

# 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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Born in 1912—  
and proud of it

DETROIT, Saturday, May 17th, 1913

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## Co-operative Societies Not Liable

Some weeks ago we referred to the sundry civil bill which contained a clause that none of the money appropriated by it for prosecutions under the Sherman anti-trust law must be used to prosecute farmers' co-operative societies and labor unions. As we pointed out the warfare between capital and labor led to much antagonism against this clause on the part of manufacturers, and through their efforts an amendment was added to the bill, striking out this exemption clause. The amendment failed to carry in the national house and now the senate has also refused to accept it, so that this important bill, when signed by President Wilson, will become a law, and the farmers' co-operative societies are safe from prosecution. The importance of this bill will be realized when we consider it has an appropriation of 117 million dollars.

The question as to the liability of a farmers' co-operative society under the anti-trust statute is an interesting one. Many have claimed that such organizations are essentially of the nature of trusts, as they are attempts to regulate prices through controlling output by means of a combination of different men in the same business. Charlie R. Van Hise, of Wisconsin, has made a careful study of this subject, and throws interesting light on it.

He says: "Working out methods of proper co-operation among farmers will require a consideration of the existing trust laws, national and state. The decisions of the United States supreme court, under the Sherman act, are very drastic in regard to all contracts in restraint of trade. But the members of the co-operative society, to be successful, must contract to sell all of their products through the society; or, if not, to give the advantage to the society of any increase price over that obtained through the regular channel.

An essential element in the success of the fruit growers' exchange, perhaps the most successful of the co-operative societies, is that they are selling agencies of all their members, and rigid contracts require the members to dispose of their products through such agencies. Selling agencies of this kind for manufactured products have been declared to be illegal; indeed, the decisions under the Sherman act have uniformly held that selling exchanges and combinations, where the commerce was clearly interstate, which fix prices, divide territories, or limit output, are illegal. And yet some of these things must be done if co-operative societies are to be successful.

Similar decisions have been rendered by many of the state courts under the state anti-trust laws.

The fact that the anti-trust laws are in conflict with the necessary co-operation among the farmers has been recognized by the legislatures of a number of states, and in consequence co-operation among the farmers was excepted from the anti-trust acts. This is illustrated by laws passed in South Dakota, Illinois, Nebraska and Texas. These laws, however, have been declared unconstitutional by the federal courts under the principle that "no state shall deny any person within its jurisdiction equal protection under the laws."

## Farmers Problems

"NO, Boys, you can't depend upon the market quotations published by the daily press and secured from the fellow who wants to buy," said Professor Square Root, to his advanced class in marketing farm products.

For example let me give you the quotations on Beans as they appeared in the Free Press Tuesday morning:

Cash Beans—Monday close \$2.05,  
Saturday \$2.05.

The facts are, gentlemen, that at country points, where the farmers were in touch with the "Pink Sheet" by special wire, the dealers were paying \$2.18 for beans both Saturday and Monday.

Here's a little message from one of our friends which you should read:

"My car of hay brought me a clear profit of \$53.00 over the amount I was offered here the day it was loaded. I want this to appear on the Pink Sheet Blackboard, for I was only offered \$46.00 for hay here on track, and by shipping as you suggested received \$99.31, and I have the cash."

This fellow lives at Avoca, Mich., and you fellows can have his name for the asking. Why on earth don't every one of you join the "Bundle Brigade?" Here's the coupon:

Michigan Business Farming,  
Detroit, Michigan.

Send along the "Bundle" and I will see that the paper the "dealers swear at and the farmers swear by" has an introduction to my neighbors.

Name .....

Post Office .....

The state board of agriculture will offer two scholarships at the Michigan Agricultural college, one to the Michigan Agricultural society and the other to the Michigan Horticultural society. They will be given by the societies as prizes in horticultural and agricultural work.

## Last Moment Market Flashes

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

|                                                |        |
|------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Wheat, No. 1 White (large mills paying).....   | \$1.06 |
| Wheat, No. 2 Red (large mills paying).....     | 1.07   |
| Oats, Standard .....                           | .40    |
| Rye .....                                      | 64½    |
| Beans .....                                    | 2.18   |
| Hay (best market today, New York), at.....     | 21.00  |
| Potatoes (best market today, Pittsburgh), at.. | .47    |
| Butter .....                                   | .28    |
| Poultry .....                                  | .17    |
| Broilers .....                                 | .25    |
| Eggs .....                                     | .18    |

SPECIAL—We want you to watch the Bean Market for the next few weeks. Just keep your eye on the indicator, and if you have good, dry, marketable Beans you are going to find that they are in good demand. Special information may be had for the asking.

## Expose Venders of Poor Seed

Venders of adulterated and misrepresented farm grass seeds are exposed in a bulletin issued by the department of agriculture. The publication gives the names and addresses of the firms and the analysis of samples of their seeds found to be impure or misbranded. The firms named in Illinois and adjoining states are:

### MICHIGAN.

Jackson—McLaughlin, Ward & Co.

### ILLINOIS.

Champaign—Champaign Seed company.

Peoria—B. F. Adams company, James C. Murray, Stoecker Seed company.

Bloomington—Funk Bros. Seed company, Henry A. Riese.

La Rose—La Rose Grain company.

Chicago—A Dickinson company.

### IOWA.

Keokuk—Gate City Seed company.

Council Bluffs—Younkerman Seed company.

### INDIANA.

South Bend—Warner Bros.

New Albany—H. L. Graft, New Albany Supply company.

Goshen—Harper Seed company.

Terre Haute—Frank Hoermann.

Indianapolis—Huntington Seed store.

The bulletin states that samples of seeds will be examined for purchasers at the seed testing laboratory in Washington or at any of the branches, those for the middle west being situated at Purdue university, Lafayette, Ind., and the agricultural experiment station, Columbia, Mo.

## Boys and Girls to Have Competition

The Boys' Corn club which was organized last year under the supervision of the Ingham County Farmers' club, is working again this year with every indication of a successful season. The plan this year differs from that of last in some particulars. The boys can now plant their corn in the field with their fathers, instead of having a separate plot. Last year some boys were barred from the club as they were unable to comply with that rule, and the present plan seems much better on that account. This year each boy furnishes his own seed, instead of having it furnished by the club, and the rules for judging are also changed slightly.

The boys are not the only ones to compete for prizes this year, as a girls' club has been organized, with Mrs. Alfred Allen as the chairman in charge. There are 26 girls in this branch, and their work consists of various lines of cooking and needle work. The members are chosen from the rural schools and the fifth grade girls make candy and piece blocks. The sixth graders will make cake and stove holders, the seventh grade girls will devote their energies to making good pie and take up the almost forgotten art of darning, while those of the eighth grade will compete for honors in breadmaking and doing embroidery. The girls in each class can compete for both prizes if they so desire. The premiums will be given in the fall, and this will give the girls a chance to perfect themselves in this work before the final test.

There's enough to do to-day without worrying about what will happen to-morrow.

# A Market Review from the Farmers Standpoint

## HAY

The feature of the future possibilities of hay has shown development during the past week along the following lines. The disposition of the actual buyer of this hay at terminals is growing more in sympathy with the position that we contend hay should maintain than has previously been established. This means that the position of the buyer and the seller of hay are getting closer and closer together on an established basis. Those who have been in touch with the selling of hay on outside markets this year know that the disposition of the buyer has been to take advantage constantly of the undercurrent affecting the real situation. The buyer has been aware constantly of the real gross situation confronting us, knowing that we had a larger amount of hay of the different qualities than was possible to put on the market. With this understanding the buyer was constantly watching receipts and taking advantage of the situation; everything from a vantage standpoint stood out as an asset along these lines. The seller up to the present time has had but mighty few assets to show up. The last week has pulled the two sides of the ledger closer together than any week during which we have operated. The buyer seems to appreciate today the real situation existing over hay shipping sections regarding the real amount back to come forward.

Remember, that everyone understands that the only shortage we have is along the lines of the very best qualities of hay, that we still appreciate that there is a surplus of common qualities of hay, in fact, a surplus such as to warrant the impossibility of placing the entire amount this year. The buyer gradually becoming aware of the small amount of good stuff back, is beginning to show a feeling of uneasiness as to the possibility of filling orders for this quality of hay later, therefore, instead of taking advantage of the seller when there happens to be a few excess cars on track, the buyer takes hold freely and does not show the old-time handicap to the general situation.

The feeling on all outside markets during the last week has been one of real keen tone as affecting the better qualities. Right here we might as well state that the lower qualities of hay have not shown, nor neither do we think they will show any particular advance in tone over that which they have generally established during the year, because there is a surplus of the same and receipts of the same are constantly of a surplus nature. It is only the better qualities that we can hope will show an improvement as the season advances. We begin to feel aware that the season is fast growing to a close, meadows and pasturage in every direction are in a thoroughly green state so that they can be used by feeders so situated as to be able to take advantage of them. This will certainly create a certain amount of curtailment to regular consumption.

It may be unwarrantable for us to state that this real high class hay is going to make something of a spirited finish, but we believe that the situation, as is gradually being demonstrated to us, shows that the percentage of real high class stuff is way below what we were led to believe from advice of the situation earlier. Very rare indeed are the receipts of strictly No. 1 timothy hay. We have some pretty fair counterfeits in straight timothy and in timothy with a small percentage of clover, also with timothy with a very small percentage of bottom grass, but the cars of good clean straight

## 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.

old fashioned No. 1 timothy hay are very, very scarce and on this kind of hay, if anyone has it, there is certain to be a very keen demand, and as a result, a situation created whereby a much longer price than the present situation will permit. We demonstrated in one of our earlier articles that the class of feeders from now on were of a little different type than the general run of feeders throughout the winter months. The situation from a buyer's standpoint is boiled down to those feeders who are looking for good stuff because they have good high class horses to feed. This is going to gradually confine our markets for our good stuff to this class entirely. They will pay a premium constantly in order to get the goods they want. We look for them to be constantly clamoring for this high class stuff. As the season advances from week to week they are going to become more and more aware of its scarcity and begin to look around and ahead so that their requirements may be assured. In order to do this, they are going to have to pay the price. Boiled down, the situation at the moment shows that we are gradually gaining strength from a selling standpoint of high class stuff, that the situation seems to favor a promotion from our present and past level to one of a higher standard; that if we have high class stuff back, we have every reason to make a fight for an advanced price for it, because the selling strength of this class of stuff is gradually asserting itself. The trade is gradually stepping out where we can see them and making a call for this class of goods. Instead of ignoring us and driving by as they have in the past, we notice they are coming in and investigating. We think you will find this situation existing on your local markets. You should be experiencing a research by your local buyers for this class of hay and when they find it, you should find them willing to pay a little higher price than they have been. They should show a much different expression towards the hay situation as confined to these specified qualities.

