

# Michigan Business Farming

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

No. 31 (VOL. I)

Born in 1912—  
and proud of it

DETROIT, Saturday, May 24th, 1913

50c PER YEAR (TWO CENTS PER COPY)

## Bill to Regulate Food Cold Storage

A bill to prevent the sale or transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of articles of food held in cold storage for more than a specified time, and for regulating tariff therein, has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative William J. Carey of Wisconsin. The bill was referred to the committee on agriculture.

The bill provides that any of the following articles of food which have been held in cold storage for more than the period hereinafter designated:

Butter, eggs, poultry, game, fish and lambs, or the manufactured products thereof, three months. Beef, veal, pork and sheep, or the products thereof, four months, or any article of food which, having been held in cold storage for any period of time, has been removed therefrom and returned again to cold storage shall be deemed to be adulterated.

Any article of food which has been held in cold storage, or the package containing it or from which it is sold, which fails to bear a label plainly and correctly stating the date of production, killing, packing or manufacturing, and the period of time during which the article has been held in cold storage, according to the bill, will be deemed misbranded.

No food product having been once placed in cold storage and removed therefrom shall again be placed in cold storage.

When a package containing such food products has been opened and the contents sold by items, then the seller, at the request of the purchaser, must state the information above required to be placed upon the original package upon a tag to be attached to such item before delivering the same to the purchaser.

A person who places any food product in a package bearing a false or fraudulent statement as to the quantity, quality or character of the contents, as to the date of the products, or in regard to the time of placing the same in cold storage, or its removal therefrom, or makes any other false statements in connection with the article, will be deemed guilty of misbranding.

According to the bill the term "cold storage" is construed to mean the deposit of food products in warehouses, building, or other receptacles where for a longer period than 10 days the temperature is artificially kept at 40 degrees Fahrenheit, or below, except when the products are actually in transit and have not previous to transit been in cold storage.

A fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000 and to imprisonment for a period of not less than six months nor more than 10 years is provided by the bill for a person or corporation found guilty of misbranding or adulterating any food product.

### THE NEWLY CREATED BUREAU OF MARKETS

Prof. T. N. Carver of Harvard University has definitely accepted the offer of the Department of Agriculture to take charge of the new division about to be started which was intended originally to be merely a division of markets, but now of larger scope, to be known as "the rural organization service." This division will start active operations June 1. Prof. Carver has had several conferences with the Agricultural Department, but the entire scope of the new service has not yet been determined, and according to the present scheme of Secretary Houston it is subject to almost indefinite expansion.

One of the first things that will be studied is the marketing feature. This will include current prices, not, the average general statistics, for the entire country, but the actual price that the producer may expect to get for his potatoes or hay at the nearest practical market center.

This will involve the location of the best and nearest market for any given community, and ultimately the organization of co-operative marketing, so that the farmers may get the best and quickest marketing service at the lowest price.

The ramifications of the scheme are large, for it will involve highway and railroad transportation problems. Country communities will be urged to co-operate in selling as largely as practicable. But the service is designed ultimately to go further than marketing, for the economic development of the farming community is so bound up with the social development of the community that it will be hard to touch one without the other.

The department, so the officials say, does not want to go too deeply into the

problems of the individual farm family, but wants to encourage the communities, so far as possible, to develop themselves and not to do anything for them officially that they can do for themselves. At the same time one aim of the division will be to discover and work out effective methods of community developments.

One problem will be to discover the natural boundaries which mark an individual community and urge the members in that circle to trade and exchange products among themselves when that is feasible, and to co-operate effectively when buying and selling outside. It has been found already by observation that great economies can be effected in many communities by co-operative buying as well as selling.

One thing that has been found in several of the most effective surveys that have been made is that the country church frequently serves as a good center about which to map out a community and that much effective organization work can be done by taking the country church as a basis.

## National Control of Measures Urged

The control and supervision by the National government of weighing and measuring devices for the purpose of stopping widespread frauds and mistakes, which they agreed exists, were advocated by speakers before the eighth annual conference on weights and measures of the United States, which held a three days' session at the Bureau of Standards at Washington. Weights and measures men from many states agreed that under the present systems the consuming public is only partially protected from frauds and mistakes, and that uniform systems and standards for weighing and measuring are needed throughout the country.

In connection with the conference many strange and ingenious methods used to cheat the public were laid bare. One man told how poultry dealers in his city had been caught buying chickens, starving them for two days, then feeding them salt to make them thirsty, and by allowing them to drink a large quantity of water, with the result that at the end of five days they increased one and one-half pounds in weight.

The aim of the conference is to obtain honest weights and measures, to require that commodities shall be marked in such a way as to show exactly how much the purchaser is getting for his money, and to insure that he gets all he pays for.

Another purpose of the conference is several states in the matter of weight of to bring about uniformity between the commodities per bushel, etc., as, for instance, in Massachusetts, a bushel of cranberries is required to weigh 32 pounds, while a bushel of the same fruit in Michigan must weigh 40 pounds.

In Wisconsin a bushel of turnips must weigh only 42 pounds, while in North and South Dakota a bushel of turnips must weigh 60 pounds. Pennsylvania's bushel of potatoes must weigh only 56 pounds, but in New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Maryland and West Virginia potatoes have to weigh 60 pounds to the bushel.

To secure uniformity between the several states in matters of this kind, as well as to obtain the enactment and enforcement of net weight laws and similar legislation, the standardization of barrels and other containers the size of which now depends largely upon the caprice of the individual manufacturer or the custom of the vicinity, are also among the matters to be taken up and discussed.

Many of these problems have a vital bearing on interstate commerce. At the present time the only Federal law regarding barrels is one passed by Congress last August, which established a standard barrel and standard grades for apples packed in barrels. That this law should be greatly broadened and its scope made general is the contention of the Federal and state weights and measures officials.

### FARMERS' UNION OBJECTS TO TARIFF

And now the Farmers' Union! This benevolent organization of the southern states has injected itself into the tariff situation. The result of its action is awaited with interest, and no one has more interest than President Wilson.

The Farmers' Union has decreed against a binding caucus of Democrats. It has advised Democrats from the south that they must stand still until the farmers have presented their case. Its action was taken formally at a meeting duly called.

## 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 . . . . .	.64
Beans . . . . .	2.14
Hay (best market today, New York), at . . . . .	22.00
Potatoes (best market today, Pittsburgh), at . . . . .	.65
Butter . . . . .	.28
Poultry . . . . .	.18
Broilers . . . . .	.32
Eggs . . . . .	.18

SPECIAL—On December 21st, when potatoes were draggy at 30c, the Pink Sheet advised fighting for 50. Our standard has not been under 40c since that time. Would net about 55 today with market wild. May 19th showed all dealers speculating to hold back. Special information on request.

## THANKFUL LETTERS FROM FLOOD SUFFERERS

The editor of Michigan Business Farming has received a number of letters from Ohio farm sufferers from the flood asking him to thank the Michigan farm folks for the contributions toward their relief. We are sorry we have not the space to print all of these, for they all breathe the spirit of hopefulness and thankfulness, while at the same time displaying what a pitiful situation the flood left these farm folks in. A few extracts from letters follow:

C. F. Turnblier, R. D. 1, Coshocton, Ohio, writes: "I shall use the money to buy clothing for my wife and three sons, ages ranging from three to twelve years. We all thank you and the farmers of the state of Michigan for the kindness and sympathy shown us."

Philip A. Cummins, R. D., Dayton, Ohio, writes: "Thanks for the aid from Michigan farmers. I had twelve feet of water on my farm and it ruined the land. I lost two of my buildings and those that remain are in bad need of repair."

C. B. Simms, Hockingport, Ohio. "Many thanks to you and the farmers

for the money. It is a God-send to me, being the first help I have received after this terrible flood. I am saving it toward getting my house back on its foundations. The flood washed away all my farming tools, my hay barn, etc. I am so grateful for your help."

John McCreery, R. D. 1, Hamilton, Ohio, writes: "Thanks to you and farmers for your generous check. I managed to save my horses and tools, but lost all my cattle, hogs and poultry, together with my home and all it contained. Am now at a neighbors. Will use the money toward getting furniture and start afresh."

F. L. Rodehover, Walhonding, Ohio, writes: "I thank you and the farmers of Michigan from the depths of my heart. The flood has left me in poor circumstances at the age of 65 years, for I lost almost everything. Will use the money to buy a corn cultivator, etc."

These letters are typical of those received and bear witness to the real help which you all extended to the farmers in our sister state.

## Michigan Business Farming

Containing the Only Dependable Market Report for Crop Producers Edited Under the Direction of Grant Slocum

And Published Weekly by the RURAL PUBLISHING CO., 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 24, 1913.



### WATCH FOR THE SCOFFER.

A modern phrasing of an old proverb would read: "THE MAN WHO HAS NO ENEMIES IS NOT WORTH THE GROUND HE STANDS ON!" The movements that have brought down, through the ages these changes in the conditions of men which make the world as we find it to-day, have been met not only with opposition, FOR THEY ARE GREATER THAN OPPOSITION, not only with enemies, for enemies have not learned the lesson that God stands on the side of Right, but by SCOFFERS, those yellow-backed folks, who stand like ostriches, with heads buried in the sands, to avoid the noise of the battle until it is over and then lift their silly heads to squeak, "I told you so!"

They do not realize that the battle is only a stepping-stone to the goal reached; that disorder or treachery in the ranks only wipes out theameleon-skinned soldier and leaves those who may be depended on in the thick of battle.

So they scoff!

For the enemy who does not stoop to fight with dirty weapons, who does not rob the bodies of the weaker who have fallen in his fire, WE HAVE RESPECT—HE FIGHTS FOR A WRONG CAUSE BECAUSE HE HAS NOT AWAKENED TO THE INEVITABLE TRUTH THAT RIGHT WILL ALWAYS WIN IN THE END!

