

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

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WILL FREE WOOL MEAN MORE MEAT?

At the present writing it looks doubtful whether any concessions will be made in the new Wilson-Underwood tariff bill toward pacifying the contentions of our wool growers. It is unlikely however that this bill will be put through hurriedly and there promises to be ample time to have all grievances against the measure, aired to the fullest extent. There are enough congressmen on hand with their little hatchets ready to use, should opportunities occur, and a long line of lengthy debates may be expected.

As is the case with free sugar, it is contended that the removal of the tariff on wool will not seriously hurt the producers. Perhaps the administration feels that the removal of the duty will encourage flockmasters to regard the mutton end of the industry as the only one worth considering. In other words that free wool will mean more mutton. Certainly it seems like a double thrust at our sheep industry to remove the wool and meat duties at the same time.

Naturally sheep-raisers are angered over the proposition of free wool.

There are roughly three regions which are wool producers—Ohio, western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, and Michigan, which pasture 5,000,000 merinos; the territory east of the Missouri river, where there are 10,000,000 cross breeds; and the range of the far west, where there are 35,000,000 merinos and cross breeds.

The sheep in the Ohio region are raised solely for their wool. Their by-product of mutton is inconsiderable. They will be destroyed by free wool, say the opponents of the bill. In the middle west sheep are kept in small numbers on each farm. They are for the most part crossbreeds—that is, if the breeds yielding lamb and mutton. The direct expense of the farmers are met usually by the receipts from the mutton; the wool is clear gain.

The removal of the duty will mean that more attention will be paid to the mutton yielding breeds of sheep.

In southwestern United States the sheep are raised mostly for wool. Cost of production is lower there than elsewhere in the country, and as low as in competing foreign lands. Consequently free wool probably will not affect the production of that section.

In the northwest it is becoming apparent, because of climatic conditions, that more attention must be paid to crossbreeds in order to obtain revenue from the mutton. It is here that free wool is likely to have a serious effect, though it may result in improving the breed and producing better grades of wool.

The sheep situation is further complicated for the growers by the fact that dressed sheep are placed on the free list. On the other hand, live sheep are taxed 10 per cent, which is unlikely to stimulate their importation. Moreover, the fact that there has been no increase in the number of sheep in spite of the high protection accorded them and their products, and that the size of the range is growing less and less as a result of the advance of agriculture, indicate a gradual reduction in the number of wool bearing animals in the future.

Last Moment Market Flashes

THE LAST MINUTE before going to press, we secure quotations on the several commodities from the principal market centers. A detailed statement covering conditions, our predictions and special advice, will be found with each commodity on the following pages. The very latest quotations are:

Wheat, No. 1 White (large mills paying).....	\$1.08 1/2
Wheat, No. 2 Red (large mills paying).....	1.09 1/2
Oats, Standard.....	.38
Rye.....	.62
Beans.....	2.05
Hay (best market today, New York), at.....	20.00
Potatoes (best market today, Pittsburgh), at..	.45
Butter.....	.32
Poultry.....	.19
Dressed Hogs (Detroit Market).....	.10 1/2
Eggs.....	.18 1/2

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

Improved breeds may be the solution of this question, of such vital moment to the people.

The new schedule is simple in form and easily understandable, and the jokers it contains are set forth in such a clear fashion that all the world may see them at the first glance.

The most flagrant of these is that while wool is placed in the free list, the hair of the angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals is taxed 20 per cent ad valorem. The center of the angora goat industry is in the district of Representative Garner of Texas, one of the members of the ways and means committee, who participated in the preparation of the schedule.

The capital invested in the wool industry amounts to \$762,500,000. The number of persons employed is 406,000, earning \$185,600,000 annually. The production is valued at \$1,033,461,350.

WILL SQUEEZE OUT WATER.

In a speech before the Builders and Traders' Exchange in Detroit Monday, Congressman Frank E. Doremus defended the Wilson-Underwood tariff bill and his remarks with reference to beet sugar will be of interest to Michigan Business Farming readers. We give extracts from his views herewith:

"We have heard a great deal about the proposition to place sugar upon the free list. For the first year the tariff will be reduced 25 per cent to about \$1 per hundred, and at the end of three years sugar will be put upon the free list. For over 100 years we have protected the cultivation, and refining of sugar and yet out of a consumption of 3,350,000 tons less than 25 per cent is produced in this country. For the protection of this industry the American people paid \$120,000,000 last year and every pound of sugar produced in this country cost the consumer 6 1-2 cents on account of that protection.

"Louisiana produces less than 10 per cent of the total consumption of sugar and it is very doubtful if the

cane sugar producers can exist under free sugar, but it is also certain that an industry that has been cultivated and fostered at the expense of all the people for over 100 years ought not to be further fostered.

"It is the opinion of authorities that the beet sugar industry can survive with the tariff removed. Germany produces a great deal of beet sugar and the average price in Hamburg for a period of 12 years was \$2.31 per hundred less than the average price in New York. And yet the European farmers received an average of from \$5.32 to \$6.70 per ton for their beets, as much as was received by the American farmers raising sugar beets.

"There is not to exceed \$60,000,000 of capital invested in beet sugar factories in the United States though they are capitalized at \$120,000,000. The capital invested is just twice the amount that the people are required to pay for the protection of the industry. It may be necessary for the sugar companies to readjust and squeeze out some of the water but it seems as if under proper efficient management they ought to survive and I believe they will."

First Saving Pays Subscription For Twenty Years.

"Michigan Business Farming is the best paper a Farmer can take. Through it I made between \$10 and \$15 on a bunch of stock as I would have taken less if I hadn't had the 'pink sheet' and saw what the actual (outside market) was, so the buyer came to my price. Just a good per cent on 50 cents—10 dollars. How's that? I hope every farmer in the Lake Region will be on your subscription list." F. C. Beechler, Ithaca, Michigan.

IS A CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY A TRUST?

The possibility of prosecuting farmers' co-operative societies under the Sherman anti-trust law has had spasmodic discussion these last few years. There are indications now that the matter will be brought to a head and thrashed out to a finish. The cause of this will be the sundry civil appropriation bill, which carries a clause providing that the \$300,000 of its total, appropriated for the prosecution of trusts and combinations, shall not be used to prosecute farmers' co-operative organizations or labor unions.

Former President Taft vetoed the bill on account of the proviso regarding co-operative societies and labor unions, but it is believed that President Wilson is in favor of the measure and will sign it if passed. While the president does not favor attaching general legislation to appropriation bills, he does not regard this particular provision as one that establishes a rule of future law, with respect to farmers' organizations or labor unions. The whole question of whether farmers co-operative societies and labor unions may be prosecuted for operations alleged to be in restraint of trade, under the Sherman law, is likely to be taken up when a revision of the anti-trust law is recommended by President Wilson. Until that time however, it is said that the president does not believe that the provision in the sundry civil appropriation bill can be regarded as class legislation.

However, it looks as if a determined fight will be made upon the provision by large manufacturers, who are desirous of crippling the labor unions if such a thing is possible. They are not so much concerned with farmers' co-operative societies, but are quite willing to destroy them also, if they can succeed in preventing the organizing of labor men under the anti-trust statute. The attitude of these manufacturers is explained at length in an open letter sent to President Wilson by the president of the National Manufacturers' association, which we herewith subjoin.

My dear Mr. President: The National Association of Manufacturers, of which it is my honor to be president, is an organization composed of nearly 4,000 manufacturing concerns, in practically every state of the union. The fundamental purpose of our organization is industrial freedom—freedom from the despotism of unconscionable labor dictation toward both employers and the vast majority of workmen throughout the country who are unaffiliated with trade unionism. Our organization is non-political. Its spirit is patriotism and loyalty to our republic, its laws and institutions.

We affirm our belief of opportunity in the impartial administration of law, believing that upon such framework only can economic and social justice be effectively realized. We do not oppose trades unions, per se. We favor them. Particularly, however, do we deny that trades unionism in many of its methods is above or outside of the just administration of law.

I have observed in the daily papers that there has been introduced into the present session of congress the sundry civil appropriation bill, where
(Continued on Page Four)

SEND COUPON from Page 5 for "BOOSTERS CLUB" BUTTON—Free to Readers

A Market Review from the Farmers Standpoint

HAY

As far as railroad conditions are now concerned, the transportation feature of all commodities is being handled as before; the flooded situation has no bearing at the present time on this feature. Bad road conditions in the country are very much improved, in most sections of the state this feature is not serious enough to handicap the movement of hay from farms to transportation centers. The factor which is holding hay back at the moment is that of seeding time on the farm, in practically every direction and on every farm in the State of Michigan today farmers are interested in the preparation of their spring crop. It will be absolutely out of the question to look for any free movement of hay from the farms until seeding time is over. This will cause an exception of the already gradual tie up of hay receipts on outside markets. It will cause markets in every direction to become more thoroughly cleaned up and aggressive as to the filling of their future requirements. If there is any possibility to a better condition existing later, we have certainly every right to believe that we will experience it, because the combination of the three elements, the flood, bad roads condition and seeding time have all come at a time when they should jointly form a real asset to the general situation. If the result is not a longer price for at least our better qualities of hay, then the situation is certainly lost.

