we are able to give out.

HAY—CHICAGO MARKET.

Choice Timothy	\$17.00
No. 1 Timothy	15.00
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
Backing	6.00
Choice Alfalfa	18.00
No. 1 Alfalfa	16.00
Rye	8.00
Oats	7.00
Wheat	6.50

BOSTON—The Boston market has taken a chance at rolling its eye upward, flirting just a little with an expected better condition along the high quality hay line. Whether this flirting will result in anything in particular is left to the future to determine.

HAY—BOSTON MARKET.

	Large bales.	Small bales.
Hay, choice	\$21.50	\$20.50
Hay, No. 1	19.50	19.50
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—There seems to be a decided better feeling on the New York market for good stuff. The trading has seemingly appreciated the light flow of high quality receipts and in turn have an understanding of the situation that they may expect to exist from now on along this line. The result is they are willing to pay a premium price for the high class hay. Receipts are heavy enough, either one terminal or the other is constantly under an embargo which has a tendency to hold the bulk of receipts on a conservative level, tending to free it and keep it free from a glutted condition. This allows the better elements to have a change to

HAY—NEW YORK MARKET.

New Hay:	Large bales, per ton.	Small bales, per ton.
Timothy—Choice.		
No. 1	\$21.50	\$20.50
No. 2	19.50	19.00
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	16.00	
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.

"The 'pink sheet' is O. K. and should be a big help to all thinking Michigan farmers. Let the good work go on."—Haven C. Taibert, Frankfort, Michigan.

POTATOES

BLUE This contender of ours, that we have been figuring on for the 20-round bout, seems to be just a little out of condition the last few days, not so much, possibly, as to be at all alarming. From an athletic standpoint they tell us that it is to be expected. Our trainer says that we can't expect a physical condition to run along in one channel and on one basic level continuously; must look for him to be off his feed, possibly, a little. Our trainer tells us that the general physical condition of our athlete is alright, that he will go into this ring prepared for the 20-round bout we have scheduled and put up the fight of his life, win the battle; that's what he tells us. He says there is nothing particularly alarming about the general situation. True we have an opponent, some scrapper. It wouldn't be worth while staging this 20-round bout if it wasn't going to give the Public something for its money. The American people want action. They are getting to a point where they want a scrap. We don't like too many handicaps, we don't like to have the other fellow too much larger than we, but he always has been. One thing is mighty sure, we won't get a chance at this prize unless we go into the ring and fight for it. No matter what line of commercialism we consider today, there is something we must do in order to promote that which we wish. You can't get something today without going after it; you can't keep that something, after you get it, without hanging on. You can't improve the present Potato situation, or you can't maintain it unless you make a well regulated effort along proper lines. We haven't any kick coming on the manner in which the Potato situation has been handled up to the present. We contend that you fellows have done nobly under the conditions existing. It was early demonstrated that we had a lively contender in the way of an abundant crop for disposition. Our Minnesota and Wisconsin neighbors have been constant marketers from the inception of the season, marketers who paid no attention to the market level but instead kept making disposition. The Michigan distributor has been a very conservative and studied distributor of this year's crop. He has done much, and done all toward making the present situation what it is. From now on, men, we must keep in the closest affiliation possible with the future situation in order to maintain our present standard of levels. I say this because I absolutely know that the receivers of Potatoes today looks with disfavor on the present market level. By this is meant that they figure Potatoes are going to a lower, instead of a higher level. The trade, which under normal and stable conditions would buy five cars of Po-

tatoes who today are buying one car. You cannot quote the average outside market for 10 days' shipment and then get within 5 cents for it what you can for cars which are rolling. We know what we are talking about when we say this; how we know it matters not, but it is the true situation, and simply shows us the feeling manifest on the part of the outside receiver of potatoes today. If they are looking on the situation in that manner, don't it show us, as distributors to these people, that we must do something to bolster up this situation, strengthen up the foundation where it will look secure and stable to these receivers. If we can do this we will, as a result, show them that the Potato situation is today on as low a level as it will get, and if possible establish to them that the future shows one of advance. There are many things to consider when looking for an advance on these Potatoes, pitted stock, stocks in cellars, etc. We don't know the amount being held back, but we do know the feeling of the outside receivers, and we do know that you have got to put up a genuine and well regulated fight in order to maintain or improve the present situation.

POTATOES—MICHIGAN ZONE PRICES.

Zone No. 2 Michigan	\$.36
Zone No. 4 Michigan	38
Zone No. 5 Michigan	37
Zone No. 6 Michigan	40
Zone No. 7 Michigan	40

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.

DETROIT—Very irregular does the Detroit market continue to be along price lines. The main reason of this is because of the adjacent Potato territory to the same. The producer from these adjacent territories is offering direct to the trade here in the city at a price below the standard set by the regular Potato shippers from the Northern sections of the State. We actually know of instances where 11 cents per sack reduction on basis of 2½ bushels has been made to the trade by the individual producer himself. Here is a case, readers, where the producer is not taking advantage of the position he could just as well hold as not. If a producer can't go onto the market and sell his wares on basis of the natural trade he is doing the entire situation a damage by offering his commodities at a less price. He is doing much to

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 10½¢ each.

unsettle the general situation. That's the condition here on the Detroit market today. The outside price for Potatoes is \$1.20 per sack. The commission men and trade in general are able to buy Potatoes at irregular prices from \$1.20 down to as low as \$1.09.

CHICAGO—Chicago continues to be operating along on so-so lines, nothing at all existing, nervous or suggestive for the situation in general. We think it is safe to state the situation is healthy enough, bears enough promise and possibilities based on the situation in general. We think the Chicago situation is about in line with the situation existing on all other outside markets. Trading, while not brisk, is of a good clean cut conservative nature. Cars of quality are being looked after with the natural preference, while cars of irregular quality are subject to a little sacrificing.

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 10½¢ each.

CINCINNATI—The Cincinnati market continues to be in a much depressed condition which is due entirely to the continued supply from Wisconsin. The Cincinnati handler is able to buy Potatoes from the Wisconsin shipper and sell them at a cheaper price than the Michigan shipper would naturally quote. There doesn't seem to be any salvation, at the moment, for Michigan stock on this market, and there will not be any salvation as long as their supply is forthcoming from this course.

POTATOES—CINCINNATI MARKET.

Bulk from car, per bu.47 to .50
*Sacked from car, per bu.50 to .55
*Sacks must be even weight, 150 pounds.
Price quoted includes cost of sack, about 10½¢ each.