But for the Scoffer and his ilk—whether he talks to his neighbor, speaks from a pulpit, or in the pages of his weak-kneed sheet from the press—WE HAVE ONLY THE COMPASSION ONE FEELS TOWARDS A SLIMY, CRAWLING THING!

As this issue of the Michigan Business Farming goes to press, the enemy has tried through skilled hands to weaken a great co-operative movement in this state. Their startling array of words, even in the light of the first glare of publicity, shows how strong is the tree, when they can only bend a weak branch! Like a flash-light powder it burns with a flare which blinds for the moment, to end in a roll of white smoke that gradually—but effectually disperses.

BUT NOW WATCH FOR THE SCOFFER, WHEN YOU MEET HIM, WHEREVER YOU MEET HIM JOT DOWN HIS NAME, MARK THE WORDS HE UTTERS, LAY ASIDE THE COPY OF HIS PRINTED SHEET—you will have use for them later!

At a stroke of the feather, the scoffer falls! But his sneaking kind we must watch, for like the savage, he fires from ambush, while the back is turned and gloats over his dishonest spoils in the safety of a hidden retreat.

AS FOR THE ENEMY—

Their shoes have fallen like putty on armour plate, by their own methods they have shown their yellow streak—

BUT WATCH, FRIENDS, FOR THE "SCOFFER," HIS BATTLE MUST BE YOURS!

### BIG PROFIT FOR POTATO GROWERS.

The present potato situation shows again the value of an honest market review to the producers. Potato growers who have followed the market reports of the "Pink Sheet" for the past few months, and acted on the advice they contained, will now be letting go of their holdings at a price which means money in their pockets.

As far back as December 21, 1912, when potatoes were sluggish at thirty cents, with an indifferent market, we saw the way the wind was blowing. Our flag went up, and we told potato growers to hold for fifty cents—that this price was sure to come.

A week or so ago, we again cautioned those who were shrewd enough to have followed our advice up to that period, not to let go their holdings. By that time the dealers all over the state had awakened to the real situation, and were buying up all possible tubers at a price around thirty cents. An atmosphere of speculation surrounded the market, and many producers let go in the flurry of the moment. Still our flag was up and our slogan was, "Hold for fifty."

What is the situation now? Just what we predicted. Potatoes are at 50-55 cents and the situation is electric. Michigan Business Farming readers who have followed our flag, are now letting go of their

stocks at profitable margins, and the letters are coming into thank us for our co-operation.

Prices may go higher, but our advice is to sell now. The market is strong and the margin well worth while. The amount of money we have saved Michigan potato growers by this forecast will run into several figures, but that's what Michigan Business Farming is published for. An honest profit for honest effort and a square-deal market for producers.



### LARGE CHERRY ORCHARD FOR NORTH MICHIGAN.

What is to be the largest cherry orchard in the world is now being started to the north of Northport. It is to be a Montmorency orchard and when completed will cover 200 acres. This spring better than 150 acres have been set, the very best fruit tree stock obtainable being used.

In order to secure a suitable site for this orchard it was necessary to buy several tracts of farm land and combine them into one big ranch which covers 558 acres. The land was bought last fall and cross fences, stone piles and brush heaps removed, also a goodly portion of the ground was plowed.

This spring the remainder of the place was put into condition and the trees set. The trees are 24 feet apart each way. The rows the longest way of the field, have a length of nearly a mile and are as straight as the path of a rifle bullet. That part of the land which is not to be used for cherry orchard will be utilized for the growing of alfalfa and for general farming. As soon as preparation can be made 104 acres will be given over to alfalfa.

Although the cherry trees will not come into bearing for four years, the problem of picking and marketing the fruit is now being worked out. Twenty dormitories and a dining hall capable of seating 600 people, will be erected back of the big farm house. There will be a water works system for the group of buildings, a sewerage system and an electric lighting plant.

A registered brand is to be adopted and the products of the orchard mar-

keted in packages made attractive with handsome labels. Every phase of the entire proposition is being worked out according to the most approved ideas and it is the ambition of the promoters to make this the big show orchard of the Western Michigan region.

### PRIZES FOR BEST FARM EXHIBITS.

Prizes will be offered at the time of the Antrim County Farmers' Institute by the society and Central Lake business men for the best exhibits of various farm products. The prizes will consist in cash or its equivalent. Liberal prizes will be offered to boys for raising corn and potatoes according to the rules prescribed by the United States Government for boys' clubs. The prizes will be so arranged that from five to ten prizes will be offered in the boys' corn contest, the potato contest and the girls' best collection of baked goods.

### THE BRIGHTER SIDE.

There is no good in arguing with the inevitable. The only argument available with an east wind is to put on your overcoat.

A heart full of thankfulness,  
A thimbleful of care;  
A soul of simple hopefulness,  
An early morning prayer.  
A smile to greet the morning with,  
A kind word as a key  
To open the door and greet the day  
Whatever it brings to thee.  
A patient trust in Providence  
To sweeten all the way—  
All these combined with thoughtfulness  
Will make a happy day.

That man is worthy and wise and great who sees the divine significance of this order and discipline, who takes his tasks in their time, who is faithful in the least matters, hopeful in their hardest, enduring unto the end, knowing that the supreme result is won by the diligence and patience and trust of time.

Not what we say, tells, nor does what we do always speak truly; but what we are is as inevitable as life itself—we can neither deny nor evade that.

"He dwells in all,  
From life's minute beginnings up at last  
To man—the consummation of this scheme  
Of being. . . . And in man's self arise  
August anticipations, symbols, types  
Of a dim splendor ever on before  
In that eternal circle life pursues."

## What Is the Bundle Brigade?

IT'S a band of boosters, of wide-awake farmers, who are not content to take any old price for the crops they have raised.

They recognize the actual money-value service Michigan Business Farming is giving them through its honest MARKET REPORTS FOR PRODUCERS, and are helping the cause of HONEST PRICES FOR HONEST LABOR, by distributing copies of this paper among their neighbors.

If you believe in this work for A SQUARE DEAL WHEN MARKETING fill in the coupon and we'll send you, without charge, a bundle of copies of Michigan Business Farming to give to your friends.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING,  
Detroit, Mich.

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 \_\_\_\_\_

Postoffice \_\_\_\_\_



**IN OUR OWN STATE**

**MERGING OF THREE GRAPE ASSOCIATIONS**

Final steps for the merging of three grape associations of Michigan into one were taken at a meeting of grape men and growers at St. Joseph. The Scottsdale Fruit Association, the Berrien County Grape Association and the Stevensville Grape Association have been merged into the St. Joseph-Michigan Fruit Exchange. The membership will total about 1,000 grape growers located in all parts of Berrien county. The new association will control 75 per cent of the county's grape output. Directors are: Fred Geisler, Hale Tennant, Ira R. Stehh, H. P. Rentfrow, Chas. Burandt, Frank P. Cupp and John J. Gard.

**MONTHLY WAGES OF MICHIGAN HIRED MEN**

The average monthly wages, with board, is \$27.77 in Michigan, \$28.44 in the southern counties, \$26.55 in the central counties, \$26.59 in the northern and \$30.68 in the Upper Peninsula.

The average wages by the day, without board, is \$1.68 in the state, \$1.75 in the southern counties, \$1.58 in the central counties, \$1.57 in the northern counties, and \$1.85 in the Upper Peninsula.

The average wages in the state last year, by the month with board, was \$26.48, and the average wages by the day without board was \$1.59.

In 1904, ten years ago, the average wages in the state by the month was \$22.20 and the average wages by the day without board was \$1.34.

**BIG INCREASE IN LAWTON GRAPE ACREAGE**

The famous Lawton grape belt in the eastern part of Van Buren county will have its grape acreage increased by several hundred acres this year. The big juice factories at Lawton and Mattawan are preparing to use double the acreage of grapes this year as compared with the consumption a year ago. At Mattawan the Armour Grape Juice Company is building an addition to its factory 113 feet square. In the vicinity of Hartford 65,000 Concord vines have been purchased for planting this spring.

**WHO SAYS FARMERS ARE BIASED?**

A jury of farmers in the Owosso circuit court recently decided the case of a farmer against an automobilist in favor of the latter Wednesday. Gideon Whiting brought suit against W. R. Grieve on the ground that the latter's automobile had made such a loud noise that it frightened his horse, causing it to run away.

**PER CENT OF LOSS EXPECTED ON FRUIT**

Following is a brief summary of the damage done to fruit in various sections through frosts:

- Gregory—50 per cent on peaches, 75 per cent on smaller fruit.
- Marshall—Strawberries, peaches and early apples badly damaged.
- Spring Lodge—100 per cent on strawberries.
- Breesville—75 per cent on all fruit.
- Kendall—75 per cent on all fruit.
- Kent City—50 per cent on vegetables and fruit.
- Lawton—65 per cent on grapes.
- Allegan—Strawberries badly damaged.
- Gobelville—Vegetables hurt; extent not yet known.
- Kalamazoo—80 per cent on berries, cherries; 50 to 75 per cent on apples.
- Farwell—No damage.
- Fennville—40 per cent on peaches.
- Watervliet, Mich.—Peaches 90 per

cent; apples and pears in good condition.

South Haven, Mich.—No very great noticeable damage has been done here to fruits.

Berlamont, Mich.—Plums and strawberries practically all killed here. Other fruits hurt but no estimate is given as to extent.

Three Rivers, Mich.—Vegetables and fruit here about 10 per cent.

Litchfield, Mich.—Strawberries all killed and few peaches left. Other fruits in good condition.

Walton, Mich.—Fruits and vegetables damaged 50 per cent.

New Era, Mich.—Strawberries hit hard, other fruits not hurt to great extent.

Lawton, Mich.—Grapes 50 to 75 per cent.

Paw Paw, Mich.—Fruit badly hurt her, but impossible to give accurate estimate.

