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

Michigan Business Farming

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

No. 26 (VOL. I) Born in 1912—And Proud of It DETROIT, *Saturday, April 12th, 1913* ONE CENT PER COPY (50 WEEKS OR MORE)

PACKERS DO NOT FEAR FREE MEAT

Believe Admission of Mexican Cattle Will Help Our Stock Raisers.

Just what effect the proposed reduction in the tariff will have on manufacturers and producers is a much disputed question. That is one of the unfortunate things about tariff legislation. So many different things enter into any problem of production, and so many plausible deductions can be made for or against a protected industry by those most intimately concerned, that the actual effect of a cut in the tariff, on the producer or consumer, is difficult to foretell.

The prospect of free meat is receiving much comment. Obviously its purpose is to circumvent the beef trust, while practically it is difficult to see wherein it will do anything other than increase their source of supply outside of our borders, with no immediate benefit to our stock raisers.

If the representative of one of the largest packers is to be believed, these interests are not worrying over the prospect of free meat. "I see no evil effects of the free meats bill," he says. "The world is forcing a cattle shortage, which cannot be adjusted for nearly a decade. The only countries we can draw upon for cattle are Mexico and Canada. Free entry of cattle from Mexico will be a boon rather than a handicap to American cattle producers, since the Mexican cattle will be available only for canned meat trade and feeding purposes, and surely the southwest and western cattle ranches will need all the Mexican importations which can be brought in for the next few years.

"Up in Canada there are not enough fat beef bullocks to affect the American market, even if a big quota of the season's crop comes here duty free.

"Canada faces a cattle shortage which is practically as serious as that in the United States. The Canadians will have to produce a big increase in cattle before their shipments into the United States will seriously hinder American prices, and this country's fast growth in population surely calls for a considerable increase in beef output.

"Argentina is getting to be a negative factor in the United States beef market for years ahead. Seven or eight years of beef production gain will be required in the South American republic before that country can hope to produce enough surplus beef to supply its broad European demand, and at the same time ship enough beef here to have strong influence on the price of the American home-grown commodity."

But meat is not the only agricultural product concerned in the new schedules.

In the effort to relieve the consumer and to mitigate the high and rising cost of living, Schedule G, which deals with agricultural products, has been thoroughly revised and important reductions have been made. For instance, the duty on horses has been reduced from 25 per cent to 10 per cent, cattle from 25.07 per cent to 10 per cent, sheep from 16.41 per cent to 10 per cent, barley from 43.05 per cent to 23.07 per cent, macaroni from 34.25 per cent to 23.81 per cent, hay from 43.21 per cent to 26.67 per cent, fruits from 27.21 per cent to 15.38 per cent, figs from 51.53 per cent to 42.10 per cent, lemons from 68.85 per cent to 24.03 per cent, live poultry from 13.10 per cent to 6.67 per cent, and vinegar from 33.03 per cent to 17.39 per cent.

(Continued on Page Five)

The Relative Importance of The Producer—The Market Gambler and the Consumer in the High Cost of Living

THINKS FARMERS WILL BENEFIT

New Tariff Bill Will Be a Help Instead of a Handicap to Farmers.

Washington, D. C.—Industries in Illinois and similar farming states will be affected perceptibly but not injuriously by the reductions of duties in the Democratic tariff bill, according to Representative Rainey of that state, who is a member of the house ways and means committee.

"There is no question of the vast benefit which will accrue to the farmers from changes made in the agricultural schedule," he said.

"Take the reduction of the duty on cattle, for example. Under the Payne law the duty was 27 per cent. We propose to reduce it to 10 per cent. The result unquestionably will be cheaper cattle. Now Illinois is a great cattle feeding state. But of late years the price of feeding stock has been going steadily upward until farmers are paying almost as much for cattle to feed as they get for the fattened product.

"Under the proposed duty the farmer will be able to buy Canadian feeding stock cheap, and as he pays less for the raw material, he can afford to take less than he does now for the finished product. That will reduce the cost of living.

"At the same time the consumption of beef will increase in volume, and the farmers will feed more stock. Not only have the farmers nothing to fear from the change, but they will find it a positive advantage.

"There are a good many flour mills in Illinois, and I have been receiving scores of letters indicating apprehension of the removal of the duty from flour. The fears of the millers are groundless. The provision in the bill affecting flour is a reciprocal one. No duty will be assessed on flour imported from any country which admits American flour duty free.

"The argument is advanced that Canadian flour would put American millers out of business under this provision. But Canada imposes a duty on our flour and is not likely to remove it. Reciprocity on flour was one of the reasons Canada had for rejecting the late reciprocity treaty. So there will be no free flour from Canada.

"England is the only country that would be entitled to free importation of flour. But England would have to buy our wheat, transport it across the Atlantic, and send back the flour. The freight rates would be prohibitive.

"The reduced duties on steel will affect the steel industry, of course. Those companies will be compelled to be content with somewhat less than the enormous profits they have enjoyed under the high protection of their product."

"I have nothing to say against the 'pink sheet,' only make it more pink; spatter it with the red of blood so that it will loom up as a dangerous signal—dangerous to those who try to kill it. And we farmers are lacking of the right spirit, if we don't stand over it and guard it."—Jas. M. Riddle, Bremen, Ind.

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)	$1.11
Wheat, No. 2 Red (large mills paying)	$1.12
Oats, Standard	.37½
Rye	.60½
Beans	1.95
Hay (best market today, New York), at	20.00
Potatoes (best market today, Pittsburgh), at	.48
Butter	.33
Poultry	.18
Dressed Hogs (Detroit Market)	.11
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.

The Market-Gamblers can't kill the "Pink-Sheet" if YOU will use that coupon on Page 8!

A Market Review from the Farmers Standpoint

HAY

During the past week all eyes have been turned on, and all hands interested in, the cleaning up of the debris caused by the great flood disaster. It is with pleasure that we note a gradual subsiding of the great torrent so that lives, property, and transportation are gradually being freed. Commercially speaking, this flooded condition has had much to do with the bringing about of a temporary change, at least, in conditions. On most every hand, in most every direction, and on practically all commodities, there has been a sympathetic change in the way of an advance caused by a temporary tie-up or curtailment of receipts. The general law of supply and demand has stepped in at this time and given us advanced quotations for our different commodities. We must not feel that this present condition, regardless of its results, has any direct bearing on the real situation. We always expect at this time of the year to be visited by bad road conditions in the country, at which time we, in turn, expect an advance in the way of market conditions because of the curtailment of movement that said road conditions naturally bring about. No one looked for the flooded conditions which we have been experiencing, therefore, no one was positioned to take advantage of what it would naturally mean to the market in general. Not only this, but in some directions south of Toledo it has been practically impossible for carriers to take care of traffic. The result has been that many markets have either very nearly cleaned up, more than cleaned up, or at least become anxious about the taking care of their future requirements. In sympathy with natural laws the tendency has been to reach out and do everything possible to draw shipments and offer a premium for those on track ready for disposal. As mentioned in our last week's article, conditions of this kind go to show the necessity of positioning ourselves so that we can take advantage of a time like this and reap whatever reward the same has in store. It is possible that there will not be a more opportune time to have hay on the outside market or on road thereto, than at the moment. We may not see a better market condition, generally speaking, than the one which has been brought about at this time, through unnatural causes, but regardless of this it does show to us as producers, that, in order for us to take advantage of outside market conditions we must be in shape with our commodities, so that we can put them to these outside markets at a time when it is most advantageous to conditions all around. There are a number of producers today, in fact a great percentage of them, who would be glad to be putting their hay on the market at this time if it were only physically possible to haul the hay to their local shipping station, but with roads in their present condition in most sections of Michigan, it is almost an impossibility to make the move from the farm to the carriers possible, therefore, you simply have to fold your arms and wait for conditions to shape your future destiny. We must not feel, that because of a little flurry at the moment, that because everyone is apparently looking for hay on the outside, that the real situation has changed. We must be most conservative when viewing the present situation and coming to a conclusion as to its future possibilities. There is too much of this flighty conception of things going on today. That is one reason why such a percentage of indefiniteness exists. With a well regulated plan along good clean cut and conservative lines, we would, at all times, be well assured of our foundation and hopes. We have not changed our views as to the general course of action, etc., to use from that earlier demonstrated. There is no change in the real reasons why the hay market should change one way or the other, or that this change should be this or that, than there was at the inception of the season, September last. General conditions are no different, we have only had a modification of conditions caused by the flood. The seriousness of the flood and extent of its sympathy in the way of marketing on this commodity can only be considered. It is indefinite at the best, it bears a certain amount of hope and possibilities, but it must be of a comparatively temporary nature. After coming out of the sweet dream we are liable to find, as is usually the case, that the realities only have a limited amount of possibilities in store for us. Not all of this common quality hay is going on the market. The time is growing short in which to put it on the market. If you must make disposition this Spring, keep busy; sell to the best advantage. If you have a high quality light mixed hay or grades of good No. 2 or better in Timothy, make a fight for a better price.

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.

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—In keeping with conditions, as modified by carriers, receipts on the Detroit market have become very well cleaned up with the trade, as a result, looking and making inquiry for hay. Had it not been that this market was really overloaded, every nook and corner of the city being filled with hay, we would be experiencing, at this time, a position most anxious from a feeder's standpoint. Another week with movement, on basis of last week and this market will become noticeably anxious. Conditions are not being changed so very much, although sales of good quality hay have been effected in some cases at as high as $1.00 per ton in advance of old quotations.