If you have No. 1 hay, we should figure on making gradual disposition and gradually a higher price for it. Of course, there is one thing from a liability standpoint that we must not forget, and that is, after seeding time or what we naturally term our June market, there might be a lot of hay dumped. You should be careful about this. If you notice everyone is selling around you or everyone is loading hay, you had better hang back a little. Regulate the disposition of this good hay back and you can regulate the price to your personal advantage.

### HAY—MICHIGAN ZONE PRICES.

|                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| Zone No. 1 Michigan | \$10.60 |
| Zone No. 2 Michigan | 12.20   |
| Zone No. 3 Michigan | 13.00   |
| Zone No. 4 Michigan | 12.80   |
| Zone No. 5 Michigan | 12.40   |
| Zone No. 6 Michigan | 12.80   |
| Zone No. 7 Michigan | 13.70   |

NOTE—The prices quoted are for No. 1 Timothy in the different freight zones. This gives you the price dealers should be able to pay for this commodity f. o. b., their station, under existing market conditions. Handling charge not included.

DETROIT—The Detroit market is pegging along at about the same fashion as previously given out in our issues. The situation here is in sympathy with natural conditions existing elsewhere. The only trouble with our market is that it is too small to be expected to take care of a very large supply. By being small it becomes easily congested with any oversupply of any given quality. The condition here today is but very little better on common qualities of hay than it was sometime ago. Extreme care should be exercised in shipping to this market of anything excepting good stuff. No. 1 timothy hay and close counterfeits are selling freely at quotations, but common qualities of hay are of a druggish nature.

### HAY—DETROIT MARKET.

|                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| No. 1 Timothy       | \$15.00 |
| 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—Receipts have been extremely light during the past week, with arrivals running very heavy to poor stock. Everything is in the buyer's favor on common qualities, with a real scramble existing for strictly high-class stuff, this grade being scarce and wanted and bringing a premium constantly. The market closes strong on high-classed hay.

### HAY—PITTSBURGH MARKET.

|                          |         |
|--------------------------|---------|
| No. 1 Timothy hay        | \$15.50 |
| 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—Receipts of the better qualities of hay continue light, with demand steady on the same. The Chicago market experiences early southern hay which will naturally have a tendency to cause a break in old hay shipments when the same arrives. This southern hay ought to be running in about three week's time. The market is quotable as strong on the good qualities.

### HAY—CHICAGO MARKET.

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| Choice Timothy     | \$17.00 |
| No. 1 Timothy      | 15.00   |
| No. 2 Timothy      | 13.00   |
| Light Clover Mixed | 13.00   |
| No. 2 Mixed hay    | 10.00   |
| No. 3 Timothy      | 10.00   |
| Clover             | 10.00   |
| Threshed Timothy   | 8.00    |
| Marsh feeding hay  | 7.00    |
| Packing            | 6.00    |
| Choice Alfalfa     | 18.00   |
| No. 1 Alfalfa      | 16.00   |
| Rye                | 8.00    |
| Oats               | 7.00    |
| Wheat              | 6.50    |

BOSTON—There is no material change to report in the situation existing on the Boston market. Receipts continue to be very light of what is termed desirable hay, with a large percentage of receipts running to grades under good No. 2. The tone to the situation on common qualities is about the same undesirable nature as previously demonstrated. It is possible for high-class hay to draw a premium over general quotations.

### 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—Exports for the week were consigned as follows: Cuba, 6,019 bales; London, 893; South America, 73. A much firmer tone has developed this week, with values generally higher. All of the tone as above mentioned is reflected on the better qualities. Hay No. 3 and qualities below is being sold at the buyers' price, while an advance is being received in practically every case on qualities above. The market is quotable strong and high on best qualities, with no improvement to lower and common qualities of hay.

### HAY—NEW YORK MARKET.

| New Hay: Timothy—Choice. | Large bales, per ton. | Small bales, per ton. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 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 |
| No. 1 Wheat | 11.50 |

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

## POTATOES

In our last week's issue we tried to demonstrate three principal possibilities for the outcome of our potato crop. These three angles to the situation were supposed to be a basis on which you could figure as accurately as anyone as to the future possibilities, because on these three angles the handler of potatoes figures his future workings. It is our aim and mission to give to you, as readers of this sheet, the same information to work on that the large handlers have to work on. If we have done this and when we have done it, we have given to you everything that anyone has or can get. There still remains for you and remains for the handler of potatoes, in general, that one feature of indefiniteness which will always exist. Figure as best we may and as accurate as conditions at the moment will permit, there still remains that feature of chance which is based on a change of conditions in the future. These changes we can know nothing about in advance, therefore, on this feature of changes rests the feature of chance for our future possibilities as to definiteness.

We have received advice this last week that in some sections of the early potato belt, the yield was far below what was expected, resulting in a shortage in these given localities. This is simply one of the future conditions that we could not anticipate or measure in our last week's issue. This has developed during the week and its result to the old crop of potatoes in Michigan is of an asset nature, because we absolutely know that if there is a diminishing of the early potato crop in the south, that its immediate effect on Michigan potatoes will be to advance them, as the demand which has been diverted to new potatoes will have to divert back to old. The result of the reports of the last week has caused some of our largest and most reliable and conservative dealers over the state to be

buying Michigan potatoes very freely and not only buying them very freely but putting them in their warehouses instead of shipping. This feature demonstrates to you that they, as large handlers of potatoes, feel that they are going to see an advance; everything points to this or they would not be buying these old potatoes at the present price and putting them in store. They are speculating on the possibilities that the present situation shows them. You have the same dope that they have at the moment on which to determine the future possibilities and your course of action. If you want to speculate on the balance of your potatoes the same as they are disposed to do, the result of your actions would be to hold back instead of selling now.

The above shortage report of early potatoes makes an added asset to the regular situation which has confronted us from the inception of the season, which was a very low price in evidence constantly; a price which was way below normal from a food-stuffs angle; a price which was causing a very heavy demand in every direction; a price which was causing potatoes to be about the cheapest article of food the common consumer could obtain.

We want you to study most carefully the situation, measure every angle with precision. Don't put this up to us, but study it along with us, then act on your own resources and in accordance with the dictates of your best judgment.

#### POTATOES—MICHIGAN ZONE PRICES.

|                     |       |        |
|---------------------|-------|--------|
| Zone No. 2 Michigan | ..... | \$ .32 |
| Zone No. 4 Michigan | ..... | .34    |
| Zone No. 5 Michigan | ..... | .32    |
| Zone No. 6 Michigan | ..... | .34    |
| Zone No. 7 Michigan | ..... | .34    |

The prices shown are what potatoes will net shipper in the different zones. This will enable you to compare with local dealer's price and determine what action you will take as to disposition.

DETROIT—The Detroit market continues to be in a crowded condition, receiving its supply from territories adjacent to it. A large percentage of receipts are being hauled here in wagons, another percentage coming in over electric lines. Much of this is direct business between the grower and commission merchants. The result is that the feature of price is not having the protection that it otherwise could if handled properly. The market is no better than steady at quotations shown.

#### POTATOES—DETROIT MARKET.

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

CINCINNATI—The situation on this market is not very satisfactory, the trade seeming to show a decided disposition for new stock. Very light must be the receipts of old potatoes in order to make disposition of them

to advantage, even on basis of quotations shown.

#### POTATOES—CINCINNATI MARKET.

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

PITTSBURGH—The Pittsburgh market is fighting along from day to day with the demand in just about a normal condition. The tone to the market seems to gain just a little. Of course, heavy receipts or light receipts have a momentary effect on the situation and price possible to obtain. On the whole, we believe that there is just a little improvement to report.

#### POTATOES—PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Bulk from car, per bu. . . . .43 to .45  
 Sacked from car, per bu. . . . .45 to .53

### WHEAT

An expression of real shiftiness has been in evidence on the wheat market during the past week. This is based on our statistical and crop news. According to the Trade Bulletin's statement, the world's available supply of breadstuffs has decreased during April nearly twice as much as during the same month last year. This information is an asset to the bullish sentiment. The figures show that stocks decreased 40,350,000 bu. last month as compared with a decrease of 19,436,000 bu. a year ago. This would seem to confirm Broomhall's recent prediction that European needs

#### WHEAT—DETROIT MARKET.

No. 1 White . . . . . \$1.06  
 No. 2 Red . . . . . 1.07

##### Speculative Prices.

July delivery . . . . . .94  
 \*May delivery . . . . . 1.08  
 \*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.

for the remainder of the crop would be large. Guesses are being placed that the government crop condition will show above 90. This will be in comparison with the ten-year av-

#### WHEAT—CHICAGO MARKET.

No. Red . . . . . \$1.02  
 Speculative Prices.

\*July delivery . . . . . .89½  
 \*May delivery . . . . . .89½  
 \*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.

erage of 85.6. The estimated yield last month was 563,000,000 bu. compared with 400,000,000 bu. harvested last year. A summing up of the assets and liabilities to the wheat situation would show that we were on about an even break at the present time. Trading from day to day will show slight variations, based on trading rules more than on natural conditions.

### BEANS

Our various issues from week to week since the drop in bean values down to a \$1.80 basis has demonstrated to you the actual situation and all of the angles going to make it up. We have shown you as clearly and definitely as is possible the different manner through which certain results may be attained. We have demonstrated to you one very valuable point, from a marketing standpoint, which is that a given commodity may be greatly reduced in selling value when the general situation does not warrant it. We will not say that the immediate situation or that existing at the moment does not warrant a change, but we do wish to force on you the understanding necessary to have of the general situation, its possibilities and its different angles going to make it up. When you understand the "Whys" and "Wherefores" of a market situation, you will know how to regulate the disposition of your commodity as well as anyone else. You will not have cause to become alarmed, excited or nervous over its future possibilities any more than our real "Doctors" do today.

The local dealers, one and all, were perfectly at ease when beans went down to \$1.80. You could not detect one solitary flinch on their part. Everything showed that they were feeling well at ease as to the future possibilities of the situation. They knew as well as is possible for anyone to know, that everything favored a good strong close for these beans; that the break down to \$1.80 was absolutely unwarrantable from a general standpoint. We demonstrated to you why beans were forced down. We need not go into that again, but for the benefit of some of our new readers, we will simply state that it was by virtue of the large percentage of off-grade stuff that happened to be on the Southern markets at a time when weather conditions change to a temperature, making impossible the maintaining of a proper condition of beans in store. With a large percentage of off-grade stuff on hand to sell, you can readily appreciate that all of this trade would hold up until they had them off their hands. This situation became of such a magnitude that the whole bean situation was influenced and held up in sympathy with the same, but just as soon as these beans were finally made dis-

position of, the market quickly cleans up and responds to the real demand which was earlier injected into the situation.

