

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

Michigan Business Farming

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

No. 24 (VOL. 1)

Born in 1912—
And Proud of It

DETROIT, Saturday, March 29th, 1913

ONE CENT PER COPY (50 WEEKS
OR MORE)

FARMERS AND COMMISSION MEN GET TOGETHER

AFTER A THREE WEEKS' FIGHT,
A SATISFACTORY BILL IS
FOUND.

Farmers, Commission Men and All
Interests Get Together on the New
Cole Bill and It Will be Passed
Without Opposition.

For several weeks past, the farmers, commission men and other interests have been at war in the state of New York, over the bill presented in the legislature by Senator Roosevelt. After weeks of weary wrangling, the Agricultural Committee, the Publicity Committee of the National League and the Fruit and Produce Trade Association, get together on what will be known as the Cole bill.

The Cole bill as it will become a law covers all the farm products sold on commission with the exception of tea, coffee and lumber. It provides for a license of \$10 and a fidelity bond of \$3,000 for the commission merchant. In applying for the license, the produce firm must give the names and addresses of members of the firm or the officers of the corporation. In case of a complaint from a farmer against a commission merchant, the farmer must first serve notice on the commission merchant that he is dissatisfied. The commission merchant has ten days in which to satisfy the farmer, allowing for time it requires for the correspondence to pass back and forth through the mails. In case the commission merchant does not satisfy the farmer, the latter then can file a verified complaint with the Commissioner of Agriculture, who then gives the commission merchant several days notice before he can examine his books in making an investigation. The Commissioner of Agriculture in making an investigation will be allowed to see only the account of that complaint in the office of the commission merchant. The commission merchant must also send account of sales and check to shipper within 48 hours after goods are sold unless otherwise agreed upon.

There are several provisions under which the license of a produce merchant can be taken away. One is in case an unsatisfied judgment stands against him. Another is a false statement made to shippers with intent to deceive. Another is misrepresentation as to quality of goods received. Another is a combination between commission merchants to fix prices and still another is a refusal to send account of sales and check within time provided by law.

If the Commissioner of Agriculture has information on which he can take away a license of the commission merchant and the commission merchant has grounds to resist such a move, the latter can carry the matter up to the Court of Appeals and can continue doing business until the court renders its decision.

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Last Moment Market Flashes

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).....	\$1.06
Wheat, No. 2 Red (large mills paying).....	1.07
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	.17½
Dressed Hogs (Detroit Market).....	.10½
Eggs	.18½

By way of explanation the prices quoted: "Large Mills are paying" refers to the prices paid f. o. b., mills for the quality quoted. We give you the "best market today" merely to show you what prices could be secured for commodities quoted if same were on track at markets named. These quotations, carefully considered, give you the drift of the market.

Ohio Farmers in Pitiful Need

March 27th.—The latest dispatches just received from the flood districts of Ohio, show that thousands of farmers in our sister state are in dire distress and calling with piteous cries for help from their more fortunate neighbors.

Governor Cox wires: "We cannot use food or clothing yet, WE NEED MONEY!"

I have stopped the presses to send this appeal through the "pink-sheet" to the farmers of Michigan, and their families. LET US, WHO HAVE BY PROVIDENCE BEEN SPARED THIS GREAT CALAMITY, CONSIDER IT A PRIVILEGE, RATHER THAN A DUTY TO LEND A HELPING HAND PROMPTLY IN THIS EMERGENCY!

The cities are responding to the cities cries for help, THE FARMERS OF MICHIGAN MUST CARE FOR THE FARMERS OF THEIR NEIGHBORING STATE.

I OPEN A RELIEF FUND FOR THE FARMERS OF OHIO WITH A PERSONAL PLEDGE OF \$25, and the personal promise to see that every penny forwarded to this fund is distributed wisely, to suffering farmers in dire need!

I ASK EVERY FARMER WHO READS THIS TO START THE BALL ROLLING IN HIS OWN NEIGHBORHOOD—GET SCHOOLS, FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS, CHURCHES INTERESTED—

—BUT FORWARD THE MONEY AT ONCE! A DOLLAR IN TIME IS WORTH NINETY-NINE, RECEIVED LATE! Send any amount, large or small, addressed:

"MR. GRANT SLOCUM, for RELIEF FUND, 95 FORT ST., DETROIT, MICHIGAN." In God's name answer this appealing cry from your nearby brothers and sisters of the soil, as befits strong, generous men and women of a great state.

Most urgently and sincerely,

Grant Slocum

MONEY CAN BE MADE IN LIVE STOCK

IT WILL TAKE TEN YEARS TO
BUILD UP A NORMAL SUPPLY
OF BEEF STEERS.

Very Seldom do We Find a Scarcity
of Live Stock When Feed is Plenti-
ful—Farmers' Golden Opportunity.

From all sources comes the report of a scarcity of live stock, and meat prices are sure to be higher instead of lower. No less an authority than M. F. Horine, statistician for the Union Stockyard and Transit Company, of Chicago, has figured out that it will take a decade to build up a normal supply of beef steers. The same authority also figures out that similar conditions prevail in the sheep industry. Figures are given covering a five-year period in the leading American markets, and the whole situation is summed up in the Chicago Farmers & Drovers' Journal, as follows:

"Notwithstanding the facts presented, the total number of cattle and calves classified as 'stockers and feeders,' but including large number of cows and heifers bought for breeding stock, shipped out from the five principal western markets during the year 1912 was 101,970 head less than during the year 1911, 41,355 head less than the five-year average, 1907 to 1911, inclusive, and 133,635 less than in 1907, since when the population has increased fully 10,000,000; and while the number of such cattle shipped out during the first two months of the present year exceeded the abnormally small movement for the corresponding period of 1912 by 61,989 head, yet the total number is 2,939 less than in 1911, and only 11,362 in excess of 1907, when the figures more fully indicated a stocking up of feed lots and were less freighted with breeding stock and young stock shipped to regions heretofore supplying young cattle to the markets.

The greatest problem before cattle feeders, farmers, grazers and ranchmen at the present time is where to find enough young cattle to consume their feed and the grass of the coming season, and how to get enough beef breeding cows to provide for future herds. They simply are not in the country, and the consequence is that there is bound to be a shortage of beef cattle in the United States for at least another decade, because it will take that long to build up a normal supply of beef steers ready for slaughter, and meantime our population of nearly 100,000,000 is growing at the rate of approximately two millions per year, and both present and future increase in consumption must be provided for.

As all other beef producing countries are in substantially the same condition as to their cattle supply, there can be no relief from abroad for consumers, and American stockmen are in no danger from foreign competition.

The only possible way by which a beef famine in the United States can be avoided, is for the farmers of the

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"Pink-Sheet" Lends Helping Hand by Giving Subscription Money to Relief Fund, See Page 8

A Market Review from the Farmers Standpoint

HAY

The one feature which we have watched with a great deal of interest is the disposition apparent on the part of local dealers, at a great many points, to loosen up and come into the market for at least the better qualities of hay. As the other extreme to this situation we are most pleased to note that the producers of hay are manifesting a more firm position than they have manifested at any time since the inception of the season. The disposition on the part of the dealers would go to show that there was just a little better outlook, or that they had become aware of the true situation, got over their decided scare so that they were now ready to do business. This manifest disposition on their part would go to show that the outline we have been giving you in the "Pink Sheet" is beginning to dawn on the handlers of hay over the State as being the true conception we should have of the situation and its possibilities. We continue to be aware of the most serious situation confronting us, of the most rigid discipline on part of the distributors that is necessary, but we also continue to believe that it is conservatively possible to bring about a betterment of the present conditions in the near future. The over supply of poor qualities of hay continues to grow in evidence. The impossibility of marketing every pound of this class of hay seems to be well assured. We don't think it conservative, on basis of possibilities, as they show at the present time, to look for all the low classes of hay to go on the market this season. On the other hand, there is a decided shortage on the better qualities. This feature continues to be in evidence and proves itself with more force as the weeks go by. The trade is constantly asking, and always demanding hay of better qualities than is running at the present time. Shipments of these better qualities are meeting with ready sale on practically any market in the States, today, and in most cases is drawing a premium, on basis of conditions, which would appear natural. On basis of the constant watch we are keeping on the hay situation we cannot help but feel that if the farmers of the State of Michigan would concentrate their efforts, stand out boldly for principle, go into the fight prepared to stay, that we could, as a result, bolster up the hay situation and show a decided improvement. When you have entered into the fight in this manner and carried it along well regulated and scientific lines, the outcome will be a better market for qualities of hay of medium classes, a slight help will be noticed in the extreme poor classes, but the main difference and main help to the situation, you can look for, is along lines of quality from very light mixed or good color up to No. 1 Timothy. Grades below this are going to have one awful fight and be continuously under a handicap. In a majority of cases, and taking the State of Michigan as a whole, the raisers of hay have made a mistake this season. Had they fallen in line with the principle set by the "Pink Sheet," early in the season, thereby regulating the flow of hay to the outside market, there would have been a decided improvement as a result. It is almost April, the season is fast advancing to the point where certain qualities of hay are not supposed, naturally, to have a market. Dairy feeding and cattle feeding in general, will soon be a thing of the past. With this avenue of escape, there is naturally no way out for heavy clover mixed hay and other hay closely conforming thereto, but we still have five months during which good, clean,

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.

bright Timothy will be in actual demand by high class feeders. Almost all of August will show a certain demand for old Timothy hay of quality, but unless it has the quality there will be no market whatever for it; other classes of trade will take new hay instead. There is hope for good hay, none whatever for poor.

