

"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 19th, 1913

ONE CENT PER COPY ( 50 WEEKS OR MORE )

## PRESENT PETITION FOR MARKET STUDY

**EFFORT TO BE MADE TO INCREASE APPROPRIATION FOR BUREAU OF MARKETING.**

The national conference on marketing and farm credits recently held in Chicago strongly hinted at its session that it was dissatisfied with a \$50,000 bureau of marketing recently established in the department of agriculture.

The conference upheld the report of the resolutions committee which asked the national government to establish a bureau or other effective agency for the study of the problem of marketing and "for the distribution of information as to conditions and needs and rational methods of meeting these needs."

When the report was read W. J. Spillman, special representative of Secretary of Agriculture Houston, asked that the wording be changed to an indorsement of congress in establishing a bureau on marketing. Congress has appropriated \$50,000 for this purpose and Spillman is chairman of the bureau.

"This is not a matter of \$50,000," said E. W. Kirkpatrick, of Texas, formerly president of the Texas farmers' congress and chairman of the resolutions committee. "It is a matter of millions of dollars. Nothing can be accomplished if we go about this in a half-hearted way. It is well known the cost of taking the products of the farm to the ultimate consumer is unnecessarily large, and the methods wasteful. Economic and efficient methods and agencies for the distribution of these farm products are of pre-eminent importance in reducing the cost and raising the standard of living of our citizens. It is a problem that cannot be solved with \$50,000."

Mr. Stillwell asserted he felt congress would give generous support to the problem as soon as results were shown from the first appropriation. The conference, however, refused to change the wording.

The committee urged that the state governments take up the study of the problem as well as the universities, colleges, and farm journals. Colonel F. P. Holland of Dallas, Tex., permanent chairman of the conference, appointed a committee to take the matter to President Wilson and to congress in an effort to get the needed legislation.

Other committees were appointed for each state to obtain, if possible, favorable action by the states. The state governments also will be asked by these committees for legislation enabling farmers to get loans in order to buy farms or equipment.

The conference adopted a resolution favoring co-operative organizations among producers and consumers to promote efficient distribution, economical marketing, and reduce expenses between farmers and consumers and favoring organized co-operation, properly supervised, for securing more advantageous systems of rural credit.



CANADA'S VIEW OF THE PROPOSED TARIFF BILL

## MICHIGAN HOUSE ASKS PROTECTION

**DIFFERENCES OF OPINION CONTINUE TO PREVAIL ON EFFECTS OF FREE WOOL AND SUGAR.**

The proposed schedule in the new tariff bill which will put sugar on the free list at the end of three years is being stubbornly fought in congress, especially by the Louisiana representatives. Chairman Underwood, however, vigorously defended the proposed rates. In his speech to the united party in support of the bill as presented, and he emphatically asserted that the sugar adjustment suggested by President Wilson was a most equitable one.

"We will concede," said Mr. Underwood, agreeing with some of the opponents of the bill, "that immediate free sugar would put the domestic planter out of business. But we assert also that free sugar in three years will destroy no legitimate industry."

"Those who have invested their money in sugar lands and have planted crops will have a chance under the plan of revision to pay their bills and adjust themselves to new conditions."

"The difficulty with the opponents of free sugar and the thing which takes away the force of their arguments," says Congressman Hardwick, of Georgia, who led the fight for free sugar in the democrat house caucus, "is that sugar tariff exponents are not able to make a case when they stick to the truth. I think President Wilson is largely right in his belief that the beet sugar business will not be driven out by free sugar. In one or two cases it is likely that a factory will have to close, but it will not be because of free sugar, but because it has been established in the wrong locality. Such factories, I believe, would fail anyway, free sugar or no free sugar."

"But the point I make about prevarication on the part of the sugar duty advocates applies to various individuals and to newspapers; and in this I have in mind some of the papers in Michigan. The statement these people and papers are fond of making is that the sugar trust is in favor of free sugar."

The fact is that the trust does not want free sugar, and there is no testimony of any person connected with the trust, either before my committee or before the ways and means committee of either house of congress, to support the claim that the trust ever was in favor of free sugar.

"The advocates of a high duty on sugar will have to find some other line of argument if they expect to make any impression on the situation. They cannot make one with a claim which cannot be substantiated."

In direct contradiction of this a resolution was passed in our state senate last week calling on the administration to protect our sugar and other industries.

The published schedules of the proposed Democratic tariff served as basis for the resolution. In discuss-

(Continued on Page Four)

## Last Moment Market Flashes

**T**HE 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).....	\$1.10
Wheat, No. 2 Red (large mills paying).....	1.11
Oats, Standard .....	.38
Rye .....	.60 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Beans .....	2.00
Hay (best market today, New York), at.....	20.00
Potatoes (best market today, Pittsburgh), at....	.48
Butter .....	.32
Poultry .....	.18
Dressed Hogs (Detroit Market).....	.10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Eggs .....	.18 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

**B**Y 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

flooded situation has now abated that we are on a comparatively basis so far as the present possibilities are concerned. In practically every direction traffic is being handled with but very little handicap. In face of this condition and the green fields from which came our last season's hay crop and also the fact of the season of the year, we have visiting us a pronounced advance in practically all qualities of hay. More pronounced is this advance on the better qualities.

The present situation shows us that there is usually an opportune time when disposition of our commodities can be made to very good advantage, and this in face of what is generally conceded as a hazardous situation. Not many expected that we would see even our present advanced position of the hay market. The majority of dealers scoffed at the idea of hay showing any improvement whatever. The handling of the crop by them goes to show that they were not taking this position from any other than their true conception of possibilities, but the outcome has gone to show that they were mistaken in the possibilities of the better classes of hay with reference to sales strength.

We believe the present situation goes to show that we were well lined up on the possibilities of this season's crop from our very first issue back in October. With such a small percentage of high class hay as everything proved was the case, we could hardly look for anything but a situation such as is now visiting us to become in evidence. More truly and assuredly would this be the case with any assets to the situation coming up such as the flooded situation, bad roads condition, etc.

Now that we have our present improvement with us there seems little excuse for our not being able to at least maintain this advance and possibly to still further the advancement. The percentage of high class hay back is of a very small percentage indeed. There still remains a large percentage of low grade hay; in fact a percentage large enough so that not all of it can go on the market. To this fate we must regulate ourselves. We still have May, June and July as three good feeding months for high-class hay; not only this but the feeders of hay during these months are of a high class nature, trade which will pay a premium to get the goods, but quality they must have.

It looks to us to be most conservative to expect that we can at least maintain ourselves from now on. Bad roads are still in evidence in many sections of the state; added to this we have seeding time facing us. There will be but a very small percentage of hay drawn to market until after seeding. From now until that time the markets will have a chance to clean up and become in an urgent position so that when we are ready to finally dispose of the remainder of our crop we will have a very healthy and well toned market on which to place it.

We have undergone a serious handicap all through this year. Now that we are in position to take advantage of circumstances, we as editors of this sheet, hope our readers will avail

### 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.

## 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.

themselves of it. The general situation today is very healthy in most every direction, an urgent call is being made for high class stuff. Those of you who have this kind of hay can make a good hard fight. Only a very small percentage of you will be able to make disposition of your low grade hays.

### Hay—Detroit.

The Detroit market has been practically freed of its glutted condition. We are now experiencing a tone to the situation, in keeping with general conditions on the outside. The tracks in most every direction are bared on any particular holdings. The advance from a general angle is about \$1.00 per ton; this affects the better qualities of hay more particularly. Anything below nice quality mixed and straight two Timothy does not show much of an advance. It is certainly very much easier to do business on the Detroit market, from a sales standpoint.

### 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

"The 'pink sheet' fills a long felt want."—John Donaher, Sterling, Michigan.

### Hay—Pittsburgh.

The embargoed condition is allowing the Pittsburgh market to get very well cleaned up. On practically all characters of hay is this the true situation at the present time. The tone to the market is generally improved, with quotations on most qualities about \$1.00 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

"I do not want to be without your paper; it is the best I ever saw. May it soon be in every home in America."—Dan Richards, Reed City, Michigan.

### Hay—Chicago.

Light receipts have placed the Chicago market in a very urgent position. Practically all receipts are snapped up very quickly with quotations being advanced around \$1.00 to \$1.50 on straight high-class Timothy hays and 50c. to \$1.00 on common qualities of hay.

### 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

### Hay—Boston.

In keeping with the curtailment of movement in every direction, the Boston market has been likewise affected, and shows, accordingly, an advance in quotations. We do not think, however, that the real future has been in evidence on the New England market as on the southern and western markets. The general advance since about two weeks ago, is around \$1.00 per ton.

### 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.

"I think the 'pink sheet' is a good little paper."—H. E. Restrav, Fostoria, Michigan, R-2.