HAY—DETROIT MARKET.

No. 1 Timothy	$14.50
No. 2 Timothy	12.50
No. 3 Timothy	9.00
Light mixed	12.50
No. 1 mixed	11.50
No. 2 mixed	8.00
Rye Straw	9.00
Wheat and Oat Straw	8.00

PITTSBURGH — The Pittsburgh market has fast cleaned up during the last week, during which time they have been in an embargoed condition on account of the flood. Disregarding the flood in its appalling light, the same has done the Pittsburgh, and all others, a real good in allowing them to make a clean-up.

HAY—PITTSBURGH MARKET.

No. 1 Timothy hay	$16.00
No. 2 Timothy hay	14.00
No. 3 Timothy	10.00
No. 1 Light mixed hay	13.00
No. 1 Clover mixed hay	12.50
No. 1 Clover hay	12.00
Fine Prairie Packing Hay	10.00
No. 1 Oat straw	9.00
No. 1 Rye straw	10.00
No. 1 Wheat straw	9.00

CHICAGO—A curtailment in the movement of hay has already shown its effect on this market. The recent storms and subsequent bad road conditions have cut down the movement of hay from farms in the adjacent states to the extent that shipments have fallen off noticeably. Receipts of hay have been very small during the past week, the tone to the situation very much improved.

HAY—CHICAGO MARKET.

Choice Timothy	$18.00
No. 1 Timothy	17.00
No. 2 Timothy	15.00
Light Clover mixed	14.00
No. 2 Mixed hay	11.00
No. 3 Timothy	11.00
Clover	11.00
Threshed Timothy	8.00
Marsh feeding hay	7.00
Packing	6.00
Choice Alfalfa	18.00
No. 1 Alfalfa	16.00
Rye	8.00
Oats	7.00
Wheat	6.50

BOSTON—Receipts for the past week were 281 cars of hay, 9 cars of straw, with 38 cars of hay billed for export. The corresponding week last year shows 255 cars of hay, 8 cars of straw, 51 cars of hay billed for export. Receipts have been very much lighter on the Boston market during the past week, with the tone to the situation showing a little improvement. We don't think the same sympathetic feeling has been manifest on this market as most others. It will take a longer continuation of present sympathies to cause a result, than in most other directions.

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—A curtailment of movement has been effected to the extent that both the New York Central and Erie roads have practically nothing out at the present time, with only about 150 cars out on the Lehigh Valley. This condition cannot help but have a natural effect on the whole situation. We, of course, know that the New York market has been well loaded up continuously, that terminal warehouses have been kept well filled. This supply in itself will last some days, but they must be gradually exhausting this supply. After it becomes exhausted the feeling of sympathy and better market conditions must become apparent. As yet only the better qualities of hay have reaped any particular benefit.

"I am sending you my renewal to Michigan Business Farming. I would not get along without it."—Henry Teller, Howell, Michigan.

HAY—NEW YORK MARKET.

New Hay: Timothy— Choice.	Large bales, per ton.	Small bales, per ton.
No. 1	$20.00	$19.00
No. 2	18.00	17.00
No. 3	15.00	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.

"I am sorry that we were so negligent about sending you the rest of the money, for your paper is been a great help to me."—I. L. Mitchell, Laingsburgh, Mich., No. 4.

POTATOES

We do not feel that the potato market, as a whole and from a conservative standpoint, has made any particular change, in fact it has not made any great change, even under the sympathetic influences cast by the unexpected. We are, however, experiencing a temporary benefit, which we consider is because of the curtailment in receipts, being a result of both bad road conditions and the flood. A great percentage of the natural outlet markets for Michigan potatoes have either been embargoed or else have been experiencing a decided falling off of receipts on account of the inability of carriers to get to them. In keeping with natural laws, this has caused quotations to show a little advance, the trade in general to show a keen awakening to the present situation. Practically all receivers, and in all directions have been fighting along the lines of an easier and possibly a lower market. Even at the present time, with conditions as they are and the trade in a temporary spirited condition, it is practically impossible to make sales of any volume. The same problem is up to us today that was up to us one week ago, and has been up to us since the inception of the season. There is no real change. We have advocated in our two previous issues that very likely we would see an advance through bad roads time and that all potatoes possible should be positioned so that they could be moved during that time. Added to that, as a natural asset, we are experiencing the present flood disaster which means an added tie-up to movement. It is a question, of course, to what extent these features will be able to benefit the situation. We have no right to believe that it can be other than a temporary nature. Each and everyone of us should study most carefully the problem before us and take advantage of anything and everything that comes. At no time should we get nervous or excited, because we must continue to handle this potato crop in a most well regulated manner or most anything will be the result. We do not, as yet, know just what the Spring outcome will be; we have not as yet learned how pitted stock is coming out and in what shape is our cellar stuff, or what percentage of old stock is still back to go forward. We feel that there is a little hope, but we also feel very conservative. We think that maintenance of present values, and even an advance is possible if we continue to handle our output as we can. Don't crowd the market at any time. The railroad tie-up at the present time is going to do much toward cleaning the outside markets. That being the case you have markets in the best shape they have been this entire year, on which to work and operate. It would be possible, under that condition, to make those given markets almost what you wished. Regulated disposition is the solver of the problem. Don't let these potatoes go lower; get behind and boost instead of getting on top of them and tramping them down.

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—We have not been able to advance quotations on the Detroit market. Detroit is so situated that an outside condition, such as we are now experiencing, does not have its effect. There has been no particular curtailment of movement here. Receipts have been very liberal and receivers of all descriptions have been able to procure enough for their requirements at all times. There is no particular change to report. We suppose likely the tone to the situation may be just a little better, but not enough to warrant any change in the price.

POTATOES—DETROIT MARKET.

Bulk from car, per bu.	.40 to .43
*Sacked from car, per bu.	.45 to .48

***Sacks must be even weight, 150 pounds.**
Price quoted includes cost of sack, about 10½c each.

CHICAGO—The Chicago market experienced a falling off of receipts during the past week with the result that top qualities of potatoes showed a little advance in actual sales made. Cars of common quality stock did not draw a premium. There is no real excitement over outside conditions. The trade in general is showing a disposition to hang back a little. A real fight will have to be put up in order to advance quotations. Another week of light receipts would do much to bring about decidedly better results, but the "from Missouri" disposition seems to be manifest, they are going to wait and be shown.

POTATOES—CHICAGO MARKET.

Bulk from car, per bu.	.43 to .48
*Sacked from car, per bu.	.45 to 50

***Sacks must be even weight, 150 pounds.**
Price quoted includes cost of sack, about 10½c each.

CINCINNATI—Receipts have fallen off wonderfully on the Cincinnati market during the past week. Being situated as it is this would be the only result to look for. The tone to the situation has made some advance, but owing to the fact of being oversupplied before this the general situation has made but little improvement. A continuation of the present experience would make a real change in conditions at this point. They will not give up until they are forced to.

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 10½c each.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh is gradually becoming uneasy regarding their supply with the result that both quotations and actual sales have shown a little advance. This advance is not as much as we would expect and hope for on basis of the present position of this market. It goes to demonstrate the hard fight the receivers are putting up before allowing an advance to be in evidence. In some cases the Pittsburgh market has advanced as high as 5c, but we don't feel that this is quite the true advance to give out. This was on basis of top quality stuff and in cases where a real advantage could be taken. About 2c or 3c advance is the natural result. This market ought to continue in very good shape for the next two or three weeks. We do not see how it is possible to over-supply this market in a shorter time.

POTATOES—PITTSBURG MARKET

Bulk from car, per bu.	.45 to .48
Sacked from car, per bu.	.48 to .53

"I am well pleased with the "pink sheet" and think it has saved me a good many times its price already."—Geo. Rozell, Scottville, Michigan.

"Michigan Business Farming is well worth the money."—Byron E. Driver, Okemos, Michigan.

WHEAT

The general tenor of news received from large handlers in the pit shows a bearish disposition in evidence. This is in face of very favorable cables from the outside. The milling demand for wheat in Chicago continues to be slow. The large receipts of Duluth wheat expected on the Chicago market is having much to do with the present bearish attitude. The severe weather conditions of winter are practically over, giving us good promise of a favorable crop. This gives the bears a good chance to work. The market for the week closes with but very little change actually done or warranted.

WHEAT—DETROIT MARKET.

No. 1 White	$1.07¾
No. 2 Red	1.08¾

Speculative Prices.

July delivery	$ .92¾
*May delivery	1.06¾

***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.**

WHEAT—CHICAGO MARKET.

No. 2 Red	$1.07

Speculative Prices.

*July delivery	$ .89⅞
*May delivery	.90⅝

***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.**

"The "pink sheet" is just what the farmers need. I wouldn't do without it if it cost $2 a year."—Dave McCleary, Sherman, Michigan.

