

"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. 23 (VOL. 1)

Born in 1912—
And Proud of It

DETROIT, Saturday, March 22nd, 1913

ONE CENT PER COPY (50 WEEKS OR MORE)

WARNING TO GIRLS ON THE FARM

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR O'HARA
OF ILLINOIS ISSUES SOLEMN
WARNING.

"My Advice to Country Girls is to Stay on the Farm. The Big City With Its Many Pitfalls is Too Much For the Average Country Girl, Who Will be Forced to Work For \$5 A Week or Less.

Lieutenant-Governor Barratt O'Hara, chairman of the Illinois Senate Committee which has undertaken the task of finding out the cause of "white slavery," has sounded a warning to the farm girls in the nation. In a message to the farm journals, he says:

"If some of our country girls knew what happened to their country sisters when they come to the big city, they would shut their eyes in horror and forever bar all thoughts of leaving home from their mind.

"My advice to country girls is to stay on the farm. The big city, with its many pitfalls, is too much for the average country girl, who will be forced to work for \$5 a week or less. And the reports of our investigators show that there are more than 50,000 girls and women in the city of Chicago who are receiving as salary \$5 or less a week.

"These women we find living in furnished rooms and absolutely underfed. Half of them are living on two meals a day.

"In brief, this is the situation. Is it any wonder women do wrong? No woman is bad at heart. Environment is responsible for a majority of crimes. And nothing is more conducive to right living and keeping a girl good than in the country, where nature and three square meals a day allow a woman to live as she ought to.

"The senators declare that if the women of Illinois are being paid starvation wages, it is high time the people of Illinois are informed of such conditions. That we shall investigate.

"I honestly hope that the country girls of this nation will see an object lesson in cases brought to light in this probe and I trust it will have the effect of keeping them on the farm, where they can really live and enjoy life."

Now that the Michigan legislature is in session, it would be a mighty good time to take up an investigation in this state. Right here in the city of Detroit where thousands of girls are employed, some of the most prosperous merchandising stores are paying from \$4 to \$6 per week to their lady employes. The annual reports of these concerns show that they are paying big dividends right along to stockholders. This dividend represents so much "blood money" taken from the employes who are paid starvation wages. Strange as it may seem, many parents living upon farms, are anxious that their daughters should secure employment in the city, little realizing the temptations and privations that will beset them.

Farmers Problems

GENTLEMEN, remember your market is not in the little town where you turn the products of your farm over to the elevator man. Your market is Boston, New York, Chicago, Norfolk, Va., or wherever the best price can be secured.

And remember YOU always pay the freight and all other expenses incurred in transporting your products to that distant market.

Then why not keep track of your market—the best market? The "Pink Sheet" gives you the key. Do you use it?

SHIPPING STA.	Elkton		STATE - Mich					
LOCATED ON	P.M.		R.R. COUNTY OF Antrim					
RATE ON	DET	PITS	BOSTON	N. Y.	NORVA.	CHIC.	TOLEDO	BUFLD.
Hay	13	19	32	29	28	15		
Grain	8						8	12 1/2
Apples	13					15	14 1/2	
No Local	23					27 1/2	25	
Butter	80							
Eggs	80							
Butter	80							
Eggs	80							
Butter	80							

Get a small card, rule it up as suggested above and have it handy. Go to the Freight Agent and ask him for the freight rates to the cities named, on the several commodities mentioned.

Now go over to the Express Office and get the express rates on smaller shipments. Enter these rates upon the card, and await the coming of the "Pink Sheet."

For instance, you have hay to sell. The "Pink Sheet" gives you the price in the several markets, and you know that that price is right. Now take your card, figure out the freight cost, and you are ready to "ask your local dealer for quotations."



WELCOME AN INVESTIGATION

THE MILK PRODUCERS WHO FURNISH THE CHICAGO SUPPLY ARE NOT FRIGHTENED.

Michigan Milk Producers Are Interested in the Fight Their Brothers Are Making—Wilson Administration Favors the Farmer.

Through the daily press it has been announced that a government investigation of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association is under way. E. J. Fellows, president of the Milk Producers' Association, announces that he would welcome an honest investigation of their affairs, believing that it would result in action against the Milk Dealers' Association. In an interview with United States District Attorney Wilkerson, of Chicago, he said:

"I know absolutely nothing of any suit by the federal government against the Milk Producers' Association. I have had no communication whatever from the department at Washington relative to such a suit, or even to an investigation of the association. The milk producers are very anxious, however, that an investigation should be made, in connection with the method adopted by the dealers' association, which while organized ostensibly to deal with the Milk Drivers' Association, was in reality formed for the purpose of controlling the price of milk; and the members of the association, which comprises practically every dealer in Chicago, have an understanding among themselves that the price set by the Borden Milk Company shall be followed by all dealers."

"The 'Drovers' Journal' comments as follows:

"The alleged attack by the government is regarded by some as a slap at the farmers by President Taft, because they opposed him in his pet Canadian reciprocity treaty. Others see a shrewd political move having for its object the embarrassment of the incoming administration. It is pointed out, that if Attorney General Wickersham did start this investigation just before going out of office, his action would leave the new administration facing a most delicate problem. If the new attorney general should follow up the prosecution, then he would most likely alienate from his chief the sympathies of the farmers all over the country, for the latter would realize that in the Chicago milk investigation was to be found a precedent for anti-trust suits against hundreds of other farmers' organizations.

"If, on the other hand, Attorney General McReynolds should drop the prosecution of the milk case, the Wilson regime would at once be subject to severe criticism on the part of manufacturers and others who have had to go very carefully to avoid similar prosecutions. These men would at once raise a cry of favoritism and 'playing for the farmer vote.' Thus, no matter which way it turned, the present government would inevitably lose in popularity—and of course,

(Continued on Page Four)

Last Moment Market Flashes

I WONDER why the local dealers are 'rippin' and tearin' about the "Pink Sheet?" The "Pink Sheet" ain't done nuthin'—just told the farmer all the local dealer knows, that's all.

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)	\$1.04 1/4
Wheat, No. 2 Red (large mills paying)	1.05 1/4
Oats, Standard	.35
Rye	.62
Beans	1.85
Hay (best market today, New York), at	20.00
Potatoes (best market today, Pittsburgh), at	.48
Butter	.33
Poultry	.17 1/2
Dressed Hogs (Detroit Market)	.10 1/2
Eggs	.18 3/4

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

A Market Review from the Farmers Standpoint

HAY

The field of action today is almost bare of the Generals we are accustomed to seeing confronting on their charges. But little interest seems to be manifest in the great fight which should be in progress for better conditions than we are now experiencing. We are almost afraid that not only the Generals have laid down their arms, but also that the Soldiers on whom we would naturally look for real support, seem to have lost their hope and faith in the situation. We cannot help but admit that this has been one long and strenuous fight and one of a most hazardous, disappointing and depressed nature. There is no excuse, however, for any man, whether he be a General, Lieutenant, or plain Soldier, to lay down his arms at any time when there is danger to be warded off or good to be done. It is just at such times as these that the real type and stuff of which we are made shows itself. The majority of us are able to give one good hard wallop, to stand a reasonable amount of depression, but it does seem that very few are we who can stand behind the gun when about us shot and shell is, not only thick, but showing its effect in the way of cutting down conditions. Don't give up the ship, stick by it. There is hope in the situation even as it shows today. There is a battle to be fought. You are the Soldier enlisted in this fight. To be true to your Country and yourself, you should not lay down your arms at this time. Conditions are certainly disappointing, but they are getting no worse and in some directions, and in some ways, there is a slight improvement in evidence. We are not going to be able to place on the market this season all of our last season's crop. Without question a certain portion of this will have to be held over. About this there seems to be but very little question. This being true you can readily appreciate that it is right up to you as to the manner in which you make disposition of the remainder you have on hand. Some of you will be left behind. Let us not be individually selfish. Don't say to yourself, "I am going to get rid of my hay whether anyone else does or not," because if you all feel in that manner and carry out your operations along these lines you will absolutely demoralize and almost wipe off the map all possibilities for any market whatever for the remainder; but if you will stiffen up your backbone and absolutely demand a price which seems somewhere near decent, somewhere near one of a profit bearing nature, holding your hay back until you get it, or at least not marketing only a small percentage, then you as an individual will have been doing that which will help the whole and entire situation confronting us. The general condition still remains easy, in some cases lifeless, in most cases without any particular tone. We are able to report, however, in the face of the above, that there does exist a demand and of a comparatively satisfactory nature, for top qualities. These are the qualities which have been so very short during the entire season. It would seem to demonstrate that 5 per cent would more than cover the amount of No. 1 hay this season. We believe you will agree with us that if the holders of this quality of hay had put up the fight which was possible, much could have been done to have bettered the situation and conditions in general. There are doubtless many of you, as individuals, who will feel most disappointed and feel that you have really made a mistake in not having made disposition of your good qualities of hay at the very outset of the season, at which time the market standard was

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.

much higher than now. Some may say that the "Pink Sheet" from the inception, has advised the holding of hay. You are both right and wrong if you so interpret the situation and outlines as given in "Business Farming." We are continuously handling a proposition in which the entire State of Michigan is interested. We don't single you out as an individual and say you better do so and so, it is impossible; we must take the situation as a grand whole and total, and outline our defense and course of action for best results as we see them for the entire, but don't you appreciate that if you had started to dump your hay earlier that just so much earlier would you have placed the market on either its present basis or possibly one of a more disappointing nature. We have put up a fight, outlined a course of action, done the best and all possible as advisers through a medium of printer's ink. We know that we can make mistakes, but we feel most fortunate in not having made one in the outlining of operations necessary for the best possible results on this season's hay crop. This No. 1 hay is going to improve. We advise those having high quality of hay to view the situation along those lines and make a fight and take a stand accordingly. Some of the low qualities of hay cannot go on the market at all. There will be no definite basis of selling value at any particular time. Shipments will be continuously subject to conditions that exist at the moment. There is another season coming. If your hay is in stacks it can't damage much more, it won't lose any more in weight. If your hay is not baled why don't you fight along until the last moment and then if necessary either make disposition or bale it up, in which manner you can house it in a mighty small space. Men, make a fight. You can't get something without going after it, you can't improve a given situation without going at it in a well organized manner.