PITTSBURGH—The flow of Potatoes to the Pittsburgh market continues comparatively heavy, although the trade, at practically all times, has been able to handle receipts with but very little cutting in prices going on. None of the good straight bright cars have been subject to any cut whatever, but some of the more common colored cars, and of irregular size, have, at some particular days, been subject to discount. The Potato buyers are certainly going along mighty careful at the present time. They are one conservative bunch, that certainly do not look on the future

POTATOES—PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Bulk from car, per bu.50 to .53
Sacked from car, per bu.52 to .55

with any particular favor, based on their present manner of handling. It is almost impossible to sell cars of Potatoes on the Pittsburgh market. They are looking for lower prices, no question about it.

WHEAT

It seems apparent that the slow cash and milling demand, along with the large visible supply is, to a certain extent, responsible for the present Wheat situation. The visible supply does not show any remarkable future. There is rather an unusually fine prospect for a good winter Wheat crop. The present Wheat market is very much of a trading affair. It is conservatively

WHEAT—DETROIT MARKET.

No. 1 White \$1.05½
No. 2 Red 1.06½

Speculative Prices.

July delivery \$.90½
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.

estimated, and I think considered, in fact we view it so, that the present market level may be maintained for some time. There will be little changes one way and the other, of course. There would be nothing to the blackboard game if there were no changes, but the fight is going to be one of a well-balanced nature from now on. We do not look for either to get much the better of the argument from day to day.

WHEAT—CHICAGO MARKET.

No. 2 Red \$1.06

Speculative Prices.

July delivery \$.90½
May delivery91¼

*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 like the 'pink sheet' very much."
—F. F. Lathrop, Midland, Michigan, R-6.

BEANS

Without question there is some undercurrent working on this Bean market and general Bean situation. There is some infection in this great commercial wound which was inflicted both by the raiser of Beans and by the generally termed, distributor of Beans. When the market was in a healthy condition these wise market doctors thought an oper-

ation was necessary, the result being that they operated on a perfectly healthy patient. It was easy enough to operate, easy enough to open up this market patient, but in dressing the wound, already made, was where the nurses to the Bean situation made a failure. Infection set in with the result that our patient has gradually been getting worse and worse from week to week, and weaker and weaker from week to week. It is going to take some genuine medical attention, must receive the aid of medical skill in general, nurses must be most alert to the seriousness of the patient they are handling, or we will not see an improvement. The pulse to the market is not very strong. About this there is apparently no question. We wonder why this is, you must wonder also why the present situation exists. We had a very large percentage of low grade Beans this year, Beans which were of a damp and discolored nature. It has been the disposition, forced by the nature of this class of Beans, to market just as fast as possible. The quality of Beans put on the market has had something to do with depression. Mild weather conditions have had much to do with the influencing of the present result. The Pure Food Law, backed up by its protectors, have been watching most closely Beans being shipped to the canning trade. The canning trade has been the natural outlet to common qualities of stock, Beans naturally termed sound, but a little discolored were considered O. K. for canning purposes. With the little stir made by the Pure Food people this avenue of escape for common quality stock has, in some instances, been cut off entirely and in all cases has been modified. The elevators over the State of Michigan are filled to the roof with Beans today. The average price of these Beans would force them to be sold at about \$2.05 in order to show any profit whatever to the elevator. We do not wish to be narrow in our views, we do not wish to be selfish, neither do we wish you to be selfish. The proposition before us today is to bring about as favorable conditions as possible for the remainder of our crop to be distributed. With the elevators loaded as they are with Beans, and at the average price mentioned, you will readily appreciate that they must, and will do everything possible to bolster up and better this Bean situation, for before the season is over they simply must do it or they are going to suffer what is naturally termed a loss, or at any rate will not receive one cent profit for their year's operations, therefore, don't it look as if something would be done by this organized Bean association before the season has closed. There is nothing to it. If you continue to force these men to give you a price on these Beans they are going to keep cutting and slashing this offered price until you will be lucky

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 22¢ 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—Kalamazoo.

New York City	34½
Pittsburgh	22
Cincinnati	39½
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	06½



Michigan Business Farming

The Best 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

A MEMBER of the Kansas City Board of Trade, in speaking of present market conditions, rather insinuated that it was up to the farmers to have something to say about the price of farm products. You will learn just what this gentleman said by reading the little paragraph which appears in connection with this article.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THIS?

Well, if a man, or a set of men, has all of what someone else must have, and does not put the price on it, they never ought to complain of low prices made by someone else. The whole matter depends on whether the farmers will organize and act as a unit. If American farmers say wheat is worth 80 cents, then it is worth 80 cents; if they say it is worth \$1, then it is worth \$1, and the price is settled. If the farmers do not make it so, nobody is to blame but themselves. Farmers would be absolute masters of the situation if they would enter into an agreement and keep up concerted action. Then, instead of the price of wheat, corn, oats and live stock being made by the Chicago Board of Trade, and the price of cotton by a band of gamblers on the New York Cotton Exchange, it would be the farmers who would tell these gentlemen at what prices these staples, which they produce, should go into consumption.

price they have all agreed upon—well, you will be living when the millennium is ushered in all right enough.

Why not accept conditions as we find them, and commence building with the material at hand. No need of buying a pile-driver in order to crack a peanut. True, you can't kill an elephant with a pop-gun—you can't get all of the farmers into organization in a thousand years; and you can't get all of the farmers' organizations to work together in a decade.

The very first thing to do is to get into the game. Take over the local elevator, and you have taken a long stride down the highway that leads to the market place. True, you cannot set the price, but you can get the price paid in the consumer's market—and that price includes the profits which go to the present owners.

The farmer's co-operative elevator is the farmer's first aid to better market conditions. Possibly you can't get the elevator, then what? Do the very next best thing: "Take the 'Pink Sheet' and watch the markets." As an individual you can be a mighty factor in controlling market conditions. You can't control marketing under present conditions, but you can be a farmer who believes in sane marketing.

The supply and demand finally regulate the markets. It is true that the manipulators on the Chicago and New York boards deal in futures; that they gamble with your property and mine—but after

all, the law of supply and demand gets in its work. The gamblers either make money or go broke.

When prices are low, each additional load put on the market further depresses it. And, strange as it may seem, seven-tenths of the farm produce is sold on a declining market. Why? Simply because of "insane" marketing. Here's the rule: "Prices going up—I will hold for more money." "Prices going down—gosh-all-Friday, the bottom of the market will soon fall out—I must hurry with my products to the market place."

This plan of "insane" marketing has been in use so long, that when dealers want low prices, they quote low prices. If that doesn't start the grain marketward, they quote lower prices. About two good squeezes usually starts the profit juice.

Before you finish this article, here's a question for you to answer: You know that we have had bumper crops to deal with this season? It has been a hand-to-mouth market right along since November first. Back there in the country a big crop ready for the dumps. In face of all this, prices have never shown a closer range in Michigan than they have this very season.

"Has the 'Pink Sheet' had an influence for better market conditions in Michigan during the past five months?" Really, now, be honest with yourself and with your best friend, the 'Pink Sheet.' "Don't you think that we have prevented a flood and smashed prices at least a half dozen times within the period mentioned?"