Traverse City, Mich.—Serious damage has been done here to all fruits and vegetables, but too early to estimate extent.

**YARDS FOR FEEDING CATTLE IN TRANSIT**

The Michigan Central has completed the erection of large sheds at the stock yards at Marshall, where live stock will be unloaded, fed and watered in transit to Detroit and Buffalo. The law requires this to be done every 36 hours when live stock is being transported.

**VALUABLE HORSES STOLEN AT NORTHVILLE**

M. J. Moore, of Northville, has reported to Sheriff Oakman the theft of two horses valued at \$500 each from his farm. The theft, following a number of similar character during the past week, has led the sheriff to believe that an organized gang of horse thieves, which has been quiet for the past year, has renewed its activities.

About a year ago horses were stolen with great frequency in Wayne and neighboring counties, and hustled across the border into Canada. Two of the

thieves were apprehended by the Dominion authorities, convicted and are now serving time.

Following the activity of the Canadian officers the depredations of the gang ceased until last week, when a series of thefts began.

**SAVE RECENT FROSTS WERE A BLESSING.**

Calhoun county apple growers now say that the frosts last week instead of doing damage were a blessing in disguise. While there will not be so many blossoms and consequently less fruit, the trees will not be so heavily burdened as last year, but the fruit will be of better size and flavor. The frost saved a great deal of spraying and pruning this year.

**M. A. C. MAKES USE OF PARCEL POST.**

Laundry, pies, cakes and other articles coming under the parcel post added 4,916 pounds to the incoming and outgoing mail at M. A. C. during the last two months as compared with the two months before the parcel post was inaugurated.

The new scheme has proven particularly welcome to the students, who now have mother do the mending and laundry work back on the farm. Pastry and goodies concealed in the returning parcels do much to bring the old home closer and make college life worth living.

**WILL BUILD ITS OWN ROADS THIS YEAR.**

With only one bid in, that being for a mile of road on the Grand Haven highway, the board of county road commissioners has found that it must do its own road building this year. No contractors in this vicinity appeared to be willing to take up the scores of jobs offered and the one bid, on a mile of roadway, ran \$300 above the figures at which the commissioners managed to build a similar length a short time ago.

**WILL REBUILD BURNED CREAMERY AT HOWELL.**

A new plant will be built by the Michigan Condensed Milk company to take the place of the one burned at Howell a little over a week ago. This plant was the largest institution of its kind in Michigan, employing 100 men and paying \$300,000 annually to dairymen. It had a capacity of 70,000 pounds daily. The Pere Marquette is now running a special train of three carloads of milk every day from Howell to Lansing in order to take care of the dairymen's output. The new factory will cost \$75,000.

**A GOOD ROADS "BEE" IN SHORE COUNTIES.**

The greatest "bee" Michigan has ever known will occur June 9, when hundreds of residents of the shore counties from Bay City to Mackinaw City will turn out and do road work for a day, their object being to complete a continuous good road from one end of the district to the other.

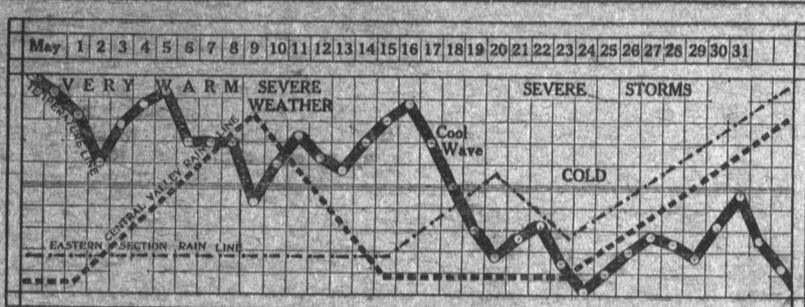
Over 4,000 days' work of man and team have already been pledged by the farmers living along the route of the road. The township of Posen, in Presque Isle county, has taken the lead in this work, over 1,500 days having been pledged by its residents.

Keep the land in the orchard well broken up. This is not difficult if the job is begun early, before the ground hardens. Turn under your cover crop if you have one. If not plant to sow one next July, or August.



**FOSTER'S WEATHER BULLETIN**

Copyrighted 1913 Exclusive rights granted to Michigan Business Farming.



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

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

Washington, D. C., May 24.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent May 25 to 29, warm wave 24 to 28, cool wave 27 to 31. Preceding this disturbance a frost wave was predicted to cross continent, carrying frosts farther south than usual, after which the temperature trend will be upward. For May 9 to 13 we predicted severe weather for vicinity of Great Lakes. May 11 several people were killed in Oklahoma and the U. S. Weather Bureau put out its storm warnings for the Great Lakes.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about May 28, cross Pacific slope by close of 29, great central valleys 30 to June 1, eastern sections June 2. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about May 28, great central valleys 30, eastern sections June 1. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about May 31, great central valleys June 2, eastern sections June 4.

Temperatures of the five days, centering on the day this disturbance reaches your vicinity, will average lower than usual and will bring crop weather not of the best quality. Some local showers are expected May 24 to 31 and a few localities will get good rains, but, as a general average, the moisture will be less than usual, crop weather rather unfavorable and on the side of higher prices for cotton and grain.

About May 24 the cool wave is expected to be near meridian 90, a line running north from New Orleans, through St. Louis, a little east of Duluth and through Canada. One low will be near Pacific coast and another near Atlantic coast. Just then the storm forces are expected to largely increase, the two lows become severe

storms and the high increase the cold and danger of frosts in northern parts of great central valleys. We would hang out storm warnings on both coasts and the lower lakes for May 23 to 25.

From May 27 to 31 severe storms are expected in the great central valleys, particularly in the middle Mississippi valleys. They are not expected to be so destructive as the storms of the past few months, but no risks should be taken.

East of the Rockies June will be cooler than usual in the southwest, about normal in northwest and warmer than usual east of meridian 90. Probably warmer than usual on Pacific coast.

June rainfall will be greater last part of month than first part; less than usual in Ohio valleys and in Southern States; elsewhere about normal rain. Up to June 15 drouth in large sections will injure crops; following June 15 fair rains may be expected in most places. Severe storms are expected near June 5 and 9. In later bulletins we will endeavor to locate these severe storms.

Recent developments indicate that we will have access to all the U. S. Weather Bureau records and we do not now anticipate anything but fair treatment from that institution. Indications are that the new Secretary of Agriculture, the Hon. David F. Houston, would not permit any such injustice as was permitted by his predecessor. The making of weather records by the U. S. Weather Bureau will sometime be recognized as its most valuable work during the past 42 years, and all investigators should have access to those records under reasonable rules.



## HERE AND THERE

### WESTERN CANADA WHEAT AREA IS DIMINISHING

Wheat seeding in nearly all portions of Canada's three prairie provinces has been completed and reports show that the area in wheat will not be as large as last year. Last fall, owing to wet conditions, farmers were not able to do much plowing, and this spring conditions were just as bad. The big plow tractors were not able to get on the land, owing to excessive moisture having softened the soil.

Last season's wheat crop totaled 180,000,000 bushels. It will not equal these figures this year. Oats, barley and flax can be seeded up to May 24, and a splendid harvest reaped with average good weather during the summer.

Indications are the oats crop will run up to a quarter million bushels, barley 3,000,000 bushels and flax 30,000,000 bushels. Farmers will devote greater attention to these classes of grain as being most favorable for successful harvesting this year. Outside of excessive moisture, due to autumn rains and the heavy snowfalls of the winter, the weather has been the finest for seeding grains in many years.

### RECEIVE CHICKENS FILLED WITH SAND

Hundreds of chickens, part of a consignment of 20 carloads, each car containing 4,000 chickens, died in New York city because commission merchants refused to accept them. The commission merchants said that the shippers fed each fowl more than a pound of sand before eating, and that they cannot afford to pay for the gravel in the crops. The attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been called to the matter.

The situation is blamed by the wholesalers on the jobbers and by the jobbers on the western shippers of live poultry. "The shippers are the guilty parties," said one of the leading receivers. "They send caretakers along with their stock with instructions to keep the birds hungry all the way to Jersey City. Most of the poultry comes from as far west as Missouri. The day the chickens are to be sent across the river to our market the caretakers feed them great quantities of bread and meal mixed with sand and gravel. Each chicken gets about a quarter of a pound of additional weight stuck in its crop, and when you figure there are 4,000 birds to a car, you can easily see what a big proposition this feeding up process is."

### EVER RAISE "RAINLESS WHEAT" ON YOUR FARM?

Agriculturists are greatly interested in the statement of Dr. McDonald of the South African department of agriculture, to the effect that it is possible to grow a "rainless wheat"—that is to say, a crop upon which no single drop of rain has fallen between seed time and harvest. It does not maintain its existence without moisture, but all that is necessary is obtained from the deposit of a previous season in "moisture saving fallows."

This would mean a great boon for those areas where the rainfall is uncertain and irrigation for various reasons impossible.

### SKINNER ISSUES DAIRY SHOW PREMIUM LIST

William E. Skinner, general manager of the National Dairy Show, has issued the premium list of the eight national show, which will be held in the International Live Stock Amphitheater, Chicago, Oct. 23 to Nov. 1 next. Thousands of dollars in prizes will be distributed to winners in the various classes both by the show management and the various dairy cattle breeders' associations.

Breeds represented will be Ayrshires, Brown Swiss, Dutch Belted, Guernseys, Holstein-Friesian, Jerseys and Kerry and Dexters, and prizes paid for winners in the various classes will range from \$35 for first award down to \$5 for sixth prize.

Besides the association special prizes there will be offered the John R. Valentine "Breed trophy," a \$500 silver piece, as an award for the best cow in milk of any of the dairy breeds; the Langwater trophy for champion Guernsey, the Ettinger trophy for the best Guernsey cow with advanced record, and the Howard Gould trophy for the best herd of Dexter cattle.

