

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. 32 (VOL. I)

Born in 1912—
and proud of it

DETROIT, Saturday, May 31st, 1913

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PER COPY)

Do American Farmers Pay Exorbitant Interest on Borrowed Money?

The Complete Review of Current Government Bulletins Which Show Conditions as
Investors Found Them in All Sections of the United States.

The departure of the American commission on agricultural co-operation which is to investigate rural credit and banking systems in Europe calls attention to an investigation that has been made at home by the Department of Agriculture, in regard to the rates of interest which farmers are paying to banks in different parts of the country.

In New England 6 per cent is the predominant rate for short-time and unsecured loans; 5 per cent is a common rate for secured loans. There is very little variation from year to year. In this section farmers are not large borrowers. Many correspondents in this as well as other sections of the United States comment that farmers receive the same accommodations as other classes. One banker in New Jersey observes, however, "Do not overlook the fact that the overhead expense in discounting farmers' notes is about double that of city firms; also that very few farmers will keep a balance in proportion to their line of credit." Some banks pay 3 per cent (occasionally more) on deposits. In New Hampshire loans made at 5 per cent or less, secured by real estate mortgages, are exempt from taxation. A similar law has been passed recently in Vermont.

LAWYERS INCREASE RATE.

As one goes southward from Maryland through the Atlantic Coast States the rate tends to increase, except that in Florida the rate averages somewhat less than in Georgia. A banker in Maryland, who reports the interest rate at 6 per cent, writes: "Mortgage loans made to farmers are generally made through lawyers; in addition to their fees for preparing the papers, the lawyers charge 2 per cent for getting them the money; the rate of interest in this section seldom changes." One from Virginia, reporting the interest rate 8 per cent, minimum charge \$1, writes: "When the farmers' organization comes to us to assist them in the purchase of fertilizers, we usually charge them 6 per cent, which fertilizer is distributed among the farmers." A North Carolina banker, quoting the average rate between 7 and 8 per cent, writes: "In discounting paper for farmers a rate of 2 per cent obtains here, especially when the time exceeds six months. If the farmer is able to carry a balance sufficient to justify as low a rate as 6 per cent, he always gets a loan at that rate. The 2 per cent discount makes his loan cost him 8 per cent."

VARY WIDELY IN SOUTH.

In South Carolina and Georgia the rates quoted vary more widely than in the States farther north, the range being mostly 8 to 12 per cent. A report from South Carolina states: "Farmers usually borrow on pledge of live stock and cotton crop to be made, and 80 per cent of such loans are made in January and February and mature in October and November, cotton being the basis of credit and not marketable earlier than September. No short-time loans could ever be paid, and none are undertaken." Comments of a like tenor were received from the various cotton-growing States, indicating that loans are

usually made for 8 to 10 or 12 months. Eight of the 41 reports from Georgia give a higher average rate for this year than for last year, and but one lower rate.

RATES FIRMER IN MICHIGAN.

In the North Central States east of the Mississippi river—Indiana, Illinois and Michigan particularly—interest rates this year appear to be slightly firmer than last year. In these States the bulk of the business is done at 6 per cent, with small loans made at 7 and 8 per cent, and well-secured loans occasionally under 6 per cent. Rates in Wisconsin average lower than in the States surrounding it, some well-secured loans being under 5 per cent. A banker in Indiana comments: "Banks didn't use to have to pay any interest on deposits, and loaned money at 8 per cent and discounted at 12 per cent; but now they are compelled to pay 4 per cent on deposit and loan 95 per cent of their money at 6 per cent."

NORTHWESTERN STATES IMPROVE.

In the Northwestern States—Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota—rates are easier than a year ago. One bank in Minnesota, reporting the average interest rate at 8 per cent, observes that banks there pay 5 per cent on time deposits; and another banker, giving the rate of 10 per cent, writes: "Statistics as above are misleading, without adding the information that 6 per cent is paid on time deposits, and that banks pay up to 7 per cent for money borrowed." North Dakota rates are higher than for any other Northern State. One banker from this state, reporting 11 per cent average, writes: "High rates accounted for by too heavy borrowings, same being out of proportion to assets of borrowers. Think rate will come down rapidly and should go to 8 per cent if on proper basis." Another from North Dakota, quoting 10

per cent, writes: "Many of our loans draw 12 per cent, especially loans to renters. Our best farmers—that is, landowners—can borrow at 8 to 10 per cent." And another from the same state, quoting 10 per cent, writes: "Farm loans secured by real estate mortgages running 5 years average about 6½ per cent; lowest 6½, highest 7 per cent annual interest; this rate includes all commissions paid by borrower."

A correspondent from South Dakota, quoting 9 per cent average, observes that landowners pay 8 per cent, renters 10 per cent, on personal notes secured by chattels and unsecured. Another from South Dakota writes: "We have very few loans running for this length of time (3 to 6 months), the greater part being from year to year, which average, however, would be about the same."

NEBRASKA HAS 8 PER CENT AVERAGE.

A Nebraska correspondent, reporting 8 per cent average, states that his bank pays 4 per cent on deposits, and another, reporting 9 per cent average, writes: "Banks in the western part of Nebraska are paying 5 per cent on time deposits; this high rate is brought about by building and loan associations offering to pay 6 to 8 per cent on their stock. The banks on small short-time loans get 10 per cent, and on sums of \$500 and upward 8 per cent, and to some customers, who have a fair balance the most of the year, 6 per cent. On the small loans the currency is usually taken out, and no balance kept." Another Nebraska banker, reporting 7 per cent average, writes: "Our landowning class of farmers—that is, those that own their farms—get a lower rate of interest; where this class borrow any amount the rate is 6 per cent." One bank reports that they make all loans at 10 per cent, and then have demand for more.

A Kansas banker, reporting a rate of 8 per cent, writes that the bulk of loans are long-time farm loans at from 5 to 6 per cent. Another Kansas banker, quoting 7 per cent, writes: "We make loans against crops on hand to be sold, at 6 per cent, in amounts of \$1,000 and up, with privilege of prepayment and interest

(Continued on Page Four)

Good Roads Bee Stirs Western Michigan

Something like the power of Aladdin's wonderful lamp combined with the might of 5,000 men and horses is to be called into play for the construction of the Lake Huron highway from Bay City to Cheboygan, by way of Alpena and other intervening cities and towns, for the road, 263 miles long, is to be built in a single day. June 9 is to be that wonderful day, and even now northeastern Michigan is talking and planning for the big event.

Over \$25,000 has been raised in the eight counties comprising the Lake Huron Good Roads Association, which has in hand the work of building the Huron shore highway, as it is called. Connecting with a fairly good road from Bay City to Detroit, the Huron shore highway will furnish a direct trunk road from Detroit to Mackinac, and an influx of motor tourists, which is expected to grow as the fame of the highway spreads, is looked for from southern Michigan and from other states.

Started in Western Michigan.

It has been largely a matter of inspiration, this plan for the Huron shore highway, and out of the idea which produced it came a number of other things, among them possibly the present plan for a state trunk highway system as provided for in the Allswede law, enacted at the last session of the legislature.

It all started on the western side of the state when members of the Western Michigan Development Bureau and others got together at Traverse City last winter and decided they wanted a road down the shore of Lake Michigan to help open up the western Michigan summer resorts to automobile tourists.

Only Three Meetings Held.

Only three meetings of the Lake Huron Association have been held, but such is the personal missionary work done for the project in various parts of northeastern Michigan that the section is fired with a desire for the success of the work. Besides the money already raised, nearly 4,000 people along the line of the road have promised their physical help on bee day. Over 3,000 teams have also been pledged and more are expected.