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—There is but little comment to make on the situation confronting us here in Detroit. The market on all grades of hay excepting high quality No. 2 and grades better have no established basis of selling value. If there happens to be a heavy run of cars, sacrificing, etc., has to be indulged in, in order to make movement. If receipts are light the situation responds with fairly satisfactory returns being the result. It is very easy to hold your prices and get them if you have got the quality. You have got to be mighty careful in holding your price and expecting to get it unless you have.

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—We are able to report quite some improvement in the general situation of the Pittsburgh market. We are not going to change quotations possibly, but it is true that receipts are lighter and of a more regulated nature with but very few cars lying at terminals, and billings in transit only normal. While no real definite basis can be established on low grades, still, in sympathy with the general feeling there is an improvement all along the line.

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—A feature of the Chicago market for the last week has been a decided falling off in receipts. This is the one feature which goes to make up a possibility of better conditions to exist. A number of sales have been made during the past week at 50c to \$1 over their former quotations. It might not be conservative to make a change in quotations because if receipts should again become heavy we would gradually work back to our former basis. It is entirely a matter of receipts from day to day. At the moment the situation shows improvement on all grades.

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
Packing	6.00
Choice Alfalfa	18.00
No. 1 Alfalfa	16.00
Rye	8.00
Oats	7.00
Wheat	6.50

BOSTON—There is but very little change to report from that given out in last week's issue. There is only seven cars difference between receipts this last week and one year ago, only three cars difference in the export

HAY—BOSTON MARKET.

	Large bales.	Small bales.
Hay, choice	\$21.50	\$20.50
Hay, No. 1	19.50	18.50
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.

business. Receipts of both hay and straw during the past week were about equal to the demand. Trade was a little slow on poor grades with a fairly good tone to the top qualities.

NEW YORK—About all the New York market has done during the past week is to maintain the level set the week previous. This level was maintained on top qualities, but on common qualities of hay there was a tendency to a slight reduction. No. 3 hay is the weakest feature of the entire market. Good stock grading close to No. 2 shows fair sale.

HAY—NEW YORK MARKET.

New Hay: Timothy—Choice.	Large bales, per ton.	Small bales, per ton.
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—	Large bales, per ton.	Small bales, per ton.
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.

"I think the 'pink sheet' is all O. K. and as far as I am concerned I will leave the improvement stunt up to you. I wish I was able to tell you how to improve it, I would gladly do so."—Irving Gunnell, Eaton Rapids, Michigan.

POTATOES

We don't wish to scare you with Flag No. 5. It may not truly represent the situation which confronts us at the moment, but the idea in using it is this, we must understand the general situation confronting this commodity, we must appreciate the manner in which the outside trade seem to be working on it and as a result determine what is necessary for us to do in order to maintain or improve the situation which we are now experiencing. There is little question about the unsettled and somewhat indifferent future for the remainder of this crop. We certainly must consider that without some good loyal help and support, that the future may show an added depression of the present, but it does seem that with regular disposition, which means study on your part, that we can handle the situation from now on in a manner such as will, at least, maintain our present standard of levels with a chance for an improvement. There are angles to the situation which are quite impossible to determine at the moment. These will develop from day to day and determine at once their definite bearing and influence on the possibilities of the future. We must watch both ends of the line carefully, the stock as it is coming from pits, the amount, and keep in touch with the trend and disposition of the trade at terminals. We demonstrated last week that the buyers generally were apparently working for lower prices; they are certainly hanging back. When a condition of this kind exists, regardless of the reason, it certainly shows that something must be done by us in order to advance the general aspect, something must be done to advance the views of the receivers, place them on a well established plane instead of on an indefinite and unsettled standard. It is up to you. If you dump your stock you will break the price. If you hang on and make a fight the chances are for at least present condition remaining and possibly an improvement.

POTATOES—MICHIGAN ZONE PRICES.

Zone No. 2 Michigan.....	\$ 34
Zone No. 4 Michigan.....	36
Zone No. 5 Michigan.....	34
Zone No. 6 Michigan.....	36
Zone No. 7 Michigan.....	36

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—The receipts on the Detroit market have not been at all sales effected showing an irregularity heavy the last week. There has been a little unsettling of the general situation. Prices have been made, and and a weakness. We consider the same uncalled for and unnecessary on basis of the general situation we should be able to enjoy. The general tone to the situation is comparatively satisfactory, conditions better because of the sympathetic nature of the market at times like this.

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.

CHICAGO—Receipts on the Chicago market were comparatively heavy during the past week, with the bulk of the same running fairly well to good qualities. The general tone to the situation was quite satisfactory, sales being quite readily made and of quite a uniform nature. Some cars of rough coarse stock and dark color were put under the knife. Generally speaking, the situation was quite satisfactory based on general conditions.

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—There is but little change to report on the general situation existing on this market. This is one market out of the entire number which has been enjoying the almost constant attention of Wisconsin shippers who have evidently picked this market to use the entire season. There has not been a lapse of time when Michigan shippers could get in on this market to any advan-

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.

tage. As stated last week, Wisconsin shippers are selling potatoes on the Cincinnati market so that the trade can sell them out at a price lower than Michigan than quote.

POTATOES—PITTSBURG MARKET

Bulk from car, per bu. 45 to 48
 Sacked from car, per bu. 46 to 51

"I take great pleasure in reading both of your papers, for I think they are doing a grand work for the farmers if they will hang together."—John W. Quigley, Selkirk.

WHEAT

The visible supply of wheat continues to be large while stocks in this country are about the same as they were a year ago. They should show a steady decrease by reason of the falling off in receipts and increasing consumption. Instead of this the visible supply

WHEAT—DETROIT MARKET.

No. 1 White	\$1.04½
No. 2 Red	1.05½

Speculative Prices.

July delivery	\$.93¼
*May delivery	1.06

*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.

seems to be well maintained and constantly so. Promises of almost every nature are detrimental to the advance of the situation at the present time. The last week has experienced one of a most bearish nature, but in face of all, we can't help but believe that wheat will not show much further decline.

WHEAT—CHICAGO MARKET.

No. 2 Red	\$1.07
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Speculative Prices.

*July delivery	\$.88¾
*May delivery89¾

*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 think a great deal of the pink sheet."—Oscar Densenberry, Bronson.

BEANS

It is our intention, and it will be our aim, to give you what is termed "inside dope" on the bean situation, dope that comes direct from the bottle of the organized bean doctors. We have read with quite some interest reports in our local newspapers of

the reasons why we were now experiencing a depressed bean market. Almost the entire blame or cause for the present depression should be laid at the door of the local bean dealer himself, because in their own words they tell us that the early run of beans was purchased at a price on which a profit of 50¢ per bushel was shown. They also state that they were aware that the bean market would unquestionably decline. On basis of feeling that the market was top heavy, and likely to decline, they made shipment on their orders already secured, of beans of the very highest quality and condition so that there could be no question about their going through on the sales made. They were afraid, as they state, to ship anything of a questionable quality because of facing a rejection based on a declining market. Based on their contention this proves two things, first, that they bought the early run of beans at altogether too long a profit, they exacted too long a toll, secondly, it demonstrates that they were inviting a depression when they loaded up the market with high classed beans on a high class price and held back low classed beans to go on the market later, when they themselves admit, that they felt the future market was going to be an easier one, and in harmony with commercial nature, a harder one on which to operate. Early shipments went through with comparatively no rejections, trading being very smooth. As you remember, there was no material change to the situation until sometime after we experienced freezing weather. Their contention is, that a great percentage of damp or low quality beans were threshed during this freezing weather, at which time the beans were in a frozen state and accordingly, not showing their real condition, were purchased by the local elevators, put through the regular finishing process and shipped forward to the outside markets, everything going along well, until the weather warmed sufficiently to thaw them out. Since a great bulk of Michigan beans go to southern markets, in this direction did the trouble first show itself. While it does not seem quite possible, still, it is maintained by the local elevator people of the State, that this trouble based on condition of damp beans, has caused the trouble on the outside market, serious enough so that the whole bean situation is tied up and held up pending a clean up of the same. They claim that we cannot open up an avenue for these remaining beans whether they be good or bad, until the outside markets are cleaned of the beans that are now being held, which run to a very large extent, beans of a damaged nature. The elevators of the State of Michigan are practically full of beans today. Those elevators, affiliated with the Bean Jobbers Association of Michigan, are going to put up one well

regulated and strenuous fight to better the bean situation which we are now experiencing, and which, naturally, confronts us. You can see that it is to their interest, based on their holdings, to improve the situation. You cannot find, when talking to these bean holders, any trace of nervousness or uneasiness because of the present, seemingly demoralized condition. They must have faith in the future, be it from whatever cause it may. They may have a knowledge of the outside situation so that they can determine quite definitely just when the doors of the outside markets are going to be opened. Their organization and subsequent strength would warrant it. If you have good dry beans we would suggest following along in the course of action which will be set by the local elevator men. Consider holding back this class of beans instead of dumping. On any classes of beans which are at all damp you will have to make the best disposition you can. You will have to watch them most carefully in your storage or they will become absolutely worthless. The present bean situation certainly forms a concrete example, explanatory of your position as a producer and showing just wherein you are lame in conducting both the manufacturing of a product and the selling thereof. Men, you must have elevators so that they can put the finishing touches on your product and have your "hired man" sell them, instead of your "toll agent" to toll them.

BEANS—DETROIT MARKET.

White hand-picked basis..... \$1.85
 Red Kidney

MICHIGAN ZONE PRICES.

Zone No. 2 Michigan.....	\$1.70
Zone No. 3 Michigan.....	1.75
Zones 4, 5 6 and 7 Michigan.....	1.75

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.

"Would say that the 'pink sheet' is a dandy, only wish it were a daily, but we must be thankful for small favors and large ones in proportion. May it live forever."—E. S. Sheets, Blanchard, Michigan.

OATS

Oats continue to be running along on about a normal level with standards being gradually set at previous periods. This continues to show a good tone to the situation with every promise of a substantial future as an expectancy. With all of the depression we are able to note on other commodities, oats continue to fight their own battle and maintain their own position.

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-loads, 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 .....	.22
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 .....	.16
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 food.

"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 Cleaners, 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.

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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

WELL, BROTHER, how do you stand on the "Equal Suffrage" question? True, we usually discuss business matters in the "Pink Sheet," and that is what we are doing right now. And it's mighty important business, too. You are going to vote on the question on April 7th—under present conditions, your wife and your daughter and Indians can't vote.