### Hay—New York.

While it is true that the New York market has been affected by virtue of bad road conditions in the country and flooded conditions on the outside; still there is not quite the advance in evidence all along the line that we would naturally expect. The reason of this is because of the regulator that the New York market constantly places on itself. This is by virtue of embargoing itself whenever the local situation warrants. This keeps the market in a well regulated position, almost constantly. Receipts are only normal.

### 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	

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

"I do not wish to be without the 'pink sheet.'"—James Shoemaker, Imlay City, Michigan.

## POTATOES

The development of the potato market from week to week begins to demonstrate to us that we have some fight on our hands in even maintaining our present standard of levels. This market has been running along without any material change for almost 60 days; in fact we could go back farther than this and show but a very slight change being in real evidence. We can not help but feel quite conservative over the future possibilities and promise of the bal-

ance of our potato crop. It is not possible for anyone to advise with any degree of assurance whatever just what the real finish is going to be. We have all experienced conditions which look just as conservative as they do today from an advanced standpoint, and still had the finish one of a most exciting nature.

As modifications of the real possibilities of the balance of this crop, we have, first, the amount of stock still on hand in farmers' hands, and the condition of the same. As a modifier of possibilities we have, second, the new potato crop from the south. If the spring happens to be most favorable for the Texas crop, for instance, combined with the conservative situation which faces us today, old potatoes would go to almost nothing. On the other hand if our percentage of potatoes back in the farmers' hands should be less than we really anticipate, and added to this the condition of the same would be much poor than natural, we would then have a very much different result to look forward to. All of these things have their bearing on the situation, but naturally, figuring on everything being of a conservative nature and running along on what we might term a natural basis, we cannot look for these old potatoes to make very much of a finish. We must figure on putting up a well regulated fight in order to maintain even our present standard of levels.

We have just passed through a flooded situation in which many markets were handicapped through embargoes, etc., road conditions in the country have been almost impassable, so that naturally shipments would be curtailed to a great extent, and in face of both of these natural assets to the advancing of the market, we have a situation today which is no better than steady. The market in hardly any direction has hardly any tone to it. In some directions the market is up a cent or two, but from a general standpoint the potato market has made but very little change.

We do not wish to paint a black picture at this time, but we do wish you to be conservative over the future possibilities, then when you have gotten in a conservative mood we want you to study the necessary manner in which you must handle the balance of this crop to get the best possible results out of it. We have been hanging our faith on regulated disposition the entire season, and we do not believe there is any other manner in God's world in which you can show an improvement other than through this source.

We wish to advise all farmer warehouse operators to watch the Texas early potato situation very carefully, because if there should be any damage through wet or dry weather to the crop it will have its immediate effect on the possibilities of our Michigan crop as a result.

### 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.

"I think the little 'pink sheet' is just what we need and hope it will continue on."—Fred Tidy, Manton, Michigan.

### Potatoes—Detroit.

Nothing warrants advanced quotations on the Detroit market this week. The situation here from an all around angle is no better than steady. The trade seems to be drifting along in a care-free way, by obtaining what they want from day to day and at the prevailing price. There is no tendency to try to lower the market, particularly; neither is there

any stimulus injected to cause an advance.

**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.

"The 'pink sheet' is O. K. and I would be lost without it."—Frank J. Burch, Blaine, Michigan.

**Potatoes—Chicago.**

Receipts have not been heavy enough to warrant any particular change in the situation one way or the other. There has been no real change in the Chicago market. One or two days the situation tightened up just a little, with a little show of real life, but we hardly believe it conservative to quote it to be any more than steady, at this writing. Light receipts two or three days in succession would cause temporary advance. Everything will be of a sympathetic nature.

**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.

"I am well pleased with the paper. I think it a great help to the farmer."—W. L. Stone, Hersey, Michigan.

**Potatoes—Cincinnati.**

The entire Ohio situation is very much easier at the moment. For a few days during the flooded situation the market tightened up—the result was that many shipments of potatoes were routed toward Cincinnati, Cleveland, etc., with the result that many of these cars are experiencing a depression even in face of the situation existing at some through points. The Cincinnati market is comparatively easy at the moment. Same condition could be said of the Cleveland market and in fact all surrounding points. They were looked to, as to the flood, good points; but the same was overdone.

**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.

"I would not be without the 'pink sheet' for anything."—Chas. Williams, Mancelona, Michigan, R-3.

**Potatoes—Pittsburgh.**

The situation last week was just a little tightened up on account of the flooded situation, affecting all potato shipments. We do not believe today, that it is safe to quote the Pittsburgh market as any better than steady, based on about two weeks

ago. It is true that some grades of stock are bringing just a little advance over our natural market before the flooded situation, but we feel this is liable to be overdone any moment. It is entirely a matter of receipts. The general potato market is about 48 cents, with good sacked stock going around 51c. to 52c.; with the Pittsburgh market looking for lower potatoes instead of higher—you can appreciate there is going to be some fight to make them pay more money.

**POTATOES—PITTSBURG MARKET.**

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

"Please find enclosed 50c to keep the 'pink sheet' coming my way; just fills the bill; what we have wanted for a long time."—John McKindry, Tonia, Michigan.

**WHEAT**

The wheat situation is showing a bearish outlook which causes a slight decline in prices. This condition is somewhat stimulated on account of foreign reports that are coming in, showing that the next season's yield is to be the biggest on record for some time. The reports coming in from Missouri, Kansas and Bermuda show that the yield will be larger this year than ever before. With all these reports bearing on the general market situation, has a tendency to make all bidders hesitate

**WHEAT—DETROIT MARKET.**

No. 1 White . . . . . \$1.10  
 No. 2 Red . . . . . 1.11

**Speculative Prices.**

July delivery . . . . .93½%  
 \*May delivery . . . . . 1.11  
 \*The prices given for December and May delivery represent the future delivery prices. This information merely gives you the future basis of this commodity as figured by those who speculate on future prospects.

before buying wheat at an advanced quotation. We do not believe we need be alarmed at all on account of government reports now coming in, showing a prospective large yield of wheat because these reports very often fluctuate before the crop is harvested, which will undoubtedly develop that the market on wheat will remain the same for at least 30 days. Sales made for future delivery are from 6c. to 7c. under the present closing price.

**WHEAT—CHICAGO MARKET.**

No. 2 Red . . . . . \$1.04

**Speculative Prices.**

\*July delivery . . . . .90%  
 \*May delivery . . . . .92%  
 \*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.

**BEANS**

I suppose you have been watching this market thermometer making its gradual climb from \$1.80 to \$2.00 flat. This little rise in bean temperature means something to the state of Michigan and to the handlers of beans as well. It not only means everything from a monetary standpoint but it demonstrates to us as raiser of beans that the handlers of beans in the state of Michigan can absolutely control the situation at any and all times.

They made a mistake all right enough in the fore part of the season in the manner in which disposition was made of holdings, but at the same time in dollars and cents, we doubt very much if the same did not show a decided profit and advantage to them. As earlier demonstrated, the early run of beans were handled at a profit in many cases 50 cents per bushel. As the season advanced the natural trend of the market was to sag just a little.

In view of this condition the marketers of beans were very careful as to the quality of stock they placed on the sales that they already effected. This had a tendency to draw out of store the very best quality of beans on hand and leave in store a very common run. Later the second call from the trade was filled up with this common run of stuff, and also with earlier winter beans, which were in many cases damp. The result of the combination was that in many directions the condition of these beans on arrival was far below expectations. From a quality standpoint receivers were obliged to reject them. This caused an unsettled condition, and a real depression to visit, the entire bean situation.

It was then that the real tie-up to the bean situation became in evidence. This was the only reason. We did not have too many beans; we haven't too many beans today; there isn't over 20 to 25 per cent of beans back today to take care of the trade from now until new beans. Without question there will be a time before new beans when the tone to the situation will be very keen, when a real and spirited call will be made.

We cannot help but feel that the average producer of beans over the state was very much alarmed when beans went down to \$1.80. We tried in every way possible to stimulate you through the medium of this paper by giving you the actual situation that existed and what the result from the natural standpoint ought to be. We do not pretend to know what the outcome is going to be in all these cases, but we can at all times understand the general trend of the situation from a large angle. From the same angle that the regular handlers of beans form their basis of operation.

The present situation proves that by proper regulation or by holding up

shipments that the tone of the whole situation will be improved. We felt sure that this improvement would come, not only because of the amount of beans naturally back but because of the fact that the majority of elevators over the states had a very liberal amount of beans on hand. Every cent's advance in the market meant so much profit to them, as handlers of beans and as a great Michigan bean jobber association they would certainly do everything possible to improve the general situation to their own good. This they have been doing and you as producers can reap your percentage of the reward if you stay by the game and regulate the disposition of your beans as is possible. Good stock is going to make a further advance, damp and hazardous stock should be marketed to the best advantage possible and at the earliest moment.