A sample of the enthusiasm which prevails was given in a meeting at Bay City, May 9, when the Bay county branch of the Lake Huron Good Roads Association was formed. Bay has an excellent county road system, part of which forms the county's section of the Huron highway, and no money will have to be spent in Bay at all, but residents of the county pledged \$5,000 to the Huron Association, to be used on parts of the road.

State Highway Commissioner Rogers completed a trip of inspection over the Huron highway May 17. He expressed the belief that the object of the Huron Association can be accomplished on Bee day. Mr. Rogers went over the road by automobile, and a half dozen good roads meetings were held at various points along the route.

"I have been electrified by the spirit I have found in northeastern Michigan," said Mr. Rogers when he reached Alpena. "With such spirit the people of the section can't help but accomplish their object on Bee day."

James R. Snody of Anaway is president of the Lake Huron Good Roads Association, and John B. Simmons, sheriff of Alpena county, is its secretary. They, with Henry K. Gustin of Alpena, road commissioner of the association, are the moving spirits in the plans for

(Continued on Page Four)

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).....	\$1.09
Wheat, No. 2 Red (large mills paying).....	1.10
Oats, Standard .....	.42½
Rye .....	.63½
Beans	2.14
Hay (best market today, New York), at.....	21.50
Potatoes (best market today, Pittsburgh), at....	.80
Butter .....	.28
Poultry .....	.17
Broilers .....	.33
Eggs .....	.20

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.

Michigan Business Farming

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

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RURAL PUBLISHING CO.
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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 con-
fronts the farmer today, THAT OF DIS-
POSING 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 31, 1913

AND YET THEY CLAIM TO SERVE!

The yellow flood waters that
laid waste mile after mile
through the fertile river valleys
of Ohio and Indiana are now
mingling with the indigo blue of
the Gulf of Mexico. The kahki
suits of the militia are no longer
seen in the streets of Dayton and
the trolley cars are once more
rumbling the men with the din-
ner pails back and forth to work.
The newspapers give a few
stingy lines to a way-laid bit of
news from this scene of calamity
and print with double heads the
latest scandal or turn their col-
umns languidly back to Adrian-
ople.

The great Ohio flood, which
the eyes of the world watchel
anxiously, has passed, and the
mighty strength of the helping
hand, inadequate as it was, has
been taken away—

—the great flood has been for-
gotten, save for the survivor's
tale to his children or the crowd-
ed pages of a nation's history.

It may not be out of place
then, to pause and call the atten-
tion of those who should know,
to the apparent lack of sympathy
between the great farm press of
this stricken territory and those
whom they claim to serve.

Ohio has more than one great
farm paper, so has Indiana. All
claim the distinction of long age
and yet of serving better as they
grow older!

Can it be possible that these
great mediums of information
were uninformed as to the con-
ditions of the hundreds of their
own subscribers who were left
worse than penniless on the
farms that had sold upwards of
\$200 per acre through these
valleys?

Could they not have organized
great relief funds—or expedi-
tions, if you please, not only from
their own ample funds, but with
the aid of their thousands of
more fortunate subscribers who
would have been only too glad to

have the opportunity of lending
a hand?

If any one of the farm publica-
tions in either of the afflicted
states, or in any of the bordering
states, with the exception of
"The Gleaner" and our own
"pink-sheet," made any attempts
to relieve the suffering of the
farmers, we have yet to learn of
them and would be most pleased
to have them brought to our at-
tention.

Every city in the United States
and in fact in every capitol of the
world, responded to the appeals
of their newspapers for help.
Over \$2,000,000 was poured into
the city of Dayton, but the
neighboring farmers were left
without help.

Publishers and editors of farm
papers pretty generally, seem to
have forgotten HOW to do things
in their week by week, or month
by month monotony of TELL-
ING HOW to do them!—G. M. S.

HOW ARE THINGS DOWN YOUR WAY?

Probably something happened
this past week in your county,
your neighborhood or right on
your own farm that would have
been interesting to every other
reader of the "pink-sheet." Per-
haps some question came up re-
garding the operation of your
farm or the spring planning, that
you would have given much to
have had the counsel of other
farmers' experience. Or was it
a grafting canvasser or a dis-
honest buyer, of whose trickery
you would have been glad to
warn thousands of farmers in
this state.

Let's make the "pink-sheet"
all it should be!

Let's make it the mouth-piece
of the real business farmers of
Michigan!

Things are happening all about
you. Problems are coming to
stare you in the face and worry
you in the darkness. Cunning
tricksters are plying their trades
in one county, while their be-
wildered victims are wondering
how it happened in the next.

The "pink-sheet" has no friends
to favor nor enemies strong
enough to worry it; therefore, it
offers to you a direct means of
reaching the ears of ten thousand
of the best farmers in Michigan,
and quickly, too, for your ideas
placed on paper today are being
taken from the mail-boxes in
every corner of the state before
another Saturday has rolled
around.

GET IN THE HABIT OF WRITING THE "PINK- SHEET."

Tell us how things are, down
your way! What the farmers
are doing to better their condi-

tions. What steps are being
taken to get better prices for
your produce. How your local
merchants, bankers and buyers
look upon your plans for cooper-
ation. How crops appear at this
time in your neighborhood. What
success you have had with your
experimenting with new methods
or machinery. About the new
plans you are making in your
church, your school, your home
or on your farm.

IF YOU LIKE TO READ
THESE THINGS FROM
OTHER FARMERS, then start
the ball rolling this very week,
today or tonight, by writing the
"pink-sheet" something along the
lines we have suggested above.—
G. M. S.

SPEAKS ON CONVICT ROAD LABOR

Thomas J. Tynan, warden of the Colo-
rado state prison, who has attained na-
tional fame because of his methods of
dealing with convicts, in a recent ad-
dress, said:

"The factory system obtaining in some
of the penitentiaries is a fine thing, a
great thing—for the contractor and the
grafter and the crooks on the outside.
They say they are teaching the convict
a trade. They are lying, and the con-
vict knows they are lying. They teach
him only part of a trade; they teach
him how to put a few pieces of leather
together. He couldn't make a whole
shoe; he couldn't make a whole book;
he can't do anything except piece work.
The contractor likes it, though, because
it's the cheapest possible labor he can
get. He likes to keep a skillful worker
in prison; he doesn't want him to have
his 'good time' taken from his sentence;
and when the prisoner is discharged he
sets the police after him, so that he can
come back to jail and do some work for
the contractor. Sometimes we have to
protect the released convict against the
police, more than we have to protect so-
ciety from the man.

"We have no factory system in Colo-
rado. We put the convict out on the
road and he works eight hours a day.
There is one overseer for every 40 or
50 men. The convicts are worked on
trust and honor, and the number of run-
aways is very small, and nine-tenths of
them are recaptured. It's a 'horse sense'
system. The guards, if we had guards,
would cost more than it would to build
the roads, and the workers would be de-
graded. They wouldn't work. They'd
be surly and stubborn. In Colorado it's
a privilege for the men to be allowed to
work on the roads. It gives them self-
respect. Their labor costs 32 cents a
day, and they do \$2 worth of work.

"Prisons with the factory system are
supposed to be self-supporting. Some
of them are. But we've earned \$100,000
over our expenses in the last year by
our road work.

"There is real demand in our state for
the work of the ex-convict. He is not
hunted by the police for everything that
happens because we have taught him
how to work. We have built him up
rather than run him down. To make
morality and honor you must first build
the man up physically."

DAIRY MEN NEAR FLINT LOSE FORTY-FIVE COWS.