"WIMMIN" AND "INJINS."

Bums, thieves, thugs, saloonkeepers, idiots and tramps can vote, but the Constitution provides that our wives and mothers, yes and Indians with tribal relations, can't vote. A "Big Injin" without tribal relations can vote—I merely refer to "Wimmin and Injin tribes."

Don't call it "Woman Suffrage"—you are going to vote on "Equal Suffrage." You are going to say by your ballot whether your good wife and your daughter shall have a right to participate in the affairs of government on an equal with yourself and your son.

You will admit that the bums and thugs run things in the big cities. You have been reading of late of the investigation that is being made by the Illinois legislature into the vice conditions in that great city. Your cheeks have burned with shame as you have read of the hundreds of girls who have been obliged to live lives of shame in order to eke out a miserable existence.

You have read about the "white slave" traffic in the city of Detroit, and the number of victims that have been sold into worse than slavery by things called men, who are permitted to go to the polls and vote on election day. And did you notice that sixty per cent of these unfortunate girls come from the farms?

I tell you, Brother Farmer, this question comes mighty close to your own fireside. Perhaps you have been thinking only of "political parties;" "petty politicians;" "woman's place in the home;" "woman's sphere" and a whole lot of such argument that has been going the rounds of the daily press at the instigation of the liquor interests.

But remember, a moral question is involved; we have a great, big problem to solve—and the bums, thugs, thieves and tramps who vote with us, are not helping but hindering us in finding the solution. Remember, every saloon in the state is a recruiting camp for the "antis."

Have you forgotten last November? You will remember that the returns for many days showed that the ladies had won. Then what happened? The city of Detroit turned in 10,000 uninitialed ballots; Grand Rapids turned in 5,000 more; the city of Saginaw turned in more—just enough to defeat the measure.

You know and I know that the saloon element stole that victory from your wife and mine. You know that the liquor interests hid in the dark corners of their dens, and when they found out just how

many votes were needed to defeat equal suffrage, that number was secured by means so damnable that the whole state was aroused, and the Michigan legislature gave the ladies another chance. The saloon men turned a "majority for" into a "majority against," and they did it by methods that did not have the least semblance of fairness. And remember, the saloon gives ninety-seven out of every one hundred fallen men and women their first start on the road to hell.

True, it isn't a temperance question; it is a question of "Equal Suffrage," but the saloon element dared to insult your wife, your daughter; dared to steal from them the fruit of a victory dearly won and much deserved, and it becomes every man who believes in justice and right, every man who loves his family and his fellowmen, to enter that booth on election day, and place an "X" before the word "YES."

Deposit his ballot for "Equal Suffrage" and pointing a finger of scorn at the saloonkeeper, dare to say: "Thou Art the Man."

FIGHT THE PRISON FARM SCHEME

JACKSON CITIZENS WOULD LIKE TO GET RID OF THE STATE PRISON—FARMERS DON'T LIKE PRISONERS NEXT DOOR.

Nearly one hundred citizens of Jackson and vicinity appeared before the senate committee at Lansing last week and strenuously objected to the appropriation of a sufficient sum to purchase two prison farms. These gentlemen claimed that the citizens of Jackson would be glad to get rid of the State Prison, and the farmers who accompanied the committee said that they did not want to have a prison farm next door.

It seems that the warden has been renting farms near Jackson for the past two years, and through this plan has kept the prisoners busy. It will be remembered that a few years ago a law was passed doing away with all contract labor in Michigan prisons, and as a consequence the board of control and warden have been at their wits' end to find something that the prisoners could do. Warden Simpson hit upon the "rented farm" idea, and has made a splendid success of the enterprise. With seven hundred and eighty idle men on his hands, the warden has a problem that is hard to solve, and unless prison farms are secured, the convicts will be obliged to languish in their cells night and day.

Warden Simpson had a large number of witnesses present from the city of Jackson, and several farmers living near the prison farms, who claimed that the prisoners behaved well and were not a detriment to the community. Reverend Laughler, chaplain of the prison, challenged the protesting delegation to prove its charge of degeneracy against the prison farmers and declared that they were as gentlemanly as any set of free farm hands.

It was plainly evident that the warden had the best of the argument, and unquestionably the appropriation will be allowed. The prison should not be located in the city of Jackson, but it is there, and it would be impossible to secure an appropriation sufficient to warrant its removal. If they will leave Warden Simpson alone, he will maintain discipline that will prevent the prisoners from being a menace to the neighborhood in which the prison farms are located.

WELCOME AN INVESTIGATION

(Continued from Page One)

whatever the Democrats lose the Republicans and Progressives would gain. Very clever in Mr. Wickersham!

"It is not believed, however, that even if the investigation of the Milk Producers' Association has been started, any action will be taken by Attorney General McReynolds. The at-

titude of the present administration in regard to farmers' organizations is very clearly shown in President Wilson's declaration in favor of the sundry civil service bill, which was vetoed by President Taft, on the eve of his departure from the White House. The latter objected to the bill on the ground that the appropriation for the department of justice, which is always made in this bill, was accompanied by a 'rider' definitely providing that no part of the said appropriation should be used for the investigation or prosecution of farmers' organizations or labor unions under the Sherman anti-trust law. President Wilson says he favors the bill for just that reason, and it seems pretty certain that the department of justice will get no money with which to annoy the farmers."

PROFITABLE MEAT PRICES ASSURED

CHICAGO PACKER SAYS DEMAND IS GREATER THAN SUPPLY.

Decline of Cattle Raising Industry Given as Cause—Claims It Will Require Six or Seven Years to Build Up the Industry.

If the predictions made by Arthur G. Leonard, president of the Union Stock Yard & Transit Company of Chicago, are true, the farmer should increase the number of animals kept on his farm without further delay. Mr. Leonard, of the above named company, which is the clearing house for the largest packing houses in the world, says:

"It will take six or seven years to build up the cattle raising industry to the point where a material reduction of prices will be possible.

"The surplus of the country is almost wiped out and the supply is hardly equal to the demand," he said. "It is the most critical condition the meat industry has faced in years. Prices will begin to soar."

Mr. Leonard showed by statistics that, within only the last year, there has been a decrease of one pound of meat per capita per month in the United States.

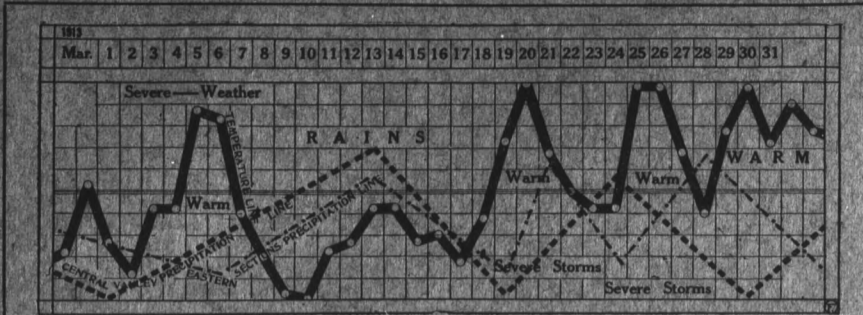
"This may not seem alarming to the average person," he said, "but it is the basis for the high prices now existing.

"The shortage of meat has gradually been increasing during the last six or seven years," continued Mr. Leonard, "and it will be at least that long before, by careful work, the industry may be built up. Even then the increase of population will have a counteracting effect and the same conditions may exist."

"I like the 'pink sheet' very much and hope you will continue to send it to me. When my subscription expires please let me know."—Wm. F. Shubel, Lexington.

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 22—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent March 25 to 27, warm wave 22 to 26, cool wave 25 to 29. This will be a continuation of the dangerous storm period. Temperatures will average higher than usual. Precipitation will average below normal, but heavy rains will fall over a few small sections. The most severe storms of this month of dangerous storms are expected to accompany this disturbance and to occur in the great central valleys within a few days of March 25.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about March 27, cross Pacific slope by close of 28, great central valleys 29 to 31, eastern sections April 1. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about March 27, great central valleys 29, eastern sections 31. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about March 30, great central valleys April 1, eastern sections April 3.

The great storm period will continue to middle of April and all weather features will continue to be of greater force than usual except that while local rains will be excessive in a few places the average rainfall will continue to be less than usual. Temperatures of the warm wave accompanying this disturbance will go to high degrees.

Storm waves will follow each other in rapid succession from about March 23 to April 9 and another disturbance will reach Pacific coast about March 31, cross Pacific slope by close of April 1, great central valleys April 2 to 4, eastern sections 5. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about March 31, great central valleys April 2, eastern sections 3. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about April 3, great central valleys 5, eastern sections 7.

This disturbance will continue the high temperatures, heavy rains in a few places, severe drouth in large sections and will be followed by cooler weather. The dangerous storms of March seem to center near 25 and of April near 4. While this month of dangerous storms does not promise to be the most severe of the year it is so long drawn out that the storm damages may be as great as those of next July.

Crop planting time is near and all early maturing crops should be planted and sown early in order to avoid the drouth that may strike some sections later in the season. In large parts of the country the soil is wet and the crops should be in early so as to get the benefit of that moisture before it evaporates. A general drouth is not expected.

Many letters come to us asking when to sell grain and cotton. This is a difficult question to answer for the reason that there have been some

indications of a depression which would lower prices. While we do not believe we will have a panic the threat makes prices of grain and cotton a little unsteady. The government reports indicate a larger than usual amount of grain in farmers' hands.

The soil of the spring wheat country in our middle northwestern states and Canada is generally in good condition as to moisture and this promises well for that cereal. April crop-weather indications are unusually favorable and the crops will get a good and early start. The early closing of the European war is favorable to lower prices of wheat. South American grain is now going into the markets and has a depressing effect. Fine April weather will be favorable to farmers delivering their grain. Cotton prices are just now rather uncertain.

MAINTAIN THE MILK YIELD.

Those who are feeding beef cattle know that big gains cannot be maintained late in the fall on grass alone. They begin feeding their cattle corn if they desire steady progress in fattening. Dairymen must likewise feed something to supplement the pasture in order to maintain an uninterrupted milk flow. We emphasize the fact that cornstalks and timothy hay are not suitable for dairy cows. The pasture must be supplemented by something more nutritious. Corn silage gives good results, and as soon as the grass gets short in the fall the silo should be opened and each cow given a liberal daily allowance of silage. Along with silage they should have clover, alfalfa or cowpea hay in as large amounts as they desire. About 10 pounds a day will be eaten if silage is fed. Wherever cowpea hay is produced it has been found to be one of the best cheap feeds for such cattle.