### DISCOVERS BUG THAT EATS ALFALFA WEEVIL

Parasites which will destroy the weevil which preys on the alfalfa crops of the west have been discovered in Italy by W. R. Thompson, representative of the United States bureau of entomology in that country. He has notified Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the bureau, that a shipment of these parasites is on its way from Europe.

The alfalfa weevil has not spread to any such extent as the cotton boll weevil, but as many farmers throughout the west include alfalfa as one of their principal crops, the timely introduction into their fields of an enemy to the pest will save many farmers from loss.

### SUGGESTIONS NEEDED FOR NEW LAW

The committee appointed by the secretaries of the department of commerce, the department of the treasury and the department of agriculture to draw up regulations for the enforcement of the new net weight law announces that it is now ready to receive recommendations and suggestions in writing. The first hearings for manufacturers, dealers and others interested will be held in New York during the week of June 9, and other hearings will be held whenever and wherever there is sufficient demand. Communications for this committee should be addressed to the net weight law committee, department of agriculture, bureau of chemistry, Washington, D. C.

### SILAGE AND ALFALFA A ROAD TO CATTLE PROFIT

Feeders who have used silage and alfalfa in the production of beef bullocks have done well in money making. This is the consensus of opinion among traders on the Chicago live stock market. High priced land must pay its just return in profit and the advance of feeding methods toward a more economical production of beef commends the use of these cheap weight makers.

M. F. Horine, statistician of the Union Stock Yard and Transit company of that city, who has made a close study of the economic conditions governing beef production, said today:

"Experience is rapidly demonstrating that the live stock industry is especially profitable with corn silage and alfalfa to cheapen the cost of production, and these together are solving the problem of how to make the most money raising live stock on high priced corn-belt lands."

### FIRST SHIPMENT OF IMPORTED MEAT

The first shipment of Australian "unstamped" dressed meat arrived at Los Angeles a few days ago on the big steamer Tahiti and consisted of 100,000 pounds.

It was consigned to a big local firm which at once distributed the meat among the downtown stores.

Compared with the "trust" or American packers, the selling price to people averaged from 3 to 15 cents a pound cheaper and the meat was declared as good or better than that packed in Chicago and shipped here.

Australian steaks brought 18 cents, compared with 30 cents asked by the alleged trust. Porterhouse sold for 20 cents, as against the "trust" price of 35 cents a pound. The Australian round-

steak brought 15 cents and the local kind is 18.

City Inspector Nelson said the foreign meat easily passed inspection. Representatives of the Australian packers said regular shipments would be made to this port.

### BOARD WILL PETITION WILSON ON SUGAR

The petition of the Board of Commerce of Bay City to the president protesting against the proposed action of congress for immediately reducing the tariff on sugar and putting that article on the free list three years hence, is receiving hundreds of signatures. Copies of the petition have been placed in banks and other business places about the city.

The petitions, instead of being directed to congress are directed to President Wilson, as it is generally recognized that he is the "real thing" in regard to the present tariff measure and that if any change is made in the bill as it passed the house of representatives it will be only with his approval and consent.

The petition reads as follows:

"Bay City, Mich., May 7, 1913.

"To The President of the United States:

"The Board of Commerce, Bay City, Michigan, composed of eight hundred business men, and other signers of this petition, respectfully ask your sincere and careful attention to the following:

"First: Can the ways and means committee of the house of representatives or anyone connected therewith tell what the effect will be on the growers of sugar beets and the manufacturers of sugar in the United States, if the duty is reduced or removed entirely from raw sugar? If so, we would like to know what the effect will be from their standpoint.

"Second: If they cannot tell us the effect of this legislation, why not listen to the men and heed their appeal, who have their entire fortunes invested in this industry and also listen to the farmers, general merchants and other lines of manufacture who are vitally interested in the maintaining of the sugar industry. Bay City is in the very heart of the sugar industry in Michigan and our factories which furnish machinery and supplies for the sugar factories of our state are already feeling the effect of this threatened legislation.

"Sugar beets have become a staple crop with the farmers of this section of Michigan and quite generally throughout the state, and, in fact, have become the most important agricultural product of this state.

"The farmers of this state rely upon this crop for proper rotation, receiving incalculable benefit therefrom in the increased production of their crops grown in rotation therewith, owing to the intensive farming necessary to produce a

good crop of beets. The sugar industry consumes large quantities of natural produce of the state, such as coal, limestone and cooperage stock; employs thousands of laborers on the farms and in the factories; produces great quantities of freight for the railroads of the state and contributes largely to the general prosperity of the entire state.

"It has been shown, conclusively, that the beet sugar industry of the United States has lowered the price of sugar to the consumers of this country.

"We are not politicians, nor directly interested in the manufacture of sugar, but we are, like thousands of others, indirectly dependent upon the sugar industries, and we think we should be given consideration by you, even if congress is not willing to listen to our appeal.

"We firmly believe that the removal of the tariff on sugar would absolutely destroy the beet sugar industry and would result in almost incalculable damage to the agricultural interest of the state and to the business prosperity of the merchants and manufacturers. We believe that the destruction of the beet sugar industry would cause a loss of nearly 50 per cent in the value of farm lands of the state and would, in every way, be disastrous to our prosperity. We, therefore, respectfully ask that your influence, as president, be used to prevent the destruction of this industry."

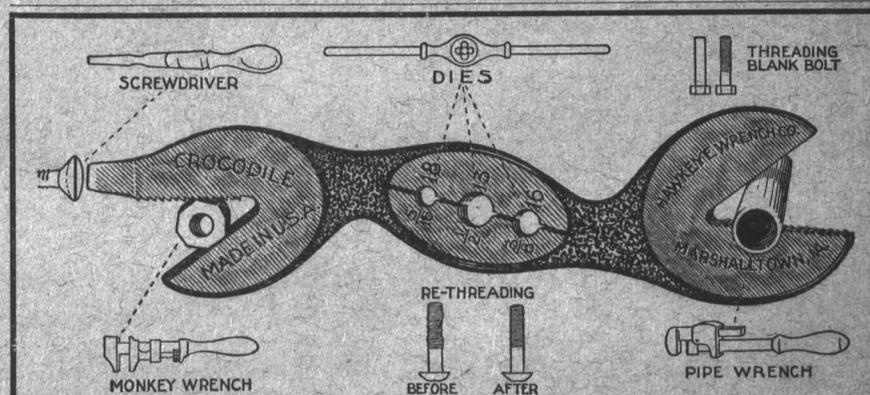
### LABELS FOR NEW NET WEIGHT LAW

The new labels for package goods, under the new net weight law, will be in the hands of canners and manufacturers by September, 1914, and thereafter the housekeeper who buys a package will be able to tell the net weight of the package and of the number of articles in the package.

New labels will have to be designed covering all sorts of package goods from canned vegetables to bottled meats. The manufacturers and canners usually have a year's supply of labels on hand and they will be given a chance to work these off, which is the reason for the long delay in enforcing the law.

### CHANGE METHODS OR CHANGE JOBS

With all due consideration of the necessary economies in dairying there is no excuse for the dirty conditions which prevail around some of the dairy barns we have seen. Men who know no better than to keep them are not the kind of people to make a life work of dairying. They will never make money from the business, and will always prove a drag on those who otherwise might. If they cannot change their methods, let them change their occupation. Better produce corn or beets, or potatoes or anything else rather than unclean milk.



## 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-treading 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

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, 95 West Fort St., DETROIT

# AN HONEST MARKET REVIEW FOR CROP PRODUCERS

## HAY

The passing of each succeeding day has a tendency to demonstrate to us the real commercial course that hay is trying to establish. There is absolutely no question but what we have been well lined up as to the future possibilities of the hay situation in general, and also that we have measured as definitely as could be expected the real outcome that we were going to experience on the different qualities. To our new readers we wish to invite you to go back to the inception of the season when the Pink Sheet stepped out boldly and advised the amount of hay we had on hand for disposition; what percentage of this hay was of No. 1 quality, and at this very time demonstrated to you, by the use of a concrete example, just what the ultimate result was going to be, provided, of course, that proper regulation and disposition were made. We have gone along through the season up to the present time and everything has borne out the line of reasoning as set forth by the Pink Sheet at its given times. As the season has advanced, we have constantly kept you in touch with the little variances or undercurrents at work and showing you the result they were having on the general situation. We have done much to cause a proper regulator to have been placed on this season's output, so that the conditions and results that we have been able to experience were made possible.

Some of you may feel disappointed, even with the Pink Sheet, because results have not been as you hoped. Results have been so much different than one year ago that disappointment has been constantly with you from the very start of the season. We cannot help conditions of that kind, we can simply work and advise with you as to the best disposition of your given commodities, in face of conditions which exist; changing those conditions is an impossibility with us the same as with you. Our real value to you is in being able to give the same advice that the regular dealers over the State have and thereby placing you in the very same position that they are, in the marketing of your commodities. If you know the future situation, what goes to modify it or to make it or to change it, the same as they do, they have no handicap over you and you are accordingly in just the same position as they are, commercially speaking.

Coming down to the true situation which faces us today, we are pleased to state that the market is gradually showing better tone on the better qualities of hay. The outside trade begins to look with more favor on our high-class stuff, begins to appreciate, apparently, the true situation confronting us with reference to this high-class stuff, and, in sympathy therewith, are coming into the market prepared to pay a longer price—in fact, a premium if they can only get the goods of a premium nature. As the season advances, the very small percentage of good hay that we have back is becoming more and more demonstrated. We have figured all the time that we should have around 5 per cent of hay that would grade No. 1, but as the season advances, and the hay crop goes onto the market, we become more and more aware that this 5 per cent is plenty high enough. We have sections in the State of Michigan which are naturally termed hay sections, which will hardly turn out one solitary car of strictly No. 1 timothy hay this year. The best they can do is what we might term a line hay, which means just on the line between 1 and 2, too good to be called No. 2 and not quite good enough to be called No. 1 hay; therefore the

## ACT ON THESE SIGNALS

They tell you how the market is going and how much you should get for your products. Most market reports give you the prices dealers are glad to pay you. We give you the prices which you have a right to demand and can generally get.