While it is true that the markets in practically every direction are being visited with a little advance by virtue of the curtailment of receipts, it shows that there was a most conservative feeling existing on the outside. The receivers and users of hay from all angles are thoroughly aware of the situation that confronts us, and one and all are looking and fighting for lower prices instead of higher. We believe they do realize, however, the very small percentage of desirable qualities of hay that are coming forward and are still back to come forward. The appreciation they have along this line is going to be an asset to the general situation from now on because as demonstrated in our issue of last week the feeders of hay in the closing months of the year are those of a high class nature, those who are feeding horses of high class and who accordingly are looking for the very best possible to obtain. A class of trade of this kind will always pay a premium if they can get goods of a premium nature.

Remember we have May, June and July still before us as exceptionally good feeding months for high class stuff, but almost out of the race so far as low grade hays are concerned; therefore this would mean that those having low grade hays back for disposition were facing a possibility of not being able to place it at all. There will be a small percentage of low grade hays still placed on the market, but as compared with the amount still back, this percentage will be indeed very small. There is going to be a good clean-cut demand from now until the close of the season for good, high colored, light mixed hay and hays of good straight No. 2 Timothy and better. On these characters of hay it is conservatively possible to better the price conditions which we are now facing. All that is needed is regulated disposition. We do not even believe that there is any particular danger of over-feeding the market from now on with this class of hay, because we do not believe there is enough of it back. The busy features of spring-time will be such as to regulate the movement from the farm. Dealers will naturally put on their own regulators after the hay comes into their hands. We would not be surprised, in fact we will be disappointed if

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.

there is not an advance of \$1.00 to \$2.00 per ton before the close of the season on this high class hay. Appreciate, however, that this is very much open to the manner in which dealers and receivers of hay handle the situation from now on. Any possibility however good and in whatever line may be destroyed if not handled in a proper manner.

BOSTON—There is no particular change to report on the Boston market. Receipts are beginning to be as liberal as prior to the flooded situation. The result is a little easier feeling existing. There is no particular change in quotations to make this week but we do not think the general tone is quite as firm.

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	11.80
Zone No. 5 Michigan	11.40
Zone No. 6 Michigan	11.80
Zone No. 7 Michigan	12.70

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

DETROIT—There is but very little change to report on the Detroit market over that given out in our issue of one week ago. Receipts continue light with the trade becoming more urgent along the lines of requirements. The market on hay from No. 2 up has advanced about \$1.00 per ton. There is a much better tone to the situation from all angles.

HAY—DETROIT MARKET.

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

PITTSBURGH—The railroads having fully recovered from the recent floods are now working in a normal manner. Hay is arriving freely with the demand a little slow. What demand there is is for the better grades. The low and common qualities of hay are as hard to place at the present time as at any time during the season.

HAY—PITTSBURGH MARKET.

No. 1 Timothy hay	\$16.00
No. 2 Timothy hay	13.50
No. 3 Timothy	11.00
No. 1 Light mixed hay	13.00
No. 1 Clover mixed hay	13.00
No. 1 Clover hay	12.00
Fine Prairie Packing Hay	10.00
No. 1 Oat straw	9.00
No. 1 Rye Straw	11.00
No. 1 Wheat straw	9.00

CHICAGO—There has been a noticeable increase in receipts on the latter end of the week with the result that the same were sufficient to meet daily demands. It is just up to the feature of receipts as to whether the market makes a decline or advance in the future.

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 MARKET.

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

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

NEW YORK—Shipments have increased with moderation during the last week. Stocks in transit over the principal hay shipping roads are slightly heavier. Added to this there is a little more unsold hay on terminal sheds. The first river barges have arrived, thus adding to the general supply of both hay and straw. The general tone to the situation on everything below No. 1 hay is just a little easier.

HAY—NEW YORK MARKET.

New Hay:	Large bales, per ton.	Small bales, per ton.
Timothy—Choice		
No. 1	\$21.00	\$21.00
No. 2	18.00	17.00
No. 3	14.00	13.00
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

Straw—		
No. 1 Rye	17.00	
No. 2 Rye	16.00	
No. 1 Oat	11.50	11.00
No. 1 Wheat	11.50	

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

POTATOES

This is the first year in a long time when we have not heard the wise one make the remark, "I told you so." From the inception of the season up until the present time we have not met with any very wise ones with reference to what the future was going to bring forth. Every one seems to wish to stand on neutral ground or on the fence where he can jump either way if the time ever comes to make the jump. I have not experienced a season like this during my whole career with the marketing of farm products.

Regardless of the line-up one gives a future situation when the season starts out, you cannot help but constantly hope and long for something other than your former conservative judgment dictated would be possible. This has been my position during the season so far and I think possibly it has been the position of many of you as marketers. After lining up the situation on the start, knowing the position of the Michigan crop, learning of the situation of the Wisconsin

and Minnesota crop, we had a well assured example whose answer we felt sure would be along certain lines. I do not think many of us have been disappointed with the market from a general possibility standpoint; of course, we would have liked to have seen it higher, that goes without saying, but at the same time we think all feel that we have done comparatively well this year to have maintained even the going standard of levels. We believe you have done mighty well; we do not think there was ever a season during which the marketers of potatoes handled the situation as studiously as they have so far this season. We believe you appreciate the possibilities from a marketing standpoint, the better conditions that can be brought about through regulating the disposition.

The situation right now is most indefinite, but not any more so than it has been right along. It almost seems impossible to give any logical reasons whether the situation will be better or worse than it is today. The handlers of potatoes over the state and the receivers of potatoes on the outside are all figuring for lower potatoes. That is natural from a buyer's standpoint either from you as the producer, or from the handler by the receiver. That is the safe manner in which to look at the situation. We know the dealer is of a most conservative nature, and accordingly that the possibilities of an advance are only slight; that these given possibilities hang on the new potato crop and also on the possibilities of Wisconsin and Minnesota making disposition of the remainder of their crops west and south instead of east. If we just had the eastern market to work on with the balance of our Michigan potatoes we believe it is conservative to expect that an advance of at least 25 cents per bushel would be the ultimate result.

There is the situation, readers, as we see it, and as the largest handlers of potatoes in the United States today see it, but in face of this you cannot bank on any definite proposition. There is one thing sure, potatoes at 30 cents to the producer are below a normal standard. We have every right to look, hope and fight for a better situation when potatoes are at this level. As far as Michigan is concerned, we haven't enough potatoes left to cut any particular figure with the outside situation. It is the new potato crop and the Wisconsin and Minnesota situation that is going to set the stakes for future possibilities for the balance of the crop.

POTATOES—MICHIGAN ZONE PRICES.

Zone No. 2 Michigan	\$.31
Zone No. 4 Michigan	.33
Zone No. 5 Michigan	.31
Zone No. 6 Michigan	.33
Zone No. 7 Michigan	.33

NOTE—From present market conditions, local dealers in the freight zones should pay you the price quoted above for No. 1 stock delivered at their stations. These prices can be increased by taking advantage of special carlot offers.

DETROIT—The Detroit market is not quite as healthy as it was a week ago—the tone to the situation not quite as good. The movement of potatoes by railroad carriers has not been at all heavy, but the movement from farmers' wagons has just about taken care of the floating trade. In taking care of this trade they have allowed the price to gradually sag, in other words, allowed the buyer to take advantage of the situation and lower the market.

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 10¢ each.	

CHICAGO—There was a general decline of 3 to 5 cents over last week's close. This was on a basis

of heavy receipts and a correspondingly easier feeling on the part of the buyers. Buyers took hold freely with a very heavy volume of business having been accomplished, but the same was effected on a decline.

POTATOES—CHICAGO MARKET.

Bulk from car, per bu.40 to .43
 *Sacked from car, per bu.40 to .46
 *Sacks must be even weight, 150 pounds.
 Price quoted includes cost of sack, about 10½¢ each.

CINCINNATI—This market experienced comparatively liberal receipts during the past week. Owing to the same and the run of new stock, there was a general decline of around 5 cents per bushel.

POTATOES—CINCINNATI MARKET.

Bulk from car, per bu.40 to .45
 *Sacked from car, per bu.43 to .48
 *Sacks must be even weight, 150 pounds.
 Price quoted includes cost of sack, about 10½¢ each.

PITTSBURGH—The Pittsburgh situation took a very sudden and quick turn. This was in face of liberal receipts and a liberal number of cars reported in transit. In some cases the situation has changed almost 10 cents per bushel in the last week. A week ago a number of sales were being effected around 55 cents in bulk, while the last week closed with the bulk of receipts selling around 45 cents. It is a matter of receipts entirely, although the trade is constantly looking for lower prices to be in evidence. This forces potatoes to fight an uphill battle constantly.

POTATOES—PITTSBURGH MARKET.

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

WHEAT

We begin to appreciate that when wheat gets above \$1.00 per bushel that a real fight is on from day to day to show a variation. All kinds of news are sought for and brought about to cause a change in quotations. A great deal of the news received are of intrinsic value to the situation, while a great percentage of it is reported for the one purpose of aiding and abetting the gamble constantly going on. The week closed

WHEAT—DETROIT MARKET.