HAY—MICHIGAN ZONE PRICES.

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

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

DETROIT—The Detroit market continues to be struggling along on an indefinite basis as reflects on any quality of hay excepting high class No. 2 Timothy or grades better. On anything below there is really no definite basis whatever on which you can figure. There continues to be a good demand for good hay, which can be sold only at quotations, but stands at a little premium. A good car of hay carries its sale strength with it. The party owning or having for sale can make demands. In cases of this kind the situation is in the seller's favor, but on qualities below the buyer has everything very much his own way.

HAY—DETROIT MARKET.

No. 1 Timothy	\$14.00
No. 2 Timothy	12.00
No. 3 Timothy	9.00
Light mixed	12.00
No. 1 Mixed	11.00
No. 2 mixed	8.00
Rye Straw	9.00
Wheat and Oat Straw	8.00

PITTSBURGH—No trouble whatever to dispose of good hay at top figures but the market continues stagnant on lower grades, very difficult indeed to place hay at set prices. Threshed hay is unusually dull as is also the case of clover hay of common quality. The range between No. 2 clover mixed hay and No. 1 is almost 100 per cent. That in itself shows the situation.

HAY—PITTSBURGH MARKET.

No. 1 Timothy hay	\$15.00
No. 2 Timothy hay	13.00
No. 3 Timothy	10.00
No. 1 Light mixed hay	12.00
No. 1 Clover mixed hay	12.00
No. 1 Clover hay	12.00
Pine Prairie Packing Hay	10.00
No. 1 Oat straw	9.00
No. 1 Rye straw	10.00
No. 1 Wheat straw	9.00

CHICAGO—Chicago reports a decrease in arrivals this last week with the demand keeping up well, a very firm market is the result. Good No. 1 and better Timothy is especially scarce. A few cars arriving were sold above quotations. Hay running in the good No. 2 classes also took the benefit in the way of sympathy and reaped a reward. Straw is very low on the Chicago market.

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	6.00

BOSTON—Receipts for the past week were 334 cars of hay and 22 cars of straw, 54 cars of hay billed for export. The corresponding week last year shows 373 cars of hay and 7 cars of straw with 33 cars of hay for export. There is no material change in quotations, and but little change in actual conditions on the Boston market. Top qualities of hay are being the ones looked after with qualities below showing only the usual demand.

HAY—BOSTON MARKET.

	Large bales.	Small bales.
Hay, choice	\$21.50	\$20.50
Hay, No. 1	19.50	19.50
Hay, No. 2	17.00	17.00
Hay, No. 3	14.00	14.00
Hay, clover	15.00	15.00
Hay, clover mixed	15.00	15.00
Hay, stock	13.00	13.00
Long rye straw	18.00	
Tangled rye straw	12.00	12.00
Oat straw	11.00	11.00

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

NEW YORK—There is no real improvement to give out as existing on the New York market for the past week. Receipts continue to be very liberal, but only a small portion of the same are anything like top qualities. The market on common qualities continues to be of a dragging nature with nothing in the immediate future showing a betterment.

HAY—NEW YORK MARKET.

New Hay:	Large bales, per ton.	Small bales, per ton.
Timothy—Choice	\$21.50	\$20.50
No. 1	19.50	19.00
No. 2	17.00	17.00
No. 3	14.00	14.00
Shipping	14.00	14.00
Light Clover Mixed	17.00	17.00
No. 1 Clover Mixed	16.50	16.50
No. 1 Clover	16.00	16.00
No. 2 Clover Mixed	13.50	13.50
No. 2 Clover	15.00	
Straw—		
No. 1 Rye	17.00	
No. 2 Rye	16.00	
No. 1 Oat	11.50	11.00
No. 1 Wheat	11.50	

NOTE—Large bales weigh from 200 to 250 pounds; medium bales from 80 to 150 pounds.

"Please renew my subscription to M. B. F. I think it is a dandy paper for the farmer."—James Jamison, North Branch.

POTATOES

The same flag is up again. It is a flag of warning, the sea has already become exceptionally rough and hazardous. The situa-

tion as it develops from week to week certainly proves to us that it is almost impossible to show an improvement. Those of you who are able to watch the outside and understand it must appreciate that it is exceptionally hard to even hold the present standard of levels, saying nothing of advancing them. It has been a real and genuine fight the last week to maintain quotations and trading levels that were established at that time. Another feature to the outside trade is this, they are gradually becoming more rigid as to their demands for quality and sorting. We know of a few cars that were refused this last week which were cars that under good normal conditions, with anything bright at all in the market, would have gone through as sold. These cars were sold as choice round white, but did not have as high color as this grade would require, but cars which have been selling to the very same customers previously and coming through without any trouble. These things all have a meaning, they have a bearing on the situation and should act as a forewarning for the future. All of these things must be considered by us as marketers. There is no use, and certainly no system in getting nervous individually or collectively, about this potato situation. If you don't hold them up by holding back so that a well regulated disposition will be the result, the potato market will go almost to nothing and at most any time. We say this because we really believe that it would be very easily possible to almost destroy what little potato market we have today on the outside. Dumping your potatoes on the market will do it, but we also contend that by well regulated disposition we can better the situation that confronts us at this writing. The growers of potatoes have much to be proud of, in the manner in which they have handled this season's crop. We appreciate, from knowing the outside situation, that it has been a most hazardous year, a top-heavy proposition, sensitive at all times, a market on which it was very hard to work. The individual farmer, with his local organizations has demonstrated wonders this season in the disposing of the potato crop. As a producer, or as a distributor, you should look at the potato situation just like this; the tendency for the market is to go lower, everyone on the outside shows it and will try to bring it about, it is up to you whether you allow them to do it or not. During the time when roads are almost impassable, which will naturally curtail movement of potatoes, is when we can naturally look for a betterment of conditions on the outside market. We wish to suggest that you look forward to this and prepare for it in any way possible. Every local farmer warehouse ought to either buy these potatoes, or at least take them in storage, so that, if a better condition does exist during this bad road time, the potatoes will be positioned so that they can go forward and reap the reward.

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 Detroit market has run along on the same basis as set one week ago. There is really no change to the general situation. The market does not show any fluctuations, neither does it show any decline at present, running along smoothly on basis normally set at a previous time. There is no excite-

ment, demand only fairly good, none of the dealers are buying ahead, all feel very conservative over the future.

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—The market during the last week was held on a steady basis. The demand was not very urgent, but receipts were somewhat smaller. Prices in most cases were well supported. The quality of the run was generally good with weather conditions such as to permit of unrestricted operations on the part of receivers and shippers. It is expected that breaking up of country roads will result in a decrease in receipts.

POTATOES—CHICAGO MARKET.

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

CINCINNATI—The Cincinnati market continues to operate on a comparatively lifeless market. There continues to be no real tone to the situation, nothing whatever spirited or

POTATOES—CINCINNATI MARKET.

Bulk from car, per bu. . . . 46 to 48
Sacked from car, per bu. . . 47 to 52
Sacks must be even weight, 150 pounds.
Price quoted includes cost of sack, about 10½¢ each.

suggestive of real promise in the future. Trade is being overworked constantly by our Western neighbors. There is no particular change in quotations or conditions.

POTATOES—PITTSBURG MARKET.

Bulk from car, per bu. . . . 45 to 48
Sacked from car, per bu. . . 46 to 52

"The pink sheet is all right and every farmer ought to take it."—John McCoy, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 72, S. Boardman.

WHEAT

From the fact that Liverpool wheat did not show but comparatively little weakness during the last week the situation, from a general standpoint, would go to show that we were hanging around export business, or in other words, that quite a great deal is the influence that the export business and situation is having on our present wheat market. The bears

WHEAT—DETROIT MARKET.