Why wait until the farmers are all organized? Why wait until we can win in a single battle? If we are going to accomplish anything, we ought to do it NOW. Tomorrow may never come. Let's use the pop-gun on the peanut; a little later we can dispense with the elephant, by the proper manipulation of a pile-driver.

DETROIT BUTTER AND EGG MEETING A FROST

EASTERN SHIPPERS CLAIM THEY WERE NOT TREATED COURTEOUSLY.

Michigan Buyers Evidently Got Cold Feet and Did Not Want to Talk Prices—Too Much Publicity to Make the Meeting the Success Expected.

The Tenth Annual Convention of the Michigan Poultry, Butter & Egg Association was held in Detroit last Thursday and Friday. From the reports of the convention published in the daily press, one would have understood that the meeting was very successful in every respect. However, the gentlemen who journeyed from the far east to take in the convention, were very much disappointed, claiming that they were not courteously received.

Readers of the "Pink Sheet" who have nice flocks of poultry which they have been carefully watching through the winter months and from which they are expecting to gather some profits during the coming spring and summer, will be interested to know that the primary object of the meeting was to get the dealers together and talk prices. The New York "Produce Bulletin" has the following report of the convention:

"The Michigan Poultry & Egg Association's annual convention at the Hotel Griswold, Detroit, proved a big disappointment, as there was no discussion of the probable price of storage eggs at seaboard this season. It was especially disappointing to the Eastern visitors who met only a small number of shippers. Most of Thursday afternoon's session was devoted to an address by W. F. Priebe of Chicago on the work which has been begun to eliminate the damage of eggs in transit. He told of the work of the government to learn the exact cause of the heavy loss. So far as the investigation has gone, it has shown Mr. Priebe said, that packers must use better fillers, a trifle larger case and load with more care. At his suggestion the Association passed a resolution to this effect.

Chas. E. McNeill, who was down on the program for a talk, was unable to come from Chicago. A banquet occurred Thursday night at the Griswold. It lasted two hours and was interspersed with very blase va-

deville. Only 50 plates were set. It was planned to have H. A. Emerson of New York talk at the banquet on the probable prices of storage eggs and it is said that Toastmaster F. A. Johnson managed in some way not to call on Mr. Emerson. Both he and Mr. Priebe left at midnight for Chicago thoroughly disgusted. Gus Ludwig of New York was tentatively down for a talk on eggs. He, too, was ignored by those in charge of the meeting and he also left for Chicago. There is bitter complaint by shippers who said they came to get information from dealers and failed to secure it.

Shippers are unsettled in their views as to seaboard prices. President Howes of Detroit said that 17c was high enough, but he was convinced that eggs could not be had for that figure. He said anything higher he believed to be dangerous. Michigan according to the census made at the meeting has more poultry than ever, and egg production during the open month of February exceeded any previous record."

\$1,346,620 INVOLVED COMPROMISED FOR \$101,101

(Continued from Page One)

Mid-city Butterine Co.	\$ 4,680
National Butterine Co.	 11,658
Vermont Manufacturing Co.	 386
Oakdale Manufacturing Co.	 11,371

MacVeagh's acceptance of the settlement was made just before his term of office expired and on the eve of the grand jury investigation of the oleo frauds.

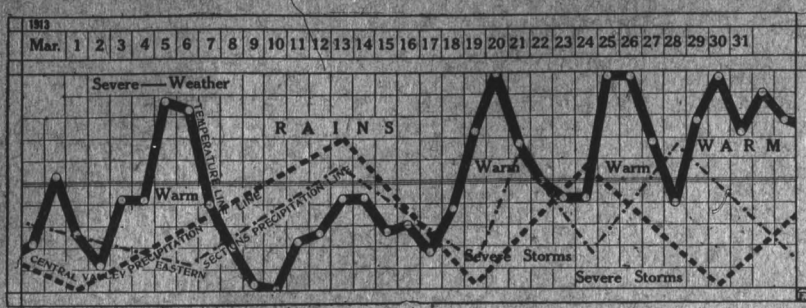
Investigation is now going on to find out if the secretary of the treasury has the authority to accept a compromise settlement in a case of this kind where the matter has gone beyond civil action.

Prof. H. C. Price, Dean of the College of Agriculture of Ohio State College at the Farmers' Institute: "We recognize now that it is just as important to know what to do with two blades of grass after they are grown as it is to know how to grow them. In other words, it is just as important to study the business relations of the farmer as it is to study how we may increase his crop yield."

"The pink sheet is O. K., whether it is pink or white."—T. B. Schwinck, North Branch.

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 15.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent March 18 to 22, warm wave 17 to 21, cool wave 20 to 24. These bulletins have given warning of dangerous storms for the period of this disturbance and we repeat that warning. The dangerous storms predicted for February brought tornadoes, death and ruin in two southern states and the destruction of a million dollars' worth of property in the middle northwest.

We are now giving closer attention to dangerous storms and have made no mistake on them during the past winter. This wonderful success admonishes all to watch for dangerous storms March 16 to close of month. This forecast is not based on the old idea of equinoctial storms. There are times when no equinoctial storms occur. But the equinoxes are favorable to severe storms, particularly when the moon and planets are in positions favorable to severe weather.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about March 22, cross Pacific slope by close of 23, great central valleys 24 to 26, eastern sections 27. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about March 22, great central valleys 24, eastern sections 26. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about March 25, great central valleys 27, eastern sections 29.

Within a few days of March 26 the weather forces will be at great tension and no risks should be taken on weather events about that time. It is just as commendable to try to save lives and property from great storms as it is to engage in life-saving from the waters, and these bulletins will continue to warn the people of these dangerous periods. The position of the great planet Jupiter warns us that 1913 will be a year of destructive storms, and as we have found the causes of these monsters great good will be accomplished by giving their dates, although we may not be able to locate them.

Rain waves will cross continent March 19 to 23 and 26 to 30. They will probably cause most rain from the lower Missouri valleys to the Gulf of Mexico, in northeastern states and eastern provinces. In order to keep well informed on these forecasts a file of the bulletins and charts should be kept.

Rainfall of April will average much less than usual east of Rockies and about normal on Pacific slope. In a few places the rainfall will be in excess. About the lower lakes and in the St. Lawrence valleys precipitation will be from about to above normal and generally in the highlands east of Rockies, including the middle northwest a fair amount of precipi-

tation may be expected. Not much rain in southern states and generally dry near the great rivers. Our south-eastern coasts look dry for April.

Unusually high temperatures east of Rockies and cooler than usual west of Rockies are the promises for next month. April will be unusually favorable for farm and plantation work. Good growing crop weather will come in early in the northern states, and that month will seem to promise splendid crops for the coming season.