BEANS

It is certainly true that nothing during the past week has happened to cause other than real possibilities for the outcome of the general bean situation. By the general situation we mean that which affects the marketing of beans in a commercial condition. You who happen to have beans which are damp must expect and understand that you have a commodity impaired from a commercial standpoint to the extent that your results will be modified accordingly. We are going to continue along the lines of faith and hope for better conditions to exist on the marketing of the remainder of this crop. We have given you our reasons in previous issues for coming to a certain conclusion, and we see no reason, in this week's issue, to deviate or take a step backward. We feel more firm today on our position than we did a week ago. We think the prospects are brighter, the situation more secure for the furthering of possibilities than at any time since real depression visited us. We have advised you that there was no reason for this depression having come, that it was simply the manner in which the proposition was handled that forced it, the general situation did not invite it, the commercial markets did not demand it, the marketers of beans smply forced it. We have today about 25 per cent yet to market. We have four real market months ahead of us in which to make disposition of this 25 per cent. We have already passed through seven months and made disposition of 75 per cent. That in itself shows us the regulation that has been put on this commodity. It more than proves that the situation which has been visiting us recently, and which lingers by us at the present time, was of a forced nature. There isn't a bean dealer in the State of Michigan today who has not absolute faith and confidence in the future possibilities of the bean market. We are not saying this simply to make up an article, or to make the bean market bright to you, but saying it because we have actually been in touch with dealers over the State, and have received this expression from them. Not only that, but if you are in close enough touch with them at your local market, or otherwise, you will notice that they can greet you, and are greeting you, with the same facial expression as before. If you have good, bright, dry stuff, we are going to advise and invite you to stick by the ship with hopes that we will land in the harbor of higher prices soon. If you have questionable stuff, damp or otherwise, there is nothing to do but to make dispostion as best you can. Warm weather will certainly spoil them if their condition is very much impaired.

BEANS—DETROIT MARKET.

White hand-picked basis	$1.90
Red Kidney	2.00

MICHIGAN ZONE PRICES.

Zone No. 2 Michigan	$1.70
Zone No. 3 Michigan	1.80
Zones 4, 5, 6 and 7 Michigan	1.80

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

"Michigan Business Farming just suits me. I like to read the information you give us, we don't get the like from any other paper. We appreciate it."—Emily Joslyn, Marion, Michigan.

OATS

There is just a little advance noticeable in oat quotations and in actual trades having been made, which we consider is by virtue of the same conditions which are affecting all lines of produce and coarse foodstuffs. Receipts have been less liberal with the trade naturally making a call, which has resulted in the tone to the situation showing just a little improvement. There is nothing alarming about the present situation, nothing particularly spirited or inviting about the future. Oats are healthy and bear promise.

OATS—DETROIT MARKET.

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

CINCINNATI—On account of the railroad conditions this market shows a noticeable falling off in receipts. There is no particular change in quotations to make, although the general tone to the situation shows a little temporary improvement.

OATS—CINCINNATI MARKET.

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

PITTSBURGH—Owing to the flooded condition but very little advice has been received from this market. The same was supplied to the extent that

Continued on Page Six

MICHIGAN FREIGHT ZONES

IN order to keep in touch with the market conditions you should know the freight rate from your shipping station to the leading market centers. If you have the freight rate you have the key which places you in a position to know whether your local dealer is giving you the market price for your products or not. In connection with this article we give you the Michigan Business Farmer Zone Map. You will notice that this map is divided into seven freight zones. Your farm is located in one of these zones, and by referring to the table given below you will find approximately what it costs for carlot shipments to the different market centers. The rate given is per 100 pounds, and it should be remembered that these are the approximate rates which will, of course, differ a little from different points in the several zones, therefore it is advisable that you secure from your local station agent the correct rate from your station to any of the markets named. Remember the railroad companies are common carriers and the agent is obliged to give you the freight rates if you make a request. For example let us say that you reside in zone 5 and wish to ship a carload of hay to Pittsburgh. The rate is 22c a hundred or $4.40 per ton. The quotations in Pittsburgh, for instance, show that Nt. 1 Timothy hay is worth $16.00 per ton. The freight being $4.40, would show that the dealers in Tuscola county should pay $11.60 per ton, less handling charge. The minimum weight of a car of hay is 20,000 pounds; the minimum weight of a car of potatoes is 30,000 pounds; the minimum weight of a car of beans is 40,000 pounds; and you will have to pay for that number of pounds in each car, so be sure and ship a full carload. The rates given cover hay, potatoes and beans only; all kinds of grains take a different rate. We will be glad to furnish you with full information with reference to the maximum and minimum car-lots, or you can get this information from your local agent.

Zone 1—Sault Ste. Marie.

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

Zone 2—Kalkaska.

New York City	.34½
Pittsburgh	.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	.15
Detroit	.13

Zone 6—Vicksburg.

New York City	.29
Pittsburgh	.17
Cincinnati	.15
Chicago	.10½
Detroit	.11

Zone 7—Pontiac.

New York City	.27½
Pittsburgh	.17
Cincinnati	.15
Chicago	.13
Detroit	.06½

Michigan Business Farming

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

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

EDITED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. GRANT SLOCUM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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EDITORIAL

WILL FREE MEAT MEAN CHEAP MEAT?

It appears that the reductions in the tariff proposed in the new Wilson bill are to be borne in the main by the farmer. The administration is somewhat in doubt as to just how the tariff should be revised according to pre-election pledges, and it has doubtless come to the conclusion that the ever-patient farmer offers the easiest opportunity of testing the probable effects of free trade upon the people at large.

The proposed plan has the further virtue of appearing to express the greatest solicitation for the cost of the "market-basket." The doctrine of free meet, free flour, free sugar and free everything else that is part of our daily bread, carries to the superficial the idea of free meals. And the public is inclined to be superficial in its tariff judgment.

The weakness of the whole argument at this time rests upon the fact that the producing farmers are not getting high prices for foodstuffs, even though high prices are paid by consumers. The market gamblers, the cold storage promoters, the various combinations of commission men controlling the demand and supply, are mainly responsible for the high cost of the market basket. Such a situation will hardly be changed by reductions in the tariff on imported foodstuffs. Prices on imported goods can be juggled just as effectively as prices on domestic goods, as long as small coteries of men control our markets,—and will be, if they so desire.

Tariffs are peculiar things, and we go so far as to admit we consider most changes in imposts can be nothing more or less than experimental. We are positive of this fact, however, that to attempt to reduce the cost of living by changes in agricultural tariff schedules, without first providing our own producers with free and open markets, is merely to play to the galleries of popular opinion, without any hope of remedying the greatest injustice farmers and consumers suffer under today.

"REGULATE THE FARMERS' TRUST."

"If the government could regulate the farmers' trust, there would be no question about the high cost of living."

So quotes "The Economist" from the publication "Fibre and Fabric." "The Economist" is the organ of the large protected industries, and is not particularly scrupulous as to its echoings whenever it considers its sponsors are in danger of losing a million or two. Whenever anyone suggests that the tariff may have a bearing on the high cost of manufactured goods, "The Economist" shouts "Impossible" through a megaphone, and endeavors to distract the attention of the consumer by throwing the burden of the blame for the high cost of living on the farmer.

There is no farmers' trust, as "The Economist" knows full well. Sometimes we wish there were. While we think the "trust" system iniquitous, there would be a degree of satisfaction in the sight of such a combination forcing our market gamblers to their knees, sufficient to compensate us for the iniquity of it for a good many months to come.

ARE OUR WANTS SELFISH?

"The farmer wants higher prices, the wage-earner wants higher wages, the storekeeper wants higher profits. Things are cheapest when things are depressed. Everyone wants to buy the other man's products at the lowest prices and sell his own at the highest. How selfish human nature is?"

So grumbles one of our newspapers and it expresses the attitude of thousands of people not sufficiently acquainted with the actual conditions to reason differently. It is a common line of argument used to cloud the real issue.

Everyone wishes to be successful, of course, but who would not object to having two or more powerful allies squeeze a man into a corner, and take his goods from him at their own price, without regard to what it costs him to produce them.

Farmers are not so much concerned with getting high prices as they are with getting an open market and a square deal. Give us these and we will take our chances on the satisfactoriness of the prices. The trouble with present high prices of food-stuffs is, that they are not high when the producer gets his money.

Flood Sufferers Still In Need

The flood waters which worked so much havoc with the farm folks of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois have at last subsided and we are given a chance to look upon the work of destruction and ruin. Travelers from these districts say the conditions are beyond description; that the situation which these thousands of homeless people face is pitiful in the extreme. Those of us who enjoy the benefit of a comfortable home, who can gaze out upon farm buildings which speak of success and prosperity; upon farm animals and other property, which are our pride and our delight, can imagine the position in which these sufferers of neighboring states stand today. Picture to yourself the complete destruction in a few hours of the farmstead which you have labored for years to upbuild. Picture to yourself the loss of everything, and the prospect of facing famine and pestilence with nothing at hand to aid you in the fight. Do this and you will begin to realize in part, the position our neighboring farm folks are in.

The suffering during the flood period must have been intense, but who can compare that with the long-drawn-out suffering, the privations, the hopelessness which these people must experience as they take up the work of rebuilding what they have lost, with all the obstacles of poverty and homelessness before them.

Do not forget that while the newspapers have ceased to feature the havoc of the flood, the people who suffered have not ceased to need your help. Their need is a crying need that should touch every human heart, and it grows deeper and more earnest with each succeeding day.