Forty-five cows from the herds of
dairymen who supply Flint with milk
were killed last week at the plant of
the Wolcott Packing Co., two miles
west of Flint, under the supervision of
state and federal officers. The cows
had been condemned because tainted
with tuberculosis, but five of them,
after being killed, were passed by the
federal inspector as fit for food, and
the carcasses returned to their owners.

GET THE BLOTCH BEFORE IT GETS YOU

It is impossible to control apple
blotch after it has gained entrance to
the fruit. No blotch can be seen at
the time of the first spraying, but if
butter every seven days. She is the
kind of a cow we all want, and so
each of us is inclined to wonder just
what she looks like. This queen of
butter producers is a Holstein, with a
beautiful refined head, large muzzle
open nostrils, prominent eye and a nice
ear of oily nature. She sets low and
is longer than the general run of pro-
nounced wedge shaped cow. Her ribs
are well sprung and widely set. Her
loins are wide apart and with her
great depth in the udder region made
a large roomy maternal cavity and
pronounced maternal characteristics.
She has a nicely balanced udder with
an abundance of surface milk veins.
The milk veins are not very large but
are incased in a deep milk vein chan-
nel. Her skin is of an oily nature in-
dicating a great deal of quality and
richness of butter fat.

Can you picture her now? If you
can keep the picture in mind and next
time you buy a cow compare her men-
tally with Spring Farm Pontiac Lass,
the 6 1-4 pound per day butter pro-
ducer.

SOON BE SEASON FOR WHITE GRUBS.

The corn-grower has nothing more
serious to contend with than the corn-
root worms. The withering of the
young plants, poorly formed, or a gen-
eral retarding of the growth of the
corn without apparent cause. A search
among the roots will bring to notice
the tiny root worms. These are small,
slender white grubs, about half an inch
long when full grown.

Infested stalks may be pulled out
easily and will break at any place
where the worms are at work.

The most effectual way of prevent-
ing them is by crop rotation. The
beetles deposit their eggs in the old in-
fested fields. By changing the corn
from such a field to another which was
not planted in corn the preceding year,
the eggs will be left behind.

Corn is practically the only food of
the northern root-worm, so there will
be little difficulty in stopping its rav-
ages. A mere change of crops will
bring relief. Where a proper rotation
of crops is observed, there need be but
little trouble with these root-worms.

MAKES GOOD MONEY BY RAISING FOXES.

One of the most unique farms in the
country is being conducted north of
Standish in Otsego county.

Here the black and cross fox,
valued when full grown at from \$1,500
to \$2,000 each, are being raised by W.
S. Chalker. A few foxes of the
"Cross" variety were caught by care-
ful trapping, and these again crossed
with black foxes, for which fancy
prices were paid. Chalker now has
several litters of these valuable ani-
mals. Nine of these little foxes were
sold recently for \$300 each, and a full
grown black fox at \$1,500. The foxes
are kept in a large enclosure, some-
thing like a chicken park, with a woven
wire fence, eight feet high, surround-
ing it. The bottom extends into the
ground about a foot, and then back
under the ground to the inside of the
park. These animals do well in cap-
tivity, none having been lost by escape
or by death.

OLDEST WOMAN FARMER LIVES NEAR OWOSSO.

Mrs. Cynthia Austin, who is said to
be the oldest woman farmer in the
state, and one of the oldest of either
sex actively engaged in agricultural
pursuits, celebrated her 90th birthday
today. She lives near Morrice in
Shiawassee county and conducts a poul-
try and dairy farm, which is a model
of neatness.



IN OUR OWN STATE

WASHTENAW FARMERS AT LAW FIFTEEN YEARS

The case of George J. Fieldkamp against Christian Ernst, is called for trial before the supreme court at Lansing June 6, and will write another chapter in one of the longest and most intricate law suits in the courts of Washtenaw county.

This suit has dragged through the courts for 15 years, and cost Mr. Ernst \$2,500 exclusive of attorney fees, when he could have purchased all of the land under consideration for less than \$600.

During the rains at certain times of the year water made heavy courses over level land in Bridgewater township. Christian Ernst owned 80 acres of land, and one side of his farm was joined by that of Fieldkamp. In 1898 Ernst built a dam on his property. When the limit of the dam was reached there was an overflow upon the adjoining farms, and in that year one of the other farmers named Frinkbinder started suit against Ernst to collect damages.

He got a judgment for \$150 and Ernst carried the case to the supreme court, which sent it back for a new trial. Frinkbinder was granted a judgment of \$175. Ernst carried the case to the supreme court for the second time, and the verdict of the lower court was sustained.

As soon as Frinkbinder had finished his suits, Fieldkamp secured an injunction restraining Ernst from using the dam. Fieldkamp got his injunction, but Ernst refused to accept the verdict and carried the case to the supreme court.

DEMONSTRATION FARM STARTED NEAR PELLSTON

A 240-acre demonstration farm has been started on a favorable track to the west of Pellston. The project promises to be one of great importance to the entire northern part of western Michigan country, because it is proposed to try out on this farm the various crops that are grown in this latitude, that it may be known for a certainty which crops bring more than the usual return. Already 40 acres of the farm has been cleared, a large farm house erected, a barn built and 25 acres is now being set for trees and bushes of the following kinds: Apple, crab-apple, pear, plum, peach, quince, cherry, currant, gooseberry, grape, red raspberry, black cap, blackberry strawberry.

The information obtained from the experiments worked out on the farm will be available for the use of present farmers and for prospective settlers. The entire proposition is being engineered and financed by Jackson & Tindle lumbermen, who hold a large acreage of cut-over land in the western Michigan region.

PAY BIG MONEY FOR HOLSTEINS

The third annual Holstein sale of the Howell Consignment Sales Company was held last week and demonstrated again that Livingston county is a real center for the raising of superior Holstein cattle. Sixty-five animals were sold at a total of \$12,700, an average of about \$195 each. These cattle were all raised by Livingston county owners who are members of the sales company. Col. D. L. Perry of Columbus, Ohio, and B. V. Kelley of Chicago were the auctioneers. The sale was largely attended by breeders and dairymen and several distinguished men were in attendance.

The highest price was for an eight-months old heifer consigned by D. Owen Taft and which brought \$455, a very choice animal of highest breeding. Owen Taft, the president of the sales company, had his 20 animals all clipped and washed and in the pink of condition for a show ring.

THE NEW LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSION

The new live stock sanitary commission is composed of the following members: H. H. Halliday of Clinton, W. R. Harper of Middleville, successor to Thomas Marston, of Bay City, and secretary of the Michigan Holstein Rriestian Association, and Martin Stapleton of Emmett, who succeeds H. H. Hinds of Stanton. Mr. Hinds has served 26 years as a member of this commission, or ever since its inception. The present officers hold until July.

Dr. O. J. Howard of Coloma has been appointed state veterinarian by the governor. Under the law recently passed, however, the governor is required to appoint the man who shall be recommended by the Live Stock Sanitary Commission. This commission has already recommended Dr. George Dunphy, now of Parke, Davis & Co.'s laboratories at Rochester, Mich., and he

will assume the duties of state veterinarian after the new law takes effect, which will be in August.