Our forecast for the inauguration at Washington, published in bulletin of March 1 and written about February 15, proved good. Wagner, Chicago's big grain merchant, says in his February 15 issue: "Foster is the greatest weather forecaster." Those live wire grain dealers know good weather forecasts when they see them. Warm March and April will tend to put grain prices lower.

KEASEY'S FIELD NOTES

Dipped from the Stream

Chicago Cold Storage Butter is under probe and is now branded as adulterated, it being found that one-half of the stored product in that city contains excessive moisture in violation of internal revenue laws. This is the conclusion of the officials of the Revenue Department after an inquiry that has been in progress since last December. The adulteration consists of moisture in quantities ranging from 16 to 35 per cent of the weight of the butter.

Have you noticed anything wrong with your hickory trees during recent years? Our attention has been called to several trees throughout Southern Michigan that have recently died, and when cut down the wood seems to be completely filled with borers or grubs. New York is losing many of her fine hickories through a similar cause, and has asked her State Department of Agriculture to aid in a solution of the malady, as well as to provide a remedy against further attack.

Fremont Creamery secures expert dairyman as a means of furthering the interests of dairymen. The man is R. H. Addy, of M. A. C., and who has had four years' actual experience as herdsman of a large dairy. The management of the creamery works on the proposition that if the farmers in the vicinity of Fremont are helped to solve the problems that arise in connection with their dairies, that the increase of cream brought to the factory will more than pay for the

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 big sensation of the week at the "Big Stone House" in Lansing was the attack made upon Pres. Snyder of the Michigan Agricultural College. The direct charge was made by Senator Fred Woodworth, chairman of the Senate Committee on the Agricultural College. Senator Woodworth makes the claim that the college is not in sympathy with the farmers of the state and that Pres. Snyder does not "push" the agricultural side of the college, but rather fosters the engineering and other courses. The Senator also stated that the President did not have the confidence of the farmers in the State. All of the charges which have been made against Pres. Snyder and the College have been answered by Mr. Snyder. It has been rumored that the Legislature would not give the college the appropriations which it asks for unless Pres. Snyder resigns his position. It does not appear, however, that the Legislature would dare cripple the institution for the purpose of deposing its President.

The other big scare of the week came when it was made known that the "First Termers" in the House had organized and had insisted that the old-timers give them a square deal. There are 65 so-called greenhorns or "First-termers" in the House, and these men claim that the old-timers control the committees in such a manner that their bills are strangled and never come to light. The first news of this new organization which takes in Democrats, Republicans and Bull Moosers, came when with machine-like precision the House passed the Plumley recall substitute instead of the bill introduced by Rep. Dunn. The old-timers immediately called a caucus to see what could be done to quiet the fighting "Greenhorns," but

up to date their organization appears to be strong enough to demand recognition.

Speaker Currie of the House has drafted a bill which is to do away with County Supervisors. The Speaker claims that our present system has too many political evils, and that a few supervisors in one section of the county can get together and cause legislation detrimental to another section and not beneficial to the county at large. Mr. Currie's bill will make the county the unit for assessment instead of the township. The bill will provide for commissioners to take the place of the supervisors—the commissioners to represent their counties according to its population. For example, a county having 50,000 population would be represented by three commissioners, etc. Many members of the House look with favor upon Rep. Currie's scheme.

Municipal ownership won a great battle in Michigan when the Verdier Home-Rule bill passed the Senate. The bill had already passed the House and is now up to the Governor for his signature. The bill is given immediate effect. Cities that have been urging municipal ownership will now have an opportunity of trying out their schemes.

Michigan may have a vice commission similar to the one which is creating so much notoriety in Illinois. Miss Burton, of the Labor Department, recently published statistics showing why young girls are caused to lead immoral lives, and this report has had a powerful effect upon some members of the Legislature. Rept. Glasner has already introduced a bill which aims to establish a vice commission whose duty it will be to make investigations in regard to vice conditions in Michigan.

(Continued on Page Eight)

its resultant low prices, is going to have a very bad effect on this season's operations, as many have become so discouraged as to cause them to neglect their orchards. This is a regrettable condition, as the absence of spray pump and pruning shears from the orchard can only result in a return to cull fruits and diseased trees.

To Catch Rats Easily, fill a tin pail two-thirds full of water, and then pour in a quart of oats; these will rise to the top and hide the water, place a short board from the floor up to the top of the pail for the rats to walk up on and await results. We saw such a trap in successful operation in a Livingston county farm barn recently. It being so simple and efficacious, both in catching rats and in getting the boys out early in the morning to see "how many," we thought it worth passing along.

Is the Tuberculin Test a Huge Fake. The best authorities we have are learning to believe that it is. The eminent Dr. Robert Koch concludes that human and animal tuberculosis are in no way alike, and that animal tuberculosis is not transmissible to the human. We do not claim to know, but will venture the assertion that in ten years hence that the wholesale slaughter of suspicious cattle as took place a few years back will be looked upon as a crime, perpetrated in ignorance, and that the unfortunate owners should yet be reimbursed for their losses. This is not a guess, but merely an opinion.

The Big Apple Crop Last Year, and

THE MARKET SITUATION VIEWED FROM THE INSIDE

Continued from Page Three

If you get your bags back out of the deal. You can't help the situation by dumping into it. These elevator fellows have got to make this Bean market better or suffer defeat, from a profit standpoint. If they have got to make this Bean market better in order to better their own position why don't you stay along in the fight with them and reap part of the rewards they are making possible for themselves.

BEANS—DETROIT MARKET.

White hand-picked basis \$1.95
Red Kidney 2.00

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.

"You are certainly doing excellent work, just what the farmers have needed for years."—Elmer L. Weaver, Auburn, Ind.

OATS

The fight that the Oat situation is making, and the result it is about to show in the way of market conditions has much to do with the expectancy we can entertain for the future. There is nothing in conditions, from a general standpoint, which shows that an advance is warrantable either downward or upward, instead the market situation is one of a healthy and normal tone, but nothing of a spirited or feverish nature.

OATS—DETROIT MARKET.

Standard 34%
No. 3 White 33%
No. 4 White
No. 2 Mixed
No. 3 Mixed

CINCINNATI—The situation on the Cincinnati market did not reveal any material change, but there were signs of weakening in some instances. An undercurrent favoring an easier tone was in evidence. The quality of arrivals was only fair.

OATS—CINCINNATI MARKET.

Standard 35%
No. 3 White 34%
No. 4 White 33%
No. 2 Mixed 34%
No. 3 Mixed 34

PITTSBURGH—Receipts continue to be abnormally easy on the Pittsburgh market owing to conditions on other commodities of a sympathetic nature. It has been somewhat hard to place Oat sales to advantage. Trade shows a tendency to slackening in pace. The tone to the general situation is somewhat impaired.