**BEANS—DETROIT MARKET.**

White hand-picked basis . . . . . \$2.00  
 Red Kidney . . . . . 2.00

**MICHIGAN ZONE PRICES.**

Zone No. 2 Michigan . . . . . \$1.80  
 Zone No. 3 Michigan . . . . . 1.90  
 Zones 4, 5, 6 and 7 Michigan . . . 1.90

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.

"I like the paper very much. I think that every farmer had ought to take it and read it."—A. K. Born, Bangor, Michigan.

**OATS**

The oat market looks good as sales far exceed the demand in all the large markets. This may be accounted for on account of recent floods which has handicapped the railroads in making deliveries; also the bad roads, which has prevented the farmers from hauling the oats to the elevators. The Detroit market is firm and in good demand; the receipts are light.

**OATS—DETROIT MARKET.**

Standard . . . . . \$ .38  
 No. 3 white . . . . . .37  
 No. 4 White . . . . . .37  
 No. 2 Mixed . . . . . .37  
 No. 3 Mixed . . . . . .37

"I think your paper the best market paper published for the benefit of the farmers."—Clarence Cook, Kalamazoo, Michigan, R-11.

CINCINNATI—Railroads are beginning to make deliveries, but on account of the scarcity of oats on the Cincinnati market sales have been made very easily, and the general condition points out that the demand is more than equal to the supply. We expect that the Cincinnati market will gradually even up with the other markets just as soon as shipping

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, and by referring to one of these zones, and by referring to the table given below you will find approximately what it costs for carlot shipments to the different market centers. The rate given is per 100 pounds, and it should be remembered that these are the approximate rates which will, of course, differ a little from different points in the several zones, therefore it is advisable that you secure from your local station agent the correct rate from your station to any of the markets named. Remember the railroad companies are common carriers and the agent is obliged to give you the freight rates if you make a request. For example let us say that you reside in zone 5 and wish to ship a carload of hay to Pittsburgh. The rate is 22c a hundred or \$4.40 per ton. The quotations in

Pittsburgh, for instance, show that No. 1 Timothy hay is worth \$16.00 per ton. The freight being \$4.40, would show that the dealers in Tuscola county should pay \$11.60 per ton, less handling charge. The minimum weight of a car of hay is 20,000 pounds; the minimum weight of a car of potatoes is 30,000 pounds; the minimum weight of a car of beans is 40,000 pounds; and you will have to pay for that number of pounds in each car, so be sure and ship a full carload. The rates given cover hay, potatoes and beans only; all kinds of grains take a different rate. We will be glad to furnish you with full information with reference to the maximum and minimum car-lets, 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 Best Crop Reporter and Market Guide ever published solely in the interests of those who make a business of tilting the soil for food.*

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

EDITED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. GRANT SLOCUM

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

¶ 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.)

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT DETROIT BY

RURAL PUBLISHING CO., INC., GEO. M. SLOCUM, SEC'Y-TREAS.  
HOME OFFICES: 95 WEST FORT STREET, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.  
OTHER OFFICES: New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Port Huron.

Entered as 2nd Class Matter, Oct. 13, 1912, at Detroit, Mich., under Act of Mar. 3, 1879.

## EDITORIAL

IF the long-continued discussion of the high cost of living has accomplished nothing else, it has brought out, sometimes in a most amusing fashion, the ignorance of city folks and city newspaper editors concerning things agricultural.

### REDUCING MEAT PRICES.

A national weekly recently blamed the high meat prices to two things—the slaughter of calves under one year old, and the love of our people for good roast beef. Forbid the slaughter of calves and tell the public that it must learn to like mutton—are the "thoroughly practical" cures for the situation, urged by our contemporary. We are very much afraid that the question of high-priced meat cannot be disposed of so easily, even by these "thoroughly practical" remedies.

Farmers are not chiefly concerned with cheap meat or cheap food products of any kind for the benefit of city folks or city editors. Their main effort is devoted to making their farm work a financial success. They haven't the time nor the money to follow their calling for the mere philanthropic object of providing the nation with free meals.

We are willing to grant that many farmers may slaughter their calves at too early an age. But, as a rule, there is method in their madness. It is an individual business problem with each of them, as to whether it is better to sell veal at so much per pound, or to wait a year and sell beef at so much, and stand the expense of the intervening feed bill. The particular solution of the question will be followed according to the shrewdness of the stockraiser and the feed conditions amid which he finds himself.

It is a simple example in arithmetic to say that if eight million calves averaging seventy pounds each were permitted to develop into steers weighing seven hundred pounds each, we would have ten times as much beef to market as we now have veal. It is just as simple to figure that the additional meat so secured would feed so many thousands of people for such a length of time. The simplicity of these examples is equaled only by the simplicity of the writer, who urges them as cogent reasons, for a man changing his business methods. The only question the producer will ask himself is, which is the more economical plan to pursue, and we may be sure his answer will not in any way be governed by the two arithmetical examples we have quoted.

And the other solution offered is just as ridiculous. If the people desire to eat beef, who is going to take upon himself the task of feeding them mutton. We have heard of farmers starving their cows until the animals were forced to eat feed that was unpalatable to them, but human beings are not so passive as cows and it has ever proved dangerous to give them a stone when they ask for bread.

Further, presuming that the public could in time be brought to overcome that dislike for mutton which it is claimed makes beef

high, who is going to pay for the producing of it up to the time when the demand becomes strong enough to make the business profitable?

One of the packers has suggested (these packers have the most happy suggestions sometimes) that there will be more beef if people would stop eating veal. Undoubtedly. And perhaps clothes would be cheaper if we stopped using them, and houses cheaper, if we refused to live in them, and meat very much cheaper if the packers refused to charge for it.

But who would venture to suggest such methods to reduce the cost of clothing, to reduce the rents of houses, or even to reduce to possible starvation our wealthy packers?

The public is entitled to, and will see that it gets good veal, just as long as it wants it and has the money to pay the price. And the farmer is entitled to, and will produce such veal, as long as he feels it is more profitable to him than the production of beef.

The shortage in cattle can only be ascribed to lack of faith on the part of farm folks in the profit to be gained from cattle production. A thriving and profitable industry does not sicken of its own desire. It can be choked only by a lack of demand or a controlled demand of its products. And a controlled market means a controlled demand.

**W**HY blame the boy for thinking there are better opportunities elsewhere, when, by a recent report it is shown that many thousands of our own farmers have sold their farms and gone to Canada. It's a common human failing, this believing that the pastures are greener elsewhere.

### WHY BLAME THE BOY?

Familiarity with the things about us often brings contempt for them, and the successes of farmers in other places often look bigger than our own. Why, the opportunities many of us have on our own farms are so big we can't see them, being so near. That's one reason we can see the opportunities other have, so much better.

It's a bad plan to get the habit of despising things at home. It's a common complaint, though, and just as contagious as the measles. We don't appreciate our home place half enough, and the best cure for the man looking for bigger things is for him to go away for a little while. In time he'll go back and the home place will look mighty good to him.

So friends, don't blame your boy for his restlessness, and when you get restless yourself, don't be impulsive and sell your farm. Take a little trip, and when you come back, if you've done but half the square thing by your farm, there's no place on God's earth that will look greener and prettier than the house and fields that make up "home."

### MICHIGAN HOUSE ASKS PROTECTION

(Continued from Page One)

ing the proposition Senator Smith pointed to the Democratic tariff proposal as an evidence of the administration's determination to apply the ideas of free trade.

The resolution sets forth that there is an investment of \$12,000,000 in the beet sugar factories of Michigan and that \$7,000,000 is annually paid out to the farmers and to labor through the beet sugar industry. It sets forth that the industry has materially increased farm values.

It sets forth, too, that there are upward of 2,500,000 sheep in Michigan, with a value of some \$10,000,000, and then resolves that the president and congress be urged by the legislature not to take off nor reduce the tariff on sugar and wool because of the heavy blow such action will mean to the farmers and the people at large.

The attitude of the Bay City manufacturers is well expressed by Carman N. Smith of the Owosso Sugar company.

"The tariff bill proposed by the Democratic congress would reduce the duty on sugar from all foreign countries, except Cuba, to \$1.25 per hundred pounds and on sugar from Cuba to \$1.00 per hundred pounds. Inasmuch as practically all sugar imported into this country comes from Cuba, the effective tariff would be \$1.00 per hundred pounds. This would be a reduction of 34 cents per hundred pounds from the present tariff.

"Assuming that this reduction would lower the price of refined sugar in this country 34 cents a hun-

dred, it would seriously cripple the domestic sugar industry of the United States. At present sugar is selling lower than for any time for over 20 years. Beet sugar is selling at \$4.10 per hundred pounds.