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.

trade understands it as "line hay"—a close counterfeit for No. 1. The trade is trying to sell this counterfeit for the real article. They are going into the markets in every direction, slipping off into the mines, where they think it is dark; off into the South, where they think anything and everything is hay, doing everything possible to get this character of hay on a market which will take it for a No. 1 and pay a No. 1 price. But the trouble is that we have such an enormous crop this year, and accordingly the disposition with us constantly, to be shoving these lower grades of hay forward, keeps these markets in every nook and corner of the States constantly filled with these other characters of hay. The natural result is that a depressed condition has existed in every direction at most times up to the recent past.

The first break in the game came when we were visited with the combination of bad-road conditions in the country and the flooded situation on the outside. This combination did much toward holding back shipments and allowing the outside markets to temporarily clean up. When cleaned up, the feeders of hay began to appreciate the very small receipts of high-class stuff and apparently began to study the situation from all angles. The result has been that since this time high-class hay has been growing in favor constantly. As previously demonstrated, we will have a better class of trade to cater to from now on. We will not have only a small percentage of trade to cater to who naturally take the low grades and common grades of mixed hay, therefore there are no natural assets to the situation, only as it directly effects our high-class stuff. This grade of hay is going to continue to grow in favor and advance in price. Remember, this is a natural supposition. You, as disposers of hay, can dump this hay on the market in such a manner as to break up the results as before demonstrated. It is entirely up to you, as disposers, whether you experience this advance or not.

### HAY—MICHIGAN ZONE PRICES.

Zone No. 1 Michigan	\$11.10
Zone No. 2 Michigan	12.70
Zone No. 3 Michigan	13.50
Zone No. 4 Michigan	13.30
Zone No. 5 Michigan	12.90
Zone No. 6 Michigan	13.30
Zone No. 7 Michigan	14.95

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—In sympathy with the general outside situation, the Detroit market is showing quite a little better tone when faced with high-class shipments. The market is of a premium nature on these top or premium class of goods. We do not feel like quoting it particularly better on anything but high-class stuff. There is just a little sympathetic feeling at times to help the lower grades, but the trouble is the market would only take a very few cars of this low-grade hay before the price would be way down where it was previously.

### 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	9.00
Rye Straw	9.00
Wheat and Oat Straw	8.50

PITTSBURGH—The Pittsburgh market shows an advance of almost \$1.00 per ton on strictly No. 1 timothy hay. There is a sympathetic advance on good No. 2 or nice light mixed hay, but when you get into the lower qualities, such as common No. 2, No. 3 or common qualities of mixed, disposition can be made only at the very lowest figures.

### HAY—PITTSBURGH MARKET.

No. 1 Timothy hay	\$16.25
No. 2 Timothy hay	14.00
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 hay on the Chicago market continue right with the demand and tone to the situation of the very best. Everything, even to common qualities of hay, moved off readily. Of course, the real tone and snap to the situation was on the better qualities. We are able to change quotations about 50c.

### HAY—CHICAGO MARKET.

Choice Timothy	\$17.00
No. 1 Timothy	16.00
No. 2 Timothy	14.00
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
Rye	8.00
Oats	7.00
Wheat	6.50

BOSTON—Receipts for the past week were 283 cars of hay, six cars of straw, with 15 cars of hay billed for export. The corresponding week last year shows 276, four cars of straw, with 39 cars of hay billed for export. This will show you that we only have seven cars of hay in excess this year over the arrivals on this market last year. In face of this, there is a difference in conditions of about 70 per cent. Boston is experiencing a good market, with a fair demand for the best grades of hay, but the poor grades are selling very low and at indefinite prices. The trade who naturally buy cheap hay are well filled up, with price on this kind of hay very weak.

### HAY—BOSTON MARKET.

	Large bales.	Small bales.
Hay, choice	\$21.50	\$20.50
Hay, No. 1	19.00	20.00
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	22.00	
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—The market for the past week has continued firm, with an upward tendency on most grades of hay. The New York receivers attributed the present situation to the slow movement from the farm. We believe this is very near the true cause. High-class timothy has been very scarce all the week. Some big baled No. 1 timothy hay reached \$23.00, but most trading in average to good qualities has been within the range of \$19.00 to \$22.00, with the latter figure rarely exceeded. Lower grades of timothy have something of an infinite value.

### HAY—NEW YORK MARKET.

New Hay:	Large bales,	Small bales,
Timothy—Choice.	per ton,	per ton.
No. 1	23.00	\$22.00
No. 2	20.00	19.00
No. 3	16.00	15.50
Light Clover mixed	18.00	17.00
No. 1 Clover mixed	17.00	16.00
No. 1 Clover	16.00	15.00
No. 2 Clover mixed	13.50	13.50

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

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

## POTATOES

Two weeks ago we tried to get right down to brass tacks with you and determine as accurately as possible what assets and liabilities the potato situation showed. In this article we demonstrated to you the three possibilities for the future of this crop from a marketing angle. In our last week's issue we showed you very plainly the reason why we should work for a little advance at the present time. We demonstrated this through the angle of a reported shortage of early potatoes in certain sections. Along with this asset of a shortage in early potatoes, we linked the low price of old potatoes at the present time, a price which was way below normal from a general food-stuffs angle point. We consider that, in itself, is a real asset to the general possibilities of this commodity; then being able later to link this with a shortage of new potatoes, gives us a double asset to the situation confronting us at the moment and also demonstrates a possibility for an advance being in effect for the balance of our old potatoes. The result of this double-headed asset has been to create a demand in every direction for these old potatoes. Markets which were almost lifeless, dormant and in a very much sluggish and depressed condition are coming to life and making a call on us as disposers of old potatoes trading in every city of any size is beginning to be of an acute nature. Spirited, to a certain extent, has the situation become. We would not consider it especially spirited only at a time like this, when old potatoes have been at such a low level almost from the inception of the season. Now, any life at all to the situation appears almost of a spirited nature. It almost looks to us now as if we were going to get that 40c stake price which we set a long, long time ago.

As editors of this Pink Sheet, we felt sure that, with proper disposition and with anything whatever happening of an asset nature, that these potatoes surely would go to a 40c level some time before the close of the season. It looks to us now to be nearer at hand than at any time since we started last fall. Of course, we know this, that the shipper is getting 40c, f. o. b. shipping point, now for stock that will grade. About that there is no question. We should hate very much to set a stake and have it based on what your dealers would pay you over the State if everything was left to the dictates of their conscience, because if we did that, we

would never be able to drive a stake, only in very low, sluggish ground. On any kind of high ground, the Devil himself could not drive it.

The potato situation at the moment is strong. We have not the potatoes, so the close of this game ought to be of a feverish nature. The quality of our old potatoes for this season of the year seems especially good. The cars that the writer has inspected have been of unusually good quality, exceptionally firm and good in color. I may possibly have been favored with shipments, but I feel sure that the quality of our this spring's potatoes is well up to the standard of this time of the year. Conditions are certainly up to standard far above what many of us hoped for some time in the past. With any kind of disposition from now on, you are in a position to very much benefit yourselves in the way of price possible to obtain.

**POTATOES—MICHIGAN ZONE PRICES.**

Zone No. 2 Michigan	\$.50
Zone No. 4 Michigan	.52
Zone No. 5 Michigan	.50
Zone No. 6 Michigan	.52
Zone No. 7 Michigan	.52

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**—For the first time in many weeks, Detroit has begun to show a little life and has sent out its first call for potatoes. Many of our dealers over the city have expressed themselves along the line of light receipts, with a good demand and the trade generally looking for old stock. The market here is just a little indefinite. They are trying to buy as cheaply as they can, but they know the possibilities are with us. The common market price is about \$1.25 per sack, 50c per bushel. This price will have to be advanced in order to draw the stuff.

**POTATOES—DETROIT MARKET.**

Bulk from car, per bu.	.50 @ .43
*Sacked from car, per bu.	.43 @ .45
*Sacks must be even weight, 150 lbs.	
Price quoted includes cost of sack, about 10½c each.	

**CINCINNATI**—Receipts of both old and new stock on the Cincinnati market for the past week have been very light. The trade has been of the very best as to tone, with a constantly better feeling manifest all around.

**POTATOES—CINCINNATI MARKET.**

Bulk from car, per bu.	.55 @ .58
*Sacked from car, per bu.	.58 @ .65
*Sacks must be even weight, 150 lbs.	
Price quoted includes cost of sack, about 10½c each.	

**PITTSBURGH**—Pittsburgh has put on real bullish airs during the past week, traders looking in every direction for receipts to fill requirements for the local and interior Pennsylvania trade. The result has been that potatoes have shown a little advance, in most cases around 5c per bushel.

**POTATOES—PITTSBURGH MARKET.**

Bulk from car, per bu.	.55 @ .60
Sacked from car, per bu.	.60 @ .65

**WHEAT**

For the most part, trading in wheat for the week was based on what might naturally be termed bearish news. Practically everything of a foreign news description was of a discouraging nature. Crop reports from Russia were more favorable than for a long time. South American markets showed a decided weakness. Cargoes of wheat were being offered at 1½ to 3c decline and, in addition to the foreign situation, we get reports from the southwest

**WHEAT—DETROIT MARKET.**

Bulk from car, per bu.	.55 @ .50
Sacked from car, per bu.	.60 @ .65
No. 1 Wheat	\$1.06
No. 2 Red	1.07

Speculative Prices.  
July delivery .90½  
\*May delivery 1.07

\*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.

and northwest of a visit by goodly rains. This would appear to check any eleventh hour hope that the bulls had been maintaining, because harvest time is now too near at hand, with a condition of the growing crop too high to permit any very important action happening.