OATS—PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Standard 36
No. 3 White 35
No. 4 White 33%
No. 2 Mixed
No. 3 Mixed

"Must have the 'pink sheet'; can't farm without it."—W. E. Deming, Evart.

CLOVER SEED

It continues to be an evidence of faith in the general seed situation. As the season advances there is a little tendency to tightening up of the market tension. It is questionable, of course, just what the future will bring forth because everything depends on the manner in which the large handlers of seed back

up the situation and handle it, but without question we have every promise of a most healthy future and resultant wave of price current in effect.

CLOVER SEED—DETROIT MARKET.

June, prime \$12.00
Mammoth, prime 12.00
Alsike, prime 12.60
Timothy Seed, prime 1.80

"The 'pink sheet' is a dandy."—
Alfred Slocum, Loomis, Michigan.

CORN

The flow of corn shipments in every direction has been very heavy during the past week. It is with pleasure we note present conditions, not only in effect, but warrantably so at this writing. We have been just a little afraid that the situation might waver under heavy receipts. The present conservative standard carried out proof of the real situation, both present and future. Naturally we have a right to expect that the future of the Corn situation will be as good as it is now and should be better. We feel that the distributor of Corn, from a raiser's standpoint, should feel good over the outcome so far this season.

CORN—DETROIT MARKET.

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

CORN—CINCINNATI MARKET.

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

CORN—PITTSBURGH MARKET.

No. 2 white
No. 3 white
No. 4 white
No. 2 yellow 53%
No. 3 yellow 52%
No. 4 yellow
No. 2 mixed
No. 3 mixed
No. 4 mixed

"The only thing there will be wrong about the 'pink sheet' in my opinion is, that we will have to build one or two extra asylums to hold all the elevator and middlemen, who are going crazy over it, ha-ha."—Joseph Ege, Weidman, Michigan, R-2.

APPLES

The change in the situation from week to week is very slight. We are pleased to report, however, that what change there is seems to be directed along the lines of betterment in the way of price. We think the trade is gradually becoming aware of the situation facing us, and as a result expecting that an increase in price for the remainder of this output is necessary, and one on which they must figure. We are aware that the trade, from some angles, is of quite urgent nature for certain varieties, but always of quality. It is the quality feature from now on which is going to be the contender for price laurels. We will be very much surprised if these high quality apples do not show a decided improvement over the present market level in effect. We do appreciate, however, that quality is what will talk and to which attention will be drawn, and which will continue to draw an audience.

APPLES—GENERAL MARKET.

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

ONIONS

There is practically no change to the Onion situation over last week or the week before. The distributors of Onions are dumping them on the market just as fast as they possibly can. There is really no effort being made to bolster up the situation or make possible a better price. Every distributor of Onions has apparently lost his head and developed cold feet. Onions are being offered in every direction at ridiculously low prices. In cases where they cannot make definite sales the Onions are shipped along on consignment. The situation, as a result of the above handling, has been congested and glutted in many directions. We can see absolutely no future for the Onion situation because of the manner in which they have been handled.

ONIONS.

Detroit.

Yellow Globe, sacked, per cwt. \$.60
Red Globe, sacked, per cwt.
Yellow Globe, bulk, per cwt.40
Red Globe, bulk, per cwt.

Cincinnati.

Yellow Globe, sacked, per cwt.65
Red Globe, sacked, per cwt.
Yellow Globe, bulk, per cwt.45
Red Globe, bulk, per cwt.

Pittsburg.

Yellow Globe, sacked, per cwt.60
Red Globe, sacked, per cwt.50
Yellow Globe, bulk, per cwt.50
Red Globe, bulk, per cwt.30

"I have handed out the sample copies which you sent here some time ago and I think you will get some more subscriptions as everyone that I have shown the paper to thinks it is filling a long-felt want. We farmers need help in selling our produce more than anything else. If the farmer can sell he can buy, if he cannot sell there is no money to buy with. I wish you continued success with your valuable paper and assure you that I will be always ready to speak a good word for it."—Wallace Bros., Bay Shore, Michigan.

CABBAGE

There is no improvement to the Cabbage situation to give out at this writing. There may be just a little relief in sight, because it is true a few cars of Danish stock are constantly being sold and handled on outside markets, but the trouble is there is not enough stability to the situation so as to make it at all dependable. One is just as liable to run into a glutted condition as its opposite. There is no safe way to handle the situation other than to make direct and definite sales or not ship. The consignment business should not be considered with conditions as they now exist. To be conservative we don't feel there is anything warrantable in the present possibilities of the Cabbage situation.

CABBAGE—PITTSBURGH

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

"I think your pink sheet is fine and I am much interested."—D. E. Bose, Wolverine.

BUTTER

If we were to say anything regarding a change to the situation at all we would have to reflect on a little easier feeling toward the high prices now in effect. There has been just a little agitation during the past week over the prices

in effect. The local demand showed more weakening along activity lines. The market as far as price was concerned was maintained. The first signs to a weakening of any market situation is a change in activity. We cannot feel that the general situation warrants a change from even the high market level now established. If we see a change at all we believe it will be very slight.

BUTTER—GENERAL MARKET.

Creamery No. 1, per pound34
Fancy Dairy, per pound33

"Send me a dozen or more copies and I will pass them around. Hoping that it can be made a daily in the near future, I am," etc.—B. F. Cooper, Cassopolis.

EGGS

The flow of fresh stock from the State and from the South has been very heavy during the last week. Storage Eggs have not been a contender for some time. Storing of Eggs for next season will be considered next month. April is the month in which the best Eggs for storing are to be had. April storage Eggs draw the longest prices, May next June last, but a very small percentage of July Eggs would stand storing. The feature of prices from now on until the close of May, at least, will depend very much on the angle of storage. How the storage people look at the situation will determine very much the market level of the Spring Egg run. We believe they are going to try to reduce the price of Eggs going into storage from that established last season. To us it appears somewhat questionable as to their being able to reduce that level. The situation is healthy, an enormous amount of eggs are being consumed, real activity exists constantly, the price is all we could hope for at this season, and especially with the season so favorable for Egg production.

EGGS—GENERAL MARKET.

Large fresh \$.18
Medium fresh17

"The 'pink sheet' is all right; wish it lots of success."—J. K. Raymond, Vicksburg.

POULTRY

As the fellow says, "There is nothing to it;" the Poultry situation is whatever the trade tries to make it. The receipts do not take care of the demand, neither will they take care of the demand from now on until the close; therefore, we must look, and can expect a high market level to be in evidence from now on until the close. Early broilers are going to start in under most favorable conditions. We look for them to touch the highest point they have for 10 years. We will wait and see whether this little prediction in the "Pink Sheet" comes true.

POULTRY—DETROIT MARKET.