No. 1 White \$1.05
No. 2 Red 1.00

Speculative Prices.

July delivery \$.92½
May delivery 1.06½
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 have just a little the better of the argument at times. The large handlers seem to be quite conservative, they do not seem well enough assured of the future to do any particular trading. Both the winter weather close and the bright promise of an Argentine result would go to show that unless we receive liberal demand from foreign trade, that prices on wheat will naturally go a little lower.

WHEAT—CHICAGO MARKET.

No. 2 Red \$1.07

Speculative Prices.

July delivery \$.89½
May delivery90½
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 enclose currency for Michigan Business Farming. It is quite generally taken here and I believe thoroughly appreciated and often referred to. I am earnestly hoping to see the day when the farmers will have warehouses at their local shipping points, where all their products can be entered for the market, and consumers will have their central distributing warehouses to the mutual advantage of both, for our interests are common and should be considered together."
—Wm. G. Mudge, Central Lake, Michigan, R. 1.

BEANS

In last week's issue was given the reasons, as put forth by the bean dealers, as to why we are experiencing our present dilapidated bean market. We showed you just how they handled the situation from the start of the season up to the present. On the very first run of early beans their sales showed a profit of around 50¢ per bushel. We leave it to you as to whether that amount of toll is just or not. We claim that it shows the advantage the handlers of beans, or any other commodity, will take when they get the chance. We also know, and we hope you begin to appreciate, that just as long as you use "Toll Agents" to toll your staff instead of your own "Hired Man" to sell your stuff, will you be facing and experi-

encing just such a condition as now confronts us. The man who is speculating on a commodity, or simply handling it from a monetary standpoint, cannot be expected to handle the situation from A to Z in the same regulated manner that he would were he in the farmer's position and working from a farmer's or producer's standpoint. As producers you are keenly interested in the present and future establishing of a market for your manufactured product. You, if put in the dealer's position, with your local elevators, would look at the situation from a market standpoint, from a standpoint that would show an improvement, very much interested would you be, constantly, in the outcome. You would be continuously building up a future and regulating your disposition from day to day to make it possible. These frenzied movements and tie-ups would not be. The dealers over the State admit it when they tell us of the manner in which they have put the bean crop on the market so far, dumping their good beans, the very best we had, into the market when the weather was cold and freezing and then when the weather got warm in our Southern outlet they had damp beans there, ready to spoil. You can see the situation and appreciate the mistake. The beans of a questionable nature should have gone into the market when the weather was cold. The hard dry beans would stand up under any weather conditions. Frenzied financial profit led the dealers of the State of Michigan into a trap which has caught the entire bean market and is holding it in its jaws at the present time. The 50¢ per bushel on the early run of beans looked so big to them that they took it and in taking it destroyed the whole bean situation. They speak the truth when they say that the outside markets are full of damp beans. They are given trouble, causing rejections, etc. No question about it, but the trouble is, there is no excuse for these beans being there at this time. They either ought not to have been bought from the producer in the first place, or should have been sold and put on the market at a time when the weather would have protected them. The situation simply proves that these fellows who are finishing our beans ready for market, had made a mighty poor job of it this year. It gives another reason why we as producers

need our own finishing machines so that we can finish our own stuff and have our own man to go ahead and market it for us. If you have got good beans make a fight for a better market. If you have got questionable stuff, let loose of them.

OATS

There is really no particular change in the oat situation from any angle whatsoever. Both quotations, tone to the situation, and general conditions are on about the same old basis as previously reported. It is almost wonderful that the oat situation could even hang where it has been this year with other coarse feeds in their depressed condition and the corn market running on so normal a basis, but everything seems to indicate that about our present standard of levels will be maintained for a short time. Just what the Spring trading is going to develop to is a question. We feel that the future should bring improvement to the situation. We almost believe it will. There are angles to the situation, however, that we, nor anyone else, can dope out with any degree of accuracy.

OATS—DETROIT MARKET.

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

CINCINNATI—There was nothing at all spirited in the trading on oats in the past week. Offers were not very large, but were easily able to meet all apparent wants. Low grades are hard to sell at set prices, while top grades are moving along readily at quotations.

OATS—CINCINNATI MARKET.

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

PITTSBURGH—The Pittsburgh oat market is exceptionally dull and uninteresting, but very little life or tone to the situation. The majority of arrivals continue to be of poorer grades, which are indeed very hard to place.

OATS—PITTSBURGH MARKET.

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

"I enclose stamps to pay the remainder of my year's subscription to Michigan Business Farming, the 'pink sheet,' which I like very much."—Geo. E. McGowan, Williamston, Michigan.

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MICHIGAN FREIGHT ZONES

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

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

Zone 1—Sault Ste. Marie.

New York City	.32
Pittsburgh	.28½
Cincinnati	.29
Chicago	.22
Detroit	.22

Zone 2—Kalamazoo.

New York City	.34½
Pittsburgh	.22
Cincinnati	.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 first Crop Reporter and Market Guide ever published solely in the interests of those who make a business of selling the soil for their

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

EDITED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. GRANT SLOCUM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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EDITORIAL

RIGHT now your representatives down at Lansing need not only your watchful care, but your support and encouragement. A majority of the members of the Senate and House want to give the people what they want.

OPEN YOUR WINDOW TOWARD LANSING.

But there are many, very many, wise ones in both the House and the Senate, who don't care a rap for the people; they have been good so far during the term simply because to be otherwise would have placed them in a hopeless minority.

These fellows got a pretty thorough shaking up last fall. The cyclone which left so many office-seekers high and dry on the upper tributaries of Salt Creek last fall, gave them a thorough fright; but they are now getting on their pins and venturing-out a little from shore.

Once these individuals find you have ceased watching them, they will commence figuring for a little "salvage." "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty"—when the State Legislature is in session. The other fellows have their lamps trimmed and burning.

Of course the "interests" and "monopolists" win in nine cases out of ten. There's no mystery about it; they have their men right on the job every day in the week. These fellows live high and lobby successfully.

But the people—they go asleep and expect the loyal men in the House and Senate to win the fight single-handed and alone. Many times these men who have bills in the interest of the people don't receive even an encouraging letter.

The faithful representatives who are working in your interest need encouragement. They would like to know that you are standing right back of them. They must fight against odds; and your lack of interest makes the fight harder to win.

There are a number of bills before the Legislature right now that ought to have the backing of every farmer in Michigan—here are a few of them.

Representative Follett's bill to "Regulate the Business of Selling Farm Products on Commission."

Senator Hutchins' bill to "Provide for the Organization of Purely Co-operative Companies in this State," the first step in the economical marketing of farm products.

"The Anti-Telephone Monopoly Bill," to repeal Section 7 of the Giles Telephone Act.

Senator Corliss' bill to "Provide that Farmers' Co-operative Insurance Companies may insure against both Fire and Storm."

Write your senator or representatives and ask about these bills. Tell them you are interested. Get busy. Open your window toward Lansing.

FOSTER'S WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., March 29.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent March 29 to April 2 and April 1 to 5, warm wave March 28 to April 1 and March 31 to April 4, cool waves March 31 to April 2 and April 3 to 7.

This will be a continuation of the dangerous storm mentioned in previous bulletins. These dangerous storms began their work about two days before the time announced for them, and many lives and great loss of property were the results of this first onslaught. That part of the storm period was so severe that it might give hope that the storm forces blew themselves out, but conditions warn us to be on the alert for more than usual storm energies March 29 to April 3.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about April 6, cross Pacific slope by close of 7, great central valleys 8 to 10, eastern sections 11. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about April 6, great central valleys 8, eastern sections 10. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about April 9, great central valleys 11, eastern sections 13.

This disturbance will continue the dangerous storm period and will be followed by a cold wave in northern sections that may cause frosts further south than usual. Tender plants should be protected. But the cold will soon pass, leaving the month's temperatures to average higher than usual.

Not much rain in great central valleys before April 10, but in northeastern states good rains will occur from April 16 to 23. The cool weather near middle of April may cause showers, but no general rains. Crop weather is expected to continue satisfactory, and farmers and planters will have good opportunities for planting and sowing. Early maturing crops should be planted or sown very early and

late maturing crops put in unusually late.

These bulletins were correct in advising farmers that grain prices would go lower, but, of course, every farmer who can do so should keep some surplus grain till the next crops are assured. Our forecast of crop weather in South America proved to be good, and this is evidence that we will get the crop weather forecasts for this continent in good shape.