Cows that are giving over a gallon of milk a day should be fed grain, and Prof. Brandt advises for this purpose ground corn mixed with bran or cottonseed meal. Corn-and-cob meal may be used in place of the usual corn chop with good results. About a pound of grain daily is required for every 3 pounds of milk produced. A dairyman must remember that even the best cows must be liberally fed if they are to give large milk yields.

It is very important to maintain the milk flow during a change from fall to winter conditions, because if a cow is once allowed to decline in production it is almost impossible to bring her back to her former flow during that lactation period. It is easy to reduce a milk flow, but very difficult to increase it.

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 Michigan Legislature fairly boiled over with progressive ideas during the past week. In one short afternoon they considered four of the most progressive measures that have ever come before any legislature in America. The ease with which some of these measures were passed made some of the "old-timers" gasp. On the afternoon mentioned, the following bills were considered:

Initiative and referendum on legislation.

Initiative and referendum on constitutional amendments.

The recall.

The short ballot.

Surely no one can insist that Michigan is not a progressive state! The mere mention of any one of these bills ten years ago would have been sufficient to brand a man as a revolutionist, socialist or a feeble-minded theorist.

Here is the way they voted on some of the important bills of last week:

Short ballot—Senate, 29 for and one against.

Recall—Senate, all for and none against.

Initiative and referendum favorably voted on second reading by Senate.

And now comes the great shock. Just when our law-makers seem to be inoculated with the progressive germ, something gets under their skin—counteracts the progress of the disease, and behold! Presto, change! Our progressive measures go glimmering! The recall bill was recalled from the Senate for the purpose of correcting an error. The House then needed 67 votes to make it law. It was Friday morning, and the bill had to be passed then in order to be legally submitted at the Spring election. There were just 67 members of the House in their seats. During the time that the bill was being brought back from the Senate two members decided not to vote for the amendment—and THESE TWO VOTES WERE ENOUGH TO PREVENT THE PEOPLE OF MICHIGAN FROM SAYING WHETHER OR NOT THEY WISH TO HAVE THE RECALL IN THEIR CONSTITUTION!

The short ballot has taken up considerable of the time of our present legislature. It passed the Senate, although some of its members said they voted for it with their eyes closed and their noses pinched. When the proposition came up to the House for immediate action, it was voted down by a vote of 48 to 37, the Republicans voting against the amendment on the grounds that the people were not sufficiently educated to receive this amendment.

What is to come of all the "hot-air" and pseudo-progressiveness of our legislature. What do they mean by passing progressive measures on first and second readings, and then holding them up on technicalities when the crucial test comes? Do they think that this sort of law-making is going to fool the people? Do they think that the people are going to be satisfied in having them spend their time in oratory about these measures? The record for the past week is a record of reaction—of going backwards. They have defeated every progressive measure considered.

Another scalp must be added the reactionary belt of the legislators. They succeeded in defeating the bill which was to purify our primary law.

Some of us are asking ourselves very earnestly what our votes of last

years are counting for. We elected men to the Legislature who promised to be progressive. In their speech they seem to be progressive. But when it comes to a vote, and they see their old-time machines breaking down, out comes the real spirit. The progressive idea hasn't yet reached the hearts of our legislators. They seem to be still playing with us for votes and for jobs. When are we going to insist that they not only babble about progressiveness, but really give it to us?

The notoriety which some members of the Legislature created over President Snyder of the Agricultural College has come to naught. The State Board of Agriculture met with the Senate and House committees on the Agricultural College last week, and the Board stood by the president. Those members who intended to work off a personal spite by holding up the appropriation for the college found that the people considered the College bigger than one man, and they finally had to give up their unfair battle.

The public was given a hearing on the Uniform Text-book Bill last Wednesday. Edward Lichtig, president of the Board of Education of Bay City, created a sensation when he declared that the Book Trust spent money to elect members of the boards of education. He claimed that it cost him \$125 to defeat the trust in his election. No action has been taken on the bill with the exception that the bill has been reported out of committee.

In connection with the uniform and free text-book discussion which is rampant in all parts of the State, the following figures may prove interesting:

City	Average cost of books per pupil under this system
Battle Creek, all grades	\$0.66
Negaunee, all grades	.48
Flint, all grades	.75
Holland, eight grades	.50
Owosso, eight grades	.43
Muskegon, eight grades	.40
Saginaw, all grades	.53
Sault Ste. Marie, all grades	.90
Grand Haven, eight grades	.33
Cheboygan, eight grades	.43
Alma, all grades	.69
Menominee, eight grades	.56
Detroit, eight grades	.40

Average cost\$0.55
Do you remember what you paid for school books last year? Think it over and see if there isn't some good, wholesome economy in the free text book plan.

The House passed a bill which promises to be of great importance to the farmers of the State. It is called the Rayburn bill and provides that butter must contain at least 81 per cent of butter fat, and that cream must contain at least 18 per cent of milk fat. The House passed the bill by a vote of 87 to 2 and sent it over to the Senate. The advocates of the bill claim that these are the standards set by the federal government, and that if adopted will give Michigan butter a boost, as well as protecting the consumer from buying large quantities of water in his butter.

Miss Burton of the State Labor Department has made an investigation of working girls in all parts of Michigan, and her report has created a

THE MARKET SITUATION VIEWED FROM THE INSIDE

Continued from Page Three

OATS—DETROIT MARKET.

Standard	35
No. 3 white	34
No. 4 white	33
No. 2 Mixed	34
No. 3 Mixed	34

CINCINNATI—The offerings of oats on the Cincinnati market were comparatively light, trade taking hold on bright heavy qualities in good true form. Inactivity was noticeable on common qualities. On the whole the situation was about normal with one week ago.

OATS—CINCINNATI MARKET.

Standard	35½
No. 3 White	34½
No. 4 White	33
No. 2 Mixed	34½
No. 3 Mixed	34

PITTSBURGH—Quite a percentage of the receipts were made up of inferior grades which were hard to place. The opposite condition exists on good oats, being placed at quotations, and readily.

OATS—PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Standard	36
No. 3 White	35
No. 4 White	33½
No. 2 Mixed	34
No. 3 Mixed	34

"We are pleased with the paper and hope I will not miss any issues."—Wm. Hul, Brown City, Mich.

CLOVER SEED

While it is evident that some sales are being effected at a slight reduction, still, we cannot see anything in the future situation that warrants materially lower prices being made. The first thing that will be in evidence, will be the feature of grading shipments and samples more closely. We are aware that this condition is with us now. This is the first sign of a little easier feeling, a feeling of uneasiness being displayed on part of the receiver. It is a condition which can be handled as the receivers see fit. There is nothing to warrant a material cut and we don't look for it.

CLOVER SEED—DETROIT MARKET.

June, prime	\$12.00
Mammoth, prime	12.00
Alsike, prime	12.60
Timothy Seed, prime	1.65

"The pink sheet is the best paper ever put on for the farmer; it could not be better."—John Dagen, Lake Muskegon.

APPLES

Our prediction that good apple stock was going to be looked on with real favor is gradually being brought out in the way of actual trades being made. The situation is on a very healthy basis as concerns high qualities and of standard varieties. Mixed packages, inferior color are subject to discounts, but storsers or individuals having high class stuff are going to draw high class prices. With the inquiry and hunting for this class of stuff that is going on we would not be surprised to see an advance well beyond our expectancy at the present time.

APPLES—GENERAL MARKET.

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

"I got your book, 'How to Market Farm Products for Profit,' and was well pleased with it."—E. D. Kinch, Pt. Hope.

CORN

We have been experiencing both ups and downs on the corn market this last week, but we are able to report that the finish of the week shows corn going strong at quotations. There is a good demand, real activity to the situation, with a good conservative tone always in evidence.

CORN—DETROIT MARKET.

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

CORN—CINCINNATI MARKET.

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

CORN—PITTSBURG MARKET.

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

"I find the little pink sheet a companion and friend and look for it every week with pleasure."—Frank J. Pearsall, Standish.

ONIONS

There is absolutely no change for the better to give out in this weeks' report. The onion situation appears to be absolutely demoralized and we are afraid, to so far an extent, as to give no promise of future possibilities along betterment lines. They are being dumped right and left at any old price that can be drawn. Inferior grades of onions are almost impossible to place. The demands are becoming more rigid along quality lines with the discounts longer on questionable qualities.

ONIONS.

Detroit.

Yellow Globe, sacked, per cwt.	60
Red Globe, sacked, per cwt.	50
Yellow Globe, bulk, per cwt.	40
Red Globe, bulk, per cwt.	30

Cincinnati.

Yellow Globe, sacked, per cwt.	65
Red Globe, sacked, per cwt.	55
Yellow Globe, bulk, per cwt.	45
Red Globe, bulk, per cwt.	35

Pittsburg.

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

"The 'pink sheet' is O. K. I only wish it could be placed in every farmer's home in the United States."—Daniel France, Evart.

CABBAGE

There continues to be just a little more outlet showing up along definite lines, the same being, however, for Danish stock. At times there is a suggestion of an outlet being made possible for the remainder of this crop and in a reasonably short time hence. We have but very little faith in the future possibilities of the cabbage market. We are very much of the opinion that the trade will be supplied as it has been, from adjacent territories. It is getting to a season now where southern stock will be coming in competition.

We don't believe there is anything bright at all for the future.

CABBAGE—PITTSBURGH

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

"I like the pink sheet fine."—Frank Streeter, Cass City.

BUTTER

There is practically no change whatever to report on the general butter market over last week. The trade is steady, good tone, a conservative activity prevailing. This would show that the market was on, what was understood by the trade, as a conservative level on which they could operate with comparative safety and that no immediate change was booked.

BUTTER—GENERAL MARKET.

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

"I think your pink sheet is all right."—S. F. Gates, Ionia.

EGGS

There is a real tone to the egg situation in evidence at the present time. The present situation would suggest that the price of storage eggs was going to start in with last year's level or possibly just a little above. We mentioned last week that we expected the storsers of eggs would be disappointed in being unable to reduce the standard of levels. As the situation develops from week to week, more and more are we of the opinion that this will be the true outcome. We can't expect that eggs will make any material advance, on the other hand, we should expect they might decline. This is the way you will have to view the situation in order to be conservative and safe.