Up to 12 noon Thursday, April 10th, we acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of the following subscriptions from Michigan farmers to be distributed to the best of our ability among the farmers in the flood districts of Ohio and Indiana:

Previously acknowledged	$125.92
Sidney Griggs, Melvin, Mich.	1.00
Geo. Webb, Goodells, Mich.	1.00
Glen Hutchings, Rockford, Mich.	.50
John H. Switzer, Utica, Mich.	1.00
Ideal Arbor Gleaners, Harrisville, Mich.	10.00
E. C. Ferris, Elwell, Mich.	1.00
R. G. Prowdley, Shepherd, Mich.	1.00
Ohio Relief Fund, Detroit, Mich.	3.00
Floyd C. Sherman, Charlotte, Mich.	1.00
Ralph Boughton, Cassopolis, Mich.	.50
Howard Murphy, Cassopolis, Mich.	.50
Jas. M. Pierce, Pompeii, Mich.	.50
F. A. Judie, Marcellus, Mich.	1.00
David Ackland, Newaygo, Mich.	.50
Egbert Cornell, Newaygo, Mich.	.50
C. N. Bradley, Newaygo, Mich.	.50
Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Hale, Vickeryville, Mich.	1.00
Frank A. Glaser, Williamston, Mich.	1.00
John Odell, Allegan Mich.	2.00
A. W. Sturdevant, Litchfield, Mich.	.50
Paul Fisher, Eckford, Mich.	.25
E. A. Groves, Elba, Mich.	1.00
Wm. Fox, Peck, Mich.	.50
John Rosencrans, Middleton, Mich.	1.00
Mrs. W. C. Miller, Allen, Mich.	.50
Homer Cummings, Pontiac, Mich.	2.00
John Schneider, Climax, Mich.	10.75
So. Allen Arbor Gleaners, Allen, Mich.	20.55
Henry Breidenbach, Deckerville, Mich.	5.00
Greenwood Union Sunday School, Hesperia, Mich.	2.00
John Read, Hubbardstown, Mich.	.50
A Friend, Hubbardstown, Mich.	.50
Frank Lee, McGregor, Mich.	1.00
Geo. Hirons, Melvin, Mich.	1.00
Martha and Stanley Halstead, Litchfield, Mich.	.50
Elizabeth Sheridan, Croswell, Mich.	.25
James Bush, Akron, Mich.	.50
John P. Engstrom, Tustin, Mich.	1.00
O. F. Tinker, Clio, Mich.	1.00
Sumner Brigham, Chesaning, Mich.	.50
Jos. Low, Chesaning, Mich.	.50
Ernest Alexander, Chesaning, Mich.	.50
Duncan McKee, Chesaning, Mich	.50
Julius Nelson, Sheridan, Mich.	.50
Thos. Mullany, Melvin, Mich.	.50
W. R. Dockham, St. Johns, Mich.	1.00

(Continued on Page Five)

A $20 per Week Job Is

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 crn 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

Agency Department
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.

The people of the State of Michigan are casting their ballots for an important election as I write this morning. I have myself just come from the voting booth. While there I saw several women taxpayers entering to cast their votes upon the measures to which they were entitled to a vote. Outside the booth there were several men who thought it their duty to instruct the voters. Two of these men were working against woman's suffrage. I couldn't help comparing the character of these men with that of the two respectable women who went in to vote, and the comparison was unfavorable to the men.

* * *

Last November there were 319,900 voters in Michigan who did not go to the polls to cast their ballots. We are wondering just how many will vote today. What do you think of an American citizen who has the priceless privilege of being able to make his own laws and elect his own representatives and who doesn't go to the polls on election day? Isn't he about as poor a citizen as the man who will not go to war to defend his country in time of trouble?

* * *

The special committee of the legislature appointed to investigate the telephone rates in Michigan has reported that the eventual remedy for the telephone evils in this State will be State ownership. A few years ago that would have been branded as Socialism, but we are moving very rapidly these days.

This same telephone committee reported that the service was poor because of the low wages of the operators, and recommended that all telephone service with disorderly houses be discontinued.

* * *

The senate passed a bill last week called the Kelley bill, which aims to give the Governor the power to remove health officers. This bill aims to correct the many evils which result on account of poor inspection and lack of enforcement of quarantine laws when epidemics break out.

* * *

Another bill providing for the compilation of State laws was passed by the senate. A book firm in Chicago has already made such a compilation and seeks to have this edition authorized by the legislature so that they may sell them in Michigan.

* * *

Financier Zimmerman, former president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R., came to the legislature last week to testify on behalf of the Pere Marquette railroad. He stated very frankly that he was responsible for the large amount of watered stock which was unloaded upon the people, and asked the legislature to permit the Pere Marquette to go ahead with that sort of proposition again. To many it seems that there ought to be a law to care for that type of man.

* * *

A delegation of insurgent members of the Modern Woodmen of America came to Lansing to work against the proposed Mobile law which is to put fraternal insurance societies under the control of the State.

* * *

The supreme court of Michigan has decided that the 15 per cent clause of the primary law is constitutional and must stand. Two members of the court disagreed with this verdict.

* * *

The house defeated the short ballot proposition on the ground that the people were not yet fully acquainted with the measure and that it would not be good to place so much power in the hands of the executive.

* * *

The soldiers of Michigan who participated in the battle of Gettysburg will be able to attend the great reunion this summer. The legislature has passed a bill appropriating $20,000 for this purpose.

* * *

The senate has passed the Copley corrupt practices bill, and it is expected that the house will concur when the bill comes to them in the near future. This bill regulates the amount of money that candidates may spend on election, and also regulates various other election proceedings.

* * *

There are already two candidates in the field for speaker of the next session of the house. Rep. Weidenfeller and Rep. J. Henry have thrown their hats in the ring and the fight promises to be a lively one.

* * *

The much-discussed Mobile law, making the rates of fraternal insurance organizations subject to State regulation, has passed the house and the senators seem favorable toward the bill.

* * *

A very weak boiler inspection bill was passed by the house last week. The bill exempts about everything but fireless cookers and incubators. It exempts traction-engine boilers and all other boilers that may be used on farms or in the pursuit of agriculture.

* * *

The teachers' retirement salary bill will be up for a public hearing on April 9th. There is considerable opposition to this bill on constitutional grounds. This bill, if passed, will surely give us a better type of teachers because they will know that when their term of active service is done they will not be cast on the scrap heap.

* * *

The Follet bill, relative to the sale of farm products on commission, has been put over until new copies can be printed carrying all the amendments.

FLOOD SUFFERERS STILL IN NEED

Continued from Page 4

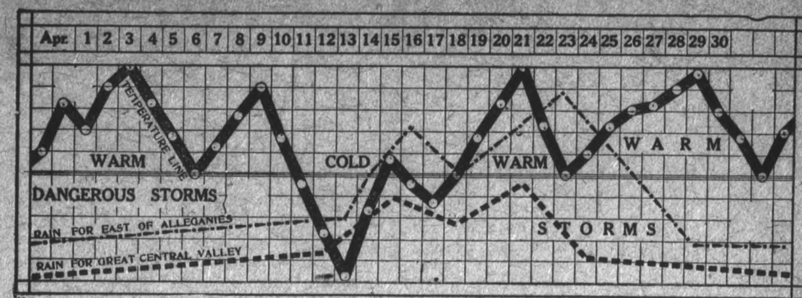
Mrs. Jas. Beckwith, Clio, Mich.	1.00
Aug. Yeip, St. Clair, Mich....	12.00
Elizabeth Parkin, Peck, Mich..	1.00
L. A. Siple, Greenville, Mich...	1.00
John Weipert, Rosebush, Mich.	1.00
R. G. Mitchell, Owosso, Mich..	.50
Fredk. W. Carr, Muskegon, Mich..........	1.00
C. H. Hill, Fowlerville, Mich..	1.00
Grand Creek Arbor Gleaners, Kings Mill	10.00
Gustave Krenzke, Midland, Mich........	1.00
Rich Ladies Union Aid Society, Silverwood, Mich........	15.00
A Friend, Kalamazoo, Mich...	1.00
A. J. Somerville, Jackson, Mich.	1.00
D. O. Marble, New Carlisle, Ind.	1.00
Total	$255.22

We will forward this money to responsible distributors by bank draft, just as rapidly as it can be made proper use of. There is yet time for additional contributions to be made, and we appeal to those who have not heeded the cries of their brothers just across the state lines to forward any amount they can afford to give, to help swell the fund and relieve the suffering.

Contributions to this fund should be sent in money order or currency, and addressed: "Mr. Grant Slocum, for Relief Fund, 95 Fort street, Detroit, Mich."

"I can say that I would not be without your paper if it cost $5.00 per year. It is worth its weight in gold. It is the best market paper ever published."—Fred C. Klumpp, R-1, Box 36, Blaine, Michigan.

FOSTER'S WEATHER BULLETIN



April will be warmer than usual and good crop weather will come in early. Less than usual rain. Most rain in northeastern states, western Kansas and in Canada. Dangerous storms April 1 to 9. Most rain 14 to 25. It will be a good crop weather month. Late frosts are not probable. Plant and sow early-maturing crops very early in the sections where we predict dry for April.

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

Washington, D. C., April 12.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent April 13 to 17, warm wave 12 to 16, cool wave 15 to 19. This will follow a cool wave that, for the time of the season, will be severe cold in northern sections, bringing the most damaging frosts of the month. The storm forces will be much less intense than for a month past but they will still be above the normal. Temperatures will have reached the low point of April in the cool wave predicted to cross the continent 9 to 13 and much warmer weather may be expected till about May 5.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about April 18, cross Pacific slope by close of 19, great central valleys 20 to 22, eastern sections 23. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about April 18, great central valleys 20, eastern sections 22. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about April 21, great central valleys 23, eastern sections 25.

The most interesting feature of this weather wave will be the rising temperatures, clearing weather and the inauguration of splendid crop-weather in the spring wheat sections. Magnificent weather for farm operations is expected from April 15 to May 5. Spring wheat should not be sown earlier than the average time of putting in that crop. Frosts in the fall will not come earlier than usual.