This last couple of weeks has experienced real spirit and speculation on the part of the handlers of beans all over the State. A great interstate trading has been going on, because with the organization that exists here today, they are so closely affiliated, that working one with another is only a result of the machine.

The average selling value of beans over the State, hand-picked basis, f. o. b. track has been from \$2.15 to \$2.18 during the past week. If you will notice any one of your regular daily Detroit papers, we do not think you will find a quotation above \$2.05. As subscribers to these daily papers which are supposed to be keeping you in actual touch with the situation from day to day, would suggest that you write the editor of whatever paper you take of a daily nature and advise the true situation that exists and the misleading quotations given out. When you get the market situation all sifted out, you will find that these other people are obliged to go to the dealers over the state for their information. The dealers over the state in this case, as the quotations show, it would almost appear that improper advice had been given to these market papers. This should demonstrate more definitely the value of the "Pink Sheet" to you.

While beans have not made an advance the last few days, they are holding very steady and very strong. We have predicted from the inception of the season that these beans would touch \$2.40 before its close. We may have this limit set a little high, but certainly have more faith today in its possibilities than any time in the past. We know that if he had the regulation of the balance of these beans, we could put the market at \$2.40 without any trouble; therefore, our opinion is that it is up to you, as marketers, whether you get this value out of your beans or not.

#### BEANS—DETROIT MARKET.

White, hand-picked basis . . . . \$2.18  
 Red Kidney . . . . . 2.25

##### MICHIGAN ZONE PRICES.

|                     |       |      |
|---------------------|-------|------|
| Zone No. 2 Michigan | ..... | 2.15 |
| Zone No. 3 Michigan | ..... | 2.16 |
| Zone No. 3 Michigan | ..... | 2.19 |

The above values represent what dealers are obtaining for beans, f. o. b. your station in zones shown. This is on basis of hand-picked beans.

### OATS

There has been practically no change whatever in the real tenor of the oat situation during the past week. Trading has been of a normal standard, with everyone feeling at ease as to the situation now existing and its possibilities for the future. We do not believe that

Continued on Page Six

## MICHIGAN FREIGHT ZONES

IN order to keep in touch with the market conditions you should know the freight rate from your shipping station to the leading market centers. If you have the freight rate you have the key which places you in a position to know whether your local dealer is giving you the market price for your products or not. In connection with this article we give you the Michigan Business Farmer Zone Map. You will notice that this map is divided into seven freight zones. Your farm is located in one of these zones, and by referring to the table given below you will find approximately what it costs for carlot shipments to the different market centers. The rate given is per 100 pounds, and it should be remembered that these are the approximate rates which will, of course, differ a little from different points in the several zones, therefore it is advisable that you secure from your local station agent the correct rate from your station to any of the markets named. Remember the railroad companies are common carriers and the agent is obliged to give you the freight rates if you make a request. For example let us say that you reside in zone 5 and wish to ship a carload of hay to Pittsburgh. The rate is 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 80,000 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 carlots, or you can get this information from your local agent.

##### Zone 1—Sault Ste. Marie.

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

##### Zone 2—Kalkaska.

|               |       |      |
|---------------|-------|------|
| New York City | ..... | .34½ |
| Pittsburgh    | ..... | .22  |
| Cincinnati    | ..... | .19½ |
| Chicago       | ..... | .16  |
| Detroit       | ..... | .14  |

##### Zone 3—Bay City.

|               |       |      |
|---------------|-------|------|
| New York City | ..... | .27½ |
| Pittsburgh    | ..... | .17  |
| Cincinnati    | ..... | .16  |
| Chicago       | ..... | .13  |
| Detroit       | ..... | .10  |

##### Zone 4—Greenville.

|               |       |      |
|---------------|-------|------|
| New York City | ..... | .29  |
| Pittsburgh    | ..... | .17½ |
| Cincinnati    | ..... | .16  |
| Chicago       | ..... | .13  |
| Detroit       | ..... | .11  |

##### Zone 5—Sandusky.

|               |       |      |
|---------------|-------|------|
| New York City | ..... | .27½ |
| Pittsburgh    | ..... | .22  |
| Cincinnati    | ..... | .18  |
| Chicago       | ..... | .15  |
| Detroit       | ..... | .13  |

##### Zone 6—Vicksburg.

|               |       |      |
|---------------|-------|------|
| New York City | ..... | .29  |
| Pittsburgh    | ..... | .17  |
| Cincinnati    | ..... | .16  |
| Chicago       | ..... | .10½ |
| Detroit       | ..... | .11  |

##### Zone 7—Pontiac.

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



## EDITORIAL

WAY back in 313 B. C., some few centuries before the first steel-rimmed wheel was made or they had ever dreamed of riding on air, held captive by a rubber tube, they were building "good roads!"

Old Appius Claudius placed the order for a road to run from Rome up to Capua, which was some distance in those days and might be in these days, too, if we were to follow the paving specifications he laid down.

### THE "APPIAN WAY" WAS A "GOOD ROAD"

That road is still the best in all Europe—and nowhere in the world are there roads to compare with the highways of that continent.

Why some enterprising road-building corporation has not grabbed onto the plan that Claudius patented in his "Appian Way" we are at a loss to understand, it was so simple!

First:—His myriad of slaves dug a trench "four to six feet deep and two score feet wide," say the historians.

Second:—They laid many small stones and gravel level with the base.

Third:—Then into this trench they placed like bricks, closely mortised to fit one to the other, GIANT "PAVING BRICKS" CUT FROM SOLID LAVAL ROCK, FOUR TO SIX FEET THICK!

Of course, we have no lava rock in Michigan!

What of it? We must have "good roads" at any cost—as every steaming stump-politician will agree—let's bond the township hand and foot, let's make the farmers, whose fields adjoin the highway, PAY THE BILLS, and if the lava roads are the most expensive we can build LET'S BUILD OF SOLID LAVA ROCK!

\* \* \* \* \*

In Michigan today we have only two classifications: EXTRA-VAGANT "GOOD ROADS" OR FORGOTTEN BAD ROADS!

There is no middle ground. Either we must have neglected, run-down, abused dirt roads, where an occasional scraping of the roadside sod into a camel's hump at the center, answers for its only care; OR, we must strangle the taxpaying farmers of a township to build a SOLID STONE OR CONCRETE ROAD, which eats up every cent

of the bonded money and leaves us paying a giant tax for years—NOT FOR GOOD ROADS, BUT FOR THE INTEREST ON OUR EXTRAVAGANCE—because, ere the road-builders have packed up their tools and departed, THAT VERY ROAD IS IN NEED OF REPAIR, but the money is exhausted and NO PROVISION HAS BEEN MADE FOR ITS FUTURE CARE!

In Macomb county they are just completing a stone road some fourteen miles long that connects Mt. Clemens with Detroit. The bonds issued were insufficient to even cover the completion of the road. The top dressing has never been laid. The road is already full of ruts and the fields for miles are white with the stone that was brought from Sibley in freight cars.

YET THAT SAME ROAD IS AT EVERY POINT WITHIN EASY HAULING DISTANCE OF THE BEST GRAVEL!

Would it not have been better by far to have laid a good gravel road at one-tenth the cost and SPENT THE OTHER NINE-TENTHS IN MAINTAINING THAT ROAD IN PERFECT CONDITION FOR THE YEARS TO COME?

The best concrete roads that Wayne county could lay, from the \$2,000,000 bond issue, not yet entirely spent, ARE ALREADY FULL OF SHARP HOLES WHICH MAKE HEAVY HAULING IMPOSSIBLE!

Conservative road students have figured that to keep a roadway in perfect condition would cost ten per cent of the original cost each year.

Let us pause in our wild race for "good roads" and count the cost.

In localities like New York state where rocks and road-building stone crop out from the side of every highway, LET THEM BUILD OF CRUSHED STONE! But here in Michigan, with gravel plentiful, let's have more GOOD GRAVEL ROADS, well kept up by competent road-builders.

This is a plea for MORE ROADS AND LESS BONDS, MORE REPAIRS AND LESS RUTS!

When the next road-builders' speaker starts raving about concrete, macadam or asphalt road construction and tells you gravel roads will not last for years, TELL HIM THAT HIS ROAD WILL NOT EITHER. THE ONLY ROAD THAT EVER "LASTED" WAS THE "APPIAN WAY," AND MOST COUNTIES CAN'T AFFORD FOUR-FOOT LAVA PAVING BRICK!

Containing the Only Dependable Market Report for Crop Producers

## Michigan Business Farming

Edited Under the Direction of Grant Slocum

And Published Weekly by the

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95 West Fort St., Detroit, Mich.

In the interests of Michigan farmers who are desirous of marketing as well as raising their crops to the best advantage.

Entered as Second-Class Matter at Detroit Post Office.

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.

Subscription price, 50 cents a year.

DETROIT, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1913.



## IN OUR OWN STATE

### UNEXPECTED FREEZES

#### DAMAGE SMALL FRUITS.

The great bulk of the prospective fruit crop of Berrien and neighboring counties has passed unscathed through the siege of extremely low temperatures, which have prevailed for the past week. Reports from over the fruit belt indicate that while some growers suffered losses, a majority are confident that the damage is not great. Growers on the shore of Lake Michigan say

their orchards escaped the frost's blast, but back from the shore in a strip including Bainbridge, Pipestone and Sodus townships, heavier damage was reported. North and south of St. Joseph, growers say, fruit has not been hurt.

Farmers are guarding their orchards with smudge pots. It is generally conceded that the frosts have destroyed a large percentage of early strawberries. This fruit was just in blossom.

*Because the insurance companies have proved that country life is more healthful than city life is no reason why we should stop studying sanitation.*

### BARRY COUNTY WILL TAKE UP ALFALFA.

Convinced by experience that thousands of acres of alfalfa would be grown in Barry county if the farmers were properly educated in methods of growing, members of the Hastings Grange have started a movement to secure the services of Prof. P. G. Holden and his assistants who have been making the "alfalfa campaign" in the western part of the state. For a number of years many acres of alfalfa have been grown in small patches in Barry county. At first many scoffed at the experiments, but the fact that the alfalfa growers gathered in the dollars for several crops annually has induced many to start experimental fields. Much of the soil in this country is adapted for alfalfa growing, and all that is necessary to develop it is knowledge of methods and enterprise.

*Better is the laughter of the children in the house, than the squeals from a well-stocked pen.*

### SMUDGE POTS GOING NEAR SOUTH HAVEN.

Growers all through that section on the fruit belt around South Haven

are keeping smudges going in their orchards in anticipation of more frosts, following those of last week. The damage is mainly to early strawberries, peaches, cherries and plums, and not as large as anticipated. Apples, later peaches and pears escaped. The best advice is that there will be a crop, as the trees were laden with an enormous amount of buds and blossoms. Ice found a quarter of an inch in some localities.