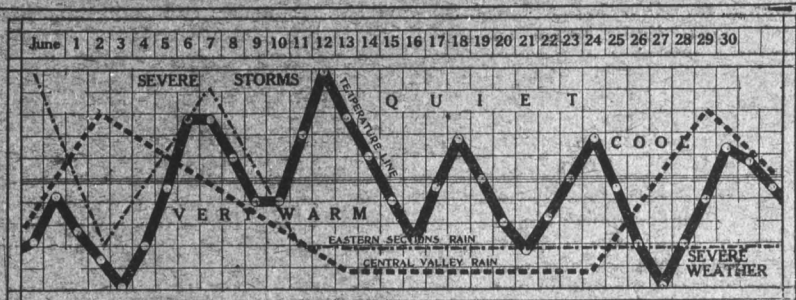
Under the new law, the state veterinarian is placed on a salary basis and is furnished a central office from which to work. This office is to be located at M. A. C. He will spend his entire time in the work, which will consist in carrying out the directions of the commission in the control and investigation of infectious diseases of animals. Dr. Dunphy, who was formerly state veterinarian, seems to have the endorsement of not only the entire commission, but of the live stock men generally throughout the state.

OIL STRUCK ON MT. PLEASANT FARM

Oil and gas have been struck at well No. 1, being drilled on the Riley farm, near Mt. Pleasant, by W. F. Braun of Pittsburgh, Pa., at a depth of 2,591 feet.

FOSTER'S WEATHER BULLETIN

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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.

June will be warmer than usual along parallel 40 and about normal elsewhere. About normal rainfall within 200 miles of Burlington, Iowa, in northeastern states and eastern provinces, southern Alabama and middle northwest Canada. Dry in southwest, including Texas. Dry in Ohio valleys and southeastern states. Severe storms June 3 to 10. Most rain in central valleys during the weeks centering on June 2 and 29, and in eastern sections during weeks centering on May 30 and June 7.

Washington, D. C., May 31.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent May 29 to June 2; warm wave May 28 to June 1, cool wave May 30 to June 4. The week centering on the day this disturbance passes your longitude, as it moves eastward, will average cooler than usual, the storm forces will continue greater than usual but will decrease in force after May 31. Rainfall will be deficient in the Ohio valleys. Large parts of the oats sections will continue to want for moisture. We have not expected a large yield of oats this year.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about June 3, cross Pacific slope close of 4, great central valleys 5 to 7, eastern section 8. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about June 3, great central valleys 5, eastern sections 7. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about June 6, great central valleys 8, eastern sections 10.

Soon after this disturbance passes to the east of the Rocky Ridge the storm forces will largely increase and about the time it crosses meridian 90 it will be a radical storm, increasing in force till it passes out onto the Atlantic. We are not willing to risk a positive statement about the force of this storm, but will warn all to watch it and take no chances.

The cycle of great storms culminates on 1913, will run throughout the year and was long ago graded with those years that bring our most dangerous disturbances. When we shall have passed through this cycle every part of this continent will have experienced extreme weather events. Not only the continent but the oceans, and seas and gulfs thith lie near the coasts. From July to November the tropical hurricanes will claim our attention and our readers may expect at least one of these Caribbean storms for each of those five months.

One or two of these may be expected in July.

The disturbance to cross continent June 4 to 8 will cause showers in many places from coast to coast, a few small sections being benefitted by heavy rains. Greatest rainfall and most severe storms probably between meridian 90 and the Atlantic coast. June will probably be afflicted with only one great storm period covering from 4 to 10. Balance of month expected to be rather quiet.

We may know the future only by its past. This applies to forecasting. In October, 1912, we predicted injury to winter wheat by winter killing. Recent reports of the Secretary of Agriculture say 1,400,000 acres of winter wheat have been abandoned, plowed up. Probably there are as many acres left standing that will result in an average loss of 50 per cent damage. Later we predicted drouth in large sections where oats is produced. Wagner, the big grain man of Chicago, says oats has been seriously damaged in sixteen states and he is now advising the purchase of oats as a good investment.

As our forecasts for oat and wheat seem to have been good, we now venture to say that prices of all grains and cotton will go higher before July 1. This forecast is based on expected crop-weather conditions. A financial panic might send everything lower, but those big fellows who profit by panics will think it over before they take any chances on further arousing the public on that question. The people of Europe and North America are very tired of being exploited along the panic line. A panic this year would bring disaster to those who manipulate panics and they are shrewd enough to know it. We will not be afflicted by a panic this year.

CO-OPERATIVE NURSERY BRANCH AT LUDINGTON

The Wolverine Co-Operative Nursery Co., Ltd., of Paw Paw, Mich., have practically made arrangements to locate in Mason county as a branch with Ludington as headquarters. The Wolverine Co. is an organization controlled and run by farmers and fruit growers with a capital of \$25,000, whose purpose is to supply its members with nursery stock true to name, modern machinery and market their fruit at a minimum expense with maximum results.

The Wolverine has been very successful since its organization, paying 80 per cent in dividends to its stockholders. About 35 per cent of the leading fruit growers and farmers of Mason county have taken stock in the new company.

NEWAYGO MAN WRITES ARTICLE ON ALFALFA

A leaflet on the subject of alfalfa growing in western Michigan has been published by the Western Michigan Development bureau of Traverse City and can be had on request. The leaflet is by Joseph Gerber, who is planning a three days' alfalfa campaign, traveling over the county with alfalfa speakers to see that the questions of those desiring to grow alfalfa are intelligently answered.

NEWAYGO FARMERS ARE OPTIMISTIC

In spite of the disagreeable weather with which the farmers of Newaygo have had to contend, it is estimated that spring work is further advanced this season than for many years, but help is scarce.

Those interested in fruit growing are jubilant over the outlook for a bumper crop of cherries, peaches and apples, more especially the early apples. Wheat is looking good.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY TO HAVE ALFALFA CAMPAIGN

St. Clair county is one of the few of Michigan which is to be favored with a visit by experts of the agricultural extension department this year. Ten men will invade the county June 23, and for five days will devote their entire time to a campaign for a greater production of alfalfa. The campaign is to be launched by a banquet by the Port Huron Business Men's Association to all ruralists of the county.

OWOSSO EXPECTS BIG BEET CROP

The Owosso Sugar Company reports that the outlook for a big crop this year is very bright. Over 9,000 acres have already been planted to beets, and most of them are up above the ground. The agricultural department is advanced in its work 30 days farther than it was last year at this time.

WINS SUIT AGAINST BEET SUGAR COMPANY

The Mt. Clemens Sugar Company must pay Frank Perry, a Greenbush township farmer, \$166.58 for beets he raised in 1911, according to a decision in circuit court. Perry claimed the company refused his beets and they spoiled, causing him loss for which he was in no way responsible.

VETCH AND ALFALFA IN NORTH MICHIGAN.

The St. Helens Development company is having remarkable success with alfalfa and winter and spring crops of vetch near Roscommon. Alfalfa planted last fall is now to a height of ten inches and is strong and hardy. Last fall 200 acres of winter vetch was planted with winter rye and this spring 400 acres of spring vetch was mixed with oats.



HERE AND THERE

SWORE SUGAR COMPANY PAID FORTY PER CENT

In Bay City, where the beet sugar industry of the United States practically had its beginning and where three factories turn out thousands of tons of beet sugar per year, that part of the public which pays attention to the tariff discussions is divided into two camps—one consisting of those who have a direct interest in the manufacture of beet sugar and the other those people who know what the first camp has made out of the beet sugar business, and laugh at the lugubrious predictions of the beet sugar stockholders who declare that free sugar will utterly ruin them.

These same stockholders made the same declarations when the United States gave Cuban sugar a slight tariff advantage over that manufactured in other countries, and again when Philippine sugar was demanding free entry into this country.

A few years ago tales of the immense profits in the sugar business were frequent. Recently, however, and especially since the big eastern sugar interests invested in Michigan sugar factories, mum has been the word and little has been made public about the fat dividends which were declared.

Figures as to Profits.