"The provision in the proposed tariff law placing sugar on the free list at the end of three years seals the fate of every sugar factory in the United States. If this law should pass the credit of the domestic sugar companies would be seriously impaired, the sugar companies would not make any extensions or improvements, there would be no development of the business, and all sugar companies would be forced to prepare for abandoning their business at the end of three years.

"The entire sugar business of the country would be in the hands of the eastern refiners of raw sugar."

"I enclose post office order for the balance of the year on the 'pink sheet,' which I am very much pleased with."—Henry Gairns, Ewart, Michigan, R. 1, Box 16.

### 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 can cover county and appoint local agents can make double this amount. We want only clean men, of good reputation, but every man who "makes good our requirements will make BIG MONEY, that we absolutely guarantee. Address today

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.

Over 1,500 bills have been introduced in the present legislature, and just 50 of them have become law. In spite of this slow work the members are planning on adjourning on April 25th. This means that many of the most important bills will not receive proper consideration, or will not be considered at all. Much of the time of this session has been spent in making investigations through which the investigators have received some notoriety, but from which the state has received very little good.

And, this session will cost the people of Michigan about \$80,000!

Seventeen senators voted for the Murtha bill which will give Callahan & Co. of Chicago the right to publish and furnish to the state the compiled laws. On the surface the bill looks very harmless, but underneath there seems to be a deeper significance. Callahan & Co. have had lobbyists here during the entire session. The bill does not fix the price to be paid for the books. Some estimate that if this bill passes finally the state will be obliged to buy copies for its county officials, justices of the peace, etc. The indirect cost to the state of this plan would be somewhere near \$100,000.

But, the queer thing about it is the fact that our Constitution says that the state shall get out such a book itself! Now, why on earth should we permit Callahan & Co. to make a good thing off the publication of our laws when we ought to do it ourselves?

Ex-Senator Guy Miller of Detroit gave the Senate some sound advice when he urged them to simplify their

laws and the processes by which they make the laws. So say we all!

In order to stimulate the Trunk-Line road system, the house has evolved a scheme of giving those counties who apply their state reward on the trunk line a double reward. This proposition is receiving favorable attention from the members.

Hunters in Michigan may now kill two deer each season. The bill which has just passed provides, however, that one of these must be a buck.

The bill providing for an appropriation of \$200,000 to establish a vocational training school was defeated in committee. The \$20,000 bill for a tuberculosis hospital at the University was also killed in committee.

The Ways and Means committee of the house has refused to increase the tax for the support of the Agricultural college from one-tenth to one-fifth of a mill. Apparently they would prefer to have the college come begging each year for its appropriations rather than give it the necessary funds for its work. Remember this, Mr. Farmer, when your representatives come home telling you what they have done for the farmers!

They expect the Michigan Agricultural college to keep pace with the other agricultural colleges in the country but they wish to keep its affairs in politics so that it may be used occasionally by the vote-getters. This is ordinary pea-nut politics and not worthy of real representatives of the best interests of the state.

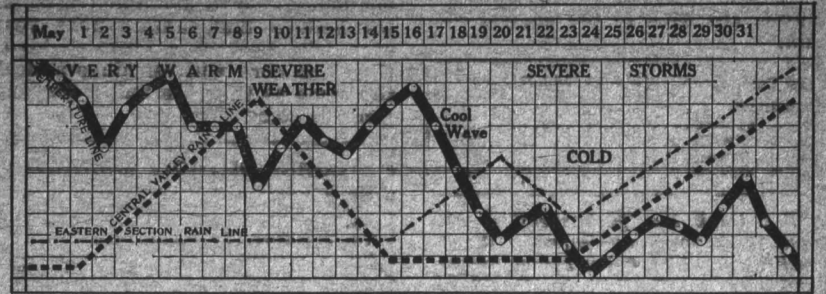
## RELIEF FUND FORWARDED.

In accordance with arrangement with Governor James F. Cox, of Ohio, the funds collected up to Wednesday noon have been forwarded to his secretary, George F. Burba, who will see that the amount is distributed among the rural districts where the suffering is most felt. A number of donations to this fund have been made during the past week, as listed below, and we will continue to receive and disburse as above any amounts our readers desire to send for the destitute in that state.

Previously acknowledged	\$255.22
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Sherman, Amadore, Mich.	1.00
E. A. Hatch, Reed City, Mich.	5.00
Geo. M. Graham, Clifford, Mich.	.50
Guy Bowman, Bronson, Mich.	1.00
Mrs. N. S. Connell, Yale, Mich.	1.00
Henry Munn, Grand Ledge, Mich.	.50
A. Warner, Plymouth, Mich.	1.00
Meauwataka Arbor Gleaners, Meauwataka, Mich.	27.30
Cora Clementshaw, Chase, Mich.	1.00
E. L. Tunks, Jones, Mich.	1.00
V. N. Gregg, Charlotte, Mich.	1.00
D. E. Gearhart, Charlotte, Mich.	1.00
J. F. Curtis, Charlotte, Mich.	1.00
Levi Curtis, Charlotte, Mich.	1.00
Geo. H. Garms, Charlotte, Mich.	1.00
B. A. Nye, Charlotte, Mich.	1.00
A. P. Swift, Charlotte, Mich.	1.00
C. W. Palmer, Charlotte, Mich.	.50
D. W. Brown, Charlotte, Mich.	.50
L. A. Griffin, Charlotte, Mich.	1.00
Terrell & Rice, Charlotte, Mich.	1.00
Chas. Martens, Charlotte, Mich.	1.00
Kalamo M. E. Church, Kalamo, Mich.	4.50
Walter Grant, Charlotte, Mich.	1.00
Milton T. U. Bradley, Bellevue, Mich.	.50
F. A. Cosgrove, Bellevue, Mich.	.50
M. Lane, Charlotte, Mich.	.50

C. E. Baker, Nashville, Mich.	1.00
Park Pease, Nashville, Mich.	.25
Arthur Hyde, Nashville, Mich.	.50
J. F. Radebaugh, Charlotte, Mich.	.50
S. N. Mohr, Nashville, Mich.	.50
G. W. McConnell, Charlotte, Mich.	.50
W. P. Tinker, Charlotte, Mich.	1.00
W. H. Dodgson, Charlotte, Mich.	1.00
H. Boyd, Vermontville, Mich.	.50
Bert Brundige, Vermontville, Mich.	.50
Wm. Southern, Vermontville, Mich.	.50
B. A. Sprague, Vermontville, Mich.	.50
Verne Cosgrove, Bellevue, Mich.	.50
A. O. Barland, Charlotte, Mich.	.50
John S. Tyler, Vermontville, Mich.	.50
Eugene Powers, Vermontville, Mich.	.50
Albert Cottrell, Vermontville, Mich.	.50
Earl Ovenshire, Vermontville, Mich.	.50
Frank Tompson, Vermontville, Mich.	.50

# FOSTER'S WEATHER BULLETIN



May temperature will average about normal. Normal means the average of many years for the month and place, and normal temperatures and rain constitutes the best crop weather. May will bring a drouth to large sections of this continent. Most rain in northeastern states, east Gulf coast and southern plains states, immediately east of Rockies. Not as good crop weather as in April. Dangerous storms May 21 to June 3. Most rain in great central valleys week centering on May 9 and in eastern sections 18 to 31.

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 19.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent April 19 to 23, warm wave 18 to 22, cool wave 21 to 25. The forces will be again increasing at the time of this storm crosses the continent and as the storm forces will be greater than usual all should be on the watch for them; but we are not expecting it to be of great force as compared with those of recent dates.

The dangerous storms usually occur in the southeast quarter of the low or storm center, and if you watch the elements and the wind which, when the storm center gets within a day of your longitude, blows a little to the right of the storm center, you can closely determine when the storm will reach you. These bulletins seldom miss the date, when the storm will pass your locality, more than twenty-four hours. When the wind comes from some eastern point you may know the storm center is westward and moving eastward. Tornadoes occur in the southeast quarter of the low or storm center and move north-eastward. They also occur near the time when the temperatures are highest.

Everyone should learn to know the easily understood conditions that prevail just before an important weather

Mich.	1.00
Fred J. Cass, Vermontville, Mich.	.50
Wm. Gehman, Vermontville, Mich.	1.00
S. C. Sanders, Vermontville, Mich.	.50
R. E. Smith and D. J. Cohoon, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	2.00
W. J. Goodell, Elba, Mich.	.50
Mr. and Mrs. E. McCormick, Pottsville, Mich.	3.00
Mrs. Edith Park, Coopersville, Mich.	1.00
Barber Colborn, Morrice, Mich.	2.00
Total	\$334.27

"Our people like the little 'pink sheet' very much and say that it beats them all."—Mrs. Nettie Hutchens, Clifford, Mich.

event or change in the weather. A hog, a bird, a goose knows that much. A stuffy, oppressive atmosphere indicates a storm not far away and that condition always prevails just before the tornado strikes. Before the crop-growing season is ended we will hear of more dangerous and destructive storms and these bulletins will not hesitate to make the best forecasts of them that are now possible.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about April 25, cross Pacific slope by close of 26, great central valleys 27 to 29, eastern sections 30. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about April 25, great central valleys 27, eastern sections 29. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about April 28, great central valleys 30, eastern sections May 1.