The storm forces of this disturbance will increase about and after it passes meridian 90 and in eastern sections the storm forces will be considerably greater than normal but not strong enough to call them dangerous. However, none should forget that the whole year of 1913 has been estimated as a dangerous storm period. We desire to be conservative on this question and would regret unnecessary alarm but in order that our readers may use caution we can not afford to be cowardly in face of the severe criticism that may come from orthodox scientists who are ignorant as to the causes of great storms.

Our danger signals were out for March 31. That day a tornado tore through parts of New York state, a gale spread over the Atlantic states, the storm wave predicted in bulletin of March 22 was exactly on time and a severe earthquake was recorded at Washington, but not located.

As heretofore announced the location of rainfall changed first half of April, and the effect of the change will soon be manifest in the greatly improved condition of the soil for farming purposes. But you will want to know when and where the drouths and good rains will prevail during the crop season, therefore read these bulletins.

Crop seasons of tornado years always bring local floods and local drouths. This statement has often been made for 1913 and in bulletin of March 22, in forecasting of disturbance to cross continent March 23 to 27, was repeated thus: "Precipitation will average below normal but heavy rains will fall over a few small sections."

Similar floods are expected later in the year and these bulletins will give locations as near as we can. We are working on the location of floods and great storms and have reasons for hoping that we will be successful. Next bulletin will give general forecasts for May and our monthly May charts will be published soon after the 15th.

PACKERS DO NOT FEAR FREE MEAT

(Continued from Page One)

Other changes are in proportion, and the general effect has been to reduce in a very material proportion the heavy taxes on imported foodstuffs.

Considerable opposition is being brought to bear on the proposed changes in the sugar and wool schedules.

Sugar would be free of duty in 1916, the bill proposing an immediate 25 per cent reduction and the removal of the remaining duty in 1916.

Raw wool would be made free at once, with a correspondingly heavy reduction in the tariff on all woolen goods.

An attempt is made to secure as much trade reciprocity as possible in the arranging of the imposts. Thus, while wheat flour is put on the free list, a duty of 10 per cent is imposed against countries which levy a duty on American flour. This will exclude flour from Canada and many other countries.

There will be an enormous loss in revenues when the new tariff goes into effect, but the congressional leaders and President Wilson have agreed that this will easily be made up through the income tax. This measure, as prepared, fixes a tax of 1 per cent on all corporation incomes above $5,000; 1 per cent on all personal incomes from $4,000 to $20,000; 2 per cent from $20,000 to $50,000; 3 per cent from $50,000 to $100,000; 4 per cent above $100,000. These rates will probably stand, although they have not yet been accepted as final.

NIGHT SCHOOL COURSE FOR FARMERS.

A. H. Clark, superintendent of the public schools of Kingsley, Mich., recently instituted a night school held once a week, at which he gives instruction in the theory of agriculture to whosoever cares to attend. For two years he has been teaching the fundamental principles of agriculture in the Kingsley high school with decided success and now he has broadened out for the purpose of teaching those who have left the public school, but still are in need of scientific training along agricultural lines.

The Kingsley school is believed to be the first farmers' night school in the state, and as such is attracting the attention of many experienced educators. If the experiment proves the success that its founder believes it will, other night schools, undoubtedly, will be organized for next winter.

THE MARKET SITUATION VIEWED FROM THE INSIDE

Continued from Page Three

enough could almost be eliminated in two weeks time without causing a serious condition to exist. The tone to the situation shows natural improvement.

OATS—PITTSBURGH MARKET.	
Standard	.36½
No. 3 White	.35½
No. 4 White	.34
No. 2 Mixed	
No. 3 Mixed	

"The paper is all right and I think lots of it. I bid you God speed and may the time soon come that some of those grafters will be brought to light."—J. James, Edmore, Michigan.

CLOVER SEED

There is little change to report in the general seed situation. The tone to the situation continues to be of a sharp nature with trading in all lines all that could be desired. A maintenance of values previously established is considered all that should be hoped for at present. We feel a little conservative over possibilities for very much of an advance over present market values. We appreciate also that the determining of the future possibilities rests entirely with those out of touch with the real producer. This means that the large distributers and handlers of seeds can manipulate to a certain extent, at least, the future basic value of this commodity. Naturally we do not look for very much of an advance over the present; unnaturally we may see most anything happen.

CLOVER SEED—DETROIT MARKET.	
June, prime	$12.00
Mammoth, prime	12.00
Alsike, prime	12.60
Timothy Seed, prime	1.65

"I am enclosing coin for balance of year's subscription to the "pink sheet," which fills the bill all along the line, may it ever continue to do so. Success to it and to you."—C. J. Deits, Marion, Michigan.

APPLES

Very slight is the real market change on apples from week to week. This we consider an asset instead of a liability to the general apple situation. The market at the present time, and in the recent past, has been of such a nature that we could not expect, neither should we look for or invite anything of a spirited advance to become in evidence. We like a market which establishes a definite basis and on that basis gradually builds. That is what the apple situation has been doing almost since its inception last fall. Good quality stock of proper pack and especially of storage nature gradually gains in tone and favor. When we can accomplish that, the ability to draw a little better price is very easy. Apples are coming out of storage in exceptionally good shape this year. The feature of rot is away below minimum; firmness and flavor are away above normal. This, added to the frost on California fruits, has done much to help the market on high quality apples.

APPLES—GENERAL MARKET.	
Fancy, per barrel	2.00 to 3.50
Ordinary, per barrel	1.00 to 2.50

"I enclose forty cents for the amount due on Business Farming. I am a little late but nevertheless, I want to stay in the ring with the rest of the founders, as I think the 'pink sheet' is a good thing and I am going to try and help a good thing along."—Wm. Gregware, Kewodin, Michigan.

CORN

BLUE The corn market is making something of a whirlwind finish. Without any particular effort the corn market seems to come under the wire in a little better tone every week. This week we are able to show about 1c advance over last. This kind of advance, in face of the general conditions in which corn is surrounded, means much to the general situation. It is questionable just what the real outcome of the corn market is going to be. We cannot naturally hope for it to make too much of an advance because we appreciate the oat situation, the hay situation, and the generally easy feeling along the entire line, but in face of this the corn market does show real tone and almost constantly.

CORN—DETROIT MARKET.	
No. 2 white	
No. 3 white	
No. 4 white	
No. 2 yellow	
N.o 3 yellow	.53½
N.o 4 yellow	.52
No. 2 mixed	.52
No. 3 mixed	.51
No. 4 mixed	

CORN—CINCINNATI MARKET.	
No. 2 white	.57
No. 3 white	.56
No. 4 white	.54
No. 2 yellow	.57
No. 3 yellow	.56
No. 4 yellow	.55
No. 2 mixed	.56½
No. 3 mixed	.55
No. 4 mixed	.54

CORN—PITTSBURG MARKET.	
No. 2 white	
No. 3 white	
No. 4 white	
No. 2 yellow	.54
No. 3 yellow	.53
No. 4 yellow	
No. 2 mixed	
No. 3 mixed	
No. 4 mixed	

"Have seen some of your publications and think they should be encouraged. There are too many fellows living off of us. Too many fellows getting good pay for little work. Too many offices and commissions. Too many chaps to whom we are asked to listen, talk at from $10 to $25 per day telling the common people what for the most part they already know. We want the initiative and referendum, some wise leadership, and such publications as yours and much needed reforms can be worked out"—A. J. McCutcheon, Waldron, Michigan.

BUTTER

Whenever there is any change warranted it seems to be for the better or for an advance. The butter situation is in a most substantial and healthy nature at the present time. It does not seem possible that conditions can change in an anyways near future to reflect a decline over the present standard of values.

BUTTER — GENERAL MARKET.	
Creamery No. 1, per pound	.35
Fancy Dairy, per pound	.34

"I cannot get along without the 'pink sheet.'"—Mr. Carl Winslow, Mattawan, Mich.

EGGS

It is easy to notice the scramble on part of all large handlers of eggs, for cold storage stock at the present time. If there is competition in any line of trade today it seems to us that it is showing up on the gathering up of eggs at the present time. It is questionable at just what price storage eggs will come in, but it almost appears now that last year's level could not be reduced. The jobbing price to the market dealer of eggs over the State today, like Swift & Co., Michigan Beef, etc., is about 17c. It is reported that an unusually heavy percentage of eggs so far are running to "dirties." There is no sense in that; you, as a producer, are responsible for it. With a very little trouble and care eggs should run at least 98 per cent bright, fresh stock. The price might be reduced 1c or 2c, but we doubt it.

EGGS—GENERAL MARKET.	
Large fresh	$ .18½
Medium fresh	.17

"I like the 'pink sheet very much."—Albert Price, Cumber, Michigan, R. 1, Box 9.

POULTRY

BLUE From a consumer's standpoint, about the only question arising now is whether enough money can be scraped up to buy a chicken or not. The only thing that keeps poultry at any definite price at all is the feature of the consumer stepping out of the market by virtue of not being able to stand the strain of an advanced price. So far as the run of poultry is concerned, it would be possible to set any price, because the natural supply of poultry is away behind the natural demand. Two angles causes this; one being the naturally lighter receipts by virtue of the percentage of stock back which modifies the receipts feature; the angle modifying the demand feature is that the price has gotten to a point where the common consumer has been forced out. This causes the natural demand to be constantly ahead of natural receipts. At the present time the farmer can say, "Oh you chicken" with real emphasis.