The most interesting facts regarding beet sugar mill profits came out here in what is known as the Bialy divorce case, in which the wife of R. C. Bialy, a large stockholder in the West Bay City Sugar Company and in several western sugar companies, sued for a divorce and was granted the largest amount of alimony ever awarded in a Michigan court. Testimony was being taken to show the extent of Bialy's wealth, and S. O. Fisher, president of the West Bay City Sugar Company, was put on the stand.

The record of Mr. Fisher's testimony shows in brief that the West Bay City Sugar Company was organized in 1901 with a capital of \$200,000. In six years it had earned enough to pay off half a million of additional indebtedness incurred in building a plant which was a failure and in rebuilding that plant after the first year's campaign and at the end of the sixth year it was able to declare a 30 per cent dividend. The very next year it declared a 40 per cent dividend and out of the surplus profits erected a pulp dryer costing \$75,000.

Plant Is Small One.

The West Bay City Sugar Company has the smallest output of any Michigan plant. According to Mr. Fisher's testimony, its daily average cut of beets during a campaign is 600 tons. It is an independent company, its stock being owned by a very few people.

Of the other two factories here one is owned by the Michigan Sugar Company, a branch of the sugar trust, and the other is owned by the German-American Sugar Company, which also owns a plant at Paulding, Ohio. Both of these other local plants have more than double the capacity of the West Bay City company.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LOSES POPULAR MAN.

Walter H. French, of the Michigan Agricultural college, may resign his connection with the college to accept a position as president of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts.

Should Prof. French decide to accept the offer, M. A. C. will lose one of her biggest men. Since entering the college in 1908 as professor of agricultural education, Prof. French has become exceedingly popular with both students and faculty alike and has developed his department into one of the most important at M. A. C.

Do American Farmers Pay Exorbitant Interest on Borrowed Money?

(Continued from Page One)

charged only for the time actually used."

SOUTH CENTRAL RATES VARY.

In the South Central States interest rates vary considerably from an average of 6.86 per cent in the old settled state of Kentucky to an average of 11.58 in the new and developing state of Oklahoma. In Kentucky rates are fairly stable, the predominant rate being 8 per cent for small loans and 6 per cent for larger loans; some banks differentiate at about \$100, others at \$500. In most of the cotton-growing sections of the South loans are usually made for 6 to 12 months. A banker in Alabama writes: "Banks in this section of the country make loans in small amounts, say from \$30 to \$100 or \$200, to tenant farmers who own only one or two mules, a wagon and a cow, and who depend entirely upon a good crop to pay them out of debt; this class of farmers usually pay about 1 per cent per month for their loans; but farmers who own their farms can get money at 8 per cent." Another Alabama banker, reporting 12 per cent rate, says: "Some good farmers who own lands of good value get money at 8 per cent per annum; however, 12 per cent is the usual rate."

LEGAL RATE REDUCED.

In Mississippi, the legal rate up to January 1, 1913, was 10 per cent; now the legal rate is 8 per cent; this accounts for the decline in the average from 9.54 last year to 8.26 this year. The average rate for Oklahoma, 11.58 per cent, is higher than that of any other state; it is based upon 40 returns, as follows: One at 8 per cent, 24 at 10 per cent, two at 11 per cent, five at 12 per cent, five at 15 per cent, one at 18 per cent, and two at 20 per cent.

HIGH RATES IN WEST.

In the far Western States highest rates of interest, on the average, prevail, ranging from 7.44 per cent average in California to 10.57 per cent average in New Mexico. A bank from Montana, quoting 10 per cent, writes: "Loans are made to farmers here for from 3 to 5 years at 10 per cent. The paper is then sold in the East at 6 per cent. This is all eastern money or from the Middle States. We have no loans here less than 10 per cent except on very few occasions." Similarly, a bank in Colorado, quoting 10 per cent average, writes: "Some 3 and 5-year loans are now being made by eastern capital at 10 per cent per annum payable semi-annually." Some Colorado reports, giving 8 per cent average, report farm mortgage loans at 6 to 7 per cent; and others, giving the average rate at 10 per cent, report real estate loans at 8 per cent. One report from Colorado states the "farmers usually make loans either 6 or 12 months; usually the interest is payable semi-annually." A correspondent from Arizona writes: "As farmers in this section use all of their funds to improve raw lands, money to loan is scarce, making interest rates high." Another from Arizona states that "3 to 6 months' loans are unusual to farmers hereabouts; they usually borrow for an indefinite time, either stated or understood; at 8 to 10 per cent."

A banker from Nevada writes: "Large corporations operating ranches (farms) secure money at 8 per cent and also borrow in the east at 6 per cent; but small ranchers pay 12 per cent and loans are generally for long periods." Another from Nevada, reporting 8 per cent average, states that some large farm loans, secured by mortgage, 3 to 5 years, average about 6½ per cent, interest payable half-yearly.

A banker from Idaho, quoting 10 per cent average, writes: "Our loan rates to farmers are the same as to merchants and stock men; in fact we

have trouble in supplying demand for money at 10 per cent rates, being compelled quite frequently to borrow money in the east, where cheaper rates prevail." Another from Idaho, quoting 10 per cent, states: "It is an exceptional case where farmers can get a less rate, and when getting time on purchase price of land they have to pay at least 7 to 8 per cent." From Washington State a banker reporting 8 per cent average writes: "Private parties have been making small farm loans at an annual interest rate of as high as 10 per cent and on the other hand loans ranging \$5,000 and over, well secured for a fixed number of years, are made occasionally at 7 and 7½ per cent." A banker from Oregon reporting 8 per cent average writes: "This is and has been the current rate for some years; the demand exceeds the supply of money at this rate, but the rate holds about the same." Another reporting 10 per cent average, remarks: "Would as leave have a farmer's note as a merchant's; our rate to all customers here is 10 per cent." In California and Oregon interest rates are slightly firmer than a year ago.

The comments and quotations given above are selected from a large number as being representative of conditions in the different parts of the United States.

AIDS IN STOPPING EXODUS TO CANADA.

The fourth annual meeting of the Western Michigan Development bureau was held at Traverse City and directors elected.

During the four years of the life of the bureau it has collected \$55,226.16, and has now in the treasury \$2,975.05. Seventy-five thousand booklets were given out during last year and the exodus to Canada from this section practically stopped.

This is the first development bureau ever organized in the United States, and it has done wonders for this region. Land values have increased 50 per cent on account of it and owners of land receive much greater returns for their produce.

The attention of the bureau will be directed toward proper packing, instituting cold storages, care of the waste and increased sowing of alfalfa during the coming year.

TURNING BUTTERMILK INTO MONEY.

A creamery in Iowa fed 308 hogs on buttermilk, corn and pasture and reports an average profit of \$5.38 a hog.

A Kansas creamery reports feeding 78 hogs on buttermilk and corn, with an average profit of \$2.19.

In Oklahoma one creamery fed buttermilk and shorts to 170 hogs and reports a net profit of \$7.32 a head.

A Pennsylvania creamery reports feeding buttermilk, middlings and shorts to 30 hogs, with an average profit of \$6.60 a head.

A Washington creamery fed 69 hogs on buttermilk, shorts and bran, with a profit of \$5.26 a head.

The above amounts include the cost of labor in caring for the hogs and the value of the buttermilk fed for the season.

What are you getting for your buttermilk?

FORTY-FOUR POUNDS OF BUTTER IN SEVEN DAYS.

Spring Farm Pontiac Lass is now producing a little over 44 pounds of form quite a feature of this cow's dinner.