This will be very much like the preceding disturbance. Very warm weather, high winds near the center of the low and a gale as the high or cool wave comes in. It will not be a very great storm, but the force will be such that all should be careful. It will probably enter the continent through the state of Washington, its center go as far south in the great central valleys as parallel 40 and then pass up through eastern Canada.

Temperatures will average above normal from April 18 to May 3 and rain of that period will average below normal for the continent but in a few small sections excessive rains will fall. That is always the result when severe storms cross the continent.

Severe storms are expected near May 10 and from May 21 to 30. More particulars later. Our danger signals were out March 31 to April 7. On March 31 a tornado struck New York state, April 3 another hit Missouri, April 4 and 5 severe storms from Illinois to eastern provinces of Canada. Forecasts for March rain placed the general average below, but results show a little above, normal. That limited sections would have excessive rains proved good. May is expected to bring out many dry spots, probably too dry for growing crops.

## Lansing to Have Public Market.

At the recent election in Lansing it was voted by a majority of over 2,000 to establish a public market. Lansing is now a city of over 40,000 population and has been without an adequate place for the exchange of farm products. The new market will be constructed at once and will undoubtedly be ready for business in six months. Ingham County is a flourishing agricultural county, and this new market should prove to be an unqualified success.

Right now is the time for the farmers to interest themselves in the manner in which this new public market is to be conducted. If it is to be merely another place where commission men may gamble on the products of the farm, it would be a good plan for the farmers to begin thinking about operating their own market.



Facsimile of check sent by "Pink-Sheet" subscribers to Governor Cox, of Ohio, to be applied on Relief Fund for Farm Flood Sufferers

**THE MARKET SITUATION VIEWED FROM THE INSIDE**

Continued from Page Three

facilities are back to the normal condition.

**OATS—CINCINNATI MARKET.**

Standard	.39
No. 3 White	.38
No. 4 White	.36
No. 2 Mixed	.37
No. 3 Mixed	.36

"We think the 'pink sheet' is all right, and you can improve it as much as you like, but it comes pretty handy as it is."—Bert Smith, Merrill, Michigan, R-1.

**PITTSBURGH**—The Pittsburgh market is showing a little weakness and bidders are somewhat slow in buying, and arrivals are coming forward more frequently. We believe this situation is only temporary and that there will be a demand for oats that will equal the supply.

**OATS—PITTSBURGH MARKET.**

Standard	.41
No. 3 White	.40
No. 4 White	.37
No. 2 Mixed	.37
No. 3 Mixed	.37

"We like the 'pink sheet.'"—Spencer G. Thurston, Kalkaska, Michigan, Gen. Delivery.

**CLOVER SEED**

We cannot report any change on the seed situation. The advance prices of last week were maintained through this week. Owing to the season of the year there is a heavy demand for clover seed and this will naturally keep up the price. We cannot look for any change in the seed prices and the conditions in general would point to a slight decline.

**CLOVER SEED—DETROIT MARKET.**

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

"Everyone that gets the 'pink sheet' says it is O. K."—Ed Haysmes, Sheridan, Michigan, No. 2.

**APPLES**

We cannot report any real change in the market situation because fancy apples are selling about the same as they were last week. It must be appreciated, however, at this season of the year that a great many pitted apples are coming in on the market, all varieties and all grades, therefore sell at all prices. Storage apples are cleaning up fairly well and have a nice appearance when placed on the market. We cannot anticipate any change in price for the balance of the season.

**APPLES—GENERAL MARKET.**

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

"I think this is the best farm paper that I have ever seen and for my part I could not do without it."—F. W. McCrary, Hope, Michigan.

**CORN**

During the past week or ten days the corn has been in the hands of the large elevators, who have been boosting up the price considerably. The high price of corn has not particularly benefited the producer but the consumer is the one that suffered on account of the high priced corn. The producer has not been able to dispose of the corn on account of the bad roads. We believe the market on corn will somewhat relax after the

farmers start to haul their corn. There is a heavy demand for corn in the east on account of the railroads not being able to make deliveries and we believe that, unless next year's crop will warrant a large yield, the prices on corn will remain practically the same as they are today, for some time to come.

**CORN—DETROIT MARKET.**

No. 2 white	.56
No. 3 white	.55
No. 4 white	.55
No. 2 yellow	.54
No. 3 yellow	.56
No. 4 yellow	.55
No. 2 mixed	.55
No. 3 mixed	.54
No. 4 mixed	.54

**CORN—CINCINNATI MARKET.**

No. 2 white	.62
No. 3 white	.60
No. 4 white	.58
No. 2 yellow	.61
No. 3 yellow	.59
No. 4 yellow	.55
No. 2 mixed	.61
No. 3 mixed	.60
No. 4 mixed	.58

**CORN—PITTSBURGH MARKET.**

No. 2 white	.60
No. 3 white	.58
No. 4 white	.58
No. 2 yellow	.60
No. 3 yellow	.59
No. 4 yellow	.55
No. 2 mixed	.61
No. 3 mixed	.60
No. 4 mixed	.58

"I like the 'pink sheet' very much and wouldn't do without, but I have been so busy that I have neglected but I don't want to miss a single copy and I wish you all kinds of luck."—Geo. Weese, Kingsley, Mich.

**BUTTER**

At this season of the year the receipts of butter start to increase, therefore, the price will have a tendency to drop in proportion to the receipts. There is a good demand for butter, and it is being sold quite readily at satisfactory prices. There has been a decline in the market on all grades of butter about 2c. per pound.

**BUTTER—GENERAL MARKET.**

Creamery No. 1, per pound	.34
Fancy Dairy, per pound	.32

"Enclosed find balance to pay for subscription to 'pink sheet.' I could not, or rather would hate to do without it."—J. H. Leathers, Fountain, Michigan, R-1.

**EGGS**

April is the month for storing eggs, therefore the market is cleaned up every day. Prices are ranging about 1c. higher than last week.

**EGGS—GENERAL MARKET.**

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

"Please send me the 'pink sheet' as long as it lasts. I don't really know how much I paid you on it, but when I have worked through that just drop me a hint and I will try and find another 50c. I don't want to miss the 'pink sheet,' it is certainly 'there with the goods.' Here's hoping you may accomplish all that you attempt."—M. L. Cummings, Big Rapids, Mich., R. 1, Box 90.

**POULTRY**

There is an active demand for fowls and spring chickens. The demand is far exceeding the supply, and anyone who has poultry to sell will do well by getting them on the market at this time of the year. There is very little demand for live geese, ducks or turkeys because it is out of season for fowls of this kind.

**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 .15 1/2
No. 1 Ducks	.19 to .20

**POULTRY—CHICAGO MARKET.**

No. 1 Turkeys	.17
No. 2 Turkeys	.14
No. 1 Spring Chickens	.16
No. 2 Spring Chickens	.12
No. 1 Fowls	.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.

"I think the 'pink sheet' is all right. We take seven papers; when they come in the house we all try to get the 'pink sheet' first."—G. H. Hudson, Farwell, Michigan, No. 3.

**LIVE STOCK**

**Cattle—Detroit.**

Owing to a tendency toward falling off of receipts, the cattle market at the Detroit yards is inclined to be a little stronger, but the prospects are for a steady market at the prices quoted. Top steers have been ranging near the \$9 mark, with primes varying around \$8.50. Generally speaking the situation has not changed much and will remain stable under average shipping conditions. Good steers are quoted at \$8.20@8.40, tidy butchers, \$8@8.20; fair, \$7@7.50; common, \$6@7; common to good fat cows, \$4@7.50; common to good fat bulls, \$5.50@7.50; heifers, \$4.50@8; fresh cows and springers, \$5@7.50; veal calves, \$10@10.75; heavy and thin calves, \$7@8.

**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 enclose stamps for remainder of my subscription to Michigan Business Farming, which is all right."—W. O. Root, Cass City, Michigan.

**Cattle—Chicago.**

Bad condition of feed yards is given as one of the contributing causes to the increased receipts of cattle during the week. A decline in prices has been the natural result. With sellers it has been a case of trying hard to avoid big cuts which were prevented by strong, healthy demands from packers and shippers. In the early part of the week breaks of 10@15c were common, compared with last week's prices, and there were some cuts of 15@20c, while bulk of business was lower than a week ago by 10@25c.