No. 1 White \$1.08½
 No. 2 Red 1.09½

Speculative Prices.

July delivery94¼
 *May delivery 1.09½

*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.

with strong and higher cables from Liverpool. These cables claiming that both England and the continent would be heavy importers of wheat during the remainder of the year. Our expert Snow and others reported the situation from Indiana, Ohio and the soft winter wheat belt in an optimistic manner. Reports from the west and southwest were somewhat mixed. A few complaints are coming from Kansas as to dry weather conditions, South Dakota reports forest and prairie fires. After boiling all of these newsy items down, we find that there is no real basis on which to look for a change in the situation. Wheat will continue to show variations of a few cents, but something of a most decided nature will have to happen or wheat will hang around \$1.05 to \$1.10 for some time.

WHEAT—CHICAGO MARKET.

No. 2 Red \$1.06

Speculative Prices.

*July delivery91¼
 *May delivery92½

*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

The bean situation has a good, well grounded foundation at the present time, a foundation on which future possibilities may be founded in a safe and sane manner. There has not been a time during the marketing of this crop when the handlers of beans were making every lick count, when the situation was being studied constantly, and from its every angle as it is being studied at the present time. Real tone and health has been injected, making a decidedly live situation; sluggishness and depression have been entirely eliminated, with the result that we are now in shape to work out real salvation for the remainder of the bean crop.

I suppose you will think that the writer is crazy—there is no question but what the bean dealers over the state will say that I am crazy—when I make the assertion that it is possible for these beans to go to \$2.40 per bushel. You have heard the remark that it was great to be crazy—it makes you feel good anyhow—but let's see if we have not a right to hope for \$2.40 out of these beans. We have May, June, July and August, four months ahead of us in which to dispose of the remainder of this crop. It has been estimated by the handlers of beans over the state that not over 18 per cent of the entire crop of beans is still back either in farmers' or dealers' hands for movement. In this percentage they have not allowed for any loss because of condition. We know mighty well that a certain percentage of these

beans still back will absolutely spoil instead of being marketed. It ought to result that not over 15 per cent of the crop still back is of a marketable nature. That would bring us back to an example of 15 per cent of beans with 33 1-3 per cent of the season on which to market them. In other words 85 per cent of our beans have already gone on to 66 2-3 per cent of the season. With that ratio existing and with the market having showed its form from its inception to the present, haven't we every right to look for these beans to show their former level set last season, and the season before, of around \$2.40? It looks like good dope to the writer, possibly you had not better take an over dose of it, because it may not work, but I want to tell you right here that the handlers of beans over the State of Michigan are not sweating any blood over the bean situation; their pulse was good and steady when beans were down to \$1.80; they were not alarmed because they knew the amount of beans back, they knew that the \$1.80 that showed on the blackboard was not caused by the amount of beans back to go on the market, but because of the manner in which the situation had been handled. The handlers of beans in a large way are banking on the very dope that we are giving you above, but the wisest of men make mistakes.

BEANS—DETROIT MARKET.

White hand-picked basis \$2.05
 Red Kidney 2.10

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.

OATS

There is no particular change to report on the oat situation. It is certainly of a most healthy nature; there is nothing exciting about the situation at the present time, neither has there been at any time during the season. Oats have gradually maintained themselves and taken a little better position on the market. They have fought their own battle and gradually won out. You will remember that this is the exact position that the "Pink Sheet" took on the oat situation in its very first issue.

OATS—DETROIT MARKET.

Standard \$.39
 No. 3 White38
 No. 4 White37
 No. 2 Mixed37
 No. 3 Mixed36

CINCINNATI—The demand on the Cincinnati market was only of a moderate nature, and a comparatively

easy tone prevailed all around, buyers took hold of what their urgent needs required and no more.

OATS—CINCINNATI MARKET.

Standard39
 No. 3 White38
 No. 4 White36
 No. 2 Mixed37
 No. 3 Mixed36

PITTSBURGH—There is a little easier feeling on the Pittsburgh market—tendency of buyers was to hold off waiting for lower prices—receipts were of a liberal nature.

OATS—PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Standard40
 No. 3 White38½
 No. 4 White37
 No. 2 Mixed37
 No. 3 Mixed36

CLOVER SEED

There is but little change to report on the general seed situation. There is absolutely no reason to hope or expect for a reduction in price levels during seeding time. The situation has maintained one of real tone from the inception of the season.

Now that seeding time is with us it would be most unnatural to expect a receding in values. The large handlers of seed have the situation in their own hands and certainly will be looked to as maintainers of at least the present standard of levels. From a traders' standpoint the tone to the situation is most satisfactory.

CLOVER SEED—DETROIT MARKET.

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

APPLES

Every week that goes by means much to the closing in of the apple situation. It is wonderful the manner in which storage stock has kept during the past season. This goes to show that the raisers of apples are gradually gaining efficiency along the lines of both growing, handling and generally preparing this commodity for the market.

There continues to be a good demand, and in sympathy therewith a good clean-cut tone to the situation affecting high class storage stock. Apples of color with appearance are the ones looked for at this season of the year. The fruit stand trade from now on is one of keen importance to the apple industry. Storage stock is valued much more highly than country stock from cellars, because of both the feature of firmness and flavor.

Continued on Page Six

MICHIGAN FREIGHT ZONES

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

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

Zone 1—Sault Ste. Marie.
 New York City32
 Pittsburgh 28½
 Cincinnati 29
 Chicago 22
 Detroit 22

Zone 2—Kalkaska.
 New York City34½
 Pittsburgh 22
 Cincinnati 19½
 Chicago 16
 Detroit 14

Zone 3—Bay City.
 New York City27½
 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 City27½
 Pittsburgh 23
 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 City27½
 Pittsburgh 17
 Cincinnati 15
 Chicago 13
 Detroit 06½



Michigan Business Farming

The Best Crop Reporter and Market Guide ever published solely in the interests of those who make a business of tilling the soil for profit.

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

EDITED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. GRANT SLOCUM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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EDITORIAL

Shall We Rest Content?

The defeat of the Downing milk inspection bill should serve as a summons for union among Michigan dairymen. It is further proof that as long as you sit silently in your home and allow politicians to play pitch and toss with your rights, you will continue to find your liberties curtailed here with none but ourselves to blame for the loss.

The Downing bill was a fair and square attempt to put milk inspection in Michigan cities on a just basis. It should have had the positive support of every dairyman in the state, and that support should have expressed itself in insistent demands to your representatives that they pass the measure. The defeat of the bill not only continues to place dairymen at the mercy of drifeling poli-

ticians, but it puts them in the light of being so regardless of their own interests, that they permit themselves to be legislated for, according to the moods and whims of their own representatives.

The city of Detroit is an excellent example of the need of such a measure. The city's Board of Health is a Board of Politicians which whenever it expresses itself on dairy matters displays such ignorance as is almost inconceivable. Incompetent boards of health like the purveyors of patent medicines, seem to take pleasure in working on the fears of the public. They use all the methods of the alarmist, and then seek to pin medals on themselves for saving the people from dangers which never existed. Here is a sample of the arguments used to defeat the measure:

Representative Jerome opened the heavy batteries in an impassioned speech in which he declared that after giving Detroit home rule, the legislature would by the Downing measure rob it of the right to demand health and cleanliness in its milk supply.

"This bill is merely an attack on the Detroit board of health," he said. "The Detroit board of health knows its business and has established one of the best milk inspection systems in the United States. The bill would not aid Detroit; it would aid only a few farmers who cannot now get into Detroit because their milk doesn't come up to standard. You would place all inspection in danger by opening the inspectorships up to untrained farm hands who had worked on a dairy farm for two years."

"This is an attack on the best milk inspection system in the country by a few farmers who can't or don't deliver milk that conforms to the standard we demand for the health of our people," declared Representative Copley. "It further removes control from the city and gives it to the state and jeopardizes its value by even forcing the state to accept certain men as milk inspectors."

If the Downing bill were merely an attack on the Detroit Board of Health, we would be willing to admit its superfluousness. There are enough serious menaces to health within that city's boundaries to make additional arraignment unnecessary. If the Downing bill were an attack on any board of health, it was the unconscious fitting of foolscap on a head where it belonged. The measure was designed to protect milk producers from unwarrantable regulations of incompetent men, and had it been passed, would in no way have jeop-

ardized the salient features of milk inspection.

It is no more than just that milk producers be represented on any inspection board supervising the sale of their milk, but this does not mean that we shall get such representation if we sit quietly by with arms folded. Years ago we used to talk of dispensing justice. Nowadays, justice is not dispensed; it must be fought for. Are Michigan dairymen going to accept the defeat of the Downing bill as final, without making an effort to get a new milk inspection bill under way and enacted into a law?

Keep Your Eyes Open.