What does Spring Farm Pontiac Lass get to eat while producing this large quantity of butter fat is a question that many are asking. Briefly here's her bill of fare, bran, hominy, oil meal and ground oats are used in addition to the roughage. Her owner has recently renewed his faith in ground oats and they will henceforth much more necessary than capital in a venture of this kind.

Good Roads Bee Stirs

Western Michigan

(Continued from Page One)

Been day. It was really Mr. Gustin who pushed through the organization of the association in Saginaw and brought about the Alpena meeting, at which plans were perfected.

All Sections Organized.

The Huron Association is unique in its ramifications, leaving not a hamlet in the entire section without organization for Bee day. The directors are: R. V. Mundy, Bay City; H. A. Chamberlain, Arenac; C. E. Prescott, Iosco; Joseph Miller, Alcona; John B. Simmons, Alpena; J. R. Snody, Presque Isle, and Roy Taylor, Cheboygan. Each of these directors is at the head of his county organization, which, in turn, has a board of directors of one man from each township through which the Huron road runs. These township men are on of the most important factors for the success of Bee day. It is they who have circulated the pledge sheets, bearing the promise that "We, the undersigned, hereby agree to devote June 9, 1913, to the purpose of improving the roads through this township, designated by the Lake Huron Good Roads Association, and agree to furnish the number of men, teams or money set after our respective names for Bee day."

Road Commissioner Gustin says each man along the route of the road has been approached with one of these pledge sheets, and they have signed them almost to a man.

The placing of the Huron highway in condition for automobile traffic this year does not necessitate the building of an entirely new road. It's just a monstrous job of repair work.

Many sections of the road are parts of county road system of counties through which the road passes. For instance, the road runs for about 40 miles through Alpena county and only five or six miles of new road will be built. The balance of the route is over the county road system, perhaps the finest in this section of the state.

Bee day will simply establish connecting links between sections of road which are always in good condition. But it was the absence of the connecting links which made an automobile trip from Detroit to Mackinac a practical impossibility in former years. The sand plains of parts of Arenac, Alcona and Iosco counties constituted an almost insurmountable obstacle, except for an endurance test run.

THE RURAL SCHOOL AND THE MOVING PICTURE

There are four purposes to which every school house might be put for the benefit of the people afternoons and evenings. Music, entertainment, reading and dancing. Before this can be done we shall have to grasp the idea that it is our duty to look after amusements as a means of culture and as a function of self-government, and to realize that amusements have a great deal to do with the morals of the people.

One thing we might do is to provide a moving picture machine in each school house. Nothing ever devised can be made to combine so satisfactorily amusement with instruction as the moving picture show. Why can't the people take advantage of it?

The school house is the one institution where the people realize themselves as a unit bound together, not by sect, class or creed, but simply by the supreme fact that they are all human beings.



AN HONEST MARKET REVIEW FOR CROP PRODUCERS

HAY

Wether conditions are always looked upon as an important factor in the establishing of market conditions. Swayed to and fro are price currents by virtue of weather conditions existing. For the past week all are well aware of the gloomy conditions with which we have been surrounded from a weather standpoint. It has not been a good week for trades. No one has gone on to the market during this time unless almost compelled to do so. We do not wish you to feel that any great change has taken place in market conditions or that conditions have had any particular effect upon the situation, but we do wish you to feel that the weather is a barometer of both good and bad markets and upon which a great deal of dependence may be placed. The situation has assumed something of a conservative feeling during the past week and it is up to us as marketers and possible advisers to determine why there has been any change and if a change, what the same means to the future possibilities of the commodity before us. The trade seems to feel that we are going to experience lower prices on hay during June than we are experiencing at the moment. They are well aware of the enormous amount of hay still back in farmers' hands for disposition. They are aware along with us of the percentage of this given amount of hay back, being of high quality. The buyer naturally figures that with the enormous amount of common qualities of hay back, that it will be something of an impossibility for No. 1, hay and close counterfeits to advance to speak of. We have been experiencing an advance in the market on these top qualities of hay for the last two or three weeks or during seeding time. The receiver figures that you, as producers, are figuring on letting this hay go forward about June, therefore, with the amount of advance you have established in April and May, they figure that when you commence to make disposition in June, that the market situation must show its effect in the way of a decline.

This is the natural reasoning of the man who is buying your hay at the other end of the line. You are selling hay and trying in every way possible to dope out the assets to the situation from a selling standpoint, and the receiver at the other end is trying to dope out the assets favoring him from a buying standpoint. There is absolutely no question about the impossibility of these common qualities of hay ever being able to raise their heads. We have not experienced one moment during the time which No. 1 hay has been advancing and showing a handicapped position on the market, when this low grade stuff would draw any particular premium or attention, therefore, the natural course of action through which we have passed has absolutely demonstrated the above to be the true situation which we have not only gone through but which we must continue to go through. There is absolutely no hope for any qualities of hay far below No. 1. No. 1 hay and hay of close proximity as to grade are going to be looked on with favor constantly. They naturally have an asset with them as bearing on the general situation and possibilities. Whether you maintain the standard of levels we are experiencing today or whether you cause these conditions to be bettered is entirely in your hands as disposers. It is absolutely up to you as to the manner of disposition you make as to whether conditions will be improved or its opposite. With proper regulation of the balance of this high class hay, you can absolutely draw a premium over present conditions, but if you dump this stuff on the market in June as these buyers expect you will, there is little question but what you will see an easier feeling in evidence.

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.

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—Detroit continues to experience the same kind of a market as was given to you in our last week's issue. The trade is constantly looking for high class shipments and ready to pay a premium therefor. Low grade shipments do not have any definite selling value whatever, everything is in the buyer's favor on any of these classes.

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—Receipts continue extremely light. The demand for the better class is good, readily absorbs all arrivals at top figures. The market for good qualities looking brighter; slight demand for good clover hay; lower grades are as dull as any time during the season. This market looks for heavier receipts.

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—Arrivals for the first of the week showed some little increase; buyers being inclined to hold off. The latter part of the week shows light receipts with a good tone to the situation. A heavier arrival of No. 2 and lower grades was in evidence; feeling much easier; top qualities firm at quotations.

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 show 145 cars of hay and 7 cars of straw, 3 cars of this billed for export. The corresponding week last year 247 cars of hay and 11 cars of straw, with 59 cars of hay used for export. The Boston representative reports a

good market for the better class, with the poorer class loosing in favor.

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 150 pounds.

NEW YORK—The New York market owing to an increase in receipts has been forced to show just a little easier feeling all along the line. While it is true that grades of hay below top qualities have not been looked upon with any particular favor, still they experienced a sympathetic advance along with any particular favor, still they experienced a sympathetic advance along with the rest. We think this market is quotable at about 50c under last week. It is all up to the arrivals as to the future situation.

HAY—NEW YORK MARKET.

New Hay:	Large bales, per ton.	Small bales, per ton.
Timothy—Choice.		
No. 1	\$22.00	\$21.00
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

The writer of this article and the subsequent articles in the "Pink Sheet" since its inception, cannot help but feel highly elated over the outcome of this commodity. We have certainly experienced one very conservative season this year. It has been a season of constant indefinite situations confronting us; a season which has been the hardest to dope out along the lines of future possibilities that the writer has experienced in a long time with the produce game. Not only have I tested to the extreme in doping out a possibility which looked to be conservative, but I have gone to those with whom I have been associated for years at receiving centers and back to the potato field with those who have been growing potatoes in a large way and for a long time and out of this triangular result have come to you through the "Pink Sheet" with a concrete example and with a concrete result, which has worked out to have been a proper solution of the game before us. We do not wish to be sensational writers in the "Pink Sheet" but we do wish to come to our readers with something that is

of real value to them. A breezy description of the situation from week to week is not what is wanted. We have tried to set stakes and tried to show you why we were driving them at a given point. The potato game has showed you that we have had a perfect right, based on conditions, to set our stake on potatoes at 40c. Potatoes have gone way beyond 40c because of additional assets coming into the situation which no man could have foreseen prior to their happening; but, we would have experienced 40c potatoes to the producer regardless of the asset which is no other than a shortage of early stuff. A normal crop of early potatoes, based on the conditions generally would have shown you a 40c market. Just as we predicted, the market has gone way beyond and in a maddened condition, simply because these added assets have come in to help and force it.