Some unevenness has characterized the trade with bulk of prices lower than declines of last week. Still with the supply over the actual needs of the market, there is a tendency for prices to strengthen as the week advances and traders are not disposed to quote prices worse than those of last week's decline.

Inasmuch as the biggest portion of the steers came from feed yards a long way off, it is figured by the killers that no very generous receipts would be here later. Thus it has been more or less good policy on their part to swell the buying orders to volume equal to the supply, since no complaint of poor beef trade is heard in any quarter, and the liberal shipping demand goes a long way to emphasize a pretty good reception for

beef in the eastern markets at this time.

The west has had no such generous proportion of supplies as landed here, and this was a factor in effecting a fairly decent market.

Shippers from Iowa and South Dakota bring tales of feed yards so deep in mud as to make it impossible to handle grain without big waste, and with them it is a case of forced liquidation. Heavy snow in northern Iowa and South Dakota last week was another factor in forcing cattle out, and in those quarters further liberal shipping will be the rule, according to many visitors at market, unless the conditions improve.

A big showing of good steers was made, though the quota of strictly choice to prime grades was quite moderate. Few made \$9.00 and top was \$9.10, against \$9.20 for three droves last week.

Bulk of strictly good to choice 1,200 to 1,450 lb. steers sold within a range of \$8.25@8.75, and within a spread of \$8.50@8.75 there were numerous 1,500-lb and heavier kinds, but big weights were not in strong favor, and the handier stuff made relatively best prices. Killers took a fair crop of light and handy shortfeds at \$8@8.20, and there was a decent quota of light warmed-up killers at \$7.75@7.90, though beef steer trading at \$7.50 and lower was of small volume, and these grades had mean class as killing kinds. Still, the packers took a few little common steers, such as feeder men did not want, down to \$7.25 and under.

Two successive Mondays of heavy marketing have gone to swell April to date supplies to a heavy volume, the crop in the first dozen business days this month, standing 98,900, against 82,251 in the same period a year ago, and continuance of muddy feed yards over the country will doubtless mean considerably swelled receipts later in the remaining days of the month.

**CATTLE—CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.**

Beef steers, good to prime heavy	\$8.40 to \$ 9.15
Beef steers, medium to good	8.25 to 8.40
Beef steers, common to fair	7.10 to 8.30
Beef cows, common to selected	4.75 to 7.70
Fat heifers, good to choice	5.65 to 7.90
Canners and cutters	3.40 to 4.75
Good to prime veals	5.50 to 9.00
Bulls	5.50 to 9.60

"I think the 'pink sheet' is all right and I wish every farmer in Michigan had it."—Roy C. Bachelor, New Lothrop, Michigan.

**Cattle—Buffalo.**

Cattle receipts at Buffalo Monday were 135 cars or 3,375 head, including around 15 to 20 loads of shipping steers, quite a few handy weight butchering steers, good proportion of females and light receipts of bulls, stockers and feeders and fresh cows and springers. Market ruled a dime lower on good weight steers, Chicago having the liberal supply of 30,000 and eastern order buyers playing the Buffalo market against the leading western market. At the decline trade was active and these grades were bought early, tops ranging from \$9.00 to \$9.05. Handy weight butchering steers remained about steady, best handys bringing up to \$8.65, with a load of yearlings, steers and heifers mixed, fetching up to \$8.85. There was a class of half fat, commonish kinds of steers, not suitable for feeders, by reason of a lack of quality and with not enough fat to attract many buyers, that sold a dime to 15c lower. Fat cows and better kind of heifers sold full steady, in some cases best fat cows and heifers bringing a little more money than the week before. Fancy, heavy fat cows sold up to \$9.00 but they were on the heifery order and gobby, going to Jewish killers of Rochester. Best fat cows generally \$7.00@7.50, goodish kinds of butchers selling from \$6.50@6.75, with fairish kinds \$5.75@6.25. Grades below \$4.75 sold steady. Stockers and feeders ruled strong to a dime

chased at any season of the year, but it is not the highest quality of coal that can be recommended for domestic purposes. The strike in West Virginia is causing considerable disturbance in that state, but the governor has everything pretty well under control.

The anthracite situation is easy at the present time and some of the independent companies are offering coal about ten cents per ton under circular price, but the chances are these mines will make up the difference in their prices later on.

These conditions will naturally develop to the fact that no one is buying hard coal this month—they are merely cleaning up their coal-bins for the purpose of stocking up with fresh coal next season.

<b>April Soft Coal Prices. F.O.B.</b>	
Kind of Coal.	Mines.
Hocking 3-inch rescreened lump.	\$1.75
Hocking 1 1/4-inch screened lump.	1.60
Ohio 4-inch special lump.	1.75
Ohio 1 1/4-inch special lump.	1.60
Pomeroy 2 1/2-inch lump.	1.65
Cambridge 1 1/2-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.	
Pocahontas lump or egg.	1.85
Pocahontas stove.	1.65
Freight rate, 45 cents over Hocking rate.	
<b>Anthracite Coal.</b>	
Chestnut hard coal, gr. tons.	\$5.85
Equivalent to, net tons.	5.25
Egg and stove size, 25 cents less.	
The above prices are f. o. b. Buffalo.	

**WANT CANNING FACTORIES.**  
Efforts are being made by the commercial clubs of Petoskey and Northport to land canning factories for the season of 1913. The agricultural lands surrounding both these places are being taken up for the growing of fruit and vegetables that admit of being canned at a profit. Acreage is being secured at Traverse City and Northport for a salting station for cucumbers.

**FARMERS GETTING LESS FOR STAPLES.**

Farmers were getting less for their staple crops April 1 last than on that date any other time during the last five years, as figured out by the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture.

April 1, this year, prices of staple crops averaged 25.9 per cent lower than on like date of 1912; 3.7 per cent lower than in 1911; 18.2 per cent lower than in 1910, and 13 per cent lower than in 1909. This year the average of prices increased three-tenths of 1 per cent during March, against an average increase of 2.1 per cent during March of the past five years.

Corn April 1 averaged 53.7 cents a bushel, against 71.1 last year, 49.7 the year before and 65.5 in 1910; wheat 79.1 cents, against 92.5, 83.8 and \$1.04.5 the three preceding years; oats 48.5, against 92.3, 69.1 and 59.7 cents; rye 62.9, against 85.1, 75.4 and 76.6 cents, potatoes 50.3, against 1.17.1, 55.5 and 47.4; cotton 11.8, against 10.1, 13.9 and 14.1 cents a pound, and butter 27.6, against 26.1, 22.6 and 25.8 cents.

On hogs, beef, veal, sheep and lambs, prices were better than on April 1 in 1912 and 1911, but in the cases of hogs, sheep and lambs, not up to the averages for 1910. Hogs on April 1 averaged 7.62 a hundred pounds; beef cattle, \$5.88; veal calves, \$7.49; sheep, \$4.97, and lambs, \$6.56.

*"We are very much pleased with your little paper."*—Mrs. Charles Miesmer, Pt. Huron, Mich.

**FAIR TO SPEND \$100,000.**

At the recent meeting of the Michigan State Fair association, held in Detroit, the management decided to offer \$100,000 in premiums in order to make this summer's meet the greatest ever held in Detroit.

More than \$60,000 of this money will be devoted to premiums for the educational end of the fair alone. This grant will enable General Manager Dickinson to carry out his ideas, agent the fact that the Michigan State fair should teach its patrons a great deal, as well as amuse them.

The premium and business committees backed Mr. Dickinson in the contention that more premiums should be devoted to educating both the tiller of the soil and the city bread man alike.

There are handsome inducements for the growers in every line to excel.

There are liberal prizes for the best dairy, fruit, grain, stock and produce exhibitions—more incentive than ever before for the farmer to surpass in his products.

Actual demonstrations and investigations will be conducted on the grounds, for the purpose of educating the unsuccessful farmer in proper methods of farm management. Boys and girls, from the several counties in Michigan, will be brought to the fair free of charge and given scientific instruction in farm systems and domestic sciences.

Richer purses and consequently bigger and better fields will embellish the racing program. The rich stakes will unquestionably attract the greatest exponents of the light harness pastime in the country. In fact every desirable phase of the Michigan State fair will be elevated to a higher and better standard as a result of the liberal policy of its management.

Among those who assisted in mapping out the premium campaign for this year's fair were: President D. D. Aitken, of Flint; Secretary Fifield, of Bay City; Treasurer John McKay, of Romeo; T. F. Marston, of Bay City; L. Freeman, of Flint; John Endicott, Fred Postal and General Manager Dickinson, of Detroit.

*"I think everyone should take Michigan Business Farming."*—E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.

**110 OUT OF EVERY 1,000 HOGS DIE OF CHOLERA.**

Of the losses to livestock during the past year that sustained among swine was the heaviest, and hog cholera was probably the cause of 90 per cent of the loss, according to the department of agriculture.