To you as readers of this sheet, and to ourselves as editors of it, the situation shows that, regardless of the bearish dope possible to put out that the wheat market seems to show a tendency to hang at about a certain level. The point the writer wants to establish is this, that a commodity can, by virtue of time and conditions, established what is naturally termed a popular price. To me it looks as if the wheat situation has established just this: a popular price, which means right around \$1.00, with its tendency to be above. With the agitation and real situation from a high-cost-of-living standpoint and on other commercial angles as they appear today, it should be very possible to even under very bearish conditions maintain our present price on wheat, from a crop standpoint.

**WHEAT—CHICAGO MARKET.**

No. Red	\$1.07½
---------	---------

Speculative Prices.  
\*July delivery .89½  
Sept. delivery .88½

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

**BEANS**

The question which confronts us today is not what a commodity will sell for, but what that commodity should bring. This has been most definitely brought to our attention by virtue of the situation on beans through which we have just passed. Just think of a commodity dropping 35c per bushel right off the reel, and after it had dropped that respective 35c, to be in a sluggish, depressed and lifeless condition. That is just exactly the experience which we have just encountered, a condition through which we have just passed, and it ought to demonstrate to you, as an individual reader of this Pink Sheet, as an individual producer, that it is up to you, as an individual, to know conditions better than you know the price you can get for your stuff from day to day if you are to hope that you will ever better the conditions which effect you from a commercial standpoint. If you do not know the conditions, if you do not know the "whys" and "wherefores" of a given situation, you will likely bump up against an excited, nervous and indefinite proposition where life to you is a real "on the griddle" proposition constantly. We can appreciate that it is almost impossible for the individual to get the "ins" and "outs" of these big market games. If we had not appreciated these things, we would not in turn be putting this Pink Sheet before you, because the mission and meat of the Pink Sheet is to give to you those conditions that the other fellow has, so that you can cope with him in this great commercial game.

We know without speaking with you that you appreciate what we have done for you on these beans. If you have not followed our advice, if you have not dared to take the chance on our conception of the situation, act-

ing contrary thereto, that it is a fault of your own and a result entirely up to you and one which you must shoulder individually.

Just to give you a little idea of just what our advice to you would have meant on basis of your dumping your beans at \$1.80, at which point they lowered, or holding them for the 35c advance which the market today shows, we will make this concrete example so no one can get around it: Michigan, according to statistics and as measured by the handlers of beans, shows 7,000,000 bushels. We have demonstrated to you in our previous issues that 15 per cent of our crop was still on hand for disposition. In round numbers, we will call that one-seventh; accordingly, we have 1,000,000 bushels of beans yet for disposition. The school boy says, "One million bushels left, at 35c per bushel, equals \$350,000.00." Can you get around it? As the fellow says, "Can you beat it?" That is just exactly what we have done for you, and we have done it so easily that it hardly seems that an individual could be duped into feeling at all nervous over the situation when the market dropped to the depressed position of \$1.80.

The game today is one organization against another, one machine against another; therefore, it is simply a feature of perfecting the given organization and the given machines so that we can hope to compete with our competitor, because through this angle is the only way in the world in which competition shows itself one whit. From a natural standpoint competition has been crowded out, never to return into the commercial game again. Beans have weakened about 4c from their high point the latter part of the week. This is not at all alarming. We would expect this for the following reason: When a market advances 35c per bushel, it stimulates trading from every angle, trading results in movement, movement results in receipts at the other end of the line; therefore, it is natural to expect, with a 35c advance, that the receipts on terminal markets were of such a magnitude as to temporarily fill those markets, therefore they are either out of the market for the present or the market shows a little backing up. This backing up is represented by about 4c per bushel, but let us tell you right here, these beans of a merchantable quality are mighty good property, with very great possibilities, and you play them at \$2.40.

**BEANS—DETROIT MARKET.**

White, hand-picked basis	\$2.14
Red Kidney	2.25

**MICHIGAN ZONE PRICES.**

Zone No. 2 Michigan	2.11
Zone No. 3 Michigan	2.12
Zone No. 4 Michigan	2.14

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 is practically no real change to report to you in this week's issue. Quotations show oats in about the same channel as last week. The tone to the situation is of a very conservative and well-based nature, demonstrative of the true position they are holding on the market. We do not play oats to make any spirited advance, but we do play them to maintain themselves and constantly show a tendency for a little improvement.

**OATS—DETROIT MARKET.**

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

**CINCINNATI**—A few cars of good, clean, bright white oats found an active demand with outside prices easily obtainable. Ordinary qualities only steady; mixed and moderate supply generally steady.

**OATS—CINCINNATI MARKET.**

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

**PITTSBURGH**—The market on good quality oats shows quite an improvement. The market closes comparatively strong. There is quite a change to the real tone to the situation on this market. It has usually been of a somewhat sluggish nature.

**OATS—PITTSBURGH MARKET.**

Standard	.40
No. 3 White	.38½
No. 4 White	.38
No. 2 Mixed	.37
No. 3 Mixed	.36

**CLOVER SEED**

You will please appreciate that the season is advancing to a point where the seed season will soon be over. In a couple weeks more the seed situation will be determined on basis of next season's outlook, instead of on basis of last season's output. The market at this moment is in good shape; tone to the situation very satisfactory; the demand all that could be expected.

**CLOVER SEED—DETROIT MARKET.**

June, prime	\$12.00
Mammoth, prime	12.00
Alsike, prime	12.00
Alsike, prime	12.50
Timothy Seed, prime	1.65

**APPLES**

The apple game is practically over from a shipping point, but very few being enroute to any of our outside markets. This has reference, of course, to interstate trade or apples raised in the State. We know, of course, that western stuff, etc., is yet moving. The market is in good, strong shape on good quality stuff, but on inferior shipments or offerings the trade is not at all satisfactory.

**APPLES—GENERAL MARKET.**

Fancy, per barrel	\$2.50 @ \$4.50
Ordinary, per barrel	1.00 @ 2.50

**BUTTER**

There is practically no change whatever to report in the butter situation during the past week. There has been no new developments whatever. The tone to the situation is just about what we could expect at this season of the year and in sympathy with quotations as shown. May and June are looked forward to as the months for a heavy flow of milk on the part of the producer and for a lower price in butter for the dealer, but in face of this, we cannot appreciate that the situation this year warrants the old custom being brought into effect. It is a time when we will see a great deal of this 28c creamery extra butter going into cold storage and being brought out when butter is worth 40c. It is the May and June run of butter that is wanted for this purpose and it is the May and June butter that is put into storage at the cheapest price. There we have the best goods at the cheapest price and put in storage to bring the longest market we have during the year; therefore you can readily see why the big fellows are very anxious to put butter down to 28c at this time. They are making money hand over fist every time they get a pound of your butter at 28c, instead of paying 35 and 36c, as was previously the basis. Here is a case where they have got us both going and coming.

**BUTTER—GENERAL MARKET**  
 Creamery No. 1, per lb. . . . . 28  
 Fancy Dairy, per lb. . . . . 28

**EGGS**

We are able to experience lighter receipts and correspondingly a sympathetic advance in price. We advised you in our earlier issues of the April and May situation. We are all aware that there is always a curtailment of production along after the first of May. This is a time when about 70 per cent of the poultry comes in a broody condition, and, therefore, the production of eggs is cut off to a certain extent. From now on, we will experience a good, strong market on eggs throughout the season. The supply will gradually lessen as the season advances. July and August will show us our smallest run.

**EGGS—GENERAL MARKET.**  
 Large fresh . . . . . 19  
 Medium fresh . . . . . 17

**POULTRY**

There is little, if any, change to report in the poultry situation over our last week's issue. Prices are still being maintained at a level so high that the average consumer has to sidestep it. This has reduced the demand wonderfully. If the demand had not been reduced, it would have been simply impossible to have supplied it from Michigan; in fact, we have already experienced the importation of several cars from outside states. The broiler market starts in at about 35c. In this connection, we wish to correct a printer's error, which showed in our last week's issue at 25c. The same should have been 35c instead. If you ever notice anything suggestive of an error like this, we will be pleased, indeed, to receive a postal or letter from you personally. We do not intend that this shall happen, but at times they will slip in in spite of us.

**POULTRY—DETROIT MARKET.**

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

**POULTRY—CHICAGO MARKET.**

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

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

**LIVE STOCK**

**Cattle—Detroit.**

The result of the week's receipts shows quite some curtailment over those of last, there being 1,158 head this week, against 1,558 last. From a market standpoint, it is well that receipts were cut down at this time. It was expected by the trade in general that receipts would show a noticeable falling off, because of the easy feeling and indefiniteness of the cattle market in every direction. It was assumed that a regulator would be placed on the disposition of home markets. This is the only manner in which conditions may be improved. "Too many cattle" seems to be the cry in every direction. We cannot appreciate it, still they say it is true. There is but very little variance in the real results of the week, from a sales standpoint, from that established in last week's

run. The quality of receipts this week was about of a normal nature. The percentage of high-class finished stuff was possibly a little under. It took the best of steers to bring \$8.00; those ranging from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., in both steers and heifers, were bringing \$7.50 to \$7.75; steers and heifers ranging in weight from 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$7.00 to \$7.50; nice fat stuff, 500 to 700 lbs., \$6.50 to \$7.00; choice fat cows could not touch the point set by last week's sale within about 25c, the top for the week being \$6.50, against \$6.75 for last week, with good cows going at \$5.75 to \$6.25; common, \$5.00 to \$5.25; canners, \$3.75 to \$4.25. There was no particular change whatever in the bull market, the top being set at \$6.75, which was in harmony with last week's operations. The range run back to \$5.50.

There was real activity in the Feeding Department, some nice choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs., selling at \$7.00 to \$7.50; some fair stock, 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$6.75 to \$7.00; some nice choice stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., brought \$6.50 to \$7.00; a fair run, same weight, \$6.00 to \$6.50; nice run of stock heifers were bringing \$5.00 to \$5.50; some nice large young medium age milkers, \$60.00 to \$70.00; a common sort, \$40.00 to \$55.00.