POULTRY—DETROIT MARKET.	
No. 1 Turkeys	.19 to .20
No. 2 Turkeys	.14 to 16
No. 1 Spring Chickens	.17 to .18
No. 2 Spring Chickens	.14 to .16
No. 1 Fowls	.17 to .18
No. 2 Fowls	.13 to 15
No. 1 Geese	.15 to .15½
No. 1 Ducks	.19 to .20

POULTRY — CHICAGO MARKET.	
No. 1 Turkeys	.17
No. 2 Turkeys	.14
No. 1 Spring Chickens	.16
No. 2 Spring Chickens	.12
No. 1 Fowls	.16
No. 2 Fowls	.11
No. 1 Geese	.13
No. 1 Ducks	.15

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

"Find enclosed — in stamps for the little 'pink sheet' and I wish you success in placing it in the hands of the farmers. I am talking for it every opportunity. Please send me some copies to give to my neighbors and I am with you every day in the week; it's a dandy."—E. Parson, Smith Creek, Michigan.

LIVE STOCK

Cattle—Detroit.

The market on cattle on the Detroit yards started out strong and steady. It was impossible, however, to show very much of an advance over last week's quotations. Most sales are reported on the basis above. The accepted standard of values for top steers was $8@8.25, good to choice stuff in weights of 1,000 lbs. to 1,200 lbs. bringing $7.50@8; light to good butcher stock in both steers and heifers and in weights from 700 to 900 lbs., bringing $6@7. There was a fairly good quality and liberal run of mixed butcher fed cows, going at $6.25@6.75. There was only a normal run of canners, which found sale at $4@4.25. Common bulls were bringing $4.50@5; good shipping bulls in good demand at $6@6.75. There was little activity in the feeder department, with common feeders going at $5.75@6.50. Light stockers were tipped off at $5@5.75. There was a fairly good run of milch cows and springers, which brought a range of $35@65.

CATTLE—DETROIT STOCK YARDS.	
Beef steers, good to prime heavy	$8.25 to $9.00
Beef steers, medium to good	7.50 to 8.00
Beef steers, common to fair	7.00 to 7.50
Beef cows, common to selected	4.50 to 6.40
Heifers, selected	6.00 to 6.90
Stock steers	5.00 to 6.00
Feeders	6.50 to 6.75
Canners and Cutters	3.50 to 4.25
Good to prime veals	5.00 to 10.50
Bulls	5.00 to 7.00
Dressed veal	10.00 to 16.00

"I received your letter O. K. yesterday regarding the 'pink sheet;' now I think it is an ideal paper and very useful for us farmers to have."—Mr. Robert Brunger, Swartz Creek, Michigan.

Cattle—Chicago.

The week opens up with something of a mean call on a short steer crop with prices all along the line showing a natural effect. Practically all semblance of reliable demand was gone out of the trades. A few choice were jobbed off, plain, medium and pretty good steers, even though receipts were very light, some best bids hanging close to $8.30. Some of this feeling was due to the expectation of heavier receipts later in the week. Wednesday opens up with steers going higher, bulk of sales 10c to 15c up, with the top set at $9.20. The run was exceptionally light all around, 2,000 head, under what would be considered normal. The week closes with the trade going along strong and steadily at right close to $9, some sales a little above, others a little under. The range of steer sales was around $7.50@9.10. There seemed to be a comparatively short quota of heifers in the running which had class to go above $7.50. Some of the loads touched $8.25@8.50, with fair to good heifers going at $6.95@7.40, good feeder kind around $6.50. A few loads of best cows touched $7.85, a few prime head up as high as $8, with a bulk of good finished stuff going at $6.50@7.35; common beef sort, $5.80 to $6.40, some of the feeding kind around $5.25@5.50. The general improvement for the week on both cows and heifers was considered at about 10c to 15c advance. The bull trade was firm during the week. The week closed with prices showing about 15c to 25c gain over rates in force at the close of last week. There was a comparatively weak call from packers for canners and cutters, taking a good kind of canners to land at $4@4.10, with decent light stuff going at $3.75@3.85, with Shelly cows going at $3.50. In the cutter department the good sorts had little outside competition and went at $4.75@4.85, with decent light kind landing at $4.50, some down to $4.25. The trading on canners and cutters was considered of a mean sort. There was little revival of form in the veal calf department. Large handlers do not figure on an advance because of the existing mean outlet for the same. The top was set at around $8.50. There was a rather short general assortment of feeders and stock steers on hand this week, with the demand centering on light steers, which are showing some little advance over last week's levels. The demand is for light stuff because it will take on fat in pasture to much better advantage then the heavy. This brings them in demand by country feeders. The range of values was around $6 to $8.25, covering both feeders and stockers class.

CATTLE—CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.	
Beef steers, good to prime heavy	$8.60 to $ 9.10
Beef steers, medium to good	8.30 to 8.60
Beef steers, common to fair	7.15 to 8.35
Beef cows, common to selected	4.85 to 7.75
Fat heifers, good to choice	5.65 to 8.00
Canners and cutters	3.50 to 4.80
Good to prime veals	5.75 to 9.25
Bulls	5.50 to 7.75

Cattle—Buffalo.

Buffalo had the best cattle market Monday of the year. Last week, after Monday, trade ruled very slow and lower on good weight steers and the talent generally was prepared for a lower Monday level, but the reverse was the case. Big eastern buyers were practically all in the buying and competition was keen, resulting in the highest prices of the year. Around twenty loads of shipping steers, tops for which ranged from $9.10@$9.20, an odd head or two of very fancy heavy steers reaching up to $9.75. Good weighty steers sold from $8.75 @$8.85, with fair kinds selling from $8.50@$8.60, few steers with any weight falling below the $8.50 mark. Best handy weight steers ranged up to $8.65 for 1,070-lb. kinds and were ready sale. Prices on steers generally were quotable strong to a dime higher, the greatest strength being shown in the heavier kinds. Mixed butchering cattle generally sold steady to strong, 'though cows and heifers showed a very active market and buyers took hold of these readily. Local killers were hungry for the handy weight heifers and more of these were wanted. Not enough good killing kinds of fat cows to meet the full demand. Stockers and feeders, under a moderate supply, sold ten to fifteen high, tops, that were neither fleshy nor on the very selected order bringing up to $7.25@ $7.50. Fresh cows and springers were strong sale, best milchers selling up to $75@$85, with some fancy springers reaching as high as $90@ $100. At the close of the market a full clearance was had and the demand for good weight steers had not been fully met.

CATTLE—BUFFALO STOCK YARDS.

Good to choice heavy steers	$ 8.75 to	$ 9.25
Medium to fair heavy steers	8.25 to	8.50
Handy weight butchering steers	7.50 to	8.25
Fat heifers, inferior to choice	5.00 to	8.25
Fat cows, medium to choice	4.50 to	7.50
Canners and cutters	3.75 to	4.50
Bulls	5.00 to	7.50
Stockers and feeders	5.00 to	7.50
Milchers and springers	35.00 to	100.00

"The 'pink sheet' looks good to me; success to you."—Geo. T. LeValley, Columbiaville, Mich.

Calves—Buffalo.

Buffalo's receipts were larger than any other market Monday—1,600 head—and notwithstanding the liberal supply, the market was active and full steady with last week's close. Few choice veals reached $10.75, bulk of tops moving at $10.50, fair grades $9@$10, culls $7.50@$8.50 and feds $4.50@$6 per cwt.

Calf Quotations.

Calves, choice to extra	$10.25@	$10.75
Fair to good	9.00@	10.00
Cull and common	8.00@	7.50
Light thin	6.50@	7.50
Fed calves	5.00@	6.00

"I think the 'pink sheet' is O. K. and does not need any improving."—L. O. Togelsonger, Rochester, Michigan.

Hogs—Detroit.

It was evident from the first squeal in the stock yards this week that buyers were looking for a little concession to be in evidence. They apparently figured on at least a 10c decline. The early run of hogs were not visited in this manner, going along at about last week's quotations, in fact Thursday's run showed light to good butcher $9.40@9.50, pigs at $9.60@9.70, light yorkers $9.60@9.70, but Friday shows the 10c decline looked for, light to good butcher going at $9.30, pigs, $9.40; mixed, $9.25 @9.30. We consider the tone to the hog market good. With prices around their present level we must expect that every advantage possible will be taken of the situation. With outside conditions, from a shipping standpoint, in their present order, the market continues to be on something of an indefinite basis.

HOGS—DETROIT MARKET.

Fair to choice butchers	$9.30
Lightweights	9.30
Boars, according to weight	3.00 to 3.25
Pigs	9.30
Stags	One-third off

"We will renew again because it is an excellent little paper and a paper which the farmers should not be without."—Rosa B. Anderson, Ludington, Mich.

Hogs—Chicago.

Hogs came into the run with speculators and shippers looking for about a 5c gain. Light weights finished the weakest. The opening top hung around $9.70, with many of the light sort making $9.50@9.60. There was something of an uneven nature at the beginning of handling this last week. The average was around 5c higher. As the week progresses the inclination which results is a noticeable decline. Wednesday shows a decline of a good, plump 10c to 15c. Tuesday shows prime hogs, averaging around 180 lbs., going at $9.50, while weights around 160 lbs. were selling at $9.60. The week closes with the market continuing to decline, packers showing a keen bearish disposition. The top at the close of the market for the week was around $9.45.