The battle is practically over. We have won. We would lay down our sword, which means dispose of your potatoes. We should watch the regulator. If it commences to slip back, hold up on your disposition,—but get rid of your potatoes. Let them slip along as fast as you can and maintain the present market standard. You must appreciate that the season is getting to a point where they must go, getting to a point where depreciation is liable to come in and affect you materially; therefore, we believe we have a right to close the battle that we feel we have already won in the above manner.

POTATOES—MICHIGAN ZONE PRICES.

Zone No. 2 Michigan	\$.60
Zone No. 4 Michigan	.62
Zone No. 5 Michigan	.60
Zone No. 6 Michigan	.62
Zone No. 7 Michigan	.62

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

DETROIT—The Detroit market has finally come out of its long sleep and appreciates apparently the situation before them. They are trailing along behind every other market but showing a real interest in the situation. The tone to the situation is very bright. This market will have to advance in line with others or they will not get the stuff.

POTATOES—DETROIT MARKET.

Bulk from car, per bu.	\$.60
*Sacked from car, per bu.	.65
*Sacks must be even weight, 150 lbs.	
Price quoted includes cost of sack, about 10½c each.	

CINCINNATI—Receipts were just a little more liberal during the last week. The general tone to the market was steady at quotations.

POTATOES—CINCINNATI MARKET.

Bulk from car, per bu.	\$.70 @ \$.75
*Sacked from car, per bu.	.75 @ .80
*Sacks must be even weight, 150 lbs.	
Price quoted includes cost of sack, about 10½c each.	

PITTSBURGH—There has been something doing on the Pittsburgh market every minute during the last week. We never experienced a time when as many telegrams and calls for potatoes came from this market. At a fever heat and maddened point was the situation constantly; speculation was in evidence on every hand. We think possibly the market at 80c will show a tightening up. We are a little afraid that to get above this point conditions will have to be changed.

POTATOES—PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Bulk from car, per bu.	\$.75 @ \$.78
Sacked from car, per bu.	.75 @ .80

WHEAT

The wheat market barometer is being governed very largely these days by weather conditions. The chief news from all directions is that of rain of either a heavy or light nature and the general result they would force. We feel very conservative along the lines of bearish news on the future possibilities of wheat. We believe wheat

WHEAT—DETROIT MARKET.

No. 1 Wheat	.....\$1.09
No. 2 Red	.....1.10

Speculative Prices.

July delivery	.....92 3/4
*May delivery	.....1.10

*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.

has set a popular price around \$1.05 to \$1.10 a bushel. Something more than ordinary will have to happen to make a change in this standard. On basis of food stuffs in general wheat at this price is popular. No one naturally wants to make a decline in this standard, because there is more money in wheat at this price than at a lower one.

WHEAT—CHICAGO MARKET.

Nov. Red\$1.07 3/4
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Speculative Prices.

*July delivery91 1/2
Sept. delivery90 3/4

*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

You are well aware that when beans come back from \$1.80 to \$2.15, having made a rise of 35c per bu., that conditions must have been most favorable to this advance and coming back into the lime-light could not have been possible. If these beans could come back from \$1.80 to \$2.15 they must have gone on to a good clean-cut conservative basis at \$2.15 when they arrived. If this is true, then we ought to have no trouble whatsoever in maintaining the situation which today confronts us. As the writer of this article and previous article, I would not be satisfied to allow the balance of these beans to go on the market even at a \$2.15 basis, because the situation absolutely warrants our being able to put this standard up as high as \$2.40 per bushel. There is absolutely no question about it.

We have demonstrated to you in a concrete example that statistics and advice from an interstate nature shows not over 15 per cent of beans back and 33 1/2 per cent of the season on which to place them. You cannot get around that dope and it means something to the future possibilities of these beans, and you, as a reader of this article, should consider it and consider it well. We demonstrated to you last week that on the basis of 15 per cent beans back and the farmers of the state of Michigan following the advice of this "Pink Sheet" were accordingly saved 35c per bushel on one million bushels of beans for \$350,000.00. We do not know, never will know, how many of our readers stuck by us. It is something of a test to put you to and we appreciate it, but, at the same time, you must work yourselves around to a point where you can study the situation, dope out the possibilities and then stand firm on the foundation which those conditions seem to make for you. You cannot be swayed by the dope your local fellows hand out to you, because you know why they will hand it to you, know that it is for their benefit instead of yours. That in itself is one reason why you have got to follow just the opposite.

Along with the ascertained action that

these beans have made, we have the potato situation today in a thoroughly maddened condition; speculation, spirit, tone and everything else in evidence. Don't you know that this is a real asset to the bean situation? They were a liability to these beans when dragging at 30c, but now when they have reached 80c on the outside market, they form a real asset to the bean situation. To sum up, these beans have very great possibilities and it is up to you, as an individual disposer, as to whether you are going to experience these possibilities, and to what extent.

The action thought to be brought about by the bean dealers over the state on the writer during the past week, shows what they would like to do to me and how low they will stoop to accomplish it. They do not like to have you know what they know and in order to stop it, they contrive a plan to "get me." The result shows that they neither got me or stopped you getting the same good, clean-cut advice concerning the disposition of your beans.

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

Oats have pricked up their ears during the past week, opened up their eyes and looked over the situation; a review of which demonstrated their power to advance themselves about 2c per bushel. They took it on with the same grace that they have demonstrated from the inception of the season.

OATS—DETROIT MARKET.

Standard	.....\$ .42
No. 3 White	......41
No. 4 White	......39
No. 2 Mixed	......40
No. 3 Mixed	......39

CINCINNATI—Here was a falling off in receipts all around; dealers were short of supplies. This results in increased values. The oat situation looked better from a general standpoint.

OATS—CINCINNATI MARKET.

Standard	.....\$ .42
No. 3 White	......41
No. 4 White	......39
No. 2 Mixed	......40
No. 3 Mixed	......39

PITTSBURGH—Receipts have shown some increase on the Pittsburgh market, but the demand seems strong. The market has advanced in sympathy with outside conditions more than on the local situation, as would naturally be expected.

OATS—PITTSBURG MARKET.

Standard	.....\$ .42 1/2
No. 3 White	......41
No. 2 White	......40
No. 2 Mixed	......40
No. 3 Mixed	......39

CLOVER SEED

We continue to raise Flag No. 1 on clover seed because the situation is just about what we should expect at this time. You will appreciate that the seed season is over or practically so. The situation from now on will be based on next season's anticipations.

A Tip to School Teachers.

"I am receiving four copies of O. K. They are distributed upon desks of school children (agricultural class) each week. We have market report lessons from them. Cartoons are especially interesting."—Bernard Coggan, Atkins, Michigan.

APPLES

But very few apples are coming at the present time from the state. Most everything is of a Western nature. High class stuff with high class color is bringing very long price, but the trouble is, our Michigan stuff that is shipped in is of a cellar nature and has not the firmness or the taste that is received through this other stock, therefore Michigan stuff from now on will be handicapped. We appreciate, however, that it is practically over with.