*The day is coming when no one will be called a Christian unless he lives for humanity.*

### IS MICHIGAN LOSING HER ROOT-RAISING FAME?

A. Twining of Chicago, the head of a Michigan root-raising association, says that our state no longer gives promise in this branch of agriculture.

Mr. Twining says our woodlands are being depleted and with the turning of the land into raising standard crops the supply of the different kinds of roots used for medicinal purposes have gone, so that to meet the demand for these roots the production of them on farms or lots has opened the way for an immense business.

He says, for instance, that golden seal root formerly brought 68 cents a pound and the only part used was the root. Now the same root brings \$4 a pound, and the stem and leaves are now being utilized. It is the same with snakeroot and pinkroot, all of which are bringing much more money than formerly and there are other roots, the hunting of which once provided an avocation for a small army of hunters for roots, rendered scarce by the cutting of American timber.

*A woman may not be a horse but a few of them could curb their gossip by bridling their tongues and make easier riding for their neighbors.*

### EIGHTEEN THOUSAND ACRES FOR FORESTS.

At a meeting of the public domain commission at Lansing it was decided to set aside over 18,000 acres of state lands in Kalkaska and Grand Traverse counties in two new forest reserves. These lands are withdrawn from sale and it was deemed advisable to place them in reserve to better protect them. Preparations for establishing another forest reserve in Luce county, which will include 40,000 acres, is also under way and will probably be acted upon at the next meeting.

*Some men's generosity to their wives consists in giving them the inside of the peach and the outside of the banana.*



*Some like a line of breakers—a long white stretch of sand—And some there are who like no land at all;*

*But others think the prairie of all sights is most grand—*

*The prairie, flanked by mountains grim and tall,*

*Some like a twinkling city, when lights go on at night,*

*Some like the muffled roar from paves of stone,*

*But others like the star-shine of some calm, western night*

*When they can view a vasty world alone.*

*Some like the peaceful country, with the kine beneath the trees,*

*Where voices of the children float afar;*

*But I know one most happy with a horse betwixt his knees*

*And a long white trail beneath the evening star.*



## AROUND THE FARM

### LOST—SIXTY-SIX MILLION DOLLARS IN HOGS.

Our losses of live stock last year were enormous, that among swine being the heaviest. Hog cholera was probably the cause of 90 per cent of this loss. The total number of hogs lost had an approximate value of \$66,417,000.

The loss of cattle and sheep was not so heavy as in the year previous, while the losses of farm horses and mules were almost one per cent greater than the previous year.

The loss among swine shows the need of a more thorough appreciation of the dangers of cholera. The loss last year amounted to 110 out of every thousand, the total loss being in the neighborhood of 6,700,000 head.

One paper had an article "Hen House for Hens." No so foolish as it looks either. Some hen houses seem built for lice rather than for chickens.

### SIX REASONS FOR CULTIVATING YOUR CORN.

1. Kills weeds.
2. Saves moisture.
3. Reduces grain diseases.
4. Increases available plant food.
5. Improves physical condition of soil.
6. Prepares best seed bed for grain, alfalfa, clover and grasses.

This results in an increased crop of wheat the next year:  $7\frac{1}{4}$  bushels or 57 per cent more on corn ground than wheat after wheat.

The dairyman who believes in bad luck is seldom a man who believes in good management.

### HAD NO TIME TO HAVE GOOD TIMES.

Three years ago we sold off half the farm and it very nearly cut our work and worry in half. Since then we have lived more, and enjoyed life better than in all the thirty years we were trying to run a too-big farm. How I wish we had known and done this before all the children went away? We never had time to have good times while they were still with us. The farm was too big to give any of us leisure. Farming without recreation is too much like riding a wagon without springs.

Scour your feed pail thoroughly, and you'll seldom "scour" your calf. The calf won't take this disease, until you give it to him.

### DID YOUR COLT COST YOU 104 DOLLARS?

The average cost of a colt has just been determined and whether you agree or not with this bill of expense, it will be worth looking over for comparison sake. Here are the items of cost:

Service fee, \$12.95; value of time lost by mare in foaling, \$10.06; breaking to halter, \$2.22; veterinary service, \$2.04; care and shelter first year, \$4.98; second year, \$5.36; third year, \$6.35; cost of grain fed first year, \$4.98; second year, \$7.14; third year, \$9.56; hay first year, \$4.14; second year, \$6.61; third year, \$8.48; pasture first year, \$2.56; second year, \$5.41; third year, \$6.21; other costs, \$5.01; total, \$104.06.

The total cost for all feed is \$56.30, being \$21.68 for grain, \$19.23 for hay, \$14.18 for pasture, and \$1.21 for other feeds. The total cost of care and shelter is \$16.69. Of the total cost, 54 per cent is charged to feeds, 16 per cent to care and shelter, and 30 per cent to other items, as enumerated.

Can you raise one cheaper? If so, write a letter and tell us how.

### NEW REGULATIONS FOR FISHING AND HUNTING.

Following are new regulations governing fishing and hunting in Michigan:

All persons fishing outside their own counties, also aliens, must take out a license, paying \$3.00 for all kinds of fishing and \$1.00 where they wish to catch fish other than game fish, as provided by the Corliss angler's license law. Money raised in this way will be put into a fund to help support the fish hatcheries.

The Verdier bill, compels all hunters shooting outside their own counties to take out a gun license costing \$1.00.

Another bill passed, provides that frogs be protected, and another prevents the shipment of turtles from the state.

Perhaps the most important action as a result of a conference committee from states bordering on the great lakes held in Madison, Wis., was the passage of a bill providing that non-resident hunters may ship deer out of the state.

Other laws governing hunting and fishing provide:

For killing and selling of rabbits.

That the deer hunting season extend from November 10th to November 30th.

That the closed season for squirrels be extended to 1915.

That the closed season for quail, pheasant, grouse, and wild turkey be extended to 1917.

For the shooting of bear.

For an increase in deer hunters' license for aliens, making it \$25.

Three gallons of lime-sulphur to a hundred gallons of water makes a good insecticide and fungicide for apples.

### MICHIGAN'S STAND IN BEET YIELDS.

Seventy-three factories are engaged in the manufacture of beet sugar in the United States. The quantity produced last year was 692,556 tons. The average working period for the factories was eighty-six days. This required 5,224,377 tons of beets. They were grown on 555,300 acres of land, and the average beet production per acre was 941 tons. The state of Michigan, which has seventeen factories, and the greatest number in any one state, has the smallest yield of beets per acre—6.75 tons. Colorado excels all other states with a yield of 11.32 tons per acre. California beets lead in percentage of sucrose, or pure sugar contents.



### NEIGHBORLY HELP

In the room where feed is cooked for the pigs and poultry we had quite a job to keep the ceiling dry. I put a lid over the cooker with a pipe leading up into the chimney and we have never had any trouble since.—N. A. H. Good suggestions. Thanks. Let's have more of them from Michigan Business Farmers.

In the early spring when the sow and the pigs are enclosed in a small place much trouble is reported from the fattest pig of the litter dying. This can be avoided if the sow is separated from her pigs, and cause them to worry once or twice each day until they can be turned in a yard where she will provide the exercise.—R. N. This should help many of our friends who have been complaining. What is your experience?

Quack grass may be killed without great expense by taking advantage of a dry time in summer. A good disk harrow weighted so it will cut four inches deep, and a weeder with handles so you can lift it, are the best tools for the purpose that I have ever tried. I go over the ground with the disk both ways; this loosens the roots and brings many of them to the sur-

face; then I use the weeder to pull the roots together in windrows, then turn and go lengthwise of the windrows to draw the roots into bunches. They are then loaded on a wagon and drawn off and piled to rot for manure.—R. C. Let those who are afflicted with quack grass try this and report to us their success.

If you are just starting out growing alfalfa I would suggest that you do not use a nurse crop the first year. Get accustomed to alfalfa by getting your land into first class shape with every condition favorable for its growth. It is much harder to start than to continue. Get the land in prime condition and don't sow seed too early.—W. R. G. Here is a suggestion for enthusiastic Michigan alfalfaite. Give us the benefit of your alfalfa knowledge.

Anyone who wishes to let horses and cattle run from one field to another and at the same time keep hogs in will find this device of value. Make an opening in fence and across it nail two 18-inch planks to posts or stakes 15 inches apart. A hog could pass between them if it were not for the two end posts, but it cannot turn so as to jump over either plank, and the distance is great enough so that it cannot jump over the two planks at once. Horses and cattle can go over without any trouble.—H. L. A real, practical help and the kind the editor likes to receive.

The great question confronting us at this time is not how to raise stuff, but how to sell it. It's poor satisfaction to raise a big crop and then find that we cannot get enough for it to pay the expense of gathering.—H. L. E. That hits the nail on the head. Now let us have real farmer's remedies for solving the problem from Michigan Business Farmers.

Angle worms can be obtained anywhere by wetting the ground with a solution of blue vitrol or with soap-

suds—which will bring them out in surprising numbers.—A. B. Alright, Mr. Bates, we'll remember this next time we go fishing.



### CAUSES OF HOUSEWIVES GRUMBLING AT CHURN.

We frequently hear complaints that the butter won't "come," though not as often now as in winter months. One cause of long churning is thin cream. The cream some cows give makes it seem like churning water and about as easy. Ripening helps materially in decreasing the length of time required to churn cream, and also gives the butter a mild, acid flavor. Cold cream often foams and will not churn. About 62 degrees seems favorable.

Difficult churning is sometimes caused by the cream becoming contaminated with dirt. Be sure therefore and carefully wash and scald the milk utensils after using them.

If whitewash were as expensive as oil-cake, we'd use more of it. Because it's cheap, how little our dairymen like it.

### MY CHOICE OF THE SIX BEST GRAPES.

(1) Concord: The buds of this grape are woolly in the spring and frost does not injure them easily. They will grow on either sand or clay and are good shippers.

(2) Warden: This grape has good bearing qualities and is a splendid table grape.

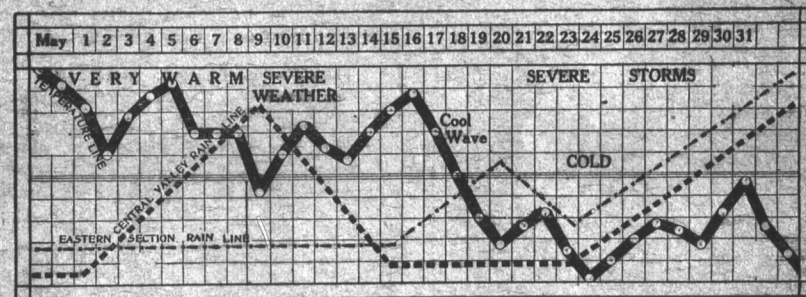
(3) Niagara: This is a desirable green grape.