No. 1 Turkeys 19 to 20
No. 2 Turkeys 14 to 16
No. 1 Spring Chickens 15 to 16 1/2
No. 2 Spring Chickens 12 to 13
No. 1 Fowls 14 to 16 1/2
No. 2 Fowls 12 to 13
No. 1 Geese 15 to 15 1/2
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 your paper fine, and wouldn't be without it."—Fred Levens, R-4, Gladwin.

LIVE STOCK

Cattle—Detroit.

The market opened up good and strong at the Michigan Central Stock Yards this week. All grades from handy to good prime heavy weights in steers going at good prices, trade constantly looking after them in real earnest, a real keen tone to the situation existing along all lines. Some good toppe steers went at \$8.00@8.25, and also good noticeable inquiry for good butcher stuff in average qualities cows and heifers. The tendency of the trade was to get something they could cut to good advantage. Owing to the high prices in effect there was a tendency on the common class of the consuming trade to keep away from stock which had been over fattened. This creates a demand and an outlet for average fleshed animals in all grades. There was a fairly good run of veal calves with prices ranging well up to last week's level.

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
Dressed veal	9.00 to 14.00

Cattle—Chicago.

The week started out with good steers going at a little advance, packers and shippers giving urgent orders for good stuff. As was the tendency last week, the demand was only fair on grades up to about the \$8.00 kind. A discrimination was constantly in effect on grades below. Some choice yearlings went at around \$9.00 on Wednesday, both steers and heifers. This was for handy weights, which goes to show that they have gained and come up to the standard previously set by heavy stuff. Fat corn fed cows and heifers were leading in price relatively as high as good steers, a number going at \$7.50@8.00, one lot of prime 875 pound heifers at \$8.20, average good heifers going at \$7.00@7.50, some light grades down to \$6.50. But very few prime big cows were in the market, such bringing \$7.75 and even higher; medium grades of corn fed nature bringing \$5.50@6.50. General tendency is for an advance of 15c to 25c. There was only a light run of bulls this week with an advance of 10c and 15c over last week. Packers taking the larger portion of the supply, good grades selling around \$6.25. Good bologna kind bring \$5.90@6.15, light sort \$5.50@5.75. In the beef bull line sales at \$6.35@7.00 were in evidence. Canners and cutters showed an advance of 15c to 20c over the close of last week. The range of price was from \$3.40@5.50. There was a good keen demand for calves, the trade showing good force at an advance of about 25c, packers paying \$11.00 for prime vealers, the best money paid for weeks. The range was all the way from \$5.00@11.00. A fair general quota of feeders was selling at 10c to 15c over last week's

CATTLE—CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

Beef steers, good to prime heavy	\$8.50 to \$ 9.10
Beef steers, medium to good	8.25 to 8.50
Beef steers, common to fair	6.85 to 8.25
Beef cows, common to selected	4.85 to 7.75
Fat heifers, good to choice	5.90 to 8.00
Canners and cutters	3.50 to 4.80
Good to prime veals	5.00 to 11.25
Bulls	5.25 to 7.40

average. Prices are gradually getting to a point where trade is backing up. Eight dollars and up looks to be a well established price for choice fleshy steers, as well as for choice yearling stock steers. Some toppe yearling feeders went at \$8.10, one load of feeders going at \$8.20, several loads ranging from 700 to 900 pounds going at around \$8.00@8.10. There was only a limited run of milch cows with trade brisk and prices ranging from \$45.00@80.00.

Cattle—Buffalo.

Another high market at Buffalo for the beginning of the week. Supply fell away below requirements, there being only around a hundred cars or 2,500 head. Ten to twelve loads of shipping weight steers, these selling a dime to fifteen above last week's higher trade, top loads selling from \$8.50@9.00. Swift, Stern, Sulzberger and some of the nearby country killers of best steers were the main support to this division. Butchering cattle generally were in light supply, prices being advanced mostly 15@25 cents over the preceding week; top handy weight steers selling up to \$8.25, bunch of yearlings bringing \$9.00. Fat cows and heifers never sold higher, some mixed lots reaching up to \$7.90, but they were of the very desirable class. Not enough females to meet the day's requirements. There was a marked scarcity of the Northern Michigan little killing stuff and these grades found ready takers among the smaller local killers, who supply cheaper beef. Not as many stockers and feeders as were needed and these ruled a dime to fifteen above a week ago. Orders from Pennsylvania and Maryland points could not be filled. Top selected feeders are selling up to \$7.25@7.50, fancy ones would probably bring more. The feeder market appears out of line with fat cattle. Demand is strong from the country for feeders and orders cannot be filled. Some farmers are putting on range young grazing cows, which have cost around a nickel delivered on the farms, but prices on these have advanced so rapidly of late that they cannot be secured for the price. Bulls were a strong commodity, tops selling up to \$7.15@7.25, nothing hardly selling below a nickel. Nothing like enough fresh cows and springers coming, there being a noticeable scarcity last Monday here. Bunches of twelve to fifteen head of good quality, heavy cows sold at \$72.50, fancy kinds are quoted up to \$85.00@100.00 for exceptionally fancy ones. Indications are that cattle supply will dwindle right along now until the range cattle from the southern country begin to move marketward, which will be sometime next month. Predictions are being made that medium and common cattle are getting so scarce that prices will hold up on high-priced steers, which will have to take the place of the cheaper cattle and a goodly number of which are on feed. Most authorities are of the opinion that good feeding cattle will continue to advance in price. In the west steers costing from \$7.75@8.00 are being bought for the feed lots. To make a dollar these steers must come back at \$9 or better, with corn even at 35@40 cents per bushel. That there is a cattle scarcity—the worst the country has ever witnessed—cannot be doubted. Some authorities are agitating the passage of a law preventing the slaughter of calves, in order to replenish the

CATTLE—BUFFALO STOCK YARDS.

Good to choice heavy steers	\$ 8.50 to \$9.00
Medium to fair heavy steers	8.00 to 8.40
Handy weight butchering steers	7.50 to 8.25
Fat heifers, inferior to choice	5.00 to 7.90
Fat cows, medium to choice	4.50 to 7.50
Canners and cutters	3.75 to 4.50
Bulls	5.00 to 7.25
Stockers and feeders	5.00 to 7.50
Milchers and springers	35.00 to 85.00

herds. Reports from the west are that ranchmen decline to sell cows and this will no doubt have a tendency to raise the price a little later on of butchering females. There appears nothing to prevent even higher beef prices, which the public is protecting against.

Calves—Buffalo.

Monday calf receipts at Buffalo 1200 head. Active trade at quarter lower range than for the closing day of last week. Bulk of choice veals, \$11.50; fair to good grades, \$9.50@11.00. Culls unchanged, bringing from \$9.00 down.

Calf Quotations.