EGGS—GENERAL MARKET.

Large fresh	\$.18½
Medium fresh	.17

"I am well pleased with the paper and think every farmer should take it. Have passed all of my 'pink sheets' along and would like a few samples."—John Pettitt, Gaines, Michigan, R-2.

POULTRY

The poultry market is of a genuine run-away nature. The prices now have gotten to a point where a few coops go quite a long way. When you get poultry up around 17c the trade commences to hang back. The situation from now on is going to be one of a genuine spirited nature. It is going to be impossible at any time to keep in line with the demand. The poultry situation is going to make a genuine whirlwind finish this season.

POULTRY—DETROIT MARKET.

No. 1 Turkeys	19 to 20
No. 2 Turkeys	14 to 16
No. 1 Spring Chickens	16 to 17½
No. 2 Spring Chickens	13 to 15
No. 1 Fowls	16 to 17½
No. 2 Fowls	13 to 15
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	16
No. 2 Spring Chickens	12
No. 1 Fowls	16
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.

LIVE STOCK

Cattle—Detroit.

There was a good liberal run of all grades of cattle from the prime heavy weight beefy kind down to canners. The general situation was one of good conservative advantage with but little real snappy action in evidence. There was enough to take care of requirements. The market has been previously established and it seemed apparent, on the part of all present, that there was no change warranted. Trading on all lines was comparatively satisfactory and easily made on all trading days of last week. The market was exceptionally strong and active on veal calves.

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 trade opened up on Monday in about the same form in which the market closed for the week previously, but as the week advances there is a tendency for a feeling of indifference to become in evidence practically all along the line. More noticeable, possibly, was this in the demand for steers of quality or in the general steer run. The feeling, after Monday's run, was one of a conservative and common kind. It was contended that an over supply was bought Monday along with which was the facing of a short demand for beef in the next 10 days. This was on account of Lenten season. Killers' attitude plainly showed them to be in no urgent need of the rank and file of steers. The disposition of the sellers was to enhance their asked for prices from the start, based on the scant supply of a week ago. Buyers simply balked wherever stuff did not show class to fill discriminating orders killers held. About the top for the week was a drove of choice 1696-pound Shorthorns at \$9.15. Very irregular was the basis on all kinds of stock from prime steers down. The demand was only fair. On a portion of the running, heifers had a good call but on the whole it could be called only steady. oGod weighty Bologna bulls were up to last week's standard, and in some cases just a little above. No general improvement in trade for canners and cutters in spite of a very short crop. There was a keen eastern demand for fancy calves which put the trade in a strong position. The trading on stockers and feeders was very uneven, some sales being made below normal conditions to 10c above. Very much stress was laid on the feature of quality and the apparent urgent needs of the buyer in question. There was no particular change in the milker and springer situation, comparatively good demand existing from the outset of the market.

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	4.80 to 7.50
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

Cattle—Buffalo.

This is holy week, the week paraded as the worst of the year by killers—during which meat is eaten only half time, and the abstemiousness cuts invariably quite a figure in the cattle trade. Chicago was light for the opening day of the week—16,000 head—and the light run there, enabled sellers here to be in position to get good action of shipping steers, several loads of which were wanted for New York, Albany, Boston and other eastern points. Conditions were such, however, so that values had to be declined somewhat. The last half of last week buyers put the brakes on and Chicago and Buffalo had a hard time of getting within a quarter of the first part of the week, by reason of marked indifference by killers, whose coolers appeared pretty well supplied. Prices here Monday were lowered mostly to 10@15 cents under the preceding Monday, in some cases as much as a quarter and being about on the preceding Friday's level. At the decline, however, trade was active and a good clearance was effected. Between 15@20 cars were of the better weight steers, 15 loads were included in the fresh cow and springer division, there were six or eight cars of stockers and feeders and the balance ran mainly to butchering cattle and bulls. Local packers took the best handy weight steers at about the general decline, passing up, however, some in-between, half fat steers that had rather rough sailing. Females were as popular as ever, finding ready takers at the decline. Bulls and stockers and feeders eased off a little, though tippy bulls brought up to \$7@7.25, while top flesh feeders landed at \$7.40@7.65; some Canadians that were good bringing top values. Too many fresh cows and springers for the day's needs and Brooklyn was not very hungry for them, prices being mostly \$2.50@3.00 per head lower, with some of the very fancy kinds bringing steady prices. Nothing to indicate that going to be lower. Feeders are bringing fabulous prices, compared with fat cattle, indicating a scarcity of feeder kinds and selling higher in proportion than fat cattle. But the country is taking them and the dope is that they will come back, even at corn 35@40 cents, to market and make some money. The grassers from the southwest begin to move the latter part of next month and dry fed grades are expected to bring some high prices then. Not so many grassers are expected but these Texans come in contact with natives and make it bad selling for the northern cattle. Packers take the southwestern freely for cheap beef and a scramble may be expected for these this year, with the scarcity of stuff in strong evidence. Top steers this week not as good as last, tops bringing \$8.75@8.90.

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 7.00
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

Calves—Buffalo.

Notwithstanding the heaviest calf supply for weeks past, for Monday—1,300—the highest market that ever prevailed in the history of any market, prevailed Monday, prices jumping 50@75 cents bringing choice veals up to \$13.00@13.25@13.50 per cwt., with best culls from \$10.00@10.50 and fed calves \$5.00@7.00. Veal at this time of year is in great demand and high prices are on account of short supply, receipts for year here, which is an important calf market, falling short 9,000 head under a year ago. Prices at present time are considered

dangerous, as best veal cuts have to bring up to 35 cents per pound, and sellers generally look for a bad break the latter part of the week, as marketing for balance of week will be too late for Easter trade.

Calf Quotations.

Calves, choice to extra	12.50@13.25
Fair to good	11.00@12.00
Cull and common	9.50@10.50
Light thin	8.00@ 9.00
Fed calves	5.00@ 7.00

Hogs—Detroit.

Hogs came into the yards this week facing an advance of 5c to 10c over last week. There was a good keen demand in evidence from the outset with traders paying keen attention to all shipments coming in. It seemed apparent and previously expected, that this advance had been in evidence with this week's run, everyone coming prepared to pay the advance.

HOGS—DETROIT MARKET.

Fair to Choice butchers	\$9.10 to \$9.15
Lightweights	\$9.10 to \$9.15
Boars, according to weight	3.00 to 3.25
Pigs	\$9.10 to \$9.15
Stags	One-third off

Hogs—Chicago.

With packers trying in every conceivable way to eliminate the gain set on hogs the market continues to advance to a \$9.15 point which is the highest price established for hogs this year, or since last October. Several loads of light weight hogs sold up to \$9.10, the general run of selected hung around \$8.75 to \$9.15. The trade started off a little slow in mixed packing which was because of the bearish influence for something the packers were taking. In many instances the only advance made was lost later through their continued efforts, sales being made at \$8.55 to \$8.82. It was the grades of hogs used by butchers and shippers that experienced the real advances on anything that could be controlled or affected by packers, the advance set in the early run was later lost.

HOGS—CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

Mixed Packing	\$8.55 to \$8.82
Medium and Butchers	\$8.85 to \$8.90
Poor to good heavy packing	\$8.40 to \$8.72
Lightweights	\$8.80 to \$9.05
Selected 260-300-lb. packers	\$8.75 to \$9.15
Pigs and throw-outs	2.00 to 8.85

Hogs—Buffalo.

Seventy double decks, or 11,200 head, were not enough to break prices at Buffalo Monday. The ten-cent hog has been predicted for some time. He climbed the price ladder at Buffalo Monday. Demand, both from local and outside buyers, was good. Other markets showed improvement and prices here were advanced all the way from a dime to a quarter, \$9.65 taking some good mixed grades on Monday that were about the same kinds that sold Saturday at \$9.40, the general market on yorkers, lights and pigs showing a 11@15c advance. Packers paid from \$9.55@9.70, heavies moving at \$9.55, bulk of the mixed going at \$9.65 and some 180@190-lb. kinds going to order buyers at \$9.75, which price took the bulk of the yorkers, lights and pigs. Roughs \$8.50@8.75 and stags \$7.00@7.75.

HOGS—BUFFALO STOCK YARDS

Extreme heavies 280 up	9.40@9.55
Heavies 240 to 280	9.50@9.60
Mediums 220 to 240	9.60@9.70
Mediums 190 to 220	9.60@9.70
Mixed 180 to 220	9.60@9.75
Yorkers 150 to 170	9.70@9.75
Do light 130 to 150	9.70@9.75
Pigs 120 down	9.70@9.75
State hogs	9.00@ 9.25
Heavy ends	9.25@9.50
Roughs	8.50@8.75
Stags	6.75@7.75

Sheep and Lambs—Detroit.

While there is no material change in condition to give out over those established last week, there was real activity to the market along all lines.

It is stuff of quality that is being looked after and bringing the price. There is a tendency to hang back on a few shipments not properly fitted.

SHEEP—DETROIT STOCK YARDS.

Lambs, good to choice	\$8.75 to \$8.80
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.

There was little or no change recorded in the general sheep and yearling market during the past week. There was no urgent need manifest for offerings. The quality of the run in general was good. Wethers were especially desirable, the only contention being a little over weight. There was a scarcity of yearlings. Good ewes were fairly numerous, although genuinely finished ones were not. The average sale of native ewes was around \$6.75, fair to good lots going at \$6.25 to \$6.50, inferior to plain sorts at \$5.25 to \$5.75, culls ranged between \$4 and \$5. A few heavy yearlings went at \$7.50. Bucks found a ready market at \$5 to \$5.25. Lambs seemed to fare just a little better than sheep or yearlings, several lots selling higher. The trading was strong from the outset. Packers were steady contenders for the finished handy weight lots, all of these being picked up in the early hours. About the top for native stuff was \$9 with the bulk of sales ranging between \$8 and \$8.75.

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.