For thirty-eight days, January 26 to March 4, our forecasts of crop weather were good enough, except for four days, a record that no other forecaster has or can equal. In our next scientific paper we will demonstrate this statement to be true. Since October, 1912, we have made no error in forecasting dangerous storms except in one case, and then missed it only two days. Our prediction of a drought in large sections of this continent to follow October, 1912, was correct.

Prices of grain continued to go down, although the Balkan war seemed no nearer the end. Some strange influence controls the prices of grain and cotton. Farmers got scared and began to deliver large quantities of the cereals and away went the prices. It now seems that nothing but a bad crop prospect can put the prices up again. Some think the prices were too high.

EDITOR'S NOTE—We call our readers' attention to the almost uncanny manner in which Mr. Foster predicted the dangerous storm period now passing over the Central West. So far we are more than gratified with his predictions and believe they will be of great value to "pink-sheet" readers. The predictions are based on scientific deductions, and although not infallible, are the best we have ever seen.

FARMERS AND COMMISSION MEN GET TOGETHER

(Continued from Page One)

There is no help for the would-be merchant who is just starting in business and who cannot obtain a license. He cannot resort to the courts. This clause is inserted because an honest man with nothing against him can enter business but the fly-by-night crook coming from other states cannot obtain a license to do business. The law makes it obligatory upon the part of the shipper to pack honestly and to be fair with the commission merchants. A clause from the law says "any person handling, shipping or selling farm products who shall make false statements as to grade, condition, markings, quality or quantity of goods shipped or pack with intent to deceive shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

The above covers the most important points in the new law, and ought to be satisfactory both to the farmers and to the honest commission merchants. The "Pink Sheet" would suggest that those commission men who are opposed to the Follett bill presented to the Michigan legislature, carefully consider the concessions made by the commission merchants of New York in connection with the Cole bill.

OTHER SIDE BUMPER CROPS.

The Department of Agriculture sends out some peculiar bulletins. Most of them have to do with the bumper crops of the farmers and the increased price paid for the farm products. They seldom say anything about the

profits of the middlemen. Recently they published a bulletin which throws some light on where some of the profits from farm products go. This bulletin has to do with the cost of farm labor and shows that the wages paid to farm laborers has increased 7 per cent during the past two years, and that it increased 3.2 per cent during the past year. Since 1902 the increase has been 34 per cent. We should like to have the figures of any other industry that has increased the wages of its laborers to such an extent.

THERE is a \$20 per week Job

Open to one live man in each county in Michigan who will act as our local manager in placing the "pink-sheet" in every business farmer's home. Man with horse, who can cover county and appoint local agents can make double this amount. We want only clean men, of good reputation, but every man who "makes good our requirements will make BIG MONEY, that we absolutely guarantee. Address today

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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.

We will now have an opportunity of finding out whether the text-book laws are aimed in the interests of the people or in the interests of the book publishers. The House put a good ending upon a bad bill last week when it refused to swallow the Uniform Text-book bill. The vote on this bill in the House stood 42 to 42. When its supporters saw that they could not pass it that day, they had it tabled, and it may be called forth again if sufficient votes can be secured for it.

In the meantime, the Senate has reported out its free text-book measure, and if that goes through there will be little hope of the uniform bill ever appearing again. In connection with the free text-book bill, Senator King has introduced a measure which demands that book companies give to Michigan bonds saying that they will sell their books in Michigan for the same price that they get in other states or communities. This aims to prevent frauds in connection with the sale and distribution of books.

The appropriation bill for Ionia Reformatory passed without a dissenting vote. This bill included allowances for the purchase of lands to be used as farms in connection with the prison. Some of the prisoners at this institution already devote their time to farming, and this system is to be extended in the future.

The Jackson Prison appropriation bill will not have so smooth a path to travel. The Chamber of Commerce of that city and many citizens are objecting strenuously to the extension of the farm system at the prison. A hearing will be held at Jackson this week at which some startling developments are promised. The canning interests of the state are lobbying against the \$100,000 appropriation asked by the prison, \$76,000 of which must be used to reimburse the state for the loss of sisal during the recent fire.

The Palmer bill protecting frogs has passed the House. This bill has ceased to be a joke since Rep. Palmer was able to prove that the frog is a great friend of the farmer, and destroys many insects, worms, etc., that might be harmful to farm products.

The McBride bill providing for the regulation of the sale of commercial fertilizers passed the House unanimously. The House seemed to be in the mood of regulating things last week. A bill was introduced to regulate the rates to be charged by hotels, and they even went as far as to attempt to fix the size of blankets to be used in hotels.

The Senate and House finally got together on Tuesday last and passed the Recall bill in such manner that it is hoped that it will be voted on April 7th. Secretary of State Martindale thinks that by rushing through with the formalities the bill will be ready by election time. There seems to be considerable wonder in regard to what made the representatives hurry so after they had once determined to kill the bill.

At the present date it looks as though the citizens of Michigan would have the following five constitutional amendments to vote at the Spring election:

1. Equal suffrage.
2. Initiative and referendum on constitutional questions.

3. The initiative and referendum on legislative matters.

4. The amendment providing for pensions for firemen.

5. The recall for elective officers.

The short ballot will not be submitted to the people. When the bill came up for third reading there were just fifty-five members in its favor. This measure, it will be remembered, was in the National Progressive platform and in the Democratic platforms of last fall. Speaker of the House Currie led the fight against submitting this question to the people and he was ably supported by the following twenty-five Republican members: Bied, Copley, Croll, Edwards, Flowers, Hulse, Jensen, Hinkley, Griggs, Henry, Koehler, Leonard, Maas, Martz, McMillan, McNitt, Monteith, Morgan, Nank, Palmer, Richardson, Sherman, Warner, Wilcox. The Democratic members who voted against the measure were Holland and Fitzgerald. The Bull Moose members who voted against it were Oakley and Wood. This bill would make all officers below the lieutenant-governor appointive by the governor.

Farmers may now have the name of their farms registered with the county clerk for fifty cents. This will prevent any one else from using the same name. A bill to this effect passed the House last week. Select your name and put it on your stationery. It will help build up your individual trade.

A novel bill has been reported out from the committee on revision of the constitution. The bill aims to provide the commission form of government to counties. It has not yet been discussed by the House.

The Taylor bill is another bit of advanced legislation. It provides that all drug stores, whether in dry or wet territory be placed under the same prescription rules.

The farmers living around Lansing are putting up a vigorous protest against the auto testers who tear up the country roads.

Bills forbidding the practice of palmistry and fortune telling have been introduced and both will likely pass without any objections.

Nearly 700 bills have been introduced in the House this session. And they are still coming. Rep. Skeels attempted to get a resolution through refusing to receive any more bills after April 5th, but his motion failed. About two-thirds of these 700 bills are duplicates of other bills, or so similar that they are covered by other bills. When will our legislators forget little, personal prejudices and get down to work in the interests of the whole State?

At present, a wife-beater can be sentenced to a 90-day term in jail. Rep. Monteith, of Port Huron, has introduced a bill which takes wife-beating out of the class of misdemeanors and places it where it ought to be, among the felonies. If this law passes a wife-beater's maximum sentence will be five years in the penitentiary or reformatory.

Governor Ferris, as well as Lawton T. Hemans, Chairman of the Railroad Commission, is in favor of a public utilities commission which will take the place of the present R. R. Commission and also include gas and electricity companies as well as railroads and telephones.

WANT TO MOVE JACKSON PRISON

SENATOR WIGGINS OF ALLEGAN PRESENTS A FEASIBLE PLAN.

Says That the Citizens Will Take Over the State Property Without Causing a Loss—Proposes to Build a New Prison Out in the Country.

State Senator Milo D. Wiggins, of Allegan, wants to move the state prison away from the city of Jackson, and thus far his chance will have the hearty approval of the people of the state. Senator Wiggins has hit upon the idea of the state's developing a swampy section of land four miles northwest of Jackson, where he proposes a new prison shall be erected. He claims that the land can be purchased at from three to ten dollars per acre and the cost of draining. The low land he claims can be drained by the prisoners, who just now have nothing to do. He says:

"Much of the land would do for gardening and trucking to supply materials for the prison canning factory and the rest is covered by beds of clay which is adapted to the manufacture of paving brick and sewer pipe. Those are products for which there is always a demand and the supply of raw material would be practically unlimited.

"The location would be on the Grand Trunk railroad and so within easy reach of close markets. Another advantage over suggestions of taking the prisoners off to distant parts of the state is they would still be near the centers of crime, and the costs of transporting them would be no more than now."