Calves, choice to extra	\$11.00 to \$14.75
Fair to good	9.50 to 10.50
Cull and common	8.50 to 9.00
Light thin	7.00 to 8.00
Fed calves	4.00 to 6.00

Hogs—Detroit.

The receipt of hogs remain very close to that of last week. The market opened up in a most active manner with the disposition of the trade to take hold of everything in sight, with a noticeable advance in price being brought into play. The run consisted of a goodly number of handy weight butcher kind, the kind that the butcher trade, and the majority of trade were looking after. The trading all around was of a most harmonious nature. The future was one of real promise generally.

HOGS—DETROIT MARKET.

Fair to choice butchers	\$8.70 to \$8.80
Lightweights	8.70 to 8.80
Boars, according to weight	3.00 to 3.25
Pigs	8.70 to 8.80
Stags	One-third off

Hogs—Chicago.

Hogs set a new high point for the year last week, the highest point established since last October, fancy handy weight hogs going as high as \$8.80. The trade was active, almost of a feverish nature, being constantly given good support by shippers and speculators. Packers got into the game quite early, securing the larger portion of their requirements at \$8.60@8.65. About 40 per cent of the receipts have gone to shippers. October 24th last a corresponding price of \$8.80 was in evidence. Not since this time has this figure been attained. On October 22nd the marked soared to the \$9.00 mark. Mixed packers found ready sale at \$8.35@8.55, medium butcher kind \$8.55@8.60. From the sound of the gong until the close of the market the squeal of the hog on the Chicago market meant something.

HOGS—CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

Mixed packing	\$8.35 to \$8.55
Medium and butchers	8.57 to 8.62
Poor to good heavy packing	8.25 to 8.50
Lightweights	8.50 to 8.67
Selected 260-300-lb. packers	8.52 to 8.80
Pigs and throw-outs	2.00 to 8.85

Hogs—Buffalo.

Extremely high prices last week caused too liberal runs at all of the markets for the opening day this week and the result was that the buying end was in the saddle. Buffalo had 85 cars or 13,600 head. At Chicago the supply was 70,000, heaviest contribution for many Mondays back. Prices, under heavy receipts, were lowered from 15@30 cents, as compared with last Saturday's close. Buyers and sellers were slow in reaching terms, but after the market was established trading was active and 75 per cent of the offerings had passed over the scales by noon. Packers paid from \$9.15@9.25 for their weights; good yorkers ranged from \$9.25@9.30, and light yorkers and pigs landed mostly at \$9.30, with roughs bringing from \$8.20@8.30, stags \$6.50@7.50.

Bulls still remain in the big majority on the hog deal among the talent. With beef and dressed mut-

ton very high, authorities in the hog division of the trade think that pork will have to be elevated, as it is the cheapest meat now for the laborer and the demand for it is growing all the time. Demand for provisions has been very strong of late and predictions are freely made that the 10-cent hog will be a reality before the trade has gotten well into the spring or summer.

HOGS—BUFFALO STOCK YARDS.

Extreme heavies 280 up	\$9.10 to \$9.15
Heavies 240 to 280	9.10 to 9.20
Mediums 220 to 240	9.15 to 9.25
Mediums 190 to 220	9.15 to 9.25
Mixed 180 to 220	9.15 to 9.25
Yorkers 150 to 170	9.25 to 9.30
Do light 130 to 150	9.25 to 9.30
Pigs 120 down	9.25 to 9.30
State hogs	9.00 to 9.25
Heavy ends	9.00 to 9.10
Roughs	8.20 to 8.30
Stags	6.75 to 7.50

Sheep and Lambs—Detroit.

There was a falling off in the receipts of both Sheep and Lambs this week, with a commonly accepted advance of 10c to 25c on all grades. There was a real sharp demand in evidence with the tone to the situation all that could be expected. Everything from cull sheep to prime lambs were taken hold of freely from the outset.

SHEEP—DETROIT STOCK YARDS.

Lambs, good to choice	\$8.50 to \$8.75
Do fair to good	8.00 to 8.50
Yearling lambs, choice	7.50 to 8.00
Mixed sheep	5.25 to 5.75
Cull sheep	4.00 to 4.50

Sheep and Lambs—Chicago.

In keeping with the advance on the Hog market the Sheep and Lamb situation came into the running in almost as pronounced a manner as did their bristly companions. The highest level was maintained on sheep that was ever established since last May. Trade was active throughout and sellers were well supplied with buyers. It was a case where everything was in the sellers' favor. Everyone shaking his head "no" on a bunch of stuff was followed by one with the opposite sign. The undertone to the market was remarkably good with an early clearance made of all offerings. The quality ran well up in this week's run. Some choice 100 pounds Western wethers sold at \$7.00, some good 130 pound kind going at \$6.75, some good native ewes going at \$6.00@6.50, one lot of fancy 125 pound ewes going at \$6.75, the highest price established in many months for any grades, culls going at \$4.25@4.75, some very thin going at \$4.00. The high point for bucks was \$5.00, with the average at \$4.50@4.75.

SHEEP—CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

Lambs, good to choice	\$8.00 to \$8.85
Do fair to good	8.40 to 8.60
Do cull to common	5.00 to 6.00
Yearling lambs, choice	7.60 to 8.25
Do, cull to fair	6.10 to 7.00
Wethers, choice	6.50 to 7.00
Ewes, choice handy weight	5.00 to 6.00
Do choice heavy	6.00 to 6.75
Cull sheep	4.00 to 5.50
Bucks	4.25 to 5.00

Sheep and Lambs—Buffalo.

Best Monday run of sheep and lambs this week for many weeks past—85 cars or 17,000 head. More good lambs on offer than for some time

"In your letter you ask if there was anything I could say to make the paper better. I will say that the paper is good enough for me, but there is one thing I will say, that I would like to see a Gleaner elevator just about ten miles apart on every railroad in the State of Michigan, then we could do business. They surely rob us on every corner; we do the work and they get the profit."—Andrew J. Irwin, Claire, Michigan.

past. Lambs were slow, prices being a full quarter under last week's close, while sheep moved actively and were firm sale. Best lambs brought from \$9.00@9.50, goodly number selling around \$9.20@9.25, first throwouts going from \$8.25 down. Top for yearling wethers was \$8.50. Some handy wether sheep sold at \$7.25. General range on top ewes was from \$6.25@6.50, with a few bringing a little better price. Cull sheep showed a range of from \$5.50 down.

SHEEP—BUFFALO STOCK YARDS.

Lambs, good to choice.	\$9.00@9.25
Do fair to good	8.60@8.90
Do cull and common	8.00@8.50
Do skips	6.00@7.25
Yearling wethers, choice	8.00@8.50
Do cull to fair	5.00@7.50
Do ewes, choice	6.50@7.00
Wethers, choice	6.75@7.25
Mixed sheep	6.50@6.75
Ewes, choice handy weigh	6.25@6.50
Do choice heavy	6.00@6.50
Cull sheep	3.00@5.50
Bucks	3.00@4.75

Coal.