Monday 70 cars or 14,000, including six cars of holdovers. Lamb trade very slow at last week's closing prices. Best handy weights brought from \$9.15@9.25, while weighty grades, which were heavily discriminated against, were very mean sale and hard to get rid of. In some cases heavy lambs were thrown out and had to sell right down around call prices. Demand in the east is for the smaller, family cuts and these call for the handy weight kinds. There is not the waste to them as to the heavier lambs, hence their popularity. Yearlings were steady, best handys bringing from \$8.25@8.50, yearling ewes not quotable above \$7.50. Sheep slow and mostly quarter lower, though some early sales were steady with Saturday. Few prime wether sheep sold early at \$7.35@7.50, but general range was \$7.00@7.25. Best ewes \$6.25@6.75, it taking a handy kind to bring above \$6.50 and cull sheep \$5.50 down. Feeders will no doubt secure better results with handy weights than holding for heavier finish. Lambs wanted now are those weighing not over 80 to 85 lbs., these bringing full quarter above the 90-lb. ones.

SHEEP—BUFFALO STOCK YARDS.

Lambs, good to choice	9.10@9.25
Do fair to good	8.75@9.00
Do cull and common	8.00@8.75
Do skips	6.00@7.50
Yearling wethers, choice	8.00@8.50
Do cull to fair	5.00@7.50
Do ewes, choice	7.00@7.50
Wethers, choice	7.00@7.50
Mixed sheep	6.75@7.00
Ewes, choice handy weight	6.50@6.75
Do choice heavy	6.25@6.50
Cull sheep	3.00@5.50
Bucks	3.00@5.00

"I think that your 'pink sheet' is giving the farmers just the information that we need to help us in placing our produce on the market at the right time."—V. N. Gregg, Charlotte, Michigan, R-2.

Coal.

The present coal business is in a waiting state. The lake trade is awakening and heavy shipments are going forward to be moved early by boats. There seems to be a heavy demand for lake shipments and prices range a little higher than in 1912. Contracts are being renewed at higher figures than last season and the outlook is good for a heavy run of spring business.

The point is here that all Michigan Business Farmers should consider the fact there will undoubtedly be a heavy run of summer shipments following the spring business and will finally develop that when the fall season is here there will be an increased demand for coal, owing to orders coming in for interior shipments with no surplus of coal on hand in which to take care of the extra tonnage being ordered. It will divert back to the same old story, demand more than the supply. Rush the mining of the coal and produce quantity rather than quality and aside from this—up goes the price. The situation is getting worse every year owing to the increased demand for coal, both steam and domestic lump. The large steam consumers and jobbers are arranging storage facilities so they can buy coal and have it shipped early in the season so when cold weather is here they will have a supply of coal costing them from 50c to \$1.50 per ton less than if they waited until fall before buying.

A Business Farmer can increase his yearly net profits each year by burying all old fashioned ideas and re-opening prices are going to be, but spond to methods adopted by large wholesale buyers. You as an individual cannot buy in large quantities, but by co-operating with your fellow Business Farmer you can increase your buying ability; thus placing yourself in a position to get wholesale prices on coal or any other commodity.

The anthracite situation is practically the same as last week. Operators have a pretty good idea what the "mum" is the word until the last week in March or the first week in April.

Soft Coal. F.O.B. Mines.

Kind of Coal.	F.O.B. Mines.
Hocking rescreened lump	\$1.70
Cambridge, 1½ lump	1.50
Cambridge, ¾ lump	1.30
West Virginia split 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.

There has been a slight change in feed prices owing to predicted changes in the wheat situation. We do not look forward to prices varying to any great extent for some time to come. There may be a few daily or weekly changes that will affect prices from time to time. Flour prices are the same. For a few days the indications were pointing to a slight advance, but the large mills decided to wait until something more definite showed up in the wheat situation before changing the flour quotations.

Kind.	Price per bbl.
"Blend" flour, ½-paper sacks	\$ 5.25
Spring patent	4.50
Toweling sacks or wood barrels	20c higher.
	Per ton.
Coarse corn meal	23.00
Cracked corn	23.50
Chop feed	21.50
Coarse middlings	22.00
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.

THE MARKET SITUATION VIEWED FROM THE INSIDE

Continued from Page Three

OATS—DETROIT MARKET.

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

CINCINNATI—The offerings of oats on the Cincinnati market were comparatively light, trade taking hold on bright heavy qualities in good true form. Inactivity was noticeable on common qualities. On the whole the situation was about normal with one week ago.

OATS—CINCINNATI MARKET.

Standard	.35½
No. 3 White	.34½
No. 4 White	.33
No. 2 Mixed	.34½
No. 3 Mixed	.34

PITTSBURGH—Quite a percentage of the receipts were made up of inferior grades which were hard to place. The opposite condition exists on good oats, being placed at quotations, and readily.

OATS—PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Standard	.36
No. 3 White	.35
No. 4 White	.33½
No. 2 Mixed	.34
No. 3 Mixed	.34

"We are pleased with the paper and hope I will not miss any issues."—Wm. Hill, Brown City, Mich.

CLOVER SEED

While it is evident that some sales are being effected at a slight reduction, still, we cannot see anything in the future situation that warrants material lower prices being made. The first thing that will be in evidence will be the feature of grading shipments and samples more closely. We are aware that this condition is with us now. This is the first sign of a little easier feeling, a feeling of uneasiness being displayed on part of the receiver. It is a condition which can be handled as the receivers see fit. There is nothing to warrant a material cut and we don't look for it.

CLOVER SEED—DETROIT MARKET.

June, prime	\$12.00
Mammoth, prime	12.00
Alsike, prime	12.60
Timothy Seed, prime	1.65

"The pink sheet is the best paper ever put on for the farmer; it could not be better."—John Dagen, Lake Muskegon.

APPLES

Our prediction that good apple stock was going to be looked on with real favor is gradually being brought out in the way of actual trades being made. The situation is on a very healthy basis as concerns high qualities and of standard varieties. Mixed packages, inferior color are subject to discounts, but storers or individuals having high class stuff are going to draw high class prices. With the inquiry and hunting for this class of stuff that is going on we would not be surprised to see an advance well beyond our expectancy at the present time.

APPLES—GENERAL MARKET.

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

"I got your book, 'How to Market Farm Products for Profit,' and was well pleased with it."—E. D. Kinch, Pt. Hope.

CORN

We have been experiencing both ups and downs on the corn market this last week, but we are able to report that the finish of the week shows corn going strong at quotations. There is a good demand, real activity to the situation, with a good conservative tone always in evidence.

CORN—DETROIT MARKET.

No. 2 white	.51½
No. 3 white	.50
No. 4 white	.50
No. 2 yellow	.51
No. 3 yellow	.50
No. 4 yellow	.50
No. 2 mixed	.50
No. 3 mixed	.50
No. 4 mixed	.49

CORN—CINCINNATI MARKET.

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

CORN—PITTSBURG MARKET.

No. 2 white	.53½
No. 3 white	.52½
No. 4 white	.52½
No. 2 yellow	.53½
No. 3 yellow	.52½
No. 4 yellow	.52½
No. 2 mixed	.53
No. 3 mixed	.52
No. 4 mixed	.52

"I find the little pink sheet a companion and friend and look for it every week with pleasure."—Frank J. Pearsall, Standish.

ONIONS

There is absolutely no change for the better to give out in this week's report. The onion situation appears to be absolutely demoralized and we are afraid, to so far an extent, as to give no promise of future possibilities along betterment lines. They are being dumped right and left at any old price that can be drawn. Inferior grades of onions are almost impossible to place. The demands are becoming more rigid along quality lines with the discounts longer on questionable qualities.

ONIONS.

Detroit.

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

Cincinnati.

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

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

"The 'pink sheet' is O. K. I only wish it could be placed in every farmer's home in the United States."—Daniel France, Ewart.

CABBAGE

There continues to be just a little more outlet showing up along definite lines, the same being, however, for Danish stock. At times there is a suggestion of an outlet being made possible for the remainder of this crop and in a reasonably short time hence. We have but very little faith in the future possibilities of the cabbage market. We are very much of the opinion that the trade will be supplied as it has been, from adjacent territories. It is getting to a season now where southern stock will be coming in competition.

We don't believe there is anything bright at all for the future.

CABBAGE—PITTSBURGH

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

"I like the pink sheet fine."—Frank Streeter, Cass City.

BUTTER

There is practically no change whatever to report on the general butter market over last week. The trade is steady, good tone, a conservative activity prevailing. This would show that the market was on, what was understood by the trade, as a conservative level on which they could operate with comparative safety and that no immediate change was booked.

BUTTER—GENERAL MARKET.

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

"I think your pink sheet is all right."—S. F. Gates, Ionia.

EGGS

There is a real tone to the egg situation in evidence at the present time. The present situation would suggest that the price of storage eggs was going to start in with last year's level or possibly just a little above. We mentioned last week that we expected the storers of eggs would be disappointed in being unable to reduce the standard of levels. As the situation develops from week to week, more and more are we of the opinion that this will be the true outcome. We can't expect that eggs will make any material advance, on the other hand, we should expect they might decline. This is the way you will have to view the situation in order to be conservative and safe.

EGGS—GENERAL MARKET.

Large fresh	\$.18¾
Medium fresh	.17

"I am well pleased with the paper and think every farmer should take it. Have passed all of my 'pink sheets' along and would like a few samples."—John Pettitt, Gales, Michigan, R-2.

POULTRY

The poultry market is of a genuine run-away nature. The prices now have gotten to a point where a few coops go quite a long way. When you get poultry up around 17c the trade commences to hang back. The situation from now on is going to be one of a genuine spirited nature. It is going to be impossible at any time to keep in line with the demand. The poultry situation is going to make a genuine whirlwind finish this season.

POULTRY—DETROIT MARKET.

No. 1 Turkeys	.19 to .20
No. 2 Turkeys	.14 to .16
No. 1 Spring Chickens	.16 to .17½
No. 2 Spring Chickens	.13 to .15
No. 1 Fowls	.16 to .17½
No. 2 Fowls	.13 to .15
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	.16
No. 2 Spring Chickens	.12
No. 1 Fowls	.16
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.

LIVE STOCK

Cattle—Detroit.

There was a good liberal run of all grades of cattle from the prime heavy weight beefy kind down to canners. The general situation was one of good conservative advantage with but little real snappy action in evidence. There was enough to take care of requirements. The market has been previously established and it seemed apparent, on the part of all present, that there was no change warranted. Trading on all lines was comparatively satisfactory and easily made on all trading days of last week. The market was exceptionally strong and active on veal calves.