An attempt to destroy farmers' co-operative organizations and labor unions by having them considered as combinations in restraint of trade, in

defiance of the Sherman anti-trust law, is likely to be made in the near future. As will be remembered, Former President Taft vetoed the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill be-

cause it contained a clause that the sum of \$300,000 set aside for the prosecution of trusts, must not be used to prosecute farmers' or labor organizations.

As farm folks know, there is a great deal of bitterness between a large number of manufacturers and the various labor unions with which they have to deal. In particular, the National Association of Manufacturers, with approximately four thousand members, has waged relentless war upon the unions, and is now agitating that the clause referred to be stricken from the bill.

We have not space to discuss the pros and cons of the contention that labor unions are "trusts," but we wish to emphasize the necessity of all farmers keeping close watch on any proceedings which involve this question with the legitimacy of our own societies. The country cannot afford to kill the co-operative movement among farmers because of a war between manufacturers and labor unions. It would put agriculture back fifty years. Former President Taft vetoed this bill because it was his invariable practice to work against any legislation of benefit to the agricultural class. We believe that President Wilson will have a broader and more intelligent view of the situation. He has already signified his desire to have the Department of Agriculture bend more of its efforts towards aiding the farmers to co-operate, and it would be nullifying such efforts to promote any legislation which would seek to classify farmers' co-operative societies as combinations in restraint of trade.

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IS A CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY A TRUST?

(Continued from Page One)

in there is a provision specifically prohibiting any part of the \$300,000 appropriated for the department of justice from being used to enforce the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust act against either the associations of farmers or labor unions. You are, of course, aware that this particular provision was incorporated in the sundry civil appropriation bill in the last congress and was vetoed by President Taft in a strong vigorous memorandum, with which you are undoubtedly familiar.

Speaking on behalf of the vast manufacturing constituency comprising our organization, I take the liberty of calling your earnest attention to the inherent and impossible wrong represented by this particular provision. In many of your public utterances you have wisely and clearly

emphasized the necessity, in our social, economic, and political body, of striving to attain, in the last analysis, exact justice. With this underlying purpose I express my complete and sincere concurrence.

But I hasten to assure you that the particular provision under discussion is violative of every consideration of the equitable, just and impartial administration of our law and statutes. That the provision is special legislation in ingenious and subtle form will be obvious to you upon careful inquiry. That it is an attempt to subvert the operation of a duly enacted statute of congress by a covert negating of the operation of such statute (the Sherman anti-trust act) will be clear to you after the most cursory examination. That such a device, to render abortive a statute enacted by the people, should be promptly and decisively frustrated seems so clear to me that further argument becomes almost unnecessary.

If the so-called Sherman anti-trust act should or must be amended by due congressional method, that is a proposition the merits of which will be open for legislative debate and the expression of popular opinion through the people's representatives in congress.

But while the law is upon the statute book, and the law contains no exemption, does it not irresistibly occur to you that to limit the operation and application of the law by the subterfuge of a restrictive prohibition through the medium of an appropriation is dangerously near, at least, implied nullification? Do you not see the indefensible character of this exemptive provision, and how utterly at variance such method is to our orderly procedure for the administration of our public laws?

SUFFRAGE BADLY DEFEATED.

Equal suffrage in Michigan was beaten by 100,000 majority and the vote against it was equally as strong in rural and anti-saloon counties as it was in the big urban and "wet" communities of the state, according to practically complete returns from every county, compiled by the anti-suffragists at Detroit. The largest estimated majority against the amendment heretofore published has been 50,000.

The surprising feature of the vote, according to the anti-suffragists, is the fact that the suffragists do not appear to have shown the strength in the dry counties and in the farming communities it was expected they would. In many instances the majority in favor of the amendment last fall in rural counties has been changed to an emphatic majority against it this spring.

CHIEF MOORE DISCHARGED.

Professor Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau since 1895 and an appointee of the Cleveland administration, has been summarily removed from office by President Wilson. His resignation recently had been accepted, to take effect July 31, but after an investigation of his alleged efforts to become secretary of agriculture in the present cabinet grave charges of irregularity were preferred and the president withdrew his acceptance of the resignation, dismissing Professor Moore. Later he referred the subject to the department of justice for inquiry.

Secretary Houston of the agricultural department conferred with the president before the removal of Moore was announced.

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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.

In five more days the work of the 1913 Michigan legislature will be at an end. That is, they are planning now to have it end at that time. Both branches of the legislature have settled down to earnest work, and are now holding three sessions each day. Speaker Currie and Lieut. Gov. Ross think that it will be possible for them to pass all necessary legislation by the evening of April 25.

Representative Jensen, of Escanaba, put up one of the best fights seen on the floor of the house this season when he argued for the bill which places private banks under the supervision of the state. The bill was passed in committee of the whole.

One of the most important pieces of legislation which the present legislature has handled is the Mobile bill which is now up to the governor for his signature. This bill places fraternal insurance societies under the jurisdiction of the state, and insures adequate rates.

It is now practically an assured fact that the total appropriations of this session will amount to about twelve million dollars. At the opening of the session it was thought that the total would reach eighteen million. The total during Osborn's administration was nine million.

There has been a rumor that Governor Ferris would call a special session of the legislature in order to get the passage of some bills that would not be cared for at this session. The governor denies the rumor, however, and states that he is thoroughly satisfied with the work of this session.

The bill carrying an appropriation of \$350,000 for new buildings at the Michigan Agricultural college was passed in the senate on Wednesday. A large delegation of prominent citizens from all parts of the state came to urge the passage of this bill.

The senate has finally taken a stand against lobbying. They have during the past week adhered to Rule No. 51, which prohibits lobbying in the senate chamber. Why didn't they do this early in the session? Did it take them all this time to learn that they could work better without the aid of those who come here to secure the passage of special legislation?

Governor Ferris used his veto power for the first time on Thursday. The occasion was the bill which authorized the auditor-general to cancel all taxes undischarged where there has been legislation or judicial action to vacate prior to January 1, 1913. The governor's veto is based on an opinion of the attorney-general who declares that this bill is unconstitutional.

A measure giving the dairy and food commission the power to regulate and inspect weights and measures was passed by the senate last week.

One of the startling facts that has been brought out by the numerous bills pertaining to the feeble-minded and insane during the present session was that Michigan is spending nearly two million dollars each year for the care of its citizens who are mentally afflicted.

Letters have been flooding in from almost every typographical union in the state declaring against the Murtha bill which was passed by the senate, and which gives a Chicago publishing house the right to publish the compiled laws of the state of Michigan. It is rumored that the bill will be recalled since many of the senators who voted for it have changed their minds.

There doesn't seem to be the remotest chance for the uniform text-

book bill to have any sort of a revival; and yet, Mr. J. T. Guffon, who has so persistently lobbied for this bill is still in Lansing. He has published a new pamphlet on the merits of the uniform plan.

On Friday of last week the house ways and means committee declared in favor of extended studies and experiments along agricultural lines at the M. A. C., and reported out a bill which would provide for a one-sixth mill tax providing that not more than \$35,000 be expended in any one year on the engineering or mechanical courses. Friends of the college are putting up a strong fight for the additional mill tax.

The Glasner bill making it necessary for people who intend to marry to secure a medical certificate of health was defeated in the senate this week. This has been one of the most widely-discussed bills of the present session.

And, now for the whirlwind finish! During these last few days some of the most important bills of the entire session will be passed or killed. An indication that many of these bills have not been thoroughly considered is the fact that the house has appointed a committee whose duty it is to search every bill for "jokers."

STATE OF MICHIGAN ARBOR AND BIRD DAY.

A Proclamation by the Governor.

The tremendous commercial value of forests is fast coming to be appreciated. Effort is being made throughout the United States to conserve what remains and so far as possible, reforest large tracts of territory. Trees have a value other than commercial. They are friends to man and beast. Without friends man is a forlorn creature. Every choice tree that is planted not only blesses this generation, but graciously blesses coming generations.

Birds too have an economic value in the distribution of plant life and in the destruction of harmful insects. They also have a higher value. Literature abounds in allusions to birds, their nests, songs, food, flight, migrations, plumage and habits. On account of their beauty countless number of our winged friends have been killed to meet the ruthless demands of fashion. May the fathers and mothers of the children of today use their best efforts to preserve and perpetuate the lives of our useful and beautiful birds. Love for birds is akin to love for man.

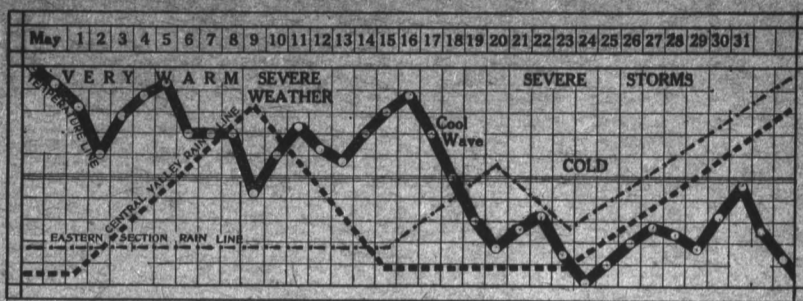
Therefore, I, Woodbridge N. Ferris, Governor of the State of Michigan, do hereby designate Friday, May 9th, A. D. 1913, as Arbor and Bird Day, and do request that this day be observed by all schools, public and private, and other educational institutions by the planting of trees for beautifying school grounds and parks, and by conducting suitable exercises for promoting the spirit of protection to trees and birds.