Senator Wiggins also advances humanitarian arguments for his proposition. "It is the height of inhumanity," he says, "to keep men shut up without anything to do. Conditions should be arranged in a way that convicts might become better men and not worse. There is no better purifier like the soil. Give the men something to do out in the sunshine and close to the soil and it will be best for them and best for society."

The senator holds that it is not fair to the city of Jackson to take the prisoners back and forth through its streets in order to reach the farms in use and that now while there is need of a large amount of rebuilding is the time to make a change, especially since some of the citizens there have agreed to take over the state's property without causing it a loss.

MONEY CAN BE MADE IN LIVE STOCK

(Continued from Page One)

corn belt to begin at once keeping and breeding their beef producing cows instead of sending them to slaughter, so as to provide a future supply of young cattle for the feed lots, for which the failing ranges can no longer be depended upon, these regions being both drought-depleted and continually broken up and occupied by settlers.

Of course this implies the use of more silos and the growing of more alfalfa, to take the place of additional pasture which would otherwise be required; but as these are economical means and paying investments, greater gains will follow than were possible under the old ways.

No better opportunity than the present to make money by raising beef cattle has ever been offered to American farmers, especially in the corn belt, and at the same time add to the fertility of their farms. The present comparatively cheap range of prices for pure-bred foundation stock only emphasizes the fact.

Similar conditions prevail in the sheep industry.

Three years of liquidation, started by the drought of 1910 and continued

spasmodically through the seasons of 1911 and 1912, have reduced the sheep supply of the United States by 7,000,000 head since 1909, the population having meantime increased about an equal number of millions.

The world's sheep supply is gradually decreasing, while the population and demand for mutton and wool in all countries are increasing, and as all live stock is scarce and dear, both at home and abroad, there can be neither over-supply nor materially reduced market prices for sheep and wool in the United States for at least several years to come.

The same causes which reduced the cattle supply in this country have, in large measure, reduced the sheep supply also, and there is less prospect of corn belt farmers coming to the rescue of the industry, because they are now inclined more to the raising of cattle than sheep. This will give those who understand sheep raising and are prepared to engage in it a chance for much better average profits for several years to come than during recent years.

The tables herewith submitted for 1912 and 1913 include many thousands of fat sheep and lambs consigned through and from Omaha via nearby feeding or 'lay-over' stations in Illinois to the Chicago market for sale and slaughter, and that should not be classified as 'Feeder Sheep Shipments.'

Deducting these market sheep and lambs from the totals would change all increases to heavy decreases, and show more nearly the actual number consigned to feed lots. But as no discrimination is made in the official reports of that market, the numbers as there stated are necessarily included in the tables here given."

WATCH YOUR MEN AT LANSING

IMPORTANT BILLS GOING THROUGH LEGISLATIVE MILL.

The Interests Have Their Representatives Right on the Ground Every Day—Farmer Representatives Need Your Encouragement and Assistance.

The reason why the "interests" and "monopolists" have had things their own way in state and nation is because they have men on the job every day in Congress and in the State Legislature, working and lobbying for the measures that will benefit them. On the other hand, the congressmen and members of the Legislature who introduce bills in the interest of the people are very often left to make the fight themselves, without any assistance and often without any encouragement from the people in whose interest they are working. Many bills which are of vital importance to the farmers of this state have been presented at Lansing. These bills will become laws if the farmers of the state will only keep in touch with their hired men at Lansing. Prominent among the measures that should have the support of every farmer in the state we find:

House Bill No. 477, introduced by Representative Follett, which seeks to regulate the business of selling farm products on commission. This measure provides that all commission merchants dealing in farm products shall be licensed; provides a means of punishing fraud and deception in the sale of farm products; and defines the duties of the State Dairy and Food Commission relative thereto. Possibly the bill just as drawn could not be passed, but the main features are all right and should not be objected to even by the commission men, if they want to deal hon-

(Continued on Page Eight)

THE MARKET SITUATION VIEWED FROM THE INSIDE

Continued from Page Three

CLOVER SEED

The Clover Seed situation continues to be in favor among the large handlers of the same. It is apparent that all versed on the future possibilities of the commodity see for it a most bright future. It is very questionable, indeed, if we see present standard of levels lower, but of course something may possibly develop of an irregular nature to have an influence, at some particular time, but we don't look for it. The clover seed situation, we think, is handled in such a manner as will guarantee protection in the way of prices. It is a proposition which runs into money very fast, accordingly, handled by men of quite high caliber who are making their money out of advanced quotations that can be shown on the same. We shall certainly expect seed to show some advance, although we appreciate that the present standard is quite high.

CLOVER SEED—DETROIT MARKET.

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

"Enclosed find twenty-five cents in payment of my subscription to the 'pink sheet' for the balance of the year. I note what you say regarding the bill now before the House at Lansing to levy against each hunter's gun a tax of one dollar. I am heartily in favor of the same, but I consider the proposed bills to pension school teachers and firemen an outrage. Senator Straight from this district is pushing them. I would like to hear your opinion and the opinion of others through your paper. It looks to me as though they would have to pension the farmer before long or he won't be able to pay all these taxes."—A. S. Kent, Sherwood, Mich., No. 2.

APPLES

There continues to be a betterment in tone to the situation on apples of high quality. On low grade stock it seems impossible to raise them above a certain level. The range of selling value between top qualities and medium is more than common. All parties having apples in store of high qualities are, apparently, well pleased with the outlet and standard of levels at the present time. There is no question whatever about the situation remaining strong, and we think will show a still higher price later. Of course the season is advancing to a point where stock has to be of the very best quality to stand up, although we are pleased to state that apples are coming out of storage this year in exceptionally nice condition.

APPLES—GENERAL MARKET.

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

"The pink sheet is just what we need. I would not want to be without it, let the good work go on."—O. Booradale, Ionia.

CORN

It is almost marvelous the manner in which the demand and consumption of corn, this year, have traveled along together. Trading has been effected and consumption of the same made so that the demand has just about been taken care of by receipts constantly. This has not

allowed the market to be at all in need, but, at the same time, it has maintained a certain standard. The tone to the situation is certainly healthy and one bearing promise. We don't think that corn will make any great strides upwards. If it maintains the present standard of levels it will do well. This we think it will do.

CORN—DETROIT MARKET.

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

CORN—CINCINNATI MARKET.

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

CORN—PITTSBURG MARKET.

No. 2 white	
No. 3 white	
No. 4 white	
No. 2 yellow	.53 1/2
No. 3 yellow	.52 1/2
No. 4 yellow	
No. 2 mixed	
No. 3 mixed	
No. 4 mixed	

"I think the pink sheet is the best paper I take. It is a paper that all farmers should take."—Cleve Harrington, Ionia.

ONIONS

There is no improvement whatever to the situation. Apparently there are onions in every direction, which can be sold at practically any price the trade has a mind to bid. The tendency is for lower prices instead of higher. The main thing, from now on, is to get rid of them. Outside markets, in every direction, are glutted constantly. Only top quality of onions can be considered at hardly any price at all. There is no promise whatever.

ONIONS.

Detroit.

Yellow Globe, sacked, per cwt.	.55
Red Globe, sacked, per cwt.	
Yellow Globe, bulk, per cwt.	.40
Red Globe, bulk, per cwt.	

Cincinnati.

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

Pittsburg.

Yellow Globe, sacked, per cwt.	.55
Red Globe, sacked, per cwt.	.45
Yellow Globe, bulk, per cwt.	.45
Red Globe, bulk, per cwt.	.30

"As I am in favor of the paper I will continue to be a subscriber and I would not like to be without it."—Chris Wolfe, Standish.

BUTTER

There is no alarm whatever to be satisfactory condition. There The butter market is in a most entertained by anyone concerning the same. Our present standard of levels is established, and in such a way, and on such a basis as to warrant a stability of the same in the future.

BUTTER—GENERAL MARKET.

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

"I will say that I am pleased with the Market Report and hope it will remain pink, as I think a different colored paper is more convenient in some ways; it's easily picked up."—Ellsworth Wilbur, Newaygo, Michigan.

EGGS

All interested in eggs are beginning to study the situation most carefully so as to know as near as possible what the April situation is going to bring forth. April eggs will be keenly looked after for cold storage purposes. It is only natural that they should buy these eggs for cold storage purposes as cheaply as conditions will permit. We do not believe that they will buy storage eggs this year as cheaply as last, although last year's standard was considered high. There will be a struggle to break down the present standard of levels but we don't think they can accomplish it. There is a great demand, local and daily consumption almost outside of bounds, so that the tone to the situation is going to be kept constantly. It is natural to expect that eggs may go just a little lower, but we will not be at all surprised, and in fact disappointed if they don't hold their present position and possibly a fraction higher during the month of April.