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 trade opened up on Monday in about the same form in which the market closed for the week previously, but as the week advances there is a tendency for a feeling of indifference to become in evidence practically all along the line. More noticeable, possibly, was this in the demand for steers of quality or in the general steer run. The feeling, after Monday's run, was one of a conservative and common kind. It was contended that an over supply was bought Monday along with which was the facing of a short demand for beef in the next 10 days. This was on account of Lenten season. Killers' attitude plainly showed them to be in no urgent need of the rank and file of steers. The disposition of the sellers was to enhance their asked for prices from the start, based on the scant supply of a week ago. Buyers simply balked wherever stuff did not show class to fill discriminating orders killers held. About the top for the week was a drove of choice 1696-pound Shorthorns at \$9.15. Very irregular was the basis on all kinds of stock from prime steers down. The demand was only fair. On a portion of the running, heifers had a good call but on the whole it could be called only steady. oGod weighty Bologna bulls were up to last week's standard, and in some cases just a little above. No general improvement in trade for canners and cutters in spite of a very short crop. There was a keen eastern demand for fancy calves which put the trade in a strong position. The trading on stockers and feeders was very uneven, some sales being made below normal conditions to 10c above. Very much stress was laid on the feature of quality and the apparent urgent needs of the buyer in question. There was no particular change in the milker and springer situation, comparatively good demand existing from the outset of the market.

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	4.80 to 7.50
Fat heifers, good to choice	5.90 to 8.60
Canners and cutters	3.50 to 4.80
Good to prime veals	5.00 to 11.25
Bulls	5.25 to 7.40

Cattle—Buffalo.

This is holy week, the week paraded as the worst of the year by killers—during which meat is eaten only half time, and the abstemiousness cuts invariably quite a figure in the cattle trade. Chicago was light for the opening day of the week—16,000 head—and the light run there, enabled sellers here to be in position to get good action of shipping steers, several loads of which were wanted for New York, Albany, Boston and other eastern points. Conditions were such, however, so that values had to be declined somewhat. The last half of last week buyers put the brakes on and Chicago and Buffalo had a hard time of getting within a quarter of the first part of the week, by reason of marked indifference by killers, whose coolers appeared pretty well supplied. Prices here Monday were lowered mostly to 10@15 cents under the preceding Monday, in some cases as much as a quarter and being about on the preceding Friday's level. At the decline, however, trade was active and a good clearance was effected. Between 15@20 cars were of the better weight steers, 15 loads were included in the fresh cow and springer division, there were six or eight cars of stockers and feeders and the balance ran mainly to butchering cattle and bulls. Local packers took the best handy weight steers at about the general decline, passing up, however, some in-between, half fat steers that had rather rough sailing. Females were as popular as ever, finding ready takers at the decline. Bulls and stockers and feeders eased off a little, though toppy bulls brought up to \$7@7.25, while top flesh feeders landed at \$7.40@7.65; some Canadians that were good bringing top values. Too many fresh cows and springers for the day's needs and Brooklyn was not very hungry for them, prices being mostly \$2.50@3.00 per head lower, with some of the very fancy kinds bringing steady prices. Nothing to indicate that going to be lower. Feeders are bringing fabulous prices, compared with fat cattle, indicating a scarcity of feeder kinds and selling higher in proportion than fat cattle. But the country is taking them and the dope is that they will come back, even at corn 35@40 cents, to market and make some money. The grassers from the southwest begin to move the latter part of next month and dry fed grades are expected to bring some high prices then. Not so many grassers are expected but these Texans come in contact with natives and make it bad selling for the northern cattle. Packers take the southwesterners freely for cheap beef and a scramble may be expected for these this year, with the scarcity of stuff in strong evidence. Top steers this week not as good as last, tops bringing \$8.75@8.90.

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

Calves—Buffalo.

Notwithstanding the heaviest calf supply for weeks past, for Monday—1,300—the highest market that ever prevailed in the history of any market, prevailed Monday, prices jumping 50@75 cents bringing choice veals up to \$13.00@13.25@13.50 per cwt., with best culls from \$10.00@10.50 and fed calves \$5.00@7.00. Veal at this time of year is in great demand and high prices are on account of short supply, receipts for year here, which is an important calf market, falling short 9,000 head under a year ago. Prices at present time are considered

dangerous, as best veal cuts have to bring up to 35 cents, per pound, and sellers generally look for a bad break the latter part of the week, as marketing for balance of week will be too late for Easter trade.

Calf Quotations.

Calves, choice to extra	12.50@13.25
Fair to good	11.00@12.00
Cull and common	9.50@10.50
Light thin	8.00@9.00
Fed calves	5.00@7.00

Hogs—Detroit.

Hogs came into the yards this week facing an advance of 5c to 10c over last week. There was a good keen demand in evidence from the outset with traders paying keen attention to all shipments coming in. It seemed apparent and previously expected, that this advance had been in evidence with this week's run, everyone coming prepared to pay the advance.

HOGS—DETROIT MARKET.

Fair to Choice butchers	\$9.10 to \$9.15
Lightweights	\$9.10 to \$9.15
Boars, according to weight	3.00 to 3.25
Pigs	\$9.10 to \$9.15
Stags	One-third off

Hogs—Chicago.

With packers trying in every conceivable way to eliminate the gain set on hogs the market continues to advance to a \$9.15 point, which is the highest price established for hogs this year, or since last October. Several loads of light weight hogs sold up to \$9.10, the general run of selected packing which was because of the bearish influence for something the packers were taking. In many instances the only advance made was lost later through their continued efforts, sales being made at \$8.55 to \$8.82. It was the grades of hogs used by butchers and shippers that experienced the real advances on anything that could be controlled or affected by packers, the advance set in the early run was later lost.

HOGS—CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

Mixed Packing	\$8.55 to \$8.82
Medium and Butchers	\$8.85 to \$8.90
Poor to good heavy packing	\$8.40 to \$8.72
Lightweights	\$8.80 to \$9.05
Selected 260-300-lb. packers	\$8.75 to \$9.15
Pigs and throw-outs	2.00 to 8.85

Hogs—Buffalo.

Seventy double decks, or 11,200 head, were not enough to break prices at Buffalo Monday. The ten-cent hog has been predicted for some time. He climbed the price ladder at Buffalo Monday. Demand, both from local and outside buyers, was good. Other markets showed improvement and prices here were advanced all the way from a dime to a quarter, \$9.65 taking some good mixed grades on Monday that were about the same kinds that sold Saturday at \$9.40, the general market on yorkers, lights and pigs showing a 11@16c advance. Packers paid from \$9.55@9.70, heavies moving at \$9.55, bulk of the mixed going at \$9.65 and some 180@190-lb. kinds going to order buyers at \$9.75, which price took the bulk of the yorkers, lights and pigs. Roughts \$8.50@8.75 and stags \$7.00@7.75.

HOGS—BUFFALO STOCK YARDS

Extreme heavies 280 up	9.40@9.55
Heavies 240 to 280	9.50@9.60
Mediums 220 to 240	9.60@9.70
Mediums 190 to 220	9.60@9.70
Mixed 180 to 220	9.60@9.75
Yorkers 150 to 170	9.70@9.75
Do light 130 to 150	9.70@9.75
Pigs 120 down	9.70@9.75
State hogs	9.00@9.25
Heavy ends	9.25@9.50
Roughts	8.50@8.75
Stags	6.75@7.75

Sheep and Lambs—Detroit.

While there is no material change in condition to give out over those established last week, there was real activity to the market along all lines.

It is stuff of quality that is being looked after and bringing the price. There is a tendency to hang back on a few shipments not properly fitted.

SHEEP—DETROIT STOCK YARDS.

Lambs, good to choice	\$8.75 to \$8.80
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.

There was little or no change recorded in the general sheep and yearling market during the past week. There was no urgent need manifest for offerings. The quality of the run in general was good. Wethers were especially desirable, the only contention being a little over weight. There was a scarcity of yearlings. Good ewes were fairly numerous, although genuinely finished ones were not. The average sale of native ewes was around \$6.75, fair to good lots going at \$6.25 to \$6.50, inferior to plain sorts at \$5.25 to \$5.75, culls ranged between \$4 and \$5. A few heavy yearlings went at \$7.50. Bucks found a ready market at \$5 to \$5.25. Lambs seemed to fare just a little better than sheep or yearlings, several lots selling higher. The trading was strong from the outset. Packers were steady contenders for the finished handy weight lots, all of these being picked up in the early hours. About the top for native stuff was \$9 with the bulk of sales ranging between \$8 and \$8.75.

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.

Monday 70 cars or 14,000, including six cars of holdovers. Lamb trade very slow at last week's closing prices. Best handy weights brought from \$9.15@9.25, while weighty grades, which were heavily discriminated against, were very mean sale and hard to get rid of. In some cases heavy lambs were thrown out and had to sell right down around call prices. Demand in the east is for the smaller, family cuts and these call for the handy weight kinds. There is not the waste to them as to the heavier lambs, hence their popularity. Yearlings were steady, best handys bringing from \$8.25@8.50, yearling ewes not quotable above \$7.50. Sheep slow and mostly quarter lower, though some early sales were steady with Saturday. Few prime wether sheep sold early at \$7.35@7.50, but general range was \$7.00@7.25. Best ewes \$6.25@6.75, it taking a handy kind to bring above \$6.50 and cull sheep \$5.50 down. Feeders will no doubt secure better results with handy weights than holding for heavier finish. Lambs wanted now are those weighing not over 80 to 85 lbs., these bringing full quarter above the 90-lb. ones.

SHEEP—BUFFALO STOCK YARDS.

Lambs, good to choice	9.10@9.25
Do fair to good	8.75@9.00
Do cull and common	8.00@8.75
Do skips	6.00@7.50
Yearling wethers, choice	8.00@8.50
Do cull to fair	5.00@7.50
Do ewes, choice	7.00@7.50
Wethers, choice	7.00@7.50
Mixed sheep	6.75@7.00
Ewes, choice handy weight	6.50@6.75
Do choice heavy	6.25@6.50
Cull sheep	3.00@5.50
Bucks	3.00@5.00

"I think that your 'pink sheet' is giving the farmers just the information that we need to help us in placing our produce on the market at the right time."—V. N. Gregg, Charlotte, Michigan, R-2.

Coal.

The present coal business is in a waiting state. The lake trade is awakening and heavy shipments are going forward to be moved early by boats. There seems to be a heavy demand for lake shipments and prices range a little higher than in 1912. Contracts are being renewed at higher figures than last season and the outlook is good for a heavy run of spring business.