Receipts of veal calves for the week shows 1,363, against 1,121 last week. Top sales are around \$9.00 to \$9.50, running from this down to as low as \$0.00.

**CATTLE—DETROIT STOCK YARDS.**

Beef steers, good to prime heavy	\$7.75@8.00
Beef steers, medium to good	7.40@ 7.75
Beef steers, common to fair	6.00@ 7.00
Beef cows, common to selected	5.50@ 6.00
Heifers, selected	6.50@ 7.50
Stock steers	5.50@ 6.25
Feeders	7.00@ 7.25
Canners and Cutters	4.00@ 4.25
Good to prime veals	5.00@ 9.50
Bulls	4.50@ 6.50
Dressed veal	8.00@13.00

**Cattle—Chicago.**

The trade opens up this week with a very mediocre class of stuff on offer. Packers started in of a very indifferent nature for all grades below right good quality. One load of very fancy stuff, weighing 1,370 lbs., sold on Tuesday at \$8.70, a few other right good kinds bringing \$8.25 to \$8.45, but very few, however, got above \$8.15, with a numerous light plain to good short-fed steers selling at \$7.65 to \$8.00, with a common light killing kind down to \$7.25.

The failure to effect material boost in prices over last week's low spot merely goes to emphasize the grip which killers now have on the trade situation. Tuesday saw about a dozen loads of Texas steers coming in direct for slaughter, some right decent kind having been bought at St. Louis on Monday at \$6.25, and others down to \$6.10.

The trade opens up on Wednesday with both packers and shippers taking hold with firm assurance that the supply at hand would prove all they needed. A slow market for all grades was had from start to finish. After the mean urgent demands had been filled, the tone of the deal eased up. Some of the real little transactions were even lower than the first bids. One lot of plain 1,550-lb. Illinois steers went at \$9.00, this price against \$8.90 on Monday.

The market on Thursday eased off about 10 to 15c from the high point established on Wednesday. The market is assuming about a steady basis with that of Monday, barring the right choice class of heavy steers as well as tippy light kinds. The bulk of business was down on the low basis shown late last week, matching up well with bed-rock levels of the season. This is distinctly true with all sorts, excepting strictly fancy. There may be about a 10 to 15c advance over the low level. It is going to require a lot of cautious marketing to lift the stuff off soft price spots now current, according to trade views, and this situation is likely to continue for some weeks ahead. Anything which lacks

strictly good beef-making qualities is getting price discrimination. Trading on Friday opens up with a very mean disposition. A strong indifference was shown on the part of packers, killers and shippers. Most classes were understood to be about 10c lower than Thursday. About the top was \$8.35, with some nice clean-cut 1,325-lb. kind going as well as \$8.00. The week's run for five days shows 39,200 cattle, against 47,636 a week ago and 31,087 a year ago, and yet this crop has been more than needed. It has been estimated that cattle are averaging about 100 lbs. to the head heavier this year than last.

Everything in the cow and heifer department was forced to a sympathetic cut with steers. Trading in this department, as well as in high-class steer stuff, was of a very mean and indifferent nature all through the week. It is quite true that the demand was ever more narrow for sows and heifers than in other departments. It took the real fancy fat cow kind to bring \$6.50, with some good fat, weighty sort going at \$6.15, with good killers down to \$5.50 to \$6.00. Hardly anything in heifers touched over \$7.00, a class which would have commanded 75 to 85c more at the high point this season. Some good killing heifers sold at \$6.35 to \$6.60, with a medium sort going at \$6.00 to \$6.25.

The bull market seems to show about the strongest of anything. There has been a tendency in some cases for a little strength to be in evidence. The bulk of sales on Thursday of the week was 25c higher than on Monday, with some of the good weighty bologna kind quoted 35 to 40c higher than the low time last week. A few selected beefy bulls for Eastern bologna trade went at \$6.60. This was the sort that was bringing \$7.10 top for the season. Most bologna kind was going at \$6.40, with the common light grade at \$6.25, with light thin sort down to \$5.75, the canner about \$5.50.

The canner and cutter department assumed something of a peddling nature. The outside demand was practically cut off. Packers having the trade well in hand, wanted price concessions. The trade showed about a 10c cut over last week, a good weighty cutter class still going at about \$4.75; but this sort had to show some degree of beef quality. Natural cutters going at about \$4.50, with plain class hovering around \$4.25.

The bulk of veal sales were down to a basis largely, 50c lower a week ago. A skimmer class had to go at about \$6.00, with a light good strong weighty kind going at \$7.00; heavies and roughs at \$5.00 to \$5.25. The bad Eastern veal trade was out to punish the Western situation. In sympathy with cuts all along the line, stockers and feeders have been reduced around 25 to 40c. This price ought to begin to look attractive to those using cattle of this sort for summer grazing. Some light good stock steers were selling around \$7.45. These were considered as high in cost as any time in recent weeks. There was only a few light choice springers and fresh cows on offer. These were going around 75 to 80c, with fair to good cows going at 60 to 70c, with the plain light common kind down to 55c. Most of the demand is coming from nearby territory. A few requisitions were received for some good heavy kind for Eastern shipment.

**CATTLE—CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.**

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

**Cattle—Buffalo.**

Buffalo had the largest assortment of steers Monday for the year. Of the approximately 160 cars on offer, around 60 loads were steers averaging above 1,500 lbs. and reaching up to

1,400 lbs. and better. In the day's run were included quite a few loads of handy weight steers. Proportion of mixed butchering cattle was not large, there not being enough fat cows and heifers to meet the day's demands. Smaller killers, as well as some of the packers, are looking for females now for cheap meat. Some retailers are complaining that under high-priced prime finished cattle show too much of the fat tallow or waste, and that the cheaper beef meets a demand for all lean. Little heifer stuff is selling so well that prices on these grades are up around handy weight steer prices, butchering heifers, for instance, going right along with and selling really handy weight steers at \$7.45 to \$8.00. Fat cows sell up to 17.00 to \$7.25, as against \$7.80 to \$8.00 for good killing weighty steers, and these make cows look high. The Monday market on weightier steers generally was 10 to 15c lower, Chicago having a liberal supply and enabling Eastern killers, who are large users of the higher-priced steers, to go West, if they desired. Butchering cattle generally, including the lighter steers and fat cows and heifers, was steady. Stockers and feeders, under a light supply, ruled strong, light feeders selling up to \$7.70, with little stocker stuff bringing \$6.25. Bulls sold full strong and showed a high level, tops bringing \$7.50 to \$7.75. Fresh cows and springers showed an unchanged trade, there being quite a few of the Brooklyn dealers on the day's market, and they bought freely of both fresh cows and springers. At the close a good clearance was had. Some authorities are of the opinion that butchering cattle will continue to outsell heavier steers, some weeks to come. Grass cattle as compared to the real values, for will come freely now shortly and some cheaper common cattle may be looked for. Texas is sending cattle off the grange now and native cattle from off the grass will soon come in competition with these. (No change in quotations.)

**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.**

Sixteen hundred head of calves on offer at Buffalo Monday. Strong demand, resulting in a good trade at prices about steady with last Saturday. A few lots of light calves sold, with only a few out, at \$9.50, while the closer sorted offerings brought \$9.75 to \$10.00, few odd head bringing a little more, general price for choice kinds being \$10.00. Real good culs were quoted up to \$9.00, but majority of the offerings in this end went from \$8.50 down. Feds showed a spread of from \$5.00 to \$6.00.

**Calf Quotations.**

Valves, choice to extra	\$9.75@10.25
Fair to good	9.00@ 9.50
Culls and common	8.00@ 8.50
Light thin	8.00@ 8.00
Fed Calves	5.00@ 6.00

**Hogs—Detroit.**

The run of hogs this week, in both quality and number, was very uniform to that of last week, there being 7,872 this week, against 7,855 last. The trade opened up in a decided variance with that of last, everyone being anxious; trading being at most times spirited; tone to the situation showing a decided improvement. The result of this was that hogs advanced around 20 to 25c per hundred. Sales this week on good quality and the different class ranging right close to \$8.60.

**HOGS—DETROIT MARKET.**

Fair to choice butchers	\$8.65@8.70
Lightweights	8.60@ 8.70
Boars, according to weight	3.00@ 3.25
Pigs	8.70@
Stags	One-third off

**Hogs—Chicago.**

The hog market opens up with a goodly run and the tone of the situation fairly satisfactory. Tuesday finds the packers and shippers trying to force something, but meeting with disappointment, because sellers seem to appreciate the situation and held firm. Light weight hogs continue scarce and were readily cleaned up. Rough heavy stug were somewhat druggy. The shipping demand opens up fairly good in proportion to receipts. Top the first of the week about \$8.55. Wednesday finds the market about 10c higher. Occasional sales more and some less. Extremely heavy stuff did not show the full strength of the advance, with good butchers and light weights changing hands at top notch. The receipts of Eastern markets being rather light, caused better shipping demand from here, shippers paying up to \$8.62 top for light weights. After the trade was going nicely \$8.60 was common price for good hogs. Packers held off on the early market and acted as though they would not pay the advance, but later were forced to buy at the price. The closing rounds of mid-week found offerings well cleaned up.

Thursday finds the trade running along in about Wednesday's route. Some sales were about 5c weak, while others moved fully as strong. The trade starts out a little slow, with speculators the chief buyers. The shipping demand picked up wonderfully. Packers held off until late, trying to buy at a decline. When packers finally started, trade was very active. The trading for the day hung right around \$8.50 to \$8.60.