The monetary loss in swine the department places at approximately \$66,417,000. The losses of cattle and sheep during the year were not so heavy as the year previous, while the losses of farm horses and mules was not quite one per cent greater than the preceding year.

"Losses of swine from disease were unusually heavy," says the department in a statement issued today, "being 110.1 per thousand, as compared with 89.2 the preceding year and 54.9 the average per thousand of the past 10 years. The loss of 110.1 per thousand, if applied to the estimated number and value of hogs on January 1, would indicate a total loss of approximately 6,736,000 head."

The losses of cattle from disease during the past year are estimated to be 20.5 per thousand head, as compared with 21.6 for the preceding year. The losses of sheep are placed at 24.6 per thousand, as against 26.6 for 1911, and the losses of horses and mules are estimated to be about 22.6 per thousand, as against 21.9 per thousand for the preceding 12 months.

*"I think the paper is fine and just what every farmer should have"*—L. F. Hostetler, North Liberty, Ind.

**MICHIGAN SHEEPMEN FIGHTING FREE WOOL.**

Charging that the free trade wool schedule announced by the Democrats as a part of their tariff legislation would bring about a destruction of the flocks in Michigan, and the elimination of the wool trade in the state, the Michigan Wool Dealers, at their annual meeting entered formal protest against the establishment of a free trade policy, and appointed a committee to draft resolutions which are to be forwarded to Michigan members in congress.

Various speakers declared the Democratic policy was going beyond that of tariff reduction and approached a point of confiscation. According to the speakers, domestic wool growers would be unable to compete with the foreign product. In Michigan and Ohio it costs about 19 cents a pound to the producer; in the west about 12 cents, while in Australia, where there is grazing land the year around, the cost of production drops to from 5 to 6 cents.

**WANTS FEDERAL LOANS FOR OWNERS OF FARMS.**

Congressman Dudley Doolittle of Kansas shortly will introduce in the extra session of congress a bill providing for cheaper loans to farmers. Mr. Doolittle's bill calls for a federal bureau to handle farm loans at a low rate of interest, probably 4 per cent. These loans, Mr. Doolittle would have run for long periods with optional payments.

In order to provide this money, the congressman would have the government issue bonds to bear about 1/2 of 1 per cent less the mortgage loan interest rate. The money derived from the sale of these bonds would then be loaned to farmers. The loans would be negotiated through the banks and other designated agencies, and their compensation would be the difference between the interest rate on the bonds and the rate charged the borrower.

The plan, Mr. Doolittle believes, would be sure to work a great saving for the farmer; the banker, or other loan agent, would receive his compensation for handling the loans, and the government also would come in for a compensation, for the reason that government bonds always sell at a premium.

*"Your paper is the best ever—could not get along without it now. Wishing you success, I am."*—Wm. W. Baker, Hemlock, Mich., No. 2.

**HEAD OF BUREAU SELECTED.**

Secretary Houston has created in the department of agriculture the "rural organization service" and selected Dr. T. N. Carver, professor of economics at Harvard and a pioneer in the study of rural economic problems, as director of the work. This will be an extension of the division of markets, for which congress provided last year, and which was to study the "marketing and distributing of farm products."

Secretary Houston, deciding that the work should be broader, has accepted an offer from the general education board, which has co-operated with the department for several years in its farm demonstration work, to do likewise in the problems of "rural organization service."

"It is evident," said the secretary in a statement, "that marketing is only one aspect of the great problem of rural organization confronting the nation. In the interest of economy other phases should be considered at the same time. Heretofore the department of agriculture and other agencies charged with the advancement of agriculture have given primary attention to problems of production. The time is at hand to give attention to rural organizations."

*"I find that the Michigan Business Farming is the most looked for of any of my papers. May the good work go on."*—E. E. Austin, Honor, Michigan

**EATON TO HAVE ANOTHER AGRICULTURAL CONTEST.**

Secretary E. C. Hobart, of the Eaton county Y. M. C. A., is completing arrangements for another agricultural contest among the boys and girls of the county. The teachers of all district schools have been interested in the movement, and the prospects are the exhibit will be the largest in years, as students in nearly every district will compete for various prizes. Boys between the ages of 11 and 20 years are eligible to compete in the corn and potato raising contests, and a special tomato growing contest has been arranged with suitable prizes for girls under 18. Congressman J. M. C. Smith, of this city, has offered a large American flag to the school district showing the best exhibits.

*"Must write you regarding the little 'pink sheet,' would say that it is the best of all reading that comes to my house; would not be without it."*—Joseph Babel, Marine City, Mich.

**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.....

higher, best selling up to \$7.60. Bulls were steady; top heavy ones selling up to \$7.50, stocker buyers paying up to \$6.50 for some light but flesh carrying grades. Fresh cows and springers ruled strong, supply was only moderate and did not meet the full demand. At the close a practical clearance was had.

**CATTLE—BUFFALO STOCK YARDS.**

Good to choice heavy steers	\$ 8.75 to \$ 9.15
Medium to fair heavy steers	8.25 to 8.50
Handy weight butchering steers	7.50 to 8.65
Fat heifers, inferior to choice	5.00 to 8.50
Fat cows, medium to choice	4.50 to 7.50
Canners and cutters	3.75 to 4.50
Bulls	5.00 to 7.50
Stocker and feeders	5.00 to 7.00
Milchers and springers	35.00 to 100.00

"Enclosed find twenty-five cents for your valuable little paper for the remainder of the year."—Mrs. E. Whalen, Traverse City, Michigan.

**Calves—Buffalo.**

Buffalo had 1,800 head of calves last Monday—largest run of the season—and notwithstanding the heavy supply, prices were only a quarter lower than last week's close. Bulk of the top veals sold at \$10.00; fair to good grades ranged from \$8.50 to \$9.50, several decks of light calves, going with a few out, moving from \$8.00 to \$8.50, strictly culls ranged from \$8.00 down and the spread on feds was from \$4.50 to \$5.00.

**Calf Quotations.**

Calves, choice to extra	\$9.75 to \$10.00
Fair to good	8.50 to 9.50
Cull and common	7.50 to 8.00
Light thin	6.00 to 7.00
Fed calves	4.50 to 5.50

"Enclosed please find twenty-five cents for my renewal the balance of the year, as I felt lost without the 'pink sheet.'"—Fred Freier, Gladwin, Michigan, R-1.

**Hogs—Detroit.**

Hogs have not been as strong as we could wish, there being little tendency to improve over last week's conditions and prices. Receipts have been somewhat lower, which has tended to put a little more backbone into the market and hold it in a fairly steady condition. Prime heavy hogs hovered around the \$9.50 mark with heavy mixed running slightly over. Mediums, \$9.65 to \$9.70; heavy yorkers, \$9.70; light yorkers, \$9.70; pigs, \$9.70; roughs, \$8 to \$8.70; stags, \$7 to \$7.50.

**HOGS—DETROIT MARKET.**

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

"I think the 'pink sheet' is just what the farmers need to help them in marketing their produce. Hope it will never be discontinued."—Lyle Gray, Wheeler, Michigan.

**Hogs—Chicago.**

Hogs are firmer, starting out Monday with a five-cent advance on last Saturday's prices.

Light-weights were slow sellers and prices were generally steady. Other kinds were strong, and the butcher-weights showed the most strength. The latter kind were in good demand and soon cleared at the prices.

Range between light and heavy weights grew still narrower today, lightweights topped the market at \$9.35, but many lots sold at \$9.20 and under. Underweight light hogs are not bringing the prices in proportion that they have recently. Packers did little at the start, but later were good buyers.

Shipping demand has fallen off considerably this week. In four days this week shippers have taken only 22,127 hogs, against 42,572 the same period last week. This is the main reason for the depression in prices for light-weight offerings.

**HOGS—CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.**

Mixed Packing	\$8.85 to \$9.25
Medium and Butchers	8.90 to 9.30
Poor to good heavy packing	8.75 to 9.10
Lightweights	8.85 to 9.27
Selected 260-300-lb. packers	9.00 to 9.45
Pigs and throw-outs	9.05 to 9.32

"Michigan Business Farming is a good little paper."—Benj. Johnson, Custer.

**Hogs—Buffalo.**

Eighty-five cars of hogs at Buffalo Monday, 15 loads less than for the same day a week ago and ten cars more than for the like day a year ago. Trade was a little slow but prices were steady with last week's close, best packers grades selling generally on a \$9.65 basis, few light mixed going to order buyers at \$9.70, best yorkers \$9.65 to \$9.70, and lights and pigs \$9.70 to \$9.75. Roughs \$8.65, stags \$7.00 to \$8.00. Prospects appear to be favorable for the balance of the week. Light hogs are bringing the top prices now, on account of eastern killers buying these rather freely for fresh meat trade and in addition, supply of light hogs has been rather light, in comparison to total receipts.