The point is here that all Michigan Business Farmers should consider the fact there will undoubtedly be a heavy run of summer shipments following the spring business and will finally develop that when the fall season is here there will be an increased demand for coal, owing to orders coming in for interior shipments with no surplus of coal on hand in which to take care of the extra tonnage being ordered. It will divert back to the same old story, demand more than the supply. Rush the mining of the coal and produce quantity rather than quality and aside from this—up goes the price. The situation is getting worse every year owing to the increased demand for coal, both steam and domestic lump. The large steam consumers and jobbers are arranging storage facilities so they can buy coal and have it shipped early in the season so when cold weather is here they will have a supply of coal costing them from 50c to \$1.50 per ton less than if they waited until fall before buying.

A Business Farmer can increase his yearly net profits each year by burying all old fashioned ideas and re-opening prices are going to be, but spond to methods adopted by large wholesale buyers. You as an individual cannot buy in large quantities, but by co-operating with your fellow Business Farmer you can increase your buying ability; thus placing yourself in a position to get wholesale prices on coal or any other commodity.

The anthracite situation is practically the same as last week. Operators have a pretty good idea what the "mum" is the word until the last week in March or the first week in April.

Soft Coal.	F.O.B.
Kind of Coal.	Mines.

Hocking rescreened lump	\$1.70
Cambridge, 1½ lump	1.50
Cambridge, ¾ lump	1.30
West Virginia split 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.

There has been a slight change in feed prices owing to predicted changes in the wheat situation. We do not look forward to prices varying to any great extent for some time to come. There may be a few daily or weekly changes that will affect prices from time to time. Flour prices are the same. For a few days the indications were pointing to a slight advance, but the large mills decided to wait until something more definite showed up in the wheat situation before changing the flour quotations.

Kind.	Price per bbl.
"Blend" flour, ½-paper sacks	\$ 5.25
Spring patent	4.50
Toweling sacks or wood barrels 20c higher.	
	Per ton.
Coarse corn meal	23.00
Cracked corn	23.50
Chop feed	21.50
Coarse middlings	22.00
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.

DOINGS AT LANSING.

(Continued from Page Five)

great stir in the Legislature. This report and the light which it throws upon the social evil has caused Governor Ferris and the Legislature to take immediate action toward securing a vice commission in Michigan. A bill has already been drafted and passed by the House to provide for a commission to investigate vice and the white-slave traffic in Michigan. It is expected that the Senate will also pass this bill. Similar investigations are being carried on in Indiana and Illinois and several other states.

Mr. A. C. Carton, commissioner of the State Land Office, has sent a communication to the Legislature in which he recommends the abolition of the office of land commissioner. He maintains that the necessity for this office has ceased and that its work could be carried on by the public domain commission. His recommendation is receiving due attention.

The state-wide prohibition measure is now squarely up to the House. The committee has reported the bill out. The committee was not agreed on the matter, however four members voting for indefinite action. The vote stood as follows: In favor of reporting out the bill: Reps. Skeels, Hulse, Flowers, Middleton, Pray, Wieland. Voting for indefinite action: Reps. Ashley, chairman of the committee, Sutton, Freeman and Foote.

The bill which aimed to force hay-wagons and vehicles laden with straw to carry lights when traveling at night caused considerable discussion, much of which was of a humorous nature. Some members insisted that baby carriages and wheelbarrows should also carry lights since they were dangerous to the traveling public.

Just one Senator, William N. Smith, of St. Johns, voted against the bill providing \$20,000 to send the veterans of Michigan who participated in the battle of Gettysburg to the reunion to be held on the battlefield in July.

"The paper is all right."—M. Davis, Farmington, Michigan.

SPRING EGG RUSH BEGINS

RECEIPTS SHOW GAIN OF 50,000 CASES OVER LAST WEEK.

First Sale of Storage Made at 10c in New York—Many Think Price Too High—Consumption Increases.

New York, March 14.—The flush of the egg season can be said to have started this week when receipts the first five days of the week showed a gain of about 50,000 cases over those of last week. No corresponding week so early in March in either 1911 or 1912 showed such a heavy supply as arrivals this week were 127,693 cases for the five days. Last season the year was backward, and it was not until the last week in March that 100,000 cases was barely reached. In 1911 for the five days of the week of March 25 the arrivals were 172,000 cases. If the weather continues favorable for production in the West it is generally expected that receipts from now will be record breakers, as all dealers admit that there is more poultry in the country and estimates place production this year at least 20 per cent heavier than last season. Even with the handicap of a late start last year an unprecedented amount of eggs were stored. This year with production beginning early there should be plenty of eggs for consumption and more than enough for storage purposes.

The eggs market all week has been in a rather demoralized condition. The low prices have stimulated consumption, but early advices showed free collections and receivers were not willing to do much speculating. Towards the end of the week wires showed lighter collections and because many shippers put limits on their eggs, quite a few were held off the market so that between 40,000@50,000 cases will be carried over until next week on the docks and in the stores. Tuesday a better demand developed and the market was advanced to 18½@19c Wednesday. Many believe that if the market had been kept at 18½c all week that better trading would have resulted and the market would have closed in much more stable condition. When the market reached 18½c Tuesday there was quite free buying in anticipation of the Easter holiday.

The first sale of storage eggs under the call on the Mercantile Exchange occurred Friday when a car of Northern Ohio storage packed firsts seller 30 days was sold by H. D. Wheeler to Adolph Fortgang. Many think that this starts the market off too high, but some believe that there will be more sales at 19c than at any other figure, and that 20c may become the prevailing storage price. So far local dealers have held off from doing anything with storage eggs, but from now on more trading is expected, especially as packing will begin next week at many points in the West.

The effect of last year's storage eggs on the market is still plainly felt. Most owners are doing their best to wind up to leave the market exclusively for fresh. Most sales of storage are below 14c. There is a large production of nearby eggs in almost every section and these have been weaker in sympathy with Western. There has been a tendency of nearby whites to accumulate with 25c reached only for the fanciest white. Dirties and prime checks were scarce all week and fairly firm considering the balance of the week.

EXPECT 17C EGGS AT CHICAGO

SOME MAY EVEN BE BOUGHT FOR 1c LESS, TRADE THINKS.

This Means 18¼c in New York—Some Purchased as Low as 16½c—Big Production Predicted—No Extra Egg Room.

Chicago, March 14.—Eggs are the center of attraction and the call of the Butter and Egg Board requires nearly an hour each day. Wednesday 15 cars sold for future delivery at 17¼@17½c; four cars were sold on track, one at 18c; one at 18¼c. There were sales for delivery Saturday at 17¼c. Yesterday, on the Board, there were sales of several cars, delivery Monday at 17¼c. The large number of offerings show that there are more owners than buyers. There is a speculative feeling among some buyers, but the market has not settled sufficiently for any great amount of contracts. The general feeling here is that 17c Chicago is plenty high for April packed eggs. The fact that an operator has bought eggs at 17½@17¾c, April delivery, has created an impression in the country that this is to be the price at Chicago, but if the other speculators hold off it will not take the Monarch a great while to fill its house at these figures.

The fact that some of the operators here who were at the St. Louis convention purchased April eggs, delivered Chicago, as low as 16½c, took the wind out of the Monarch's prices. However, there were not enough sold to cut much of a figure. The general impression is that when April comes it will be possible to buy good storage eggs early in the month as low as 17c and by the middle of the month fully 1c lower. Even at 17c here it will make the eggs cost in New York 18¼c and the storage packed first here does not always pass in New York as a storage first.

There will probably be a little tightening of the market next week, but after that, receivers say, prices will go off, because everything indicates a large production.

There will be no extra egg room in Chicago this season, although more eggs can be put away than were stored in 1912. Last year the Western did not go after eggs hard, and its holdings were light. The management this year intends to fill its egg rooms. The Chicago house will not have any more this year, but another season it is more than likely that an addition will be erected to the present plant, as the concern owns vacant property adjoining the present house. All of the other plants are out after business and Chicago will probably have more eggs than last year if the price is not too high.

"I think that the 'pink sheet' is all right."—A. Colton, Angola, Ind.

OTHER INVESTIGATIONS?

OTHER PROBES COMING FOLLOWING PORTLAND.

Agreements Said to Exist Concerning Prices, Etc., in Coast Markets and Uncle Sam May Look Into Matter.

San Francisco, Mar. 14.—Since the prosecution of members of the Produce Merchants' Assn. of Portland, whereby fifteen brokers and jobbers in that city pleaded guilty and were fined \$8,450, the word has been passed down the coast that federal authorities are determined to investigate conditions governing the receipt and distribution of fruits and produce in all of the coast cities.

For several years the tendencies on the Pacific coast have been running toward trust control. Everywhere the growers are organizing with an effort to control supplies and in so doing, in many instances, they have endeavored to eliminate the middleman and sell direct to the consumer. Evidently for protection the dealers and jobbers in the principal markets on the coast have found it necessary to organize themselves also. In Seattle and Portland regular associations were formed with this idea in view. Up to date the federal investigation of the Seattle combination has not resulted in anything definite. In Portland when the association was called into court they were promptly shown that such a combination was in restraint of trade. The books of the association were produced and examined. When they were convinced that their association was overstepping the law, they promptly pleaded guilty and paid their fines, promising to mend their ways. It is rumored here that some of the other coast cities may not escape so easy. In some of the coast markets the "gentlemen's agreement" among dealers is claimed does not permit of bookkeeping or the scratch of a pen in any way, a dealer being placed on his honor to abide by "the rules." It is stated here that the federal authorities are going to give special attention to "gentlemen" who either burn or do not keep any records. It is rumored that secret service agents are in the field under the guise of bookkeepers, stenographers and telephone girls.

In California there is considerable activity with a direct intent of controlling organizations that control food stuffs. There is a bill now before the state legislature for the establishment of a State Produce Exchange with a branch both in San Francisco and Los Angeles. Many towns are agitating municipal market places scattered throughout the residence section. It is reported that Los Angeles will open up a number of municipal markets at an early date; that Long Beach already has one established and that Hollywood will have one at an early date. It is claimed that producers are hesitating to supply the municipal markets for fear that a boycott will be declared against them by regular dealers at city markets. It is feared that because some have been greedy, undue legislation is likely to follow.

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