(Signed) Woodbridge N. Ferris, Governor.

PROFIT IN BEES.

The meeting of the Northern Michigan Bee Keepers' association at Traverse City, has attracted attention to the importance of the western Michigan honey crop. The figures bearing upon this crop show that the value of the crop for the last census year amounted to \$71,747. The keeping of bees has been a profitable business in the northern part of the western Michigan territory because of the great amount of honey that has been obtained from the wild flowers in the forests and because of the rich flavor of this honey.

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 drought 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 26.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent April 26 to 30, warm wave 25 to 29, cool wave 28 to May 2. This disturbance will be of greater than usual force, but no very dangerous storms are expected to accompany it. But all should be on the alert for this is a year of great storms and we cannot always gauge their force. Temperatures will continue to average above and rainfall below normal for the continent and particularly for the great central valleys from the gulf to northern cultivated sections of Canada, but in years of great storms the rainfall is often concentrated and it is difficult to locate the limited areas where the heavy and sudden rains will fall. It is always safe to expect temperatures on the Pacific slope and the Atlantic coast to be the reverse of the great central valleys.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about May 2, cross Pacific slope by close of 3, great central valleys 4 to 6, eastern sections 7. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about May 2, great central valleys 4, eastern sections 6. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about May 5, great central valleys 7, eastern sections 9.

Temperatures will average above normal through the time covered by this disturbance. Force of the storm will be a little above normal till it reaches meridian 90, when it will begin to increase and by the time it reaches Atlantic coast it will begin to be a furious storm. Steamship lines will have trouble with this storm out on the Atlantic not far from May 9. At the same time—May 8 and 9—shipping will meet with a furious storm on our north Pacific coast and for these dates our danger signals will hang out warning all interests on both coasts. From May 5 to 7 we advise not to go onto the great lakes.

While general average of rainfall is expected to be less than usual, some rains may be expected in parts of the great central valleys during the week centering on May 9 and in eastern sections during the week centering on May 20. Rainfall of May is expected to be above normal in eastern sections and on Pacific coast and below normal in large sections of the great central valleys. Rains will probably go to the highlands about the mountains and the clouds float high over lands near sea-level.

Last half of May is expected to be very much colder than the first half and frosts will go further south near May 24 than usual. The month for the continent will average about normal in temperatures. Highest temperatures will cross meridian 90, moving eastward near May 5 and 16 and the lowest temperatures near 9, 24 and June 2.

As the writer formerly represented the Burlington, Iowa, Hawk-Eye and the state of Iowa at great central valleys river improvement conventions, held at Memphis, St. Louis, Quincy, Dubuque, etc., it may not be impertinent to suggest: Great ship canals

from Chicago, Pittsburgh, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha to the Gulf of Mexico could be made cheaper than to improve the Mississippi river, the canals could be made to relieve the floods of the rivers, furnish water power for all purposes, surplus excavated dirt placed on the levees and the canal would supply a military necessity. The Eads riprap of willows would protect the banks of the ship canal.

PROBE HARD COAL TRUST.

The "hard coal trust" situation is being studied by the department of justice to determine the nature and extent of further possible steps by the federal government in attempts to sever the alleged connections, direct and indirect, of coal-carrying railroads, with mining companies. Attorney-General McReynolds, who was the government's counsel in the original hard coal suit, decided by the supreme court in December, and familiar with the conditions in the anthracite fields, is expected to take up the situation personally as soon as he clears away other questions pressing upon his attention.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL PASSED BY HOUSE.

By an overwhelming vote the National House of Representatives has passed the sundry civil appropriation bill with provisions to prevent the use of funds appropriated to carry out the anti-trust law for the prosecution of labor unions and farmers' cooperative organizations. An attempt to strike out the two provisions which caused former President Taft to veto the measure in the last days of the sixty-second congress was defeated by a vote of 47 to 198.

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**THE MARKET SITUATION
VIEWED FROM THE INSIDE**

Continued from Page Three

Unquestionably many of our readers are not aware of the real difference existing between cellar stock and storage stock as above mentioned. The apple situation is going to remain firm for the remainder of the season. The amount of stock in storage is being reduced rapidly. There may be a slight advance over our present prices but we question it somewhat.

APPLES—GENERAL MARKET.
Fancy, per barrel..... 2.50 to 4.50
Ordinary, per barrel..... 1.00 to 2.50

CORN

I do not believe many of you expected to see corn put up the scrap and show the results that it has this season. Naturally corn came into the running somewhat handicapped. The oat situation was at a low ebb, the hay situation was certainly way below normal, so that naturally corn had been handicapped from the very start. It is apparent that the features of feeding have played the prime part of taking care of the corn situation so far and will continue to take care of it from now on.

We think that the western elevators took a little advantage of bad roads condition recently and by holding back have caused an advance to become in evidence. Now that bad roads have naturally been eliminated in the west, work on the farms has started much the same as in Michigan, so that the movement of corn to the elevators is very light. This continues to allow the elevator situation to regulate the movement to the outside, and accordingly maintain certain levels with a tendency to improving them. The general tone to the situation is healthy; the possibilities for the future are favorable; corn conservatively should not advance very much more, although we would not be at all surprised to see it go a little higher.

CORN—DETROIT MARKET.

No. 2 white.....	.58
No. 3 white.....	.56
No. 4 white.....	.55
No. 2 yellow.....	.54
No. 3 yellow.....	.55
No. 4 yellow.....	.54
No. 2 mixed.....	.55
No. 3 mixed.....	.54
No. 4 mixed.....	.54

CORN—CINCINNATI MARKET.

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

CORN—PITTSBURG MARKET.

No. 2 white.....	.60
No. 3 white.....	.59
No. 4 white.....	.59
No. 2 yellow.....	.60
No. 3 yellow.....	.59
No. 4 yellow.....	.59
No. 2 mixed.....	.60
No. 3 mixed.....	.59
No. 4 mixed.....	.59

BUTTER

The last couple of weeks has shown just a little decline in the Elgin butter situation, but it doesn't mean much; it doesn't even mean as much as the monetary cut shown in quotations. The general butter situation is overly strong, there isn't any question about it. From now on through the summer months the ice cream situation and the by-products of milk in general will be of such a nature as to make impossible the lowering of the butter situation from a general standpoint. A great many creameries can sell their cream today through ice cream angles to better advantage than they can make butter. This angle of es-

cape will gradually widen as the season advances. There is no possibility of a weakening of the butter situation from now on.

BUTTER—GENERAL MARKET.
Creamery No. 1, per pound..... .34
Fancy Dairy, per pound..... .32

EGGS

You will please recall the "Pink Sheet" stand on the April market of eggs as stated to you in one of our previous issues. We took the stand that it would be impossible to materially change the standard as set one year ago. In other words we set the April price of eggs at right close to 18 cents; the average price for April has been about 18 cents; today official quotations show 17 1/2 cents. Quotations have not been any more than fair to the situation during this month; the tendency has been to throw out a quotation just a little below the actual trend of the market situation. Storers of eggs wished to reduce the market level all possible.

There has been a very heavy run of eggs during this month, with storers grabbing up everything in sight. It was early demonstrated to them that April eggs would have to go in store on about an 18 cents basis. There should be no material change in the egg situation for the remainder of the month. You are not going to see any landslides during the season.

EGGS—GENERAL MARKET.
Large fresh..... \$.18 1/2
Medium fresh..... .17

POULTRY

The Detroit market showed just a little reaction last week because of shipments being brought in from the outside. A feature of this kind can never be worked against with any degree of definiteness. We know this, that the Michigan poultry situation will not take care of the Michigan demand. That is why carloads of poultry have been brought in from the west. The quality of the western shipments are not up to Michigan standard. Even in face of the few cars of stuff that came into the Detroit market we shall expect poultry of Michigan class to sell at our former quotations of around 19 cents. A great many shipments last week were cut off at 18 cents in sympathy with the above cause.

Broilers are coming very slowly and selling at about 25 cents. The real demand for fresh Broilers has not developed. There is still a little frozen stuff in storage. Frozen stuff will modify the broiler market as long as it lasts.

POULTRY—DETROIT MARKET.

No. 1 Turkeys.....	.19 to .20
No. 2 Turkeys.....	.14 to .16
No. 1 Spring Chickens.....	.18 to .19
No. 2 Spring Chickens.....	.14 to .16
No. 1 Fowls.....	.18 to .19
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.....	.17
No. 2 Spring Chickens.....	.13
No. 1 Fowls.....	.17
No. 2 Fowls.....	.12
No. 1 Geese.....	.13
No. 1 Ducks.....	.15

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

LIVE STOCK

Cattle—Detroit.