The Spring like weather has loosened up the coal situation to some extent. The cold weather practically over we are not looking forward to any change in general conditions. Prices are about as low as we can expect and most of the operators are just mining enough coal to take care of their contract orders.

Nearly all of the operators are quoting prices on basis of April shipment. In some cases April prices are a little higher than May quotations, but we are inclined to believe that if the weather continues Springlike, April, May and June prices will be on the same basis.

The majority of the dealers are going to stock up with coal early in the season. They figure that money invested in coal bought on low prices is a good investment. The money invested usually nets them about 25 per cent. All consumers should bear this in mind and adopt the same plan as it is one of the business problems that comes up in "Business Farming."

The Anthracite situation is a little easier and operators are lining up the

trade for the coming season. April prices have not been established, although the situation now points to the \$3.70 mine basis on Chestnut.

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	2.70
Anthracite egg, stove or nut	3.70

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

FLOUR AND FEED.

The Wheat market is such that the large mills have not changed their prices on flour and feed. The demand for flour seems to be increasing, while the demand for feed is not equal to the present supply.

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.

MORE MONEY WANTED.

"I don't know anything about this investigation, nor do I know anything of the plans of the association to get more money for their product. I know, though, they should have it. "Chicago consumers pay 8 cents a quart for milk. The farmer should get half that much. Last year the dairymen got only 2 1/2 cents a quart, or \$1.26 a hundred pounds."

DOWN AT LANSING.

(Continued from Page Five)

The Senate has agreed to Senator Odell's Short ballot bill. This bill provides for the election of the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor—all other officers to be appointed. These officers will then act as a cabinet to the Governor. When this bill comes up for final reading it is bound to cause some lively discussion.

Good Roads have had another triumph! Senator Allswede's horse-power tax on automobiles has passed the Senate on third reading. This bill provides for a tax of 50 cents per horse-power on pleasure cars and 25 cents per horse-power on commercial cars. The commercial cars do not use the country roads to any extent and hence are exempted from as large a tax as is placed upon the pleasure cars.

Michigan fruit growers may be obliged to place their name on every closed package of fruit that leaves their farm. A bill to this effect has been introduced by Rep. Jakway. The bill has been amended to prohibit commission merchants from opening packages of fruit, vegetables, etc. Misrepresentation by placing the best fruit at the top of the package will be unlawful if this bill passes the Legislature.

The movement to limit the session of the Legislature was nipped in the bud. Senator Odell introduced a resolution calling for the Legislature to cease business on April 11th, but his resolution was turned down flatly.

The House voted to submit the Women's Suffrage amendment at the Spring election by a vote of 73 to 19. Reps. Murphy and Foote did not vote. The amendment to the constitution which will be voted on in the spring has been amended so as to exclude from suffrage alien women. There are many rumors concerning the campaign which the liquor interests are planning to defeat the amendment in Michigan.

An excellent bill, making it unlawful for one man to treat another in a saloon, was defeated in the House last week. The final vote on the measure stood 43 to 34.

Citizens of Jackson have started a campaign to remove the State Penitentiary from their city. The ex-convicts make undesirable citizens, and the recent troubles at the prison have made the citizens generally anxious to get rid of the institution. A movement to institute prison farms was another factor which aroused the Jackson citizens.

Conditions never looked more favorable for the State-wide Prohibition measure in Michigan. The hearing which was held in the House last Wednesday night was the scene of much lively speech-making and considerable hissing. Attorney Manchester of Detroit represented the saloon interests and his remarks called forth continued hisses from the audience. In the face of the present agitation it looks very much as though the Legislature would permit the voters of the State to decide whether or not they wish to continue the license system. State prohibition will be effective now since the Webb Bill has passed the Federal Congress making it unlawful to ship liquor from a wet to a dry state.

The proposed trunk line road for Michigan is being miserably torn and wraggled. All of the Representatives and all of the men who come to the public hearings seem to think that the trunk line ought to run by their farm or through their village.

Senator Amberson of Blissfield opened up a small cyclone when he proposed that juries in Michigan render their decisions upon a three-quarter vote. The Senator stated that some companies such as the Detroit United Railways employed men whose it was to watch the drawing of juries. This claim was combatted by Senator Weadock, whose brother is employed by the D. U. R.

The Initiative and Referendum bill has passed the House. It was so amended to make it possible to use the initiative or the referendum on constitutional and on legislative matters by securing a petition of 8 per cent of the voters. This low percentage was fought by Rep. McBride and others on the ground that a few voters in Detroit could initiate laws for the whole state. This argument was answered by the fact that even though a small number of voters could initiate, it would take seven times that many voters to make their measure into law.

Two years ago the general purpose tax for the State was \$3,223,000. This year it will be \$1,788,570. In other words the general purpose tax will be reduced by about \$1,500,000.

The House has passed a bill reappportioning the State for Congressional districts. Senators claim that there will be some important changes made when the bill reaches their

PARCELS POST PACKAGES MAY NOW BE SENT C. O. D.

The greatest improvement which has yet been introduced in regard to the Parcels Post of the United States came last week when it was announced from Washington that Parcels Post packages could now be sent C. O. D. The sender pays a ten-cent fee for which his packages will be insured; the receiver pays the P. O. for the value of the package—not to exceed \$100, and the sender gets his money order from the P. O. This arrangement is to go into effect at once, and can only be used at Postoffices which are Money-order offices.

What's wrong with Michigan's cattle and pork producers? Dealers from small towns surrounding Lansing are coming here for their beef and pork, and they can't get it. The local branch of the Hammond Beef Company cannot supply its own trade. The price of steers went up \$1 per 100 pounds on Monday. Last week a schedule of prices went into effect which boosted cows \$1 per 100 pounds; steers, \$1.50 per 100 pounds; hogs, \$3 per 100 pounds. The Hammond Company is 10,000 pounds behind on its orders of pork and beef, and no relief seems to be in sight.

Prof. L. A. Clinton of the Department of Agriculture answered the charges of Prof. Davenport by saying that politics could not enter into the county agent proposition because all applicants must come under the civil service and will be chosen for their merits.

FOR SALE Seed Oats and Barley. For samples write W. E. GEGLER, St. Johns, Mich. Rfd 5.

FARM FOR SALE 100 acres located in Southern and Central Michigan, cheap. For particulars write BOX M, Business Farming, Detroit.

EGGS for hatching, from good laying, farm-raised S. C. W. Leghorns. \$3.00 for 50, \$5.00 for 100. C. G. BURROUGHS, Hillsdale, Mich.

LAND FOR SALE 80 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.

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.

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