(4) Moore's Early: An early grape. I would not advise planting on hard ground.

(5) Vergennes: A good red grape, grown on either sand or clay.

(6) Agawam: A good grape for light soil. On heavy soil it goes too much to wood.

## FOSTER'S WEATHER BULLETIN



Copyrighted 1913 by W. T. Foster—Exclusive rights granted to Michigan Business Farming.

Washington, D. C., May 17.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent May 20 to 24, warm wave 19 to 23, cool wave 22 to 26. The week centering on the day this disturbance reaches your longitude will average cooler than usual and the cool wave following it will carry frosts farther south than usual. It will also inaugurate a ten days' period in which some dangerous storms are expected. We have not yet worked out a method of locating these dangerous storms, but we are making experiments based on the daily weather records covering 80 years and we are encouraged with the progress and will begin to suggest the locations of severe storms and heavy rains in a general way. But our readers must not hold us strictly responsible till we get a little more experience. We have been locating the monthly rainfall results fairly well, perhaps making 75 to 80 per cent good, but to locate a dangerous storm and the rainfall of every storm wave that crosses the continent are altogether more difficult problems; but we believe it can be accomplished.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about May 24, cross Pacific slope

by close of 25, great central valleys 26 to 28, eastern sections 29. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about May 24, great central valleys 26, eastern sections 28. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about May 27, great central valleys 29, eastern sections 31.

The week of this disturbance centering on the day it passes your vicinity will average cooler than usual and the cool wave preceding will probably cause frosts in northern sections farther south than usual. Less than usual rain is expected in a general way but near meridian 80, a line running north and south a little west of Toronto and Buffalo, the rainfall will probably be about or a little above normal.

This disturbance, crossing continent 25 to 29 will cause severe storms but not so severe as in previous months. Indications seem to say that this storm wave will be most severe on meridian 80—explained above—not far from May 28 and that the path of the storm will lie over or near the great lakes. But there are also indications that the greatest force of this great storm period—May 21 to 31—will affect the sections of the Philippines and meridian 25, that part of the Atlantic west of Spain and Great Britain. As we are not sure of the location of these severe storms all should use care and keep out of danger.

## THE MARKET SITUATION VIEWED FROM THE INSIDE

Continued from Page Three

anyone looks for a spirited close on oats, but instead, figures that will hold conservatively strong throughout, with a tendency to making a slight advance.

### OATS—DETROIT MARKET.

|             |     |
|-------------|-----|
| Standard    | .40 |
| No. 3 White | .39 |
| No. 4 White | .38 |
| No. 2 Mixed | .37 |
| No. 3 Mixed | .36 |

CINCINNATI—The demand during the fore part of the week was of a moderate character, with offerings fairly liberal and an easy tone prevailing all around. Buyers were only interested in better grades of white. The latter part of the week shows the situation somewhat better, with receipts reduced and the demand somewhat improved. The market closed firm and a shade higher.

### OATS—CINCINNATI MARKET.

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

PITTSBURGH—There is a decidedly easier feeling at the moment. Receipts have more than supplied the demand; off grades not wanted; everything in buyers' favor, excepting on strictly high-grade whites.

### OATS—PITTSBURGH MARKET.

|             |      |
|-------------|------|
| Standard    | .40  |
| No. 3 White | .38½ |
| No. 4 White | .37  |
| No. 2 Mixed | .37  |
| No. 3 Mixed | .36  |

## CLOVER SEED

The clover seed situation is coming to a point now where basis of operations will be determined on the outlook for next season's crop. Seeding time is in such a state as to make unwarrantable trading on present basis, unless for immediate wants; therefore, from now on whatever seed is in the farmers' hands or in dealers' hands for exchange, will be subject to the dictates of next year's outlook. At the moment the seed situation is strong and thoroughly satisfactory from practically every angle.

### CLOVER SEED—DETROIT MARKET.

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

## APPLES

Retailers are getting practically any price they are a mind to establish on good quality apples at the present time, still there is a limit to what wholesalers can get out of their supply. The market is unquestionably strong on good class stock. With the season fast growing to a close, the feature of quality and appearance will be the real assets that the future possibilities of apples will have to be established on. From a producer's standpoint, we can appreciate that information concerning the outside situation is not of very much benefit to you, because there is but very few bushels of apples now in the producers' hands for disposition.

### APPLES—GENERAL MARKET.

|                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Fancy, per barrel    | 2.50 to 4.50 |
| Ordinary, per barrel | 1.00 to 2.50 |

### APRIL BUSY MONTH FOR GAME AND FISH WARDENS.

During April the state game and fish warden's department investigated 226 complaints, as compared with 123 in April, 1912. There were 169 convictions, and the fines and costs imposed amounted to \$2,392.

## BUTTER

Regardless of whether the situation warrants it or not, creamery butter continues to show just a little easier feeling. We are aware, of course, that the present price as shown at quotations is in line with summer prices. Custom has established this rule of lowering in values at this season of the year and it almost appears that this is the real reason, at the moment, why these quotations are in effect. We know of nothing else in which the strong advantage creamery butter handlers had of the situation who have not taken more advantage of it than is shown in this case. We have demonstrated to you in previous articles, the situation from an ice-cream standpoint in all cities, the great demand for cream, ice-cream fillers, etc., to fill this demand with; therefore, we have never felt, neither do we at the moment, that it is absolutely necessary to lower the standard of values on butter at this time.

### BUTTER—GENERAL MARKET.

|                         |     |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Creamery No. 1, per lb. | .28 |
| Fancy Dairy, per lb.    | .28 |

## EGGS

We are working right along into May with the same firm tone to our egg market that was established in the latter part of April and the forerunner to this month. This goes to demonstrate that eggs are on a good clean and well established market basis at the present time; a basis which is going to be well understood from now on. Of course, May is a month, along with April, considered as one of the best for storing purposes. This angle to the situation will do much to hold eggs up to a certain level. After May we have months during which the supply of eggs is naturally curtailed. This reduction in supply will naturally hold the price up. For the above reason, we cannot see why eggs should not just about maintain the standard of levels already set.

### EGGS—GENERAL MARKET.

|              |     |
|--------------|-----|
| Large fresh  | .18 |
| Medium fresh | .16 |

## POULTRY

The extremely high prices of poultry which have been in effect for some weeks has gradually turned the trade to substitutes. These substitutes are not particularly of a meat character, but other lines of food are being used instead. The supply of poultry is very light, way below what the natural demand would be, but by virtue of high prices which have almost been prohibitive to a certain class, this trade has gradually worked to other means of supplying their requirements. You would be surprised to know the change in conditions which may come over one commodity when the market is flushed

### POULTRY—DETROIT MARKET.

|                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| No. 1 Turkeys         | .19 to .20  |
| No. 2 Turkeys         | .14 to .16  |
| No. 1 Spring Chickens | .17 to .18  |
| No. 2 Spring Chickens | .14 to .16  |
| No. 1 Fowls           | .17 to .18  |
| No. 2 Fowls           | .13 to .15  |
| No. 1 Geese           | .15 to .15½ |
| No. 1 Ducks           | .19 to .20  |

### POULTRY—CHICAGO MARKET.

|                       |     |
|-----------------------|-----|
| No. 1 Turkeys         | .17 |
| No. 2 Turkeys         | .14 |
| No. 1 Spring Chickens | .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.

with some other, even if the same is of a decidedly different nature. The first run of fresh vegetables, etc., on the spring markets is liable to change conditions, affecting poultry, etc., wonderfully. The market closed with very light receipts and correspondingly light demand.

## LIVE STOCK

### Cattle—Detroit.

The receipts for the week show 1,558 against 1,222 for the week previous. It was doubtful at one time whether the stockyards would be in shape this week for operations, this owing to a heavy fire which destroyed quite a portion of the yards. However, with quick work and co-operation on the part of all interested, the yards were quickly put in shape, with the result that all stock was handled with very little handicap.

The market for the week rules steady on last week's established level; beef steers going at about \$8.00, with steers and heifers ranging in weights from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., at \$7.40 to \$7.75; steers and heifers in weights from 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$7.00 to \$7.50; good fat stuff in both steers and heifers, 500 to 700 lbs., \$6.00 to \$6.75. Quite a little attention was shown to the fat cow department. The range values was established on choice stuff at \$6.50 to \$6.75; good stock going at \$6.00 to \$6.50; common run, \$5.00 to \$5.50. The small amount of canners on hand were going at \$4.00 to \$4.50; choice heavy bulls readily bringing \$7.00, with fair to good bologna bulls selling around \$6.50 to \$6.75; good average stock bulls, \$5.00 to \$6.00.

There was quite a little activity shown in the feeders and stocker department, with good feeding steers ranging 800 to 1,000 lbs. in weight going readily at \$6.50 to \$7.00, with fair stuff, same weight, \$6.00 to \$6.50; some nice choice stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., \$6.00 to \$6.50; a more common run, same weight, \$5.75 to \$6.25; nice little bunch of stock heifers brought \$5.00 to \$6.00; nice large young milkers, medium age, \$6.00 to \$8.00; a more common sort, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

Receipts of veal calves show 1,121 this week against 1,350 last. Top prices run around \$8.75 to \$9.25; common to fair bringing \$4.00 to \$8.00. Milch cows and springers rule steady.