EGGS—GENERAL MARKET.

Large fresh	\$.18 1/2
Medium fresh	.17

"Michigan Business Farming or the Farmer's Friend I would not be without, as it is invaluable to the farmers."—J. McKeachie, Holly.

POULTRY

The only way that the demand and supply of poultry can be brought together is to put the price of poultry so high that the average consumer cannot afford to buy it. That's about the way the situation is working now. Receipts are not liberal enough to take care of the natural demand from day to day, but by using and maintaining high prices the demand will gradually secede so that receipts will take care of the situation. Poultry is going to be in position to set its own prices from now on until the close. We shall expect the first run of broilers to start in at a long price. We made this prediction in one of our previous numbers.

POULTRY—DETROIT MARKET.

No. 1 Turkeys	.19 to .20
No. 2 Turkeys	.14 to .16
No. 1 Spring Chickens	.16 to .17 1/2
No. 2 Spring Chickens	.13 to .15
No. 1 Fowls	.10 to .12 1/2
No. 2 Fowls	.13 to .15
No. 1 Geese	.15 to .15 1/2
No. 1 Ducks	.19 to .20

POULTRY—CHICAGO MARKET.

No. 1 Turkeys	.17
No. 2 Turkeys	.14
No. 1 Spring Chickens	.16
No. 2 Spring Chickens	.12
No. 1 Fowls	.10
No. 2 Fowls	.11
No. 1 Geese	.13
No. 1 Ducks	.15

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

"I am well pleased with the pink sheet. I think that every man that makes farming his business ought to have it in his home."—Louis Klein, Sterling.

LIVE STOCK

Cattle—Detroit.

While there is no material change in quotations over last week, receipts were noticeably lighter, last week's run showing 1,517, the week previous 1,695. The market was strong on all operating days. All grades of cattle from the most common to the top-notch kind were going readily at quotations. The one feature of the mar-

ket seems to be that the trade, at both ends of the line, have gotten together on an established workable basis. It seems a little out of line to advance quotations on this market, and we also feel that it would be a little hard to do so, especially in view of the present receipts and based on general conditions that exist. The tone to the situation was apparently satisfactory to all concerned.

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 15.00

"M. B. F. is the best little paper that was ever printed and I think the only way to improve it would be to make it a daily paper."—Verne Ivory, N. Branch.

Chicago—Cattle.

Extreme prices and bulk of native beef cattle sold here this week, quotations for carload lots, with comparisons:

	Number	Extreme	Bulk of
	received	range	sales
Monday, Mar. 17	17,038	\$7.10@9.15	\$8.90@9.75
Tuesday, Mar. 18	2,533	7.10@8.70	7.85@8.45
Wednesday, Mar. 19	15,000	7.15@9.20	7.90@8.95
Last week		\$7.10@9.20	\$7.90@8.75
Previous week		7.00@9.15	7.90@8.55
Four weeks ago		8.00@9.00	7.60@8.55
1913		5.15@8.65	6.15@7.35
1911		5.10@8.65	5.70@8.40
1910		5.70@8.65	7.00@8.35
1909		4.00@7.15	5.40@6.60
1908		4.00@7.15	5.80@6.75

The trading was just a little irregular on the Chicago market during the last week. We don't believe there is very much actual change over the situation existing one week previous. The highest point set for the week on 20 head of prime stuff, weighing 1,650 pounds was \$9.20. The highest point set one week ago was \$9.10. This does not mean very much of an advance in the general situation. About \$9.00 was a normal high level point established last week. The market was liberal in practically all grades of cattle from the most common up. Trading was at times somewhat dull, with buyers waiting and refusing to bid for a lot of stuff unless some little consideration was given. The tendency, we think, was to work the market just a little lower, although we don't believe this was accomplished. The Lenten season has had a marked effect on the beef situation on the Chicago market. The bulk of good handy weight stuff went around \$8.50 to \$8.75, some fancy killers came close to \$9.00 to \$9.10. There was only a fair quota of high class corn-fed cows and heifers on the market, a very few lots of heifers going above \$7.50. A few small bunches of prime heifers went up to \$8.00. A number of sales of large framed corn-fed cows of prime quality were made at \$7.00 to \$7.25, with the common to good qualities going at \$5.50 to \$6.75. The bull market was just a little easier. The eastern call was not nearly so aggressive. The top for the week was \$7.50, while the majority of stuff ran around \$6.50 to \$7.00. In the canner and cutter department it seemed a little slow. "A sticky market" would about express it, sales being effected around \$3.50 to \$4.75. There was just a little easier feeling in the veal calf line, some fancy lots going up to \$11.25, while about \$10.50 to \$11.00 was the normal top. Stockers and feeders seemed to be in the best demand of anything. It seems to be the disposition of all interested to take on this class of stuff whenever possible. The supplies of this class of stock are getting tight. The demand will naturally increase as spring time and grass is in evidence. \$8.20 was the top paid for feeders, while the ma-

forty of stuff used for this purpose was sold around \$7.50.

CATTLE—CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

Best steers, good to prime heavy	\$5.30 to \$9.20
Best steers, medium to good	7.80 to 8.30
Best steers, common to fair	7.15 to 7.80
Best cows, common to selected	4.80 to 7.85
Fat heifers, good to choice	5.40 to 8.25
Canners and cutters	3.50 to 4.50
Good to prime veals	4.50 to 11.50
Bulls	5.50 to 7.60

"The pink sheet is certainly just what we farmers need."—C. G. Adams, Benah, Mich.

Cattle—Buffalo.

Prime weighty steers fell into a higher notch at Buffalo Monday. Supply fell somewhat short of the previous week—650 less—there being 3,000 head on offer for the opening day this week. Around fifteen loads of good weight steers, suitable for eastern order demand, and these sold at full steady values, notwithstanding Chicago showed the rather liberal run of 23,000 and a lower trade. Toppy shipping steers reached up to the \$9 notch, two loads bringing this price, with other weighty steers selling from \$8.75 to \$8.85, as against \$8.90 last week. These high priced steers, however, were very prime, coming from Ohio, where they were on long grain feed and averaged around 1,500 lbs., being taken for the best New York demand. Handy weight butchering steers sold about steady with a week ago, best here, averaging around 1,000 lbs., selling from \$8.40 to \$8.50, some less desirable ones ranging down to \$7.65 to \$7.85, with fair kinds \$8 to \$8.25. Females were weaker. Of late the killers have been snatching these in a hurry for cheap beef but prices have been so high as to scare them and this week they backed up somewhat on both cows and heifers that were on the fair and medium order, in-between grades, that show poor killing and are considered expensive at the prices. Values on most females fell 10 to 15 cents under a week ago, and while rates were considered no lower on the best heavy fat cows and most desirable heifers, nevertheless buyers took hold slowly, resulting in a rather draggy trade. Best fat cows reached up to \$7 to \$7.25, anything above that quotation being heifers. Stockers and feeders continue to sell high, selected ones averaging around 700 lbs. and under bringing \$7.55 to \$7.65. Bulls unchanged, topky ones \$7.25 to \$7.35, but most kinds \$6.50 to \$7. Fresh cows and springers sold about like last week, with only a moderate number on offer. Finished steers are coming better and higher levels are predicted in some quarters.

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 55.00

"I think the Michigan Business Farming is O. K. Let the good work go on."—L. J. Schröder, Ravenna, Mich.

Calves—Buffalo.

Supply of calves at Buffalo Monday 850 head. While market was fairly active, prices were lowered a quarter under last week's close, best veals selling mostly at \$11.50, culls \$9.50 down, sellers ranging fed calves from \$6 to \$6.50. Late trade was slow and weak but a good clearance was effected at the close.

Calf Quotations.

Calves, choice to extra	11.00 to 11.50
Fair to good	10.00 to 10.50
Culls and common	9.00 to 9.50
Light thin	7.50 to 8.50
Fed calves	4.75 to 6.50

"I find that the pink sheet is a good thing to have."—Wilber Lewis, River Jet, Mich.

Hogs—Detroit.

The receipts this week were 4,171 against 3,448 last week. On account of the storm the situation existing between different markets could not be well established and on this basis the sympathetic nature of one with another was kept from showing itself. The hog market here was in comparatively good shape, nothing exciting, only normal demands with everything cleaning up in about a steady fashion, no change in conditions, no change in the firm situation. All sales were made on about the same basis as with previous week.

HOGS—DETROIT MARKET.

Fair to Choice butchers	\$9.00 to \$9.10
Lightweights	9.00 to 9.10
Boars, according to weight	3.00 to 3.25
Pigs	9.00 to 9.10
Stags	One-third off

"I would not know what to do without the pink sheet."—E. L. Crandall, Sheridan, Mich.