Friday finds the market slowed up just a little. The result was about a 5c decline. The market rallied, however, later in the day, coming back to best form of the week. Speculators were the main buyers early and packers were very slow to start but good finishers. The price range was somewhat narrow, confined between \$8.50 and \$8.60. Five days of the week show 119,100 hogs marketed at Chicago. This shows an increase of 5,600 over a week ago, a decrease of 12,300 from a year ago and 40,800 from the same period two years ago.

**HOGS—CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.**

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

**Hogs—Buffalo.**

Good Monday hog supply at Buffalo—14,400 head. Good all round demand and trade closed strong. Prices for the day ruled generally steady with Saturday's close, it being generally a one-priced deal of \$8.90 for packers grades and good weight yorkers. During the early session most sellers held their light yorkers and pigs at \$9.00, but before the day's business closed, it was generally an \$8.90 deal. Roughs sold mostly at \$7.75 and stags \$6.50 to \$7.00.

**HOGS—BUFFALO STOCK YARDS.**

Extreme heavies, 280 up	\$8.80@8.90
Heavies, 240 to 280	8.80@ 8.90
Mediums, 220 to 240	8.85@ 8.90
Mediums, 190 to 220	8.85@ 8.90
Mixed, 180 to 220	8.85@ 8.90
Yoners, 150 to 170	8.85@ 8.90
Yorkers light, 130 to 150	8.90@ 8.95
Pigs, 120 down	8.90@ 9.00
State Hogs	8.60@ 8.90
Heavy ends	8.60@ 8.85
Roughs	7.60@ 7.75
Stags	6.50@ 7.00

**Sheep and Lambs—Detroit.**

There is a little increase in receipts this week over last, figures showing 2,858, against 2,586. The market rules very good in tone and general spirit. There is a disposition manifest on the part of all concerned to step into the market prepared to come across with the price in harmony with that suggested by conditions. There is but very little change in market quotations to give out; in fact, there is really none. We think it would have

been possible, however, for sellers to have worked the market a little higher had they been so disposed, but with the cattle situation showing depression it seems the trade generally was feeling satisfied that sheep were holding their own, therefore no attempt was made toward an advance, sales for the week showing best lambs bringing about \$7.50, with a fair kind going at \$6.00 to \$6.50, with light to common stuff \$3.50 to \$4.50. Good average sheep were selling readily around \$4.50 to \$5.50; culls and common stock, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

**SHEEP—DETROIT STOCK YARDS.**

Lambs, good to choice	\$7.35@7.50
Lambs, fair to good	6.50@ 7.00
Mixed sheep	4.50@ 5.25
Cull sheep	2.00@ 3.00

**Sheep and Lambs—Chicago.**

The sheep and lamb department opened up with comparatively liberal receipts and a liberal feeling on the part of the trade in general. Packers being cleared up in good season, seem to be good buyers, with bins Monday's supply fell down to 14,843. This would naturally have something to do with the better actions of the buyers. The general quality was fairly good, with prime offerings in various divisions hard to find. Practically nothing in the feeder department arrived. There was nothing in the way of outside competition. Some good shorn native ewes opened the week's trading around \$6.25, with a very good class going at \$6.00, some medium to fair killers at \$5.50, some real plain sort \$5.00, some good mulks went at \$5.50, with a large class of fair sort going at \$5.00.

The lamb department opens up with quite a few shippers in the market, with city butchers showing good, fair sized orders. Local packers secured the bulk of the crop. They were very free traders. Sellers were well satisfied with prevailing conditions and lost no time in getting ready holdings. The bulk of native clippers were selling at about \$7.50 top. These were fancy. A strictly good sort going at \$7.00 to \$7.25; plain to natural offerings, \$6.50 to \$6.75. The week closes with a demand somewhat indifferent as affecting the sheep department, price showing around a 10 to 15c cut. Buyers insisted on a sharper decline and the healthy tone of the trade noticed previously was not to be found. Some fairly good Indiana fed shorn wethers cleared at \$6.00, a string of 96-lb. yearlings going at \$6.40. Some yearling eyes were held at \$6.50, a kind which, a few weeks ago, landed at \$6.90. Most buyers insisted on buying prime shorn native eyes at \$6.00, which price evidently secured the bulk of the desirable lots. Lamb prices suffered a sharp setback, with sellers unable to check the downward trend of values. Prevailing prices were at least 10 to 15c lower than the close of last week and as much as 25c off at the best time of this week.

**SHEEP—CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.**

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

**Sheep and Lambs—Buffalo.**

Monday's sheep and lamb receipts 70 double decks, which included eight held over from last Saturday, supply figuring 14,000 head. Very slow lamb trade, unless offerings were on the fancy order, but prices showed no change from last week's close. A few fancy lambs reached the \$8.00 mark, but general run of sales on choice lambs were made at around \$7.75 and kinds that were a little leggy or coarse was very hard to move above the \$7.50 mark. Cull lambs showed about the same range of values as on last Saturday, sales being made mostly from \$6.75 down. Active and strong

sheep trade. Some wethers sold up to \$6.00 to \$6.10, though something prime would have brought more money. In the ewe end of the trade, best ones sold from \$5.25 to \$5.50.

**SHEEP—BUFFALO STOCK YARDS.**

Lambs, choice to extra	\$7.75@8.00
Lambs, fair to good	7.00@ 7.50
Lambs, culls and common	4.00@ 6.75
Lambs, weighty and heavy	7.00@ 7.50
Yearling, choice	6.50@ 6.75
Yearling, cull to fair	4.00@ 6.25
Wethers	5.85@ 6.15
Mixed Sheep	5.50@ 5.75
Ewes, choice	5.00@ 5.50
Cull Sheep	2.00@ 4.00
Bucks	3.00@ 4.25

**COAL.**

The mines report business very good, especially in domestic coal, for which orders are coming in freely for June and July delivery. The demand for Pocahontas and smokeless coal is exceedingly strong and many of the large operators are pretty well sold up on this grade of coal. The demand is now getting to be more than the supply, which will develop that late deliveries will have to be made on basis of high-priced coal.

The car shortage is beginning to affect the markets to some extent, which will be getting worse as the season advances.

The retail dealers are doing the wise thing by using every available space for storage room and guarding against the coal shortage coming with a period of car shortage.

The Business Farmer today must realize that it is just as essential to have coal storage room for the purpose of storing coal early in the season as it is for the large dealers to have storage for large quantities of coal. If it is profitable for them to store coal, why would it not be just as profitable for you? Your money would have the same earning powers investment involved in the storing of as the dealers in the proportion to the coal. An individual cannot, under ordinary conditions, use a carload of coal, but take four or five farmers and a car can be handled to advantage.

The anthracite situation is responding with some degree of activity. There is a lively demand for all sizes and the mines are having no trouble

in selling their entire output.

Our advice is to order your coal early in the season to avoid having to stock up with high-priced coal.

Kind of Coal. F. O. B. Mines.

Hocking 3-inch rescreened lump	\$1.75
Hocking 1 1/4-inch screened lump	1.60
Ohio 4-inch special lump	1.75
Ohio 1 1/4-inch special lump	1.60
Pomeroy 2 1/2-inch lump	1.60
Cambridge 1 1/2-inch lump	1.60

The above grades of coal take a Hocking freight rate.  
 Virginia special 10-inch block...\$1.50  
 Peerless White Ash 4-inch block... 1.75  
 Virginia Logan 4-inch block... 1.70  
 Yukon 3-inch split... 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

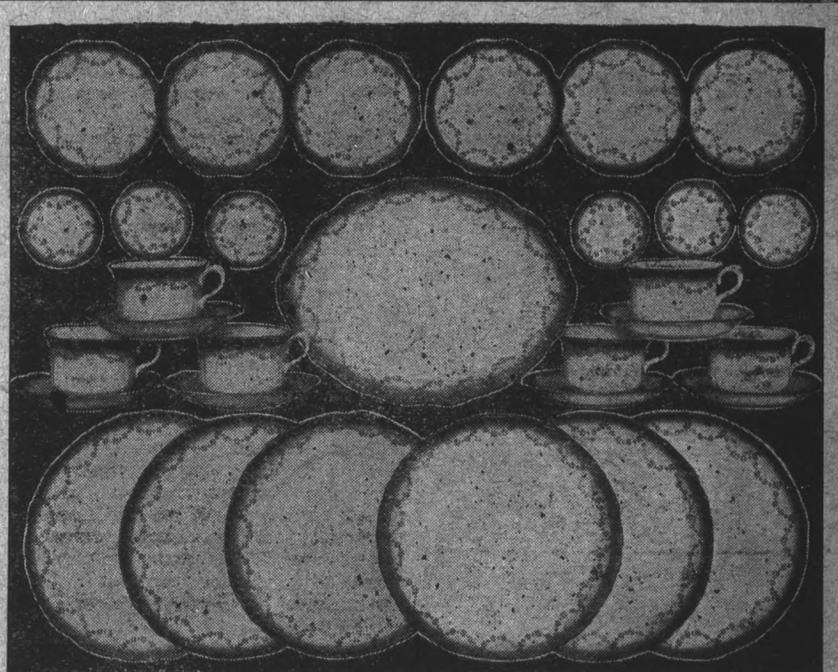
Egg and stove sizes, 25 cents less. The prices are f. o. b. Buffalo.

**FLOUR AND FEED.**

There is practically no change in prices on flour for the present, but conditions in general point to the fact that we will see lower prices in flour in the near future. Prices on feed are practically the same, with the exception of corn meal and cracked corn, which is a little higher on account of having to use kiln dried corn, which costs more than the other corn.

Kind—	Price per bbl.
"Blend" flour, 1/8-paper sacks	\$ 5.25
Spring patent	4.50
Toweling sacks or wood barrels	
20s higher.	Per ton.
Coarse corn meal	\$25.00
Cracked corn	26.50
Chop feed	22.00
Coarse middlings	22.00
Fine middlings	24.50
Bran (standard)	21.00

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



**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."

**R. S. NEELY, 95 West Fort Street, DETROIT**