### CATTLE—DETROIT STOCK YARDS.

|                               |                  |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Beef steers, good to prime    |                  |
| heavy                         | \$7.75 to \$8.00 |
| Beef steers, medium to good   | 7.40 to 7.75     |
| Beef steers, common to fair   | 6.00 to 7.00     |
| Beef cows, common to selected | 5.00 to 6.75     |
| Heifers, selected             | 7.40 to 7.75     |
| Stock steers                  | 5.50 to 6.25     |
| Feeders                       | 6.00 to 6.75     |
| Canners and Cutters           | 3.50 to 4.25     |
| Good to prime veals           | 5.00 to 9.50     |
| Bulls                         | 4.50 to 6.75     |
| Dressed veal                  | 8.00 to 13.00    |

### Cattle—Chicago.

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

|                  | Number | Extreme | Bulk of | received | range  | sales |
|------------------|--------|---------|---------|----------|--------|-------|
| Monday, May 5    | 19,190 | \$7.25  | \$9.10  | \$7.80   | \$8.75 |       |
| Tuesday, May 7   | 2,643  | 7.25    | \$8.85  | 7.75     | \$8.40 |       |
| Wednesday, May 7 | 20,359 | 7.15    | \$8.05  | 7.75     | \$8.65 |       |
| Thursday, May 8  | 4,442  | 7.25    | \$8.75  | 7.65     | \$8.40 |       |
| Friday, May 9    | 1,000  | 7.25    | \$8.40  | 7.65     | \$8.25 |       |
| This week        |        | \$7.15  | \$9.10  | \$7.75   | \$8.75 |       |
| Previous week    |        | 7.00    | \$8.90  | 7.60     | \$8.50 |       |
| Four weeks ago   |        | 7.25    | \$9.20  | 8.10     | \$8.85 |       |
| 1912             |        | 5.85    | \$9.05  | 7.10     | \$8.60 |       |
| 1911             |        | 4.95    | \$8.45  | 5.60     | \$8.25 |       |
| 1910             |        | 5.75    | \$8.70  | 7.00     | \$8.10 |       |
| 1909             |        | 5.10    | \$7.30  | 5.90     | \$7.00 |       |
| 1908             |        | 4.70    | \$7.40  | 6.10     | \$7.10 |       |

The week opened up with evidence of plenty, that only a moderate run was necessary to meet the demands of the trade. The game opens up of a real mean disposition. Packers were the chief bidders, with the demand even from this quarter limited to two of the local houses. Even on basis of Monday's opening, Tuesday starts out trying to force a ten-cent cut, in fact, this was accomplished. The result of Tuesday's trading would conservatively bring the situation on about

last week Wednesday's level. Wednesday opens up with a genuine overdose of supply, 21,000 head. This was sufficient to upset the comparatively good going started earlier. Wednesday's results shows a break of 20 to 25c on Monday's operations. Trading was very slow until Monday. On Thursday the trade runs true to form as established by virtue of a decidedly weak deal being had for all grades after Wednesday's break. The bulk of sales being made around 10c from Wednesday's level. There were only a very few exceptions to this early trading for handy fat stuff. Light common and plain stuff sold down to \$7.40 to \$7.85. This shows at least a 25c cut under Monday. Sellers state a reduction of 40c was bid for steers around \$8.00 to \$8.25 quality.

The only excuse for the situation now pending on the Chicago market is "Too Many Cattle." It is absolutely necessary to apply the brakes to movement or the cattle market will certainly continue to show its result in the form of reduced prices. Friday's trading could be put on practically the same basis as Thursday's and the situation would be therein shown to you. There was very little change manifest in the real disposition of both packers and killers. The week closes thoroughly demonstrating to the shipper that receipts will have to be curtailed or results will be the reverse of what has been understood as possible from the position cattle and meat products in general naturally held. Corn-fed cows and heifers are getting a sympathetic wallop as a result of market conditions affecting good class steers. The disposition is beginning to work to a mean level along the line of cows and heifers the same as exists on its opposite. Last week's operations show buyers having chopped off around 25c in values in plain and medium cows and heifers from last week's closing basis. The bulk of strictly choice heifers and cows being from 60 to 75c off last week. Some sales of yearling heifers are quotable around \$7.00, understood to be \$1.00 lower than high mark in the past. It takes choice corn-fed heifers to bring \$7.25 and a lot of good useful killers have sold at \$6.40 to \$6.75, such as would have brought \$7.00 to \$7.50 only two weeks ago. Cows which are going at \$6.00 to \$6.25 are thick fat heavy sort that would have made \$6.75 to \$7.00 at high time.

The bull market shows all the way from \$0.50 to \$1.00 decline from the high point this season, with the greatest break being from bolognas, most of which are about 75c off from offers paid early last week and 25 to 35c lower than a week ago. A lot of bulls and bolognas have sold down to \$5.75, with plenty of good sort selling at \$6.00, in which the canner and cutter department showed only a few scattered lots of low grade cows which found mean demand, although prices hold steady with closing rates established in mid week. Cutters of fair to good sort have shown a decline of 10 to 15c. A decent light canner sort has sold from \$3.75 to \$4.00; exceptionally good stuff, \$4.65 to \$4.75.

There was a noticeable falling off in demand in veal, resulting in a very small volume of trade. The bulk of business, quality considered, was large at 25c higher than last Tuesday, resulting in a steady basis compared with a week ago. The run for the week shows 13,400 against 14,691 a week ago and 16,973 a year ago. We cannot expect any life or tone to the Stocker or Feeder Department with beef and cattle of all sorts in their present depressed market condition. The mean reduction was around 15 to 25c under-rates of the close of last week. Cattle such as sold at high time this year, around \$8.15 to \$8.25, can now be had at \$7.80 to \$7.85, with the bulk of medium to good feeders and stock steers ranging at \$7.25 to \$7.65. It is the best 550 to 650 lb. yearling stockers which are getting the best demand. A few sales were effected on Thursday at \$7.75. The demand continues from nearby territories,

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backward pastures in the east and the bearish situation in current beef steer trade having an influence in checking the inquiry from many Ohio sections.

#### CATTLE—CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

|                                  |                  |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Beef steers, good to prime heavy | \$7.75 to \$8.15 |
| Beef steers, medium to good      | 7.50 to 8.00     |
| Beef steers, common to fair      | 7.25 to 7.60     |
| Beef cows, common to selected    | 4.80 to 7.30     |
| Fat heifers, good to choice      | 6.50 to 7.90     |
| Canners and cutters              | 4.00 to 4.75     |
| Good to prime veals              | 5.00 to 10.00    |
| Bulls                            | 5.25 to 7.35     |

#### Cattle—Buffalo.

Steers on the shipping order of late have shown decided weakness. Last week prices were declined in the west and the market here was bad. During the middle of last week receipts were too liberal in the west and prices showed another decline. For the opening day of the week, Buffalo had 135 loads or 3,375 head and Chicago came in with 20,000 and lower values. Market here was mostly 10@15 cents lower on steers averaging from 1,100 lbs. up, light steers selling, along with females, at about steady prices as compared with a week ago. During the opening hours of the trade on Monday at Buffalo, Swift, a Boston killer or two and several of the near-by country killers of better weight steers, were the main support to this section of the trade. Swift was a pretty willing buyer at the decline, insisting, as he went along that his buys must be in line with Chicago, where prices were lower. After Swift had bought rather freely other eastern orders arrived, including Stern and the New York butchers, and the result was that this end of the market closed strong. Decided preference is being shown the handier weight steers, as the summer progresses, extreme heavy steers not being as popular for the hot weather as the lighter kinds, those averaging around 1,200 lbs. and on up to 1,300 lbs. Stockers and feeders ruled full steady with the week ago, light 650-lb. feeders fetching up to \$7.25, with but little of any kind of stocker stuff selling below \$6.00. Bulls continued high sale, bringing steady prices, tops ranging from \$7.50@7.65. Moderate supply of milchers and springers with last week. As the grass season advances, however, fresh cow trade is expected to work downward. Butchering cattle appear to be bringing better prices, in comparison to their value, than the heavier and more expensive steers. Runs have been light of handy weight heifers and good butchering cow stuff of late.

#### CATTLE—BUFFALO STOCK YARDS.

|                                 |                  |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Good to choice heavy steers     | \$8.40 to \$8.50 |
| Medium to fair heavy steers     | 8.15 to 8.35     |
| Handy weight butchering steers  | 7.50 to 8.25     |
| Yearlings                       | 7.50 to 8.75     |
| Fat heifers, inferior to choice | 6.00 to 8.00     |
| Fat cows, medium to choice      | 4.50 to 7.50     |
| Canners and cutters             | 3.75 to 4.50     |
| Bulls                           | 5.00 to 7.65     |
| Stockers and feeders            | 5.00 to 7.75     |
| Milchers and springers          | 35.00 to 100.00  |

#### Calves—Buffalo.

Seventeen hundred and fifty calves on offer at Buffalo Monday. Market active and steady with last week's close. Few fancy wagon calves brought \$9.50, general market for tops being \$9.00@9.25, bulk \$9.25. Fair grades, \$8.25@8.75; best desirable culls, \$7.50@8.00; light and common ones, \$7.00 down, and feds, \$5.00@6.00.

#### Calf Quotations.

|                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Calves, choice to extra | \$9.00 to \$9.25 |
| Fair to good            | 8.25 to 8.75     |
| Culls and common        | 7.50 to 8.00     |
| Light thin              | 6.50 to 7.25     |
| Fed Calves              | 5.00 to 6.00     |

#### Hogs—Detroit.

The week started in with killers and packers both hanging off waiting for lower prices. The disposition seemed to be to force a new market

level on the hog situation. The receipts for the week show 7,784 against 7,980 last week. The increase is not at all warrantable for the change in the market situation. We are all aware that this is more of a sympathetic nature, with conditions existing universally than by virtue of anything of a local nature. The market closes for the week with the range of values on practically all classes hugging close to \$8.40.

#### HOGS—DETROIT MARKET.

|                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Fair to choice butchers    | \$8.35 to \$8.40 |
| Lightweights               | 8.35 to 8.40     |
| Boars, according to weight | 3.00 to 3.25     |
| Pigs                       | 8.35 to 8.40     |
| Stags                      | One-third off    |

#### Hogs—Chicago.

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

|       | Mixed        | Heavy        | Light        |
|-------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|       | Packing      | Packing      | Packing      |
|       | and Butchers | and Butchers | and Butchers |
| May 2 | \$8.25@8.60  | \$8.10@8.50  | \$8.30@8.70  |
| May 3 | 8.25@8.55    | 8.10@8.45    | 8.30@8.60    |
| May 4 | 8.20@8.50    | 8.05@8.45    | 8.25@8.55    |
| May 5 | 8.25@8.55    | 8.10@8.50    | 8.30@8.55    |
| May 6 | 8.20@8.50    | 8.05@8.45    | 8.25@8.55    |
| May 7 | 8.15@8.40    | 8.00@8.35    | 8.20@8.40    |
| May 8 | 8.25@8.55    | 8.10@8.50    | 8.30@8.55    |

|      |             |               |                 |
|------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1912 | \$7.35@7.90 | \$7.35@7.90   | \$7.25@7.82 1/2 |
| 1911 | 6.95@7.35   | 6.85@7.25     | 6.00@6.40       |
| 1910 | 9.40@9.75   | 9.35@9.75     | 9.40@9.75       |
| 1909 | 6.95@7.50   | 7.05@7.52 1/2 | 6.90@7.35       |

\*Small lots at \$8.57 1/2 @ 8.60.