Hogs—Chicago.

Chicago daily range of hog values, top figures for carload lots:

	Mixed Packing	Heavy Packing	Light Packing
	Medium and Selected Butchers	Medium and Selected Butchers	Medium and Selected Butchers
Mar. 12	\$8.45@9.00	\$8.20@8.90	\$8.70@9.05
Mar. 13	\$8.55@9.10	\$8.40@9.00	\$8.80@9.15
Mar. 14	\$8.55@9.10	\$8.40@9.00	\$8.80@9.15
Mar. 15	\$8.55@9.10	\$8.40@9.00	\$8.80@9.15
Mar. 16	\$8.55@9.10	\$8.40@9.00	\$8.80@9.15
Mar. 17	\$8.55@9.10	\$8.40@9.00	\$8.80@9.15
Mar. 18	\$8.55@9.10	\$8.40@9.00	\$8.80@9.15
Mar. 19	\$8.55@9.10	\$8.40@9.00	\$8.80@9.15

Hogs have gotten to a point now where the trade is going to take advantage of every little feature possible. The trading on the Chicago market during the last week shows this to be the true situation and what we may naturally expect. The range of values from day to day showed quite a little range. There was a wider range in the disposition manifest on the part of the buyers. There were a few sales made last week up as high as \$9.35, with bulk of sales being made at \$9.20. About \$9.15, we think, was the normal top for the week. The receipts were comparatively liberal, but not enough to warrant any material change in the situation. Armour appeared quite bearish on the market and was able, accordingly, to take advantage of some opportunities offered. The packing for the week amounted to 398,700 head against 363,000 the previous week and 465,000 the same week a year ago. On Tuesday the markets received 62,900 hogs, which is 17,200 less than one week ago, with 19,000 less than a year ago, 700 less than two years ago.

HOGS—CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

Mixed Packing	\$8.65 to \$8.90
Medium and Butchers	8.30 to 8.47
Poor to good heavy packing	8.55 to 8.82
Lightweights	8.80 to 8.95
Selected 260-300-lb. packers	48.85 to 9.20
Pigs and throw-outs	2.00 to 9.35

"The pink sheet is a crackerjack. Let the good work go on."—B. E. Huft, Ewart, Michigan.

Hogs—Buffalo.

Higher hog market at Buffalo for the opening day of the week, while the west was lower. Buffalo had 60 cars or 9,600 head and trade stood mostly a dime higher than last week's close. Heavies sold from \$9.65 to \$9.70, bulk of mixed \$9.70, few light mixed

\$9.75 and latter figure took most of the Yorkers, lights and pigs. Roughs generally \$8.70, Stags \$7 to \$8. Quite a few Illinois and southern hogs on the Monday market, two loads coming from Kentucky. Of late quite a few southern and mast fed hogs have been on the market and these undersell best native cornfed hogs all the way from \$1.50 to \$2 per cwt. In parts of Illinois hogs are not running evenly and some complaint of packers is heard on the percentage of condemnations of hogs from some sections of Illinois. Reports are that as high as ten per cent have been condemned in some lots but the trouble appears to be in spots and not general.

HOGS—BUFFALO STOCK YARDS.

Extreme heavies, 280 up	9.00 to 9.70
Heavies, 230 to 280	8.65 to 9.70
Mediums, 220 to 240	8.65 to 9.70
Mediums, 190 to 220	8.65 to 9.70
Mixed, 150 to 220	8.65 to 9.75
Yorkers, 150 to 170	8.70 to 9.75
Do light, 130 to 150	8.70 to 9.75
Pigs, 120 down	9.70 to 9.75
State hogs	9.50 to 9.75
Heavy ends	9.50 to 9.65
Roughs	8.70 to 8.80
Stags	7.00 to 8.00

"I am very much pleased with your paper and want it continued to me."—Clyde Utley, Flint, Mich.

Sheep and Lambs—Detroit.

There was also a falling off in the sheep and lamb department, 4,047 against 4,337 the week previous. The market on sheep remained steady. Lambs were nominally considered about 15 to 25 cents lower, with best lambs going at \$8.50, fair to common \$6.00 to \$8.00, top yearlings bringing \$8.00, with fair to common quality sheep going at \$5.50 to \$6.50, culls to common stuff \$3.50 to \$4.75.

SHEEP—DETROIT STOCK YARDS.

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

"The pink sheet is O. K. and I cannot get along without it."—Albert J. Prutow, Attica, Michigan.

Sheep and Lambs—Chicago.

Top prices and the range for bulk of sales of sheep and lambs:

	Sheep	Lambs
	Top Bulk	Top Bulk
Last week	7.10 to \$6.25@6.75	\$8.90 to \$8.40@8.75
Week ago	7.25 6.00@6.85	9.15 8.50@9.00
Four weeks ago	6.75 5.50@6.35	9.00 8.35@8.85
1912	6.35 5.00@5.75	8.19 7.20@7.75
1911	5.35 4.40@5.15	6.65 5.85@6.35
1910	9.20 7.75@8.25	10.60 9.40@10.25
1909	6.50 5.00@5.00	8.20 7.35@8.10
1908	7.00 6.00@6.75	5.20 7.35@8.10

*2-year-olds.

The buyers and sellers were not long in agreeing upon a trading basis which could be used on all qualities of sheep, and especially so on yearlings. The prices for the week remained comparatively steady, with some lots selling stronger. City butchers and shippers did very little in sheep during the week, the main trade being of a packer nature. Offerings were of liberal volume, with a good demand being in evidence. Light weight stock of strictly prime grades were very scarce. In the absence of light weight handy offerings, buyers took heavy ones which showed finish. The outside situation is of a satisfactory nature at the moment, so that it has something of a sympathetic effect on the situation here. There is little real advance to report over last week's market. In the lamb department there was very little doing.

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	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

On early runs the tendency of the sellers was to hold for stronger prices. Sellers had to show an easier feeling in order to effect trades, on some days the packers showing a little indifference, becoming agreeable only when the prices set forced it. There was more than usual activity among the feeders and also a fairly good run of feeder stock, but the outlet was not what we naturally expected.

Sheep and Lambs—Buffalo.

With Monday's run 45 cars or 9,000, trade was quarter higher on lambs but a little slow at that. Handy sheep were active and a quarter higher, while heavy sheep were slow, unless at steady prices. Bulk of best handy lambs \$9.25, some averaging better than 90 lbs., going at \$9, with some extreme heavy lambs, weighing over a hundred pounds, selling from \$8.50 to \$8.75. Best cull lambs \$8.50 to \$8.75, skips up to \$8. Choice yearling wethers on the handy order, \$8 to \$8.25 and top yearling ewes \$7 to \$7.50. Best desirable wether sheep \$6.75 to \$7, some two-year-olds \$7.25 and extreme heavy wethers hard to place above \$6.50, latter price taking some handy ewes, several lots of heavy ones moving at \$6, and cull sheep from \$5.50 down.

SHEEP—BUFFALO STOCK YARDS.

Lambs, good to choice	9.00 to 9.25
Do fair to good	8.25 to 9.00
Do cull and common	8.25 to 8.75
Do skips	6.50 to 8.00
Yearling wethers, choice	8.00 to 8.50
Do cull to fair	5.00 to 7.50
Do ewes, choice	7.00 to 7.50
Wethers, choice	6.50 to 7.00
Mixed sheep	6.40 to 6.65
Ewes, choice handy wgt.	6.25 to 6.50
Do choice heavy	6.00 to 6.25
Cull sheep	3.00 to 3.50
Bucks	4.00 to 5.00

"We are more than pleased with the pink sheet; we hope to see you continue with your good work."—Richard Rowe, Hemlock, Michigan.

WOOL.