The run in all departments at the stock yards are very much heavier this week. The new railroad pro-

gram has shown wonderful regulation in the movements of live stock to this market. In the cattle division practically all grades with the exception of cows and bulls, were fully 15 to 20 cents lower than a week ago; with the better grades dull and draggy at the decline. The demand among the butchers was for the common and lighter grades. Quite a percentage of the early run was held over. Milch cows and springers brought strong last week's quotations, with good ones in active demand.

Calves—Detroit.

In the veal calf department the run was about the heaviest of the season with the quality running very poor. The range of selling values was from \$6.00 to \$9.00. The general veal calf market was a strong \$1.00 lower than one week previous.

CATTLE—DETROIT STOCK YARDS.

Beef steers, good to prime heavy.....	\$8.00 to \$8.25
Beef steers, medium to good.....	7.50 to 7.75
Beef steers, common to fair.....	7.00 to 7.50
Beef cows, common to selected.....	5.25 to 6.75
Helpers, selected.....	7.00 to 7.50
Stock steers.....	5.00 to 6.00
Feeders.....	6.00 to 6.50
Canners and cutters.....	3.50 to 4.25
Good to prime veals.....	6.00 to 9.00
Bulls.....	6.00 to 6.75
Dressed veal.....	9.00 to 15.00

Cattle—Chicago.

Receipts of cattle for the week were 49,700 as against 51,300 last week, and 48,000 a year ago. The total run for the week at six western markets was approximately 120,000, an increase of 8,000 over a week ago and 10,000 a year ago.

Owing to a very slow call from the packers there was a break in butcher stock values of from 10 to 15 cents with the good to choice getting the most cut and a generally easier feeling practically all along the line. The only cases in which there was not a noticeably easier feeling was in cases of classy stuff necessary to fill some discriminating orders. Situations of this kind were taken advantage of without any reduction. Buyers of all description were hammering away at the price. As the week advances the feeling seems to continue to exist along the lines of price reduction, a few loads of choice steers going on Thursday at a strong pace because of packers and occasional chippers going short on requirements earlier in the week. About the top on Thursday was \$9.05, with the bulk of good handy butcher kind running around \$8.00 to \$8.60.

It is claimed that beef channels have their fill, that the market for beef is not broadening to an extent which promises a free outlet for general supplies. The receipts for the last two weeks have been exceptionally heavy because of muddy feed yard conditions at buyers' quarters. Other feeders have been anxious to get rid of their matured steers before beginning the season's active work. A respite is necessary from heavy marketing if present beef price levels are to be maintained.

Killers showed a very bearish disposition with reference to all grades of cow stock. A decline of fully 25 cents was in force for bulk of good to choice cows and heifers, compared with last week, with a good level quota of right good stuff quoted down 30 to 40 cents; cows selling at \$7.75 a week ago were going at around \$7.40. Good bologna bulls held up about the best of anything, a break of only 10 to 20 cents was in evidence.

There is no material change in the canner and cutter department. There continues to be a weak demand for low grade stuff, but prices have not materially changed from those in force a week ago.

Calves—Chicago.

The bulk of vealers showed a decline of 50 to 75 cents. The poor outlet for veal in the eastern markets

has been a bearish influence in local trade of late. There were moderate receipts of stockers and feeders this week, with all kinds of yearlings, stockers and thin flesh cattle suitable for grazing in urgent demand at prices from 10 to 25 cents higher than a week ago. Fleshy feeders suitable to go on feed were in only fair demand, selling steady at 10 cents higher.

CATTLE—CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

Beef steers, good to prime heavy.....	\$8.50 to \$ 9.00
Beef steers, medium to good.....	8.00 to 8.50
Beef steers, common to fair.....	7.00 to 7.75
Beef cows, common to selected.....	4.00 to 7.00
Fat heifers, good to choice.....	5.50 to 8.00
Canners and cutters.....	3.40 to 4.75
Good to Prime veals.....	5.00 to 8.25
Bulls.....	5.50 to 9.60

Cattle—Buffalo.

Receipts at Buffalo of cattle for the opening day of the week were 180 cars or 45 loads in excess of the previous Monday. Proportion of steers of all kinds was the largest for many weeks past and it was the general opinion among sellers that if the usual supply of fat cows and heifers had arrived, that the day's run would have totaled fully 200 loads. Prices of steers eased off somewhat a week ago and this week killers of the higher priced cattle expected to be able to get their supplies in this line a little lower, provided the run was ample and it was. Steers generally sold a dime to fifteen lower than last week, best weight steers this week selling from \$8.85@9, with yearlings bringing \$9 and choice handy butchering steers \$8.40@8.60. There were a few sales, where the lighter steers were just what the local packers wanted, that were steady, but the great bulk of the steer cattle generally went at the decline. Fully 40 to 50 cars of steers averaged better than 1,100 lbs., and a larger number of handier kinds. Fat cows and heifers were in rather light supply and these ruled about steady with the Monday before. Sellers generally noticed a sudden dropping off today of these. Fancy heifers sold up to \$8.50@9, general range \$5.50@8. Stockers and feeders were in light numbers, there being only about five or six loads and these ruled strong, tops, \$7.60. Bulls were in moderate number and sold strong, \$8 per cwt. being paid for a very fancy 1,800-lb. bull, but heavy grades generally were slower sale than the handier and lighter ones. Not enough fresh cows and springers to meet the full eastern demand, these ruling full strong to a shade higher, fancy springers and fresh cows selling up to \$100 @125 each. Market closed steady, with a good, practical clearance.

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
Stockers and feeders.....	5.00 to 7.00
Milchers and springers.....	35.00 to 100.00

Calves—Buffalo.

Fifteen hundred calves on offer at Buffalo Monday. Top grades active and half dollar per hundred higher, culls about steady. Best selling generally at \$10, with culls from \$8.50 down, few decks of light calves selling straight at \$8.75, while \$9 took a deck or two, with a few out. Feds, \$4.50@5.50.

Calf Quotations.

Calves, choice to extra.....	\$9.75 to \$10.00
Fair to good.....	9.00 to 9.50
Cull to common.....	8.00 to 8.50
Light thin.....	6.50 to 7.50
Fed calves.....	4.50 to 5.50

Hogs—Detroit.

Every one showed a disposition to hang off in the hog department; very few sales being made until the game was well under headway. Packers had established themselves on a 9 cent basis, but later loosened up and paid around \$9.05 to \$9.10 for best packers stock and also pigs.

HOGS—DETROIT MARKET.

Fair to choice butchers.....	\$9.10
Lightweights	9.10
Boars, according to weight	5.00 to 3.25
Pigs	9.10
Stags	One-third off

Hogs—Chicago.

There was some irregularity in trailing the last week. The range of selling value showed a variation of from 10 to 25 cents. It was the disposition of packers to show a bearish disposition on the early runs. The market gets to its true form with the close of the week with the basis of operations very close in line with the close of last week, the top being at \$9.25. The trading closed very active with packers taking hold freely. There were 3,968 hogs held over from Thursday with the arrivals of the day estimated at 9,000. This accumulation was quickly cleaned up so that the market closed in a most strong manner.

The run for the week was when 103,900 hogs, being 24,800 in excess of last week, 2,500 less than a year ago and 1,400 less than the same period two years ago. Eleven markets received 44,500 hogs on Friday, 1,800 more than the week previous, 33,100 less than a year ago and 14,500 less than two years ago.

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

Hogs—Buffalo.

Hogs were lower for the opening day at Buffalo, this week. Receipts figured 85 cars or 13,600 head and general market was off a dime from last week's close. Heavies sold at \$9.45, some going in with some big droves at \$9.50, and the latter price took over 90 per cent of the mixed grades, as well as the bulk of the good yorkers, few of the latter kinds bringing \$9.55. Several bunches of light yorkers, as well as a few good pigs, brought \$9.50 but most of the good country shipped pigs sold at \$9.40, western market pigs—Saint Louis and Chicagos—selling at \$9.25@9.40. Roughs mostly \$8.50 and stags \$7.50@7.75.

HOGS—BUFFALO STOCK YARDS

Extreme heavies 250 up	\$9.40 @ \$9.45
Heavies 240 to 280	9.45 @ 9.50
Mediums 220 to 240	9.45 @ 9.50
Mediums 190 to 220	9.45 @ 9.50
Mixed 180 to 220	9.45 @ 9.50
Yorkers 150 to 170	9.45 @ 9.55
Do light 130 to 150	9.40 @ 9.50
Pigs 120 down	9.25 @ 9.40
State hogs	9.25 @ 9.50
Heavy ends	9.25 @ 9.40
Roughs	8.40 @ 8.50
Stags	7.00 @ 8.00

Sheep and Lambs—Detroit.

Practically everything in the sheep and lamb department was clipped, with good ones in very light percentage. A few good wools sold at around 50 cents lower than last week, the basis being \$8.50 to \$8.75. Clipped lambs at practically all grades were around 25 to 35 cents lower; good clips going at from \$7.25 to \$7.70, with the bulk of sales hanging close to a \$7.50 average.

SHEEP—DETROIT STOCK YARDS.