#### HOGS AT ELEVEN MARKETS.

|              | Today. | Week ago. | Year ago. | 1911.  |
|--------------|--------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Chicago      | 11,000 | 17,000    | 14,000    | 14,000 |
| Kansas City  | 5,000  | 5,000     | 3,500     | 7,000  |
| Omaha        | 7,000  | 7,500     | 8,500     | 7,400  |
| St. Louis    | 7,000  | 7,500     | 5,500     | 8,500  |
| St. Joseph   | 3,500  | 3,800     | 3,000     | 3,500  |
| Sioux City   | 4,500  | 6,000     | 7,000     | 5,500  |
| St. Paul     | 1,500  | 4,600     | 4,600     | 3,500  |
| Indianapolis | 8,000  | 6,400     | 5,000     | 4,000  |
| Cleveland    | 2,500  | 2,000     | 1,500     | 2,500  |
| Buffalo      | 6,500  | 7,500     | 3,500     | 6,000  |
| Pittsburg    | 3,000  | 3,000     | 2,000     | 5,000  |

|        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Totals | 59,500 | 70,300 | 58,100 | 66,900 |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

|               |         |         |         |         |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Week thus far | 409,000 | 424,000 | 357,000 | 403,000 |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|

|                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| Total 1913 to date | 8,871,000  |
| Same period 1912   | 10,126,000 |
| Same period 1911   | 8,907,000  |

The hog market opened up for the week with conditions surrounding it just a little better than was noticeable on the cattle market. The tone to the situation being a little better, the meanness to the trade along other meat lines not being in evidence.

The market opens up on Tuesday strong, with quotations showing an advance of around 5c. The top set for the day was 8.55. The disposition of the market on Wednesday was to show a decline of from 5 to 10c. The trade was very slow to start, a few shippers and speculators being the only buyers. A heavy reported run in the east has shut off the shipping demand from that source. About \$8.35 was the normal top for the day. The market opens up Thursday morning with what sales were effected at about 5c under Wednesday. The day closes, however, with price strong at Wednesday's close. The range of price grew very narrow, bulk being right about \$8.00 to \$8.35. The range was the narrowest experienced in a long time. The shipping demand continues light. The week ends on Friday with sales going along at 10c higher than Thursday. There was fairly good trade and with most offerings changing hands in good season. The top for the day was \$8.55. This shows the market closing on about \$8.55 top basis, with the range very narrow and the tone to the situation only fair. The total number of hogs received for the week were 409,000, 15,000 less than the same period last week and 52,000 more than the same period last year.

#### HOGS—CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

|                              |                  |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| Mixed packing                | \$8.20 to \$8.35 |
| Medium and butchers          | 8.35 to 8.40     |
| Poor to good heavy packing   | 8.05 to 8.22     |
| Lightweights                 | 8.30 to 8.45     |
| Selected 260-300-lb. packers | 8.25 to 8.52     |
| Pigs and throw-outs          | 2.50 to 8.75     |

#### Hogs—Buffalo.

Fairly liberal supply of hogs at Buffalo Monday—90 loads or 14,400 head. Supply was 35 cars short of the previous week and 5 loads under same day a year ago. Trade active,

best grades declining 5@10 cents, while lights and pigs were steady. Order buyers paid \$8.80 for a few decks of mixed hogs but over 75 per cent of the good weight offerings sold at \$8.75, bulk being taken by local packers. Best yorkers. Best yorkers, \$8.75@8.85, those bringing \$8.80@ \$8.85 being sorted to suit the buyer, and lights and pigs \$8.85 generally. Roughs, mostly \$7.60; stags, \$6.50@ \$7.00.

#### HOGS—BUFFALO STOCK YARDS.

|                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Extreme heavies, 280 up | \$8.65 to \$8.75 |
| Heavies, 240 to 280     | 8.70 to 8.75     |
| Mediums, 220 to 240     | 8.70 to 8.75     |
| Mediums, 190 to 220     | 8.75 to 8.75     |
| Mixed, 180 to 220       | 8.75 to 8.80     |
| Yorkers, 150 to 170     | 8.75 to 8.85     |
| Do light, 130 to 150    | 8.80 to 8.85     |
| Pigs, 120 down          | 8.80 to 8.85     |
| State Hogs              | 8.50 to 8.85     |
| Heavy ends              | 8.50 to 8.70     |
| Roughs                  | 7.50 to 7.75     |
| Stags                   | 6.50 to 7.00     |

#### Sheep and Lambs—Detroit.

There was quite some falling off in receipts for the last week. Report shows 3,106 as against 2,533 last week. There was a comparatively good tone to the situation, with everything moving along fairly satisfactorily. There is but very little actual selling value between this week and last, in fact, we hardly know that it is warrantable to make any change whatever. About the top for the week was \$7.50, with fair to good lambs going at \$7.00 top, with light to inferior stock ranging around \$5.00. In the sheep department sales were governing around \$4.50 to \$5.00 with a few culls and sorts going at \$3.00 to \$4.00.

#### SHEEP—DETROIT STOCK YARDS.

|                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Lambs, good to choice  | \$7.35 to \$7.50 |
| Do fair to good        | 6.00 to 7.00     |
| Yearling lambs, choice | 7.00 to 7.30     |
| Mixed sheep            | 4.50 to 5.00     |
| Cull sheep             | 3.00 to 4.00     |

#### Sheep and Lambs—Chicago.

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

|                | Top.   | Bulk.       | Top.   | Bulk.       |
|----------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| —Sheep—        |        |             |        |             |
| Last week      | \$6.85 | \$6.00@6.40 | \$8.65 | \$7.10@8.50 |
| Previous week  | 6.80   | 6.15@6.50   | 8.55   | 7.25@8.80   |
| Four weeks ago | 7.90   | 6.35@7.15   | 9.35   | 8.00@9.25   |
| 1912           | 7.35   | 6.00@6.75   | 9.75   | 7.50@8.25   |
| 1911           | 5.00   | 4.25@4.50   | 6.65   | 5.25@5.65   |
| 1910           | 7.50   | 6.75@7.10   | 9.40   | 8.25@9.00   |
| 1909           | 6.85   | 5.75@6.50   | 9.50   | 7.75@9.25   |
| 1908           | 6.00   | 4.50@5.75   | 7.75   | 6.40@7.60   |

The trading session opened up with quite some unevenness experienced. It was agreed among most traders that yearling lots were steady with the close of last week. Packers constituted the only real competition, outside orders being very sharply curtailed and the city butchers wanting only a few plain offerings. The demand was for light weight choice killers. As the week advances, trading goes along comparatively satisfactory, but with an evident tendency for lower prices. Many transactions were made on a basis of 25c under Monday. The market continues on an uneven basis, practically no outside competitors. The week closes with hardly any sheep showing in the receipts, with not really enough on sale to make the market stay on this basis. The quotable situation did not change. Prices are closing at the most points of the week and bulk of transactions stand 25 to 40c off from the close of last week. The result of the week's trading shows the buyers to have the upper hands of the situation. Some very good shorn natives sold at \$6.00; prime class quotable around \$6.25, with but very slim offerings; another inferior to fairly decent kind selling at \$4.75 to \$5.75; \$4.00 to \$4.50 was given for plain to good seconds. A few choice wethers went at \$6.50; bucks ranging at \$4.00 to \$5.50. A few odd head of wool ewes clear to \$5.00. Quality and finish was lacking in this bunch.

The lamb market opened up steady with an occasional sale made around 10c lower, but in such instances it was more a case of finish than of market situation. The market was a little uneven, the same as on sheep. Buyers bought up the handy-weight kind before operating on any other class. The feature of weight was considered

very carefully; anything over 85 lbs. was liable to get the yearling price offer. Outside orders show a great reduction. Wednesday shows the opening of trade based on about a 10c decline, there being a decided weak undertone to the trade. Even in face of this, buyers willingly gave Tuesday's price for good desirable shorn arrivals. Thursday's market was a real setback to the local situation, price being around 10 to 15c lower where shorn offerings were concerned. Trade was very uneven throughout the day. The demand was limited to packers in most cases. The market closes on Friday with a firm undertone to the market existing. Trade continued active until a complete clearance was made. Outside orders were very scarce, with the packer securing nearly all of the arrivals. The demand has been in favor of choice handy-weight kinds, with a severe discrimination against the weighty kinds, particularly those weighing 90 lbs. and heavier. While the decline in price for the week was uneven and hard to compare, most traders after much reasoning considered the bulk of the crop 25 to 40c lower than a week ago. Some insisted that coarse heavy lots were down more. Feeding grades were hard to find and not much business was transacted in that division to call the market anything else but nominally weak.

#### SHEEP—CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

|                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Lambs, good to choice  | \$8.00 to \$8.40 |
| Do fair to good        | 7.35 to 8.00     |
| Do cull to common      | 4.00 to 5.00     |
| Yearling lambs, choice | 6.50 to 7.50     |
| Do cull to fair        | 4.00 to 5.00     |
| Wethers, choice        | 5.00 to 6.50     |
| Common to prime        | 4.25 to 6.25     |
| Cull sheep             | 3.50 to 4.50     |
| Bucks                  | 4.25 to 5.00     |

#### Sheep and Lambs—Buffalo.

Sheep and lamb department at Buffalo for the opening day of the week showed one of the largest supplies for many weeks past—80 cars of fresh and 20 loads of hold-overs or 20,000 head all told, being 5,000 head more than were in Chicago for Monday. Lamb trade was slow, although generally steady with last week's close. Buyers showed decided preference towards handy lambs, most desirable weights being those averaging around 75 lbs., and anything that weighed better than 80 lbs., as a rule, undersold desirable ones by from 15 to 25 cents, range on topmy lambs today being from \$7.75@8.00, some weighing better than 80 lbs. being taken in with some long strings at the top price, several loads of good fat lambs, a little too weighty or a little on the coarse order selling from \$7.75@7.85. Heavy lambs were bad sale throughout the entire session, kinds averaging around 100 lbs. and better being hard to move above \$7.25. Cull lambs were unchanged, selling from \$7.00 down, bulk going from \$6.75 down, skips selling as low as \$4.00. All kinds of sheep slow and weak. It took real choice wether sheep Monday to sell at \$6.00, buyers placing bids on some good fat wethers down around \$5.75 and in the ewe line the general range was from \$5.00@5.25, heavy fat ones being hard to move above \$5.00. Cull sheep went from \$4.00 down.

#### SHEEP—BUFFALO STOCK YARDS.

##### Clipped Stock.

|                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Lambs, choice to extra | \$7.75 to \$8.00 |
| Do fair to good        | 7.10 to 7.65     |
| Do culls and common    | 4.00 to 7.00     |
| Yearling, choice       | 6.75 to 7.00     |
| Do cull to fair        | 4.00 to 6.50     |
| Wethers                | 5.75 to 6.00     |
| Mixed sheep            | 5.50 to 5.75     |
| Ewes, choice           | 5.00 to 5.35     |
| Cull sheep             | 2.00 to 4.00     |
| Bucks                  | 3.00 to 4.25     |

#### COAL.

Did you ever realize that buying coal in the summer is just as sensible as gathering ice in the winter? As the fall and winter months approach it may bring conditions that will make it impossible to get the grades and quality you desire. The labor situation is not entirely set-

tioned and a strike may develop any minute. There are strikes now going on in the foreign coal field which will result in a large quantity of coal being exported to foreign countries. The railroads have no better facilities for handling the produce than they had last season, which will result in a freight tie-up early in the fall.