HOGS—CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

Mixed Packing	$8.75 to	$9.07
Medium and Butchers	9.10 to	9.15
Poor to good heavy packing	8.65 to	8.95
Lightweights	9.05 to	9.32
Selected 260-300-lb. packers	8.97 to	9.45
Pigs and throw-outs	9.05 to	9.32

"I very much appreciate for one what you are doing for the farmers. The 'pink sheet' is a paper that every farmer should support."—Asher D. Knight, Loomis, Mich.

Hogs—Buffalo.

Buffalo had a most satisfactory hog market last Monday, values here being strong to five and in some cases, a dime higher than last week's close, while the west was reported lower. Receipts were liberal—100 cars or 16,000 head—and the quality was good. Offerings showed an increase of 8,000 head over a year ago. Local packers took the best grades Monday at $9.50@$9.55, some heavies weighing close to 300 lbs., selling at $9.50, top quotation at Chicago for heavy grades being $9.07½ and good weight yorkers sold here mostly at $9.55, few $9.60, with some yorkers, lights and pigs mixed $9.65, strictly lights and pigs selling generally at $9.60@$9.65. Roughs mostly $8.50 and stags $7@$8.

HOGS—BUFFALO STOCK YARDS

Extreme heavies 280 up	$9.40@	$9.50
Heavies 240 to 280	9.40@	9.50
Mediums 220 to 240	9.50@	9.55
Mediums 190 to 220	9.50@	9.55
Mixed 180 to 220	9.50@	9.55
Yorkers 150 to 170	9.50@	9.60
Do light 130 to 150	9.55@	9.65
Pigs 120 down	9.55@	9.65
State hogs	9.25@	9.60
Heavy ends	9.25@	9.40
Roughs	8.50@	8.60
Stags	7.00@	8.00

"We think the 'pink sheet' is just all right; it helps the farmer to know just what their products are worth and what they lose by giving the middlemen the profits."—Merrell Knoll, Nashville, Michigan.

Sheep and Lambs—Detroit.

The receipts of both sheep and lambs for the week were 2,838, against 2,718 last week. The general market for sheep was steady, with lambs conservatively estimated at 10c to 15c higher. Best lambs were going at $8.70@9, with fair lambs going at $8@8.50; light to common stock, $7@ 7.50; yearlings, $7.50@8. There was good, steady tone in the sheep department, with fair to good sheep going at $6@6.75, culls to common, $4.50@5.50. The week closed with a very satisfactory trading having been effected. All interested, both buyers and sellers, seemed pleased with the outcome of the week.

SHEEP—DETROIT STOCK YARDS.

Lambs, good to choice	$8.70 to	$9.00
Do fair to good	6.00 to	8.50
Yearling lambs, choice	7.50 to	8.10
Mixed sheep	6.00 to	6.75
Cull sheep	4.50 to	5.30

"I am enclosing balance for the little 'pink sheet,' which I can not say too much for and will advertise it as best I can."—Wm. J. Brown, Lawrence, Michigan.

Sheep and Lambs—Chicago.

There was good, clean cut activity and tone to the situation in the sheep and lamb department. The market ran a little uneven for the week with the call for market offering of strictly high class. Local packers continue to be keen competitors, which does much to keep up the activity manifest. The week closes with sellers welcoming a fresh advance in lamb prices and the most satisfactory sales of the week. The general run of offerings showed an advance of 10c to 20c. The market closed healthy with buyers bidding freely from the first round. There was a more suitable arrival of feeding lambs than for several days. The market on feeding grades was around 50c to 75c lower than two weeks ago. This is due largely to uncertainty of railroad service from nearby sections.

SHEEP—CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

Lambs, good to choice	$8.50 to	$8.75
Do fair to good	8.25 to	8.40
Do cull to common	5.00 to	600
Yearling lambs, choice	7.25 to	8.00
Do cull to fair	6.50 to	7.15
Wethers, choice	6.40 to	7.25
Ewes, choice handy weight	4.85 to	6.50
Do choice heavy	6.00 to	6.50
Cull sheep	3.75 to	4.75
Bucks	4.25 to	5.00

"I like the ltitle sheet, Michigan Business Farming."—John Moline, Custer.

Sheep and Lambs—Buffalo.

Good supply Monday of sheep and lambs at Buffalo, over 65% of the receipts, which figured 75 cars or 15,000, being lambs. Sheep were in light supply and sold 15@25 cents higher. Yearlings were up a quarter, trade on lambs being steady with last week's close. Best handy wool lambs $9.40@$9.50, some going with a light sort at $9.25@$9.35 and weighty lambs, kinds weighing from 90 to 95 lbs., quotable from $9@$9.25. However, some 90-lb. wool lambs sold in with some big strings Monday, up to $9.40@$9.50, some extreme heavy lambs moving down to $8.75, while best unshorn throwout lambs ranged from $8.75@$9. Top handy clipped lambs $8@$8.15; some weighty ones $7.75 and cull to fair clips $6@$7.50. A few loads of choice wool yearlings reached $8.75, best wether sheep with wool $7.50@$7.75 and choice ewes carrying fleece, $6.50@$7.25, as to weight. A small bunch of extra choice shorn wethers made $7.25 but these kinds are hardly quotable above $7. Top for shorn ewes $6.25.

SHEEP—BUFFALO STOCK YARDS.

Lambs, good to choice	$9.35@	$9.50
Do fair to good	9.10@	9.25
Do cull and common	8.50@	9.00
Do weighty and heavy	8.75@	9.25
Do skips	7.00@	8.00
Yearling wethers, choice	8.25@	8.75
Do cull to fair	6.00@	8.00
Do ewes, choice	7.00@	7.50
Wethers, choice	7.50@	7.75
Mixed sheep	7.25@	7.40
Ewes, choice handy weight	6.75@	7.25
Do choice heavy	6.25@	6.75
Cull sheep	4.00@	5.75
Bucks	4.00@	5.25

Quotations—Wool Stock.
Clipped Stock.

Lambs choice to extra	7.75@	8.15
Do cull to fair	6.00@	7.50
Wethers	6.50@	7.00
Ewes, choice	5.50@	6.25
Cull sheep	3.00@	4.50
Bucks	3.00@	4.50

Wool.

True to good fellowship, all seemed to grasp the effect of Wilson highballs at the tariff meeting in session. True to Democracy and its platform we are promised free wool, the looking forward to which the local handlers of the State has formed the indefinite basis on which we were all forced to work. When the tariff feature is finally settled we will have a right to expect that something definite in the way of wool values will be the result. In order to surmise what the feature is going to bring one would have to take up the proposition from a political standpoint, which we do not wish to work into this article. Democratic friends tell us free wool will make no difference in the market price of Michigan crop; our Republican friends point with their finger to Grover Cleveland's time when we had 8c wool. Regardless of politics, we can see no reason why the price of wool should be materially changed in Michigan with its very small output. It would not be contended as a contender to very much of an extent. Why, therefore, cannot the wool situation be so handled regardless of free trade, or high traffic, so that comparatively satisfactory prices will be the result. Especially do we think this might be true when based on wool selling at 20c to 30c. With wool values below this very much, or above to speak of, we would feel a little differently about it. There is no use getting nervous. Let us good Republicans wait and take a shot at one of these Wilson highballs. If it is free wool we need to bring about the best results, we ought to have it. It looks as if we are going to have a chance to try it, whether or no. We are watching the situation closely and will come to you with a monetary consideration as soon as the situation permits.

"Like your paper first rate; all producers should take it."—Earl Fairbanks, Luther, Mich.

COAL.

The coal situation is opening up with a fairly good demand. The West Virginia operators cannot get across with the coal on account of the recent wash-out. The Hocking operators are reaping the benefit because it increases the demand for Hocking coal considerably.

The situation in general is looking good and large contracts are being closed every day on basis of special contract prices. All coal consumers should arrange to contract for their coal ahead of time. Large coal dealers are storing coal and why not the consumer? If it proves to be a money maker for the wholesaler and retailer, then it must be for you.

The anthracite situation is starting out with a brisk feeling with a large number of orders booked for immediate shipment.

April Soft Coal Prices.

Kind of Coal.	F.O.B. Mines.
Hocking 3-inch rescreened lump	$1.75
Hocking 1¼-inch screened lump	1.60
Ohio 4-inch special lump	1.75
Ohio 1¼-inch special lump	1.60
Pomeroy 2½-inch lump	1.65
Cambridge 1½-inch lump	1.60

The above grades of coal take a Hocking freight rate.

Virginia special 10-inch block	$1.50
Peerless White Ash 4-inch block	1.75
Virginia Logan 4-inch block	1.65
Yukon 3-inch splint	1.55
Yukon egg	1.50

The above coal takes a Virginia or Kentucky rate, or 25 cents over Hocking.

Michigan 4-inch lump	$2.75
Michigan 3-inch lump	2.65

Average freight rate to Michigan points, 70 cents per ton.

Pocohontas lump or egg	1.85
Pocahontas stove	1.65

Freight rate, 45 cents over Hocking rate.

Anthracite Coal.

Chestnut hard coal, gr. tons	$6.00
Equivalent to, net tons	5.35

Egg and stove size, 25 cents less.

The above prices are f. o. b. Buffalo.

FLOUR AND FEED.

The wheat situation is beginning to tone up a little, which reflects back to the market on flour and feed. On account of the unsettled condition of the market the mills have not changed flour prices. Feed, made up mostly on corn products, have advanced on account of high-priced corn. Other feed prices are practically the same as last week.