Lambs, good to choice.....	\$8.75 to \$8.80
Do fair to good.....	5.25 to 7.75
Yearling lambs, choice.....	7.00 to 8.00
Mixed sheep	6.00 to 6.75
Cull sheep	3.50 to 4.50

Sheep and Lambs—Chicago.

About the only grades attracting attention in the Sheep Department

was some shorn western wethers which sold around 10 cents higher; other classes sold about steady with last week's quotations. Packers constituted the only real competition despite the moderate supply for the week, prices generally have suffered something of a setback, this in face of a strong fight on the part of the sellers.

Sheep suitable for feeding purposes were of a very small percentage, with quotations considered weak. In fact packers were unable to force a decline of 40 to 60 cents as compared with the close of last week, while in some cases transactions were made on a basis of 75 cents on Wednesday of the week previous. Conditions were bearish in the east and at other western markets.

The combined offerings for the week to date aggregate 194,000 or 8,000 more than the same period last week and 10,000 more within the corresponding period last year. Some very prime shorn western wethers landed at \$6.55. Some odd lots of shorn native ewes going at \$4.50 to \$6.00 with a few wethers clearing at \$6.25; bucks going at \$5 to \$5.25 were strictly desirable in quality; some woolled ewes going at \$6.50.

There was a noticeable falling off in receipts of lambs with the prices showing a keen slump. This was due to bad conditions in the east and other western markets being well supplied. Several lots of prime Colorado woolled lambs sold at \$8.75; other lots being held at \$8.50, with some fair to decent killers clearing at \$8.25 to \$8.40; a few natives going at \$7.50 to \$8.00 with culls selling as low as \$6.00. Some fairly good shorn westerns sold at \$7.25 with the prime quotable at \$7.50.

SHEEP—CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

Lambs, good to choice.....	\$8.00 to \$8.25
Do fair to good.....	7.00 to 7.75
Do cull to common.....	4.00 to 5.50
Yearling lambs, choice.....	7.00 to 7.75
Do cull to fair.....	4.00 to 6.00
Wethers, choice.....	6.40 to 6.75
Ewes, choice handy weight	6.00 to 6.75
Do choice heavy	6.00 to 6.75
Cull sheep	3.50 to 4.00
Bucks	4.25 to 5.00

Buffalo—Sheep and Lambs.

Fifty loads, or 10,000 head, all fresh, made up the run for the opening day this week at Buffalo. Not over ten or a dozen loads of wool stuff included among the receipts, big end running to the clipped kinds and in the lamb line prices were a full quarter higher, while sheep were up 10 to 15 cents from last week's close. Some coarse, weighty lambs sold at \$9.25, but the bulk of the good, desirable wool lambs brought \$9.50. Quality of clipped lambs generally was good, general price for handy weights being \$8.50, throwouts, without wool, selling from \$7.50 down. Best clipped yearling wethers quotable from \$7@7.50, few of these kinds being on offer. Trade on sheep was active, load of good wool wethers selling at \$7.50, while best shorn wethers brought from \$6.75 @6.90, one deck at \$7. Top clipped ewes \$6@6.50, it taking prime handy ones to bring above \$6.25 and cull sheep went from \$5 down.

SHEEP—BUFFALO STOCK YARDS.

Lambs, choice to extra.....	\$8.25 @ \$8.50
Do fair to good.....	7.50 @ 8.15
Do cull and common.....	8.25 @ 8.75
Do cull and common.....	4.50 @ 7.50
Yearling, choice	7.00 @ 7.50
Do cull to fair.....	6.00 @ 8.00
Do cull to fair.....	4.00 @ 6.50
Wethers	6.00 @ 7.00
Ewes, choice	6.00 @ 6.50
Cull sheep	3.00 @ 5.00
Bucks	3.00 @ 4.75

Quotations—Wool Stock.

Lambs, good to choice.....	\$9.25 @ \$9.50
Do cull to fair.....	7.50 @ 9.00

Wool.

It seems absolutely impossible to get a real line-up on the wool situation. It is questionable to the writer, based on a good thorough research, as to whether the large handlers of

wool are thoroughly aware of the possibilities of the same. They seem of a very indefinite nature, which we would naturally expect was in sympathy with the indefiniteness of the wool proposition, in which they are engaged. It would appear that they are simply trying to put the market level at a low enough point so that they will be safe when the real basis or selling strength of wool is determined.

It is easy for any of us to appreciate the real stirring up of the whole wool situation that the tariff proposition would naturally give it; manufacturers, handlers and growers are all affected and alike. It will be some little time before a basis will be established on which trades can be made with any degree of assurance. This is going to work against the grower of wool more than against the handlers of wool naturally, because as the present market would go to show the handlers are going to place the price where there is but very little chance. All margins of difference are expected to be thrown on the shoulders of the grower. The producer is the man who always bears the burden, unless in some extreme case where the regular handler makes a mistake.

The large handlers today, figure wool, known as medium, to be worth about 18c. We know of one or two points in the State at which 22c is being paid at the moment. We know of other points where 16c is being paid, neither of these buyers in the country know where they are at. They are simply taking a shot at the situation. One thinks 16c will show a profit, the other apparently thinks he is safe in paying 22c. The manufacturers are very much stirred up over the tariff regulation, they are going to be most conservative in their operations for some time.

Michigan only produces about seven million pounds of wool; not enough so they cut any figure with the wool situation. The only real bearing which Michigan wool has, is by virtue of a certain texture not contained in other wools. In other words, a certain percentage of Michigan wool is almost a necessity in the manufacture of certain lines of woolen goods. But with the counterfeits we are all aware of, in manufactured goods today, we know that the feature of Michigan wool being necessary, will not be considered but a moment.

I wish that some of the supporters of free wool were obliged to dictate this article weekly to you as producers. If anyone can tell me how free wool is going to help the wool industry of Michigan, I would like to get the dope.

If mutton were not exceptionally high at the present time, every head of sheep in the state of Michigan would show its owner a keen loss. Inasmuch as wool is far below a normal level, on a basis which warrants our holding if we see fit, and also to give our supporters of free wool every chance possible, suppose we hold our wool for 25c on basis of medium grade.

We wish to be frank with you and impress upon you the indefiniteness of the situation; that we do not pretend to know, neither can we find out or get in touch with anyone who seems to know, or even professes to know, what the outcome from a price standpoint is going to be.

FLOUR AND FEED.

The recent crop reports show this season's wheat crop does not point to as favorable a crop as it did about a week ago, which has been the main factor in stimulating the wheat situation. The slight advance on wheat has not affected the flour and feed situation to any great extent. The millers report sales are slow but the market firm. The demand for all fixed and prepared feeds are about normal with very little change in prices.

Kind.....	Price per bbl.
"Blend" flour, 1/2-paper sacks.....	\$ 5.25
Spring patent	4.50

Toweling sacks or wood barrels 20c higher.

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

The above prices are f. o. b. Detroit, Mich., on car lot shipments.

Tankage, averaging 60 per cent protein, \$41 per ton f. o. b., Chicago.

COAL.

This season of the year is the contract season the world over. Operators are closing contracts on basis of a price, what they consider the coal to be worth, withstanding the fact that a great many sales have been made in certain markets at a sacrifice. Owing to the labor difficulties now appearing, it is going to influence the supply of coal before the coal year ends. Producers of the better grades of coal have now contracted for approximately their entire year's output.

The coal trade in the East has been very dull, which is accounted for in this way by one of the large operators, who made a special canvass to ascertain the real state of affairs. He reports the retail dealers are not buying because they have on hand about twenty-five per cent of their last season's purchase, the result of the mild weather. The western trade is pretty well cleaned up, therefore, the demand for all grades of coal will increase as the season advances. We predict the eastern market will remain a little sluggish until lake shipments move more freely, thus absorbing a large portion of eastern coal. The whole situation will gradually adjust itself within a few weeks' time and all markets will be governed by an established circular price.

The Anthracite situation has not been very prosperous for the operators, because sales are coming in pretty slow, and it takes considerable effort on the part of the salesman to get the orders.

Right now is the time for all readers of the "Pink Sheet" to think very seriously about getting in his yearly coal supply. The time to buy is when the demand for coal is limited, therefore the problem presents itself. Which is the most profitable? Buy coal now and save from fifty cents to two dollars on a ton, or wait until the demand far exceeds the supply and pay a premium of a dollar or two per ton, in order to get it at all? If your local dealer has to pay the premium, he merely passes the situation on to the consumer.

Brother Farmer, think of the situation that confronted you last season and inasmuch as we have no assurance of there being no labor trouble this season, don't you think it would be a good conservative business proposition to buy your coal when the operators are looking for orders and not when they are turning away orders?

April Soft Coal Prices. F.O.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.

Anthracite Coal.

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.

VICTIMS OF SWINDLE.

It now begins to appear that many of the farmers in the neighborhood of Deford, Tuscola county, have been swindled by the promoters of the milk condensing plant established a little more than a year ago. The company, as a matter of fact, was organized in September, 1911, and the articles of incorporation stated under oath that \$25,300 had been paid in, \$300 in cash and the balance in property. The books of the company, it is said, do not show that the \$300 was ever received, and it is claimed that the land and partially completed plant are not worth to exceed \$300 above mortgages aggregating \$2,500 with which, it develops, they are encumbered.