The saving problem in the buying of coal is to buy it now. You save money because the prices are now at the lowest point, but look out for the future.

All indications point to a scarcity of coal for the latter part of this season. The lake shipments do not meet the demands of the Northwest, which will eventually result that deliveries will have to be made by rail about the time when every coal dealer will be wanting coal. You all remember how hard it was to get good coal last season, then why allow yourself to come in contact with the same conditions this season when it can be avoided. A third more coal can be bought now with the same money, providing delivery is made this month, than you can buy this fall or winter. The object of the "Pink Sheet" is to place you in a position to get every cent your produce is worth and to advise you the proper time to buy commodities needed on the farm.

The anthracite situation is gradually beginning to tighten up. The Eastern trade is stimulating, thus diminishing the supply of coal for Western deliveries accordingly. There is any amount of the poorer grades of coal to be bought and the Western fellows will get it later in the season if they do not put in their winter's supply at this time of the year and let the other fellow take what is left later on.

The prices quoted below are for May shipments and the mines reserve the right to change them without notice.

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

The above grades of coal take a Hocking freight rate.  
 Virginia special 10-inch block. \$1.50  
 Peerless White Ash 4-inch block. 1.75  
 Virginia Logan 4-inch block. 1.70  
 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. 1.95  
 Pocahontas stove. 1.65  
 Freight rate, 45 cents over Hocking rate.

**Anthracite Coal.**  
 Chestnut hard coal, gr. tons. \$5.95  
 Equivalent to net tons. 5.35  
 Egg and stove size, 25 cents less.  
 The prices are f. o. b. Buffalo.

**FLOUR AND FEED.**  
 The wheat situation seems to be gently responding to advanced bids each week and brings the flour market to a point of a slight advance in prices, although the large mills have been accepting orders on basis of last week's quotations.

The condition of the feed market in general remains the same as last week.

| Kind                                                                    | Price per bbl. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| "Blend" flour, ½-paper sacks.                                           | \$ 5.25        |
| Spring patent                                                           | 4.50           |
| Toweling sacks or wood barrels                                          |                |
| 20c higher                                                              | Per ton.       |
| Coarse corn meal.                                                       | 24.60          |
| Cracked corn                                                            | 25.00          |
| Chop feed                                                               | 21.00          |
| Coarse middlings                                                        | 22.00          |
| Fine middlings                                                          | 24.50          |
| Brans (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. |                |

**SLOW BUTTER TRADE.**  
 A New York report says: "Sentiment favors a decline in prices this week, though no very heavy drop is expected. There has been a general lack of demand during the week. Creamery extraxt closed at 28¼@29c, firsts at 27½@28c and seconds at 27@27½c. But little

packing stock is being received in New York, therefore only a go-as-you-please market has been established, at from 24½ to 25c. The outlook for next week is a slight decline in prices to be regained the following week."

A special from Chicago reports: "A nervous and unsettled feeling in the butter market. Receipts are heavy, showing a marked increase, while the quality is not the kind to warrant speculative buying. Dealers anticipate that prices will settle to a lower basis, therefore are not buying, although the most important reason is the irregularity in quality, which is lacking in full grass, lacking in body and lacking in flavor. These difficulties will soon disappear, and the market assume a healthier state. Extras sold at 27½c, extra firsts at 27c yesterday."

Philadelphia: "The market has been ruling quiet; buyers only seem to be purchasing for actual wants. Extras, 29c; extra firsts, 28c and firsts at 27c; seconds, 25@26c."

An authorized statement from the largest buyers in New York City makes the following prediction: "There will be no cheap butter during June. The meat packers are more determined this year than ever to get the bulk of June goods, and this is sure to make the price high."

### GOOD NEWS FOR POTATO SHIPPERS.

As a result of the decision recently handed down by the Interstate Commerce Commission, potato shipments during the winter months will be made in heated cars, and the railroads will be required to furnish a sufficient number of cars to handle the crop. Many complaints were made to the commission by shippers in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, who had sustained heavy losses through inadequately protected shipments. Abundant proof was furnished that the railroad had refused to handle shipments during the winter because of cold weather, and the commission held that the potato traffic was of sufficient importance as a permanent feature of transportation to require the railroads to make adequate provision for it.

The railroad companies have had their share of bad luck during the past two years, and every one will concede that their profits have not been overly large. Nevertheless, there is no reason why they should not provide for the shipping of perishable products during the winter months. If the farmer is obliged to sell just as soon as his potato crop is harvested, the entire supply goes immediately into the hands of the dealers, who have it within their

power to regulate prices during the winter months. The decision means much to farmers, and will place potato growers in a position where they can handle this very important commodity.

### MEDICAL FRAUDS AND FAKIRS.

The following statement is made by "Public Health," the mouthpiece of the State Department of Health, and it should have considerable weight in the matter of "cleaning up" some of the frauds as well as saving the citizens a lot of their earnings:

We doubt that there is a state in the union so thoroughly infested and infected with medical frauds and medical fakirs as is Michigan. For five years the question has been persistently asked, "what is the matter with Michigan?" The answer to this question must be either that the people of Michigan are the most gullible, most willing to be defrauded, or that our Michigan laws are the most tolerant in the United States.

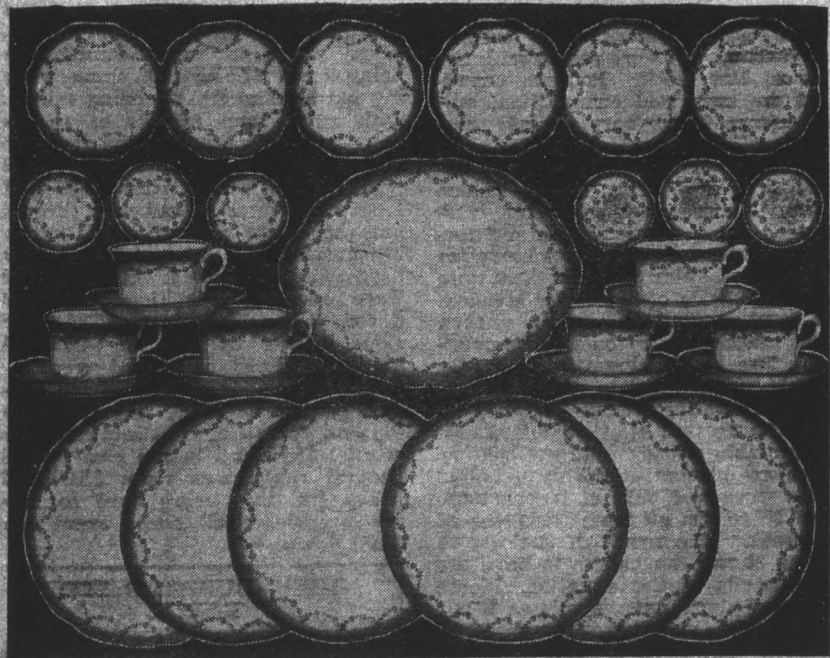
While observation proves that we are as a people, "easy," so to speak, we believe that the great fault is in the absence of laws to restrain them worse than thieves, medical frauds and liars.

If the statements made by certain companies in Jackson, Kalamazoo and Detroit were true we would be able to be free from tuberculosis, cancer and Bright's disease within another year.

There seems to be no way under the present law to put these frauds out of business. The United States Postal Service has made it uncomfortable for many of them, but now they are learning to word their "literature" so as to avoid any technical violation of the postoffice regulations. They make a specialty of preying upon the incurable and chronic diseases.

### INTEREST IN PEAT.

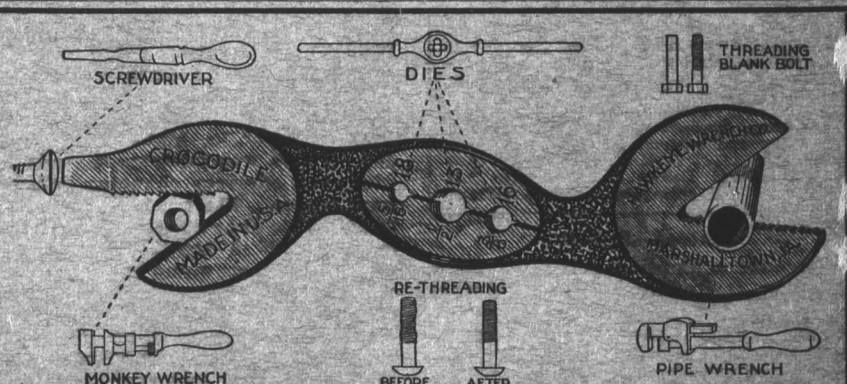
Upper Peninsula people have been much interested in a report that the United States bureau of mines is to send experts to northern Minnesota to investigate the peat resources. The work will be in charge of C. A. Davis, fuel technologist of the bureau, who will go to Minnesota with a party of experts not later than August. Upper Michigan people are interested because if the peat in northern Minnesota is found to be valuable for fuel purposes, it is certain that many thousands of acres of peat in Marquette and adjacent counties can also be utilized. Great quantities of peat exist near Negaunee and Ishpeming. Some of the beds are from six to eight feet in depth. The investigation in Minnesota will also include the commercial and industrial conditions and the facilities for transporting the fuel to market.



## Here is the set over four hundred ladies have won

A SHORT TIME AGO we purchased 500 of these Limoges dinner sets so that we might reward our friends who are aiding us in extending the circulation of the "pink sheet." How well the offer was appreciated is told by the fact that there are ONLY FORTY-FIVE SETS LEFT, and if you want one of those remaining, don't fail to write us today, saying: "Reserve a 31-piece set for me, to be shipped, ALL CHARGES PREPAID, when I have sent you ten yearly subscriptions to Michigan Business Farming at 50c each."

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## Handy Farm Tool Free

We want to send each one of our readers one of these practical crocodile wrenches. It is really six tools in one—a pipe wrench, nut wrench, screw driver and three dies for cleaning and re-threading battered threads or cutting new threads on blank bolts. These dies fit all bolts used on standard farm machinery. The dies alone on this wrench would cost \$1.50. The wrench is drop-forged from the finest tool steel and specially tempered and guaranteed against breakage. It is 8½ in. long and weighs 10 ozs. We are going to send this valuable tool, absolutely free, to each person securing two subscriptions to Michigan Business Farming at 50c each. Get yours TODAY. Address

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