**HOGS—BUFFALO STOCK YARDS**

Extreme heavies 280 up	\$9.50 to \$9.65
Heavies 240 to 280	9.60 to 9.65
Mediums 220 to 240	9.50 to 9.65
Mediums 190 to 220	9.50 to 9.65
Mixed 180 to 220	9.60 to 9.70
Yorkers 150 to 170	9.65 to 9.70
Do light 130 to 150	9.70 to 9.75
Pigs 120 down	9.70 to 9.75
State hogs	9.25 to 9.70
Heavy ends	9.40 to 9.60
Roughs	8.50 to 8.75
Stags	7.00 to 8.00

"I think the 'pink sheet' is all right."—Henry Brodberg, Reed City, Michigan.

**Sheep and Lambs—Detroit.**

Receipts have fallen off quite a little during the past week, as was the case with other live stock shipments. The market, however, continues steady with a little inclination to vary toward slightly lower prices. Best wool lambs, \$9 to \$9.25; fair wool lambs, \$8.50 to \$8.75; light to common wool lambs, \$7 to \$8.25; yearlings, \$8 to \$8.25; fair to good clipped sheep, \$6.50 to \$7; clips, culls and common, \$4 to \$5.05.

**SHEEP—DETROIT STOCK YARDS.**

Lambs, good to choice	\$9.00 to \$9.25
Do fair to good	6.10 to 8.60
Yearling lambs, choice	7.75 to 8.25
Mixed sheep	6.00 to 6.75
Cull sheep	4.50 to 5.30

"I think your paper is a good paper for the money."—Roy Sager, Six Lakes.

**Sheep and Lambs—Chicago.**

Trade has been slow and uneven from the beginning of the week and sellers have fought hard against taking lower prices without succeeding in checking a decline. Outside competition has been poor and local packers have been able to do practically as they pleased. Eastern trades were reported weak and lower, so that local traders were up against a hard proposition.

Shorn offerings were more numerous in this division than the woolled arrivals, but former lots sold to fairly good advantage, as many buyers preferred the "clippers," probably because such lots were in best flesh. General quality was good and prime lots were not uncommon, but practically nothing suitable for feeder buyers have arrived, which was unfortunate, as call for aged and yearling stock from the country was as small as possible. Packers were not forced to extend themselves to any extent, as their orders were limited and the lack of a broader outlet made it an easy matter for them to get what they needed.

Some very desirable shorn western wethers sold at \$6.80, while there were others held at that price which later sold below \$6.75. Some very desirable 90-lb. offerings landed at \$6.75, while one medium band went at \$6.00,

against \$6.15 late last week. There were some other fair to strictly good lots purchased at \$6.25 to \$6.50. Good ewes went at \$6.25 and those at \$6.00 were in fair flesh. Rather choice 82-lb. yearling wethers cleared at \$7.20 and some yearling ewes made \$6.25, averaging less than 80 lbs. Woolled yearlings, such as sold last week at \$8.00, were held around \$7.75. Wethers were quotable upward of \$7.25 and ewes as high as \$7.00.

**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 6.00
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 think a great deal of the little 'pink sheet.'"—R. L. Reeder, Vineryville, Mich.

**Sheep and Lambs—Buffalo.**

Slow trade on sheep and lambs at Buffalo Monday. Receipts were 65 cars or 13,000 head. Lambs went off 10 to 15 cents, while sheep were about steady with last week's close. Two loads of very choice wool lambs brought \$9.35 but generally speaking, top handy kinds were hard to place at \$9.25, several decks of very desirable lambs selling from \$9.00 to \$9.15, with throwouts from \$8.75 down. Few very choice shorn lambs made \$8.10 to \$8.15 but the bulk moved at \$8.00, some choice ones, that were a little weighty, selling at \$7.85, cull to fair clipped lambs ranging from \$5.50 to \$7.50. Best wool wether sheep, \$7.50 to \$7.75, one deck of very choice handy \$7.85 and top unshorn ewes quotable from \$7.00 to \$7.50. Top clipped wethers \$6.75 to \$7.00 and shorn ewes \$6.00 to \$6.50. Choice handy wool yearlings quotable up to \$8.50, with shorn yearlings from \$7.50 down. Trade at Buffalo Monday was very slow, being sort of a peddling deal and it will require a very light supply for the balance of the week to maintain steady prices. The season is near at hand for the disappearance of the wool stuff, as the weather is getting considerably warmer and clipped stuff will undoubtedly come in larger proportion. This week wool stuff sold to as good advantage, however, as clipped stuff.

**SHEEP—BUFFALO STOCK YARDS.**

Lambs, good to choice	\$9.15 to \$9.35
Do fair to good	8.85 to 9.10
Do cull and common	8.25 to 8.75
Do weighty and heavy	8.85 to 9.15
Do skips	7.00 to 8.00
Yearling wethers, choice	8.00 to 8.59
Do cull to fair	6.00 to 8.00
Do ewes, choice	7.00 to 7.50
Wethers, choice	7.40 to 7.85
Mixed sheep	7.40 to 7.60
Ewes, choice handy weight	7.25 to 7.50
Do choice heavy	7.00 to 7.25
Cull sheep	5.00 to 6.00
Bucks	5.00 to 5.50

**Quotations—Wool Stock. Clipped Stock.**

Lambs choice to extra	7.75 to 8.15
Do cull to fair	5.50 to 7.50
Wethers	6.50 to 7.00
Ewes, choice	6.00 to 6.50
Cull sheep	3.00 to 5.00
Bucks	3.00 to 4.50

"Can't do without the 'pink sheet.'"—Geo. McLaith, Shelby, Michigan.

**Wool.**

We are very much disappointed in not being able to give you some real monetary talk on the wool situation, this week, but it is quite impossible based on the unsettled situation which still confronts us. We are all aware of the reason of the unsettled situation. It would take some little time for the whole wool situation to have gotten on a basis where we can work with some understanding. We cannot expect that the manipulators or handlers of wool are not going to get together on this wool game before they make a start. It is

out of the question to view it in any other light—they will do this as speedily as possible, because the season is fast advancing to a point where they must get in the field to reap the wool harvest. The only thing we can do, at the moment, is to wonder what the outcome of the wool tariff is going to be. We do not wish to consider this, or to give any reflection whatever on politics—we will not; but regardless of free wool, we do not believe that the price of wool is going to be affected in the state of Michigan, because thereof. We cannot feel that there is any call whatever for a reduction of the present wool level. It would be suicidal on the part of the wool handlers to allow a reduction in the present standard. They cannot make any money off wool, unless they get it. If they reduce wool below its present standard, they will simply demoralize the entire wool business, from a grower's standpoint. When they do that they have lost their possibilities of a profit from its handling. It is just as easy for these people to regulate a standard of levels on a free trade basis, as on any other. We are today in a state of organization far in advance of Grover Cleveland's time, when we experienced cheap wool. We believe those interested and accountable to a certain extent, for wool values at that time will not allow its re-occurrence. We do not think there is any call for it; we do not think we will experience it. We shall expect this wool to start in at about 18c. and gradually work up to about 25c. We are guessing at this; we absolutely have no inside knowledge of the future. Please consider it accordingly.

"We like the 'pink sheet' very much."—Mr. B. E. Wyllys, Reading, Michigan. R. 49.

**FLOUR AND FEED.**

There is very little change in the flour and feed situation since last week, although the market on wheat is slightly on a decline. If the situation continues, it will no doubt, affect prices on flour and feed to a certain extent. The demand for feed has been fairly good and there has been no change in prices. The market on flour is normal with a very little variation in the market.

Kind, per bbl.	Price
"Blend" flour, 1/8-paper sacks	\$ 5.25
Spring patent	4.50
Toweling sacks or wood barrels	20c higher.

Coarse corn meal	24.60
Cracked corn	25.00
Chop feed	21.00
Coarse middlings	22.00
Fine middlings	24.00
Bran (standard)	21.50

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

"We just couldn't get along without our 'pink sheet.'"—Louis Silesky, Grand Blanc, Mich.

**COAL.**

There is very little to report on the coal situation this week. Recent floods have temporarily strengthened the market on account of the supply being limited. Most all the mines in the Hocking field were somewhat demoralized on account of floods and will take some time to make repairs.

Lake shipments are beginning to start and we believe this will have a tendency to strengthen the market to some extent. You will appreciate that at this time of the year, wholesalers and jobbers are giving most of their time and attention to steam trade. The majority of domestic coal buyers do not appreciate the necessity and money saving there is by placing their contracts early in the season and being sure of a supply of coal for the entire year; at the same time getting a better grade of coal.

A great many operators mining a select grade of coal have already contracted for their entire output. There are grades of coal that can be pur-