Kind.	Price per bbl.
"Blend" flour, ⅛-paper sacks..	$ 5.25
Spring patent	4.50
Toweling sacks or wood barrels 20c higher.	

	Per ton.
Coarse corn meal.............	24.60
Cracked corn	25.00
Chop feed	21.00
Coarse middlings	22.00
Fine middlings	24.50
Bran (standard)	21.00

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.

BAND FOR BETTER PRICES.

Fruit Growers of Western Part of Antrim County Perfect Organization.

The fruit growers of the western part of Antrim county met recently at Kewadin and decided to call the land between Grand Traverse bay and Torch lake the Fruit Land peninsula. They also decided to organize for the purpose of getting better prices for their products. The Producers' league is now being formed, with a capital stock of $5,000, divided into shares of $10 each.

The plan of organization calls for stock dividends and dividends on the business done for each grower. That part of the tentative plan having to do with the sale of produce reads as follows: "We further recommend that the general policy of the association shall be that those furnishing produce for sale by the association shall wait until the money is received for the same by the association; but we believe that in special cases in which patrons of the league may be in urgent need of money at the time of delivery or produce, it will not be difficult to make arrangements to have the same advanced the day of delivery."

ST. LOUIS RAPS COMMISSION MEN.

A Number of City Ordinances Recommended to Help Farmers.

A campaign against the high cost of living was recently started in St. Louis, Mo., and the committee appointed by the city to inquire into the situation, has just made its report. This report recommends that the city establish a central market for both wholesale and retail dealers, where the producer may sell direct to the consumer. After recommending a number of ordinances for the betterment of marketing conditions the report concludes with the unwarranted statement that "It seems to your committee that our commission men do not want the nearby farmer to do business here. Whether there is a gentlemen's agreement between them and the Terminal Railroad to allow them a commission on all goods shipped in, or not, your committee has not been able to determine. With proper encouragement the farmers within a radius of 25 miles of St. Louis would furnish St. Louis with 75 per cent of the products of the farm, which are consumed here. But it seems that they have been discouraged in the past with poor market conditions, and often have been compelled to do business at a loss, or at least in an unsatisfactory manner, and they have allowed their farms to run down."

The report recommends the sale of eggs by the pound instead of by the dozen, and the sale of fruits and vegetables by weight instead of by measure. The report recommends the passage of the Hale cold storage bill, which limits the cold storage of foodstuffs in St. Louis to 60 days. A market commission is also recommended.

While the committee was bringing in its report, the St. Louis County Farm and Market Bureau Advisory Council at Clayton decided to form an incorporated company with a capital stock of $10,000, to provide a market in St. Louis, where the producer may sell direct to the consumer. A committee of three was appointed, who held a conference with City Counselor Baird and suggested the establishment of a market and a municipal abattoir. A St. Louis real estate agent made a proposition to erect a $1,000,000 market if the farmers would agree to rent stalls.

Farmers in other sections are organizing to secure better marketing conditions.

Will YOU add just one name this Week?

The "Pink Sheet" asks YOU to help this week by adding just ONE NAME to the rapidly growing list of real business farmers here in Michigan who appreciate what this little paper can mean to them when IT GROWS UP!

IF YOU ARE ALREADY A SUBSCRIBER, ask just one of your farmer friends to use the coupon below—show him what YOU LIKE ABOUT THE PAPER—tell him every farmer of the 10,000 who receive it now every week HAVE PAID JUST WHAT YOU ASK HIM TO PAY—no more or no less—just a penny-an-issue, FIFTY CENTS FOR A FULL YEAR!

IF YOU ARE NOT ALREADY A SUBSCRIBER, then for goodness sake place your name on this list of the REAL BUSINESS FARMERS OF MICHIGAN. The coupon below is a personal invitation for you to join us!

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, DETROIT, MICH.

Dear Sirs: I enclose 50c for your paper for one year.

To...

P. O...

R. F. D.............................. State.............................

OCEANA COUNTY ORGANIZES.

Oceana county fruit growers have organized a co-operative buying and selling association. Among the men prominently identified with the movement are N. M. Leland and C. E. Gamble, both of Hart. C. E. Bassett of Fennville gave an address.

Last year Mr. Bassett and other fruit growers of the Fennville district organized a co-operative selling association which has proved very successful. Allegan county apples were introduced into new markets and carload lots sold to grocers who formerly purchased from Chicago distributors.

One of the first things the Fennville association did was to provide for a system of grading and packing directly under their control. Experts employed by the association settled grade which their fruit when packed was to be rated at. The Allegan growers are bound by an ironclad contract which ties them together in such a manner that violation of the rules as to packing are almost impossible and discovery means a heavy fine.

A SACRIFICE TO SCIENCE.

Missouri's agricultural scientists are going to learn the secret of the productivity of the world's greatest cow for the purpose of securing data that will add to the records of the state university. To this end Chief Josephine, the cow which two years ago broke the world's record for milk production for one year, has been slaughtered.

Veterinary science is to have the benefit of a research of Josephine's development. The killing of the famous cow, valued at $5,000, was decreed by the dairy department of the state university, by which she was owned. Veterinary scientists over the state will take keen interest in the research work. Just why certain cows have come forward as great milk producers has never been definitely learned, and the sacrifice of Josephine was ordered for this purpose. This cow produced 26,860 pounds of milk in a year, and for the first six months of the test she gave an average of twelve gallons daily.

A WORD TO THE WOMEN.

The failure of the American housewife to buy to the best advantage is one cause of the high cost of living, according to Mrs. Julia Heath of New York, president of the Housewives' league, who spoke before the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

"It is the duty of the wife to spend what her husband produces in a way to obtain the greatest and most lasting benefit," she said. "American housewives have found they could not do this singly. By combining they already have accomplished wonders and will accomplish more.

"Buying in packages instead of in bulk increases the cost of living. The consumer pays the cost of the package and the extra cost of handling, as well as the printed advertising which adorns the package. Every item on the list adds to the cost of living. The time is coming when we will return to the use of bulk goods, but will demand sanitary handling from the producer to the consumer."

SAUSAGE OR CEREAL.

Secretary of Agriculture Houston denied the plea of the Chicago packers for more leeway in the manufacture of sausage. He refused to suspend or rescind the recent order of the department that sausage shall not contain more than 2 per cent cereal and 3 per cent water. The only exceptions were sausages in the frankfurter, Vienna or bologna styles. When these contain more than the rule specifies they shall be labeled "sausage, water and cereal."

Among the packers here were G. F. Swift, Jr., Edward Morris, Edward Cudahy and George L. McCarty, secretary of the American Meat Packers association.

TO BUY EGGS BY WEIGHT?

Whether eggs shall be bought and sold by weight or numerical measure is one of the matters that will be presented for the consideration of members of the Lansing Grocers & Meat Dealers' association when the organization meets in two weeks.

The question of buying and selling eggs by weight, as obtains in a number of states, especially in the west, has been frequently discussed between customers and grocers all over Michigan. Those in favor of it declare that selling and buying by weight is the only correct method and one that is just to both buyer and seller. Others, not in favor of the system, declare that the present method is all right and do not care for a change.

Owing to the price of eggs and the lack of uniformity of size, the weighing method has many adherents. The grocer, owing to the protest against small eggs, is compelled to discriminate in buying in these days of higher prices. The hen that produces the big egg is the one that is desired and the one that farmers and poultry breeders are adopting.

Whether the local egg shall be bought by weight or numerical measure is a matter that the association will try and thresh out after members have sounded sentiment of their customers and farmers. The idea will be brought up by Secretary John Affeldt, Jr., of the association for discussion.

MUNICIPAL MEAT MARKET.

A meat market under municipal management is Berlin's latest novelty. "There have been before now," says a correspondent who visited the market on the opening day, "places where at certain hours poor people could buy meat at reduced prices, but by taking advantage of the opportunity the buyer became, if only a slight degree, the receiver of charity. The new Wilmersdorfer market is not of that kind. A great light market hall, where hundreds of people may be served at the same time, where city employes attend to the accounts and registered butchers handle the meat—that is the new city market. It is open the whole business day for the sale of Australian mutton and Russian beef and pork. It is all cold storage meat, and those who purchase receive printed directions telling how best to cook it. The prices are so low that the regular butcher establishments do not share the enthusiasm of the people over the opening of the city meat market."

GEORGIA PEACH CROP SUFFERS.

State Entomologist Worsham, of Georgia, says that 50 per cent of the North Georgia crop was killed. He estimates the damage in the state at $750,000 to $1,000,000. He does not now believe that the crop will bring more than $3,750,000, against his early estimate of $4,500,000. Good authorities do not agree with him on this estimate. The Exchange reports that the damage in South and Middle Georgia was confined to localities, and that there was no general damage done except in North Georgia.

One of the best posted men in the peach business in Georgia now estimates the crop will reach 4,000 cars. He says there has been no damage to the great bulk of the crop in South Georgia. Reports coming to him from various points in North Georgia show the damage at some points amounts to little, while at other points the early fruit is slightly damaged. The greatest damage, it appears, was done to Elbertas. This applies, however, only to North Georgia.

Entomologist Worsham reports that the temperature dropped to 28 around Atlanta, and that peaches in th Gainesville and Clarksville sectior had undoubtedly suffered serious dar age. At some points the crop wi utterly destroyed. Only the high wir during the night saved the who North Georgia crop from total ruin

"I like the paper very much and do not wish to have my subscription discontinued."—Frank Struthers, Darragh, Michigan.