In taking up the wool problem, we hope you will appreciate that there is no other one commodity with a future dependent on so many different angles as is the one in question. It is almost impossible to get any real inside information on the situation. From all advices the wool market has ruled quiet since the first of the year. The general situation has been aggravated by a strike of the Garment Workers, which started in New York and spread to other points. The effect of this strike has been to hold up trades of goods already ordered, as well as to curtail new business. The natural result was a falling off in consumption. From the standpoint of supply and demand, wool maintains a very strong position today. This is due to a decided decrease in the world's supply during the past year, during a time when consumption was at "high water" mark. The result of this has been a steady advancing, which would have occasioned a sympathetic advance here had it not been for the menace of the impending advance in the tariff. At the moment the wool situation is of a most indefinite nature, because of the indefinite foundation on which it rests. As producers of wool you can readily appreciate that the large handlers, and on up to the manufacturers would naturally maintain a conservative position, with the tariff and strike situation in its present unsettled position. As far as foreign markets are concerned, the last year has been one of great activity, prices of wool being from 5 per cent to 10 per cent higher for Merinos and 10 per cent higher for cross-breeds than last season. At the present, the obvious features of the situation would point to the maintenance of our present current high level of values. Trade, generally, is extremely active in, not only England alone, but on the continent. A confidence of users is shown by prices paid for new wool. The demand for

raw material is expanding all the time, which would tend to show a considerable decrease in supplies, as clips from almost every producing country are reported short. From a tariff standpoint, the question of values of wool during the coming season will be a matter of conjecture until the tariff feature is settled. If our new administration fulfills its promise, not to reduce duties to a point which will cripple American industry, trade will no doubt adjust itself to the new schedules and business will receive an impetus and values be established. At this writing we can only give you the situation in general. We have given you, in the foregoing, all that anyone has. From week to week we shall try to follow the situation and thereby aid you in the marketing of this product. We are guessing that wool will start in at about 18½ cents; we are also guessing that it will strike 25 cents before the close.

COAL.

Most all mining companies are operating on half time, thus reducing the production of coal. There is not much, if any, of a coal market at present, owing to the present weather conditions. Steam plants are holding back on their orders and everyone seems to have all the coal he wants.

Present prices on coal are extremely low, owing to the fact that coal in transit must be sold, and in order to do this a price must be made that will warrant the purchaser a good investment.

Lake shipments will soon start, which will immediately relieve the mines of the surplus coal and prices will stimulate; therefore all operators are looking forward to higher prices shortly after April 1st.

The anthracite situation is more or less stagnant and circular prices have not been given out. Some local jobbers are taking orders at open prices. On all grades of coal the anticipated prices will be from 10 to 15 cents per ton higher than last season's prices.

Soft 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.....	1.30
Pocahontas mine run.....	1.45
Michigan domestic 4-inch lump.....	2.70
Anthracite egg, stove or nut.....	3.70

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

FLOUR AND FEED.

The flour and feed situation is practically the same as last week, and nothing points to any changes being made in prices for some time to come.

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.

POTATOES SLOW IN NEW YORK.

Market This Week Shows Slight Decline—Buyers Not Very Active.

The potato market is quite slow in New York this week and shows a tendency toward lower prices. Buyers are not taking much interest in trade conditions and have been expecting a decline, but while this decline has been noticeable at times, it does not show any great anxiety to assert itself.

The market is lower than it was last week, however. In the yards here Maine stock was selling from \$1.90 to \$2.10 per 180 pounds bulk. Shippers are asking 63 to 67c a bushel delivered here from Maine shipping points, but most sales are made at 64c. The price is too high in the country compared with what the stock has been bringing here. At loading stations in Maine it is reported shippers are paying the farmers \$1 to \$1.45 per 165 pound measure.

State potatoes are quite dull, at \$1.75 to \$1.90 per 180 pounds bulk in the yards. State shippers are asking 55 to 58c a bushel delivered here and report that they are paying 40 to 45c a bushel at loading station.

Michigan stock continues to come and the demand is very good. However, most of the Michigan stock is going to nearby Jersey and Pennsylvania marketing points. What Michigan stock is coming here is selling from \$1.80 to \$1.95 per 180 pounds bulk and shippers are asking 57 to 58c a bushel for the best delivered in New York with stock not quite as good from 55 to 56c. Michigan shippers are paying farmers 32 to 35c per bushel at loading station. Some report to have paid as high as 38c a bushel on orders.

AFTER THE OLEO FAKIRS

JUDGE LANDIS NOT AT ALL PLEASSED WITH THE COM-PROMISE SETTLEMENT.

Judge Landis, of Chicago, has ordered the federal grand jury to make an inquiry into the alleged oleo frauds involving \$1,000,000.

The court's action was caused by the fact that former Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh just before his departure from office approved a measure to compromise the various tax claims against the oleo makers for \$101,000.

The court believes that the manufacturers have been guilty of conspiracy to defraud the government in securing the compromise, and in his charge to the jury he made it plain that they were to investigate not only the actions of the defendants but of the government officials also. Judge Landis is of the opinion that the act giving the secretary power to compromise civil and criminal violations of the internal revenue laws is unconstitutional.

WATCH YOUR MEN AT LANSING

(Continued from Page Five)

estly with the farmers. This bill provides that before a person or firm shall enter into the business of selling farm products on commission, he shall receive a license from the State Dairy and Food Department. After receiving the license and before entering into the business, he shall file a bond of from \$10,000 to \$20,000 to protect the interests of the shippers. The license can be revoked where fraud is proven, and the Dairy and Food Department is empowered to make investigations where they deem it necessary. This bill will be fought by the commission men and must have the farmers back of it if it gets through the Senate.

Senator Hutchins has presented a bill to provide for the organization of Co-operative Companies. This is the first step in the direction of economical and profitable marketing of farm products. At the present time Michigan has no law under which a co-operative society can organize. True, we have many so-called co-operative associations in this state, but they are co-operative societies merely in name and do not in any way carry out the principles of co-operation. If Senator Hutchins' bill becomes a law, a farmers' elevator company or a farmers' creamery company can pay dividends to its patrons, can regulate the voting power of stockholders, and can in fact handle the entire business on a true co-operative basis. Wisconsin has such a law, and if the Michigan farmers are wise in their day and generation, they will do all they can to help Senator Hutchins.

Senator Corliss presented a bill which has passed the Senate, and which provides that a farmers' co-operative insurance company may insure against both fire and storm. Under the law as it appears at present, a mutual society can issue policies to cover loss by fire only. It will be noted that this prevents one company from covering the several risks,

and as a consequence we have a large number of unnecessary cyclone, hail-storm and tornado insurance companies. These risks could all be covered by a single company, and thus save the expense of many organizations.

The Anti-Monopoly Telephone Bill to repeal Section 7 of the Giles Telephone Act under which the farmers and business men of communities throughout the state have been prevented from building and operating independent telephone lines. Under the Giles law the farmers of any community cannot build a telephone exchange even in the neighborhood without securing the consent of the Railroad Commission. Should the Railroad Commission object to the construction of such a line, their decision is final.

Representative Downing's bill for dairy inspection and regulation ought to have the backing of every farmer in Michigan. The political machine in Detroit is fighting Representative Downing and his bill, and it will not be passed unless the milk producers get busy. At the present time a horde of politicians absolutely control the situation in the city of Detroit and other large cities of the state, and they are making all kinds of unreasonable demands of the farmer. The farmer is, as usual, powerless to act, and the good people of Michigan ought to give this proposed legislation their support.

A bill has been presented which will require all agreements to pay commission for the sale of land to be in writing. Every one knows that land cannot be sold except by written contract or deed. However, an agreement to pay a commission for the sale of land is not required to be in writing. All of the crooked farm brokers and swindling real estate agencies are aware of this fact, and any trickster or swindler who comes along can go into court and swear that he made such an agreement with you to sell your farm, or your house and lot and will rob you of hundreds of dollars for commission, claiming that you offered to sell at a price or upon terms which would be ruinous for you to accept. Courts have gone so far to help agents to collect commissions on alleged agreements, that slick grafters are getting into the real estate game and causing endless litigation throughout the state. This means of levying blackmail upon property owners is becoming so common that reliable and honest real estate dealers ought to take the matter up and demand that the Legislature pass the bill, as no honest man objects to settling down his agreement in black and white.

There are other meritorious bills before the Legislature, in which the farmers are interested, and we want to ask as a special favor, and in the interest of the farmers and taxpayers of the State of Michigan, that you write to your senator or representative with reference to these matters. Take the matter up today—the legislature will doubtless adjourn within forty-five days. All important bills will be passed within the next thirty days. After that there will be a rush, and it is quite probable that the farmers' interests will be overlooked.

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

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

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

LAND FOR SALE 80 acres farming and timber land near Houghton Lake, Roscommon Co. For particulars write owner, BERNICE ANDERSON, Loxley, Mich.

FARM FOR SALE 80 acres; for particulars address BOX 53, Route 2, Morley, Mich.

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

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

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ALL SUBSCRIPTION MONEY paid for subscriptions to "MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING" and forwarded with this coupon filled out and attached to the remittance will be turned over to the Grant Slocum Relief Fund, to help swell the contributions of the farmers of Michigan to their sister state, now in such distressful need.

(Signed) THE RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Geo. M. Slocum, Sec.-Treas.
Detroit, March 27th, 1913.

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