Stock has been sold in blocks of \$100 to \$1,000 to teachers, married women, farmers and others. It is a good dairying country, condensing factories are said to be a paying proposition, and on the surface the project looked good.

About \$15,000 is claimed to have been expended for brokers, salesmen, and for other purposes in starting the business.

The old creamery plant was purchased and seemingly turned in to the new company with value increased a thousand fold. Mr. Neep, senior, it is claimed, receives a salary of \$2,700 a year and his son \$100 a month from the new company. He is reported to have said that he intended to turn the salary back to the company to apply on the mortgage.

Howard G. Carter, the main promoter, who seems to have been the J. Rufus Wallingford of the outfit, is reported to be in Louisville, Kentucky. Messrs. Hall, Louks and Gates, who subscribed to the articles of incorporation and made affidavit that property worth \$25,000 had been actually received and was worth the amount claimed, are said to be residents of Detroit.

Persons who have given notes for stock will refuse to pay them unless held by an innocent purchaser and those who have subscribed for stock and not yet paid, will refuse to do so. Whether action will be taken against the promoters and officers of the company is not decided.

THE FARMER WILL BE INJURED IN THE END

F. A. McLellan, of The H-O. Company, of Buffalo, one of the best posted millers of the country, in commenting on the proposed change in the tariff, as relates to grain, says:

"The tariff measure certainly is a knock at the manufacturer in this country, while pretending to protect the farmer and stock raiser. The bill is thoroughly inconsistent and illogical. Corn, you will notice, is on the free list, wheat with the duty of 10c per bushel and wheat flour free. It takes four and one half bushels of wheat to make a barrel of flour, so that the handicap against the United States millers is equal to about 50 cents per barrel and this, by the way, is about five times the usual profit of the flour miller. Oats with a duty of 10c per bushel, and it takes ten bushels of oats to make a barrel of oatmeal, so that the American oatmeal millers are up against it to the extent of \$1 per barrel. Oats, with a duty of 10c per bushel, would equal about 1-3 cent per lb., wheat at 10c per bushel is 1-6 cent per lb., there being 60 lbs. of wheat to the bushel and 32 lbs of oats.

"Three years of the last seven, oats have been on an import basis from Canada, that is to say, their oats were 15c per bushel lower than ours and during those years, a large quantity of Canadian oats came into the United States paying the duty of 15c per bushel. If the new tariff bill goes into effect and conditions of this kind exist, the Canadian miller could put his grain into this country in form of manufactured product, at equal of 15c per bushel cheaper than we could manufacture it in this country. We suppose the framers of the bill had in mind that Canada did not produce or raise any corn, not enough at least to give us any trouble, and for this reason they placed corn on the free list. They evidently overlooked the Argentine country and as a matter of fact, a considerable quantity of Argentine corn has at different times come into this country, paying the regular duty and competing at that time, with our home grown corn. The Corn Products Refining Company have a large plant at Edgewater near New York city, and use a large quantity of corn. Under this new tariff law, there will be many times when the Argentine corn will come in and displace just that much American grown corn, so that they will reach the farmer after all."

TRUCK GARDENERS LOSE THEIR PROFIT**WASTE OF VEGETABLES CONTINGENT ON LOCAL TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES COSTS MONEY.**

There are many things to learn regarding marketing and systems of distribution, from the conditions prevailing in our neighboring states. Take Chicago for example: Chicago is the second biggest market for food products in the United States. Yet within the last year a good many tons of root crops, onions, carrots, parsnips, beets, rutabagas, turnips, which were raised on farms not more than twenty miles from the city hall, have been dumped into holes and gulleys. How, with everybody complaining of the cost of living, can there be any possible excuse or explanation for such an apparently criminal and reckless waste?

The average housewife knows that she pays from 2 to 5 cents a pound for all these vegetables. That is at the rate of from \$40 to \$100 a ton.

Cutting that figure in two to allow 100 per cent profit for the middleman and retailer, the truck farmer should get from \$20 to \$50 a ton for all his produce. One which produces less than that value in gold has made many a millionaire. Is the farmer so rich that he can afford to fill his mudholes with material worth \$20 a ton? Or is he simply a fool?

August Geweke, president of the Cook County Farmers and Truck Gardeners' association, a new and decidedly interesting kind of labor union, likes to ask these questions. Also, in his solid, practical way, he is ready to answer them.

Mr. Geweke has been a truck farmer for a good many years. He has learned how to beat what he says is one of the hardest games a man can play, in spite of the fact that Cook county soil is extremely fertile and more than 2,000,000 people are within walking distance. He specializes in a single crop, and sells all his product in carload lots. He has made a comfortable fortune out of it. But—

There are more than 5,000 farmers and truck gardeners in Cook county. Less than half of them are at present members of the union, which now has 21 local branches in the county.

In the first place, root crops, with cabbage in addition, for which the Chicago housewife pays from \$40 to \$100 a ton, are bought from the farmers and truck gardeners of Cook county for \$5 to \$7 a ton. Somewhere between the producer and the consumer's kitchen from 700 to 1,200 per cent has been added to the cost. So the value of the material occasionally used for filling gulleys and clayholes has shrunk vastly. The farmer is not so foolish as he may have seemed.

That is not half the answer. Before the Cook county grower can get even \$7 a ton for his stuff he must deliver it in Chicago. That means he must load his wagon in the afternoon, spend all night in driving from 15 to 18 miles and in selling his produce, and then, in the morning, drive back his empty wagon to the farm.

Each trip (three such trips a week are the rule) takes 24 hours, spent without a chance to sleep. This also helps to explain why it is so hard to get reliable and efficient farm help in Cook county.

If that long, tri-weekly 24 hour trip had to be made over well built, hard surfaced roads, it would, in all conscience, be bad enough. But suppose it is necessary to drag back and forth through the mudholes, gulleys, and quagmires? Suppose a team of horses must strain and sweat to pull half as much produce as would make an easy load on good, hard roads?

Perhaps the average householder may begin to see why roots and

vegetables rot in the storage bins of farmers, or are dumped into waste piles, while city people go hungry or pay big prices for the same stuff, shipped in by railroad from farms 100 or more miles away?

CONDENSED MILK IN MICHIGAN.
By James W. Helme.

One of the greatest triumphs of the age is the successful evaporation and condensing of milk so that wherever man journeys, whether in the poles or in the tropics, the lacteal fluid of the cow can always be procured.

It is unfortunate, however, that some manufacturers of condensed milk have been so extravagant in the claims of their product as to seriously affect human life. Most manufacturers give on their cans a formula for extending their milk with water which some times makes it appear to be cheaper than the natural product.

Ordinary milk from the average cow contains about 12 per cent total solids, of which 3½ per cent is butter fat and the balance casein, albumen and milk sugar. This department purchased several cans of milk on the open market and diluted the same with water until the solution equaled normal milk, having a 3 per cent butter fat content, which is the legal standard in Michigan. Such milk was found to cost as follows per quart for the following brands: XXXX, 10 cents per quart; Van Camp's, Pet and Premier brands, 7½ cents per quart; Nu-Way, 7 cents per quart; Leader, 10 cents per quart, and Eagle brand, 12 cents per quart. All of these milks before dilution contained less than 10 per cent butter fat, while the legal standard for commercial cream is 18 per cent.

Condensed milks are therefore rather dearer than ordinary milk in most cities. It is the convenience, not the cheapness of condensed milk that should appeal to the consumer. The directions for infant feeding on some of these cans are very misleading. Take the Eagle brand, one of the best known to the trade. It gives on the can directions for infant feeding as follows: One month old dilute 1-14. This would give the baby milk containing about 6½ per cent total solids which would have in it less than 1 per cent (.82) butter fat. Normal human milk and cow's milk are about the same, 12 per cent total solids with 3½ per cent butter fat. Is not a milk containing less than 1 per cent butter fat too thin for a growing babe? Further directions on the can are, dilute 1-12 for second month. This would give a butter fat of less than 1 per cent (.93). The third month a dilution of 1-10 is recommended. This gives 1.10 per cent butter fat, less than one-third of normal milk. For a babe 10-12 months old a dilution of 1-6 is recommended. Even this only gives a butter fat content of 1½ per cent, about half that of normal milk.

We believe these dilutions are much too thin for babies. Representative Whelan has introduced a bill in the legislature which has passed the house and is now pending in the senate requiring all condensed milk to be labeled on the can with a formula that when extended, will be equal to legal standard milk. When this law is passed every consumer can intelligently use condensed milk.

LIVE STOCK TRANSPORTATION BILL PASSES MICHIGAN HOUSE

Lansing, Mich., April 24.—The Follette bill, prescribing a minimum rate of speed for shipments of stock on Michigan railways has passed the House and has been reported out of the Senate Railroad Committee.

Representative Lee's bill prohibiting the shipment of veal younger than six months was cause for a flurry in committee of the whole. An amendment was attached providing that calves not younger than one month might be shipped if accompanied by their dams. In this shape the bill was agreed to.

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