APPLES—GENERAL MARKET

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

BUTTER

May 26th shows a record breaking day for the Elgin butter board, the total sales being 267,120 pounds. We are continuing to experience a range of prices which seems to us out of line with possibilities. We continue to believe that the only reason in the world that butter conditions are on their present level is by virtue of taking advantage of the heavy run of May and June stock. You can readily appreciate that the great amount of butter which is being produced at the present time will net the receivers more money by virtue of a declining price, causing the amount of butter in store going in at a lower price than by virtue of holding the price up and making an immediate profit on immediate business. The people that can buy this stuff, a greater percentage of which is going in to storage, the greater will be their ultimate revenue.

BUTTER—GENERAL MARKET

Creamery No. 1, per lb.	.....\$ .27
Fancy Dairy, per lb.	......27

EGGS

There is absolutely no question about the firm tone to the egg situation. We felt very confident that eggs would well maintain themselves from the very inception of the spring run. They have done so and in fact overstepped the possibilities we had set for them. They have established a level of about 20c at the present time. This is around one cent advance of last week. The tone to the situation is certainly one of promise for at least a maintenance of the present standard and we cannot see any reason why an advance is not warrantable and that we in turn will experience it.

EGGS—GENERAL MARKET.

Large, fresh	.....\$ .20
Medium, fresh	......18

POULTRY

We continue to experience a very healthy tone to the poultry situation. There is only one thing which holds it back from a prohibitive level and that is the importation of outside stuff, carload lots from Western States. This procedure will undoubtedly hold our poultry to about the level which we are experiencing at the moment. However, not enough will be imported to reduce this level; not enough curtailing to this movement will be allowed so that we can advance. This shows you that the situation is certainly of a most healthy nature.

Need More Such Men.

"We think the 'pink sheet' is all right. We need more men just such as the editor of this paper; it takes lots of talk to get the people awakened up. Keep at it, is my suggestion."—Morton P. Woods, Sand Lake, Michigan, Box 86.

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
Broilers	.....16 @ 35

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.

Receipts for the last two weeks have continued to decline. Two weeks ago receipts showed 1558; last week 1158; this week 977. It was apparent from the very opening of the first car of live stock this week that an atmosphere of advance was in evidence; traders of all descriptions were on the ground at the breaking. The tone to the situation from the sound of the going to the final sale of the last head was of a very keen nature. The result of the week's operation shows that cattle have gained around 25c per hundred. Good choice steers which sold last week at \$8.00 top were going at \$8.25 this week; 1,000 to 1,200 lb. stuff showed about the same selling strength as last, viz., \$7.50 to \$7.75; light to good butcher steers and heifers, 700 to 900 lbs., \$7.00 to \$7.25; good butcher cows, \$5.25 to \$6.00; canners, \$4.00 to \$4.25; a common run of bulls moving at \$5.00 to \$5.75; good shipping bulls, \$6.00 to \$6.50.

There was a good tone to the situation and real activity in evidence in the Feeder Department. Common stuff going at \$5.25 to \$5.50; good well-bred feeders, \$6.2 to \$7.00; light stockers moving at \$6.00 to \$6.00. The receipt of veal calves shows 1137, with the market active. The top was set at \$9.00 to \$9.00; common stuff ranging between \$5.00 and \$8.50; milch cows and springers active.

CATTLE—DETROIT STOCK YARDS.

Beef steers, good to prime	.....\$7.75@8.00
heavy	.....7.40@7.75
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.

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

	Number	Extreme	Bulk of
	received	range	sales
Mon., May 19	21,519	\$7.15@8.90	\$7.60@8.40
Tues., May 20	1,036	7.15@8.25	7.40@8.00
Wed., May 21	12,921	7.20@8.85	7.60@8.40
Thurs., May 22	3,211	7.25@8.80	7.65@8.15
Friday, May 23	1,200	7.25@8.35	7.60@8.15

Last week \$7.15@8.90 \$7.60@8.40
Previous week 7.15@9.00 7.60@8.60
Four weeks ago 7.25@9.25 7.90@8.75
1912 6.15@9.40 7.50@8.90
1911 5.15@6.40 5.60@6.25
1910 5.50@8.75 6.70@8.20
1909 5.15@7.25 6.15@7.00
1908 4.50@7.30 5.90@7.00

The Chicago situation opens up with a few thousand too many cattle, with the excess spelling further decline in values. Twenty-two thousand head were the receipts on Monday. Declines of 10c covered the bulk of sales. Even shipper orders were limited and the only urgent demand from the East was for choice to prime goods, latter kinds were very scarce, the general quality running hardly as good as last week. The run was largely of steer stock; not much of anything in cows or heifers shows in receipts. A lot of good handy weight stuff went at \$8.00 to \$8.10, with a good yearling kind going at \$7.65.

On Wednesday short butcher stock causes about a 10c gain. Heifers show an advance of around 10 to 15c, with canners going steady. Bulls show a little firmer feeling. Calves sell about 25c up, the top being \$9.75. There was a very active call for light feeders, with the bulk landing at 10c advance.

Thursday shows all kinds of cows and heifers very scarce, with the price steady. Fat yearling heifers 25c up for the week; some show still more gain than this. The canner trade is very dull. Bulls show an uneven range of selling value. Some fancy bologna kind go 10c lower. Calves are just a little stronger. The feeder trade continues to be very firm.

Friday shows butcher stock very scarce, with the market steady. A good demand existing for heifers; strong inquiry for fat yearling heifers up 25c for the week. The bull trade ranges light and irregular. Calves about steady at \$9.25 to \$9.75; stockers and feeders hold up firm. The demand in the East seems to be broadening.

The market closes on Saturday with butcher stock more scarce than any year past. High sale for the week. Most heifers 25c up; some show more gain. Cows 10c to 15c higher; canners about steady; bulls closing at 10c to 15c up; calves \$1.00 advance. A very small feeder supply continue with light class gaining for the week.

CATTLE-CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

Beef steers, good to prime heavy	\$8.50@8.90
Beef steers, medium to good	8.00@8.40
Beef steers, common to fair	7.30@7.50
Beef cows, common to selected	5.00@7.50
Fat heifers, good to choice	5.85@8.40
Canners and cutters	4.00@4.75
Good to prime veals	5.00@9.75
Bulls	5.25@7.25

Cattle-Buttalo.

The spread between light butchering steers and the heavier more expensive kinds are closing in and has reached a very narrow margin. Killers are taking handy weight steers, those averaging less than eleven hundred pounds, at prices right along up with the weightier, shipping kinds. A few years back the weighty steers were wanted for export but the export trade is now a thing of the past, by reason of high prices and these better weight steers, kinds averaging from 1,000 lbs. on up to 1,400 lbs. and better are taken by the larger packers and a few of the killers in the larger cities and some of the near-by handlers of heavier cuts for special trade. While best weight steers, that show good quality and excellent finish are selling from \$5.25 to \$8.50, handy weight steers that require considerably less feeding and trouble, are bringing from \$7.75 to \$8.25 and for the general trade of the retailer, the handier kinds are more ready sale. Only the hotel and restaurant trade now call for the heavier cuts. Families want the smaller cuts. A small family can get several small steaks for the price of one large steak, for instance and there is not the proportion of course beef. Local killers make little inquiry for steers averaging better than eleven hundred and the condition of other live stock markets is the same. Swift, Armour and Morris are the principal takers of the heavy steers, while practically all of the smaller packers and local killers want the handier grades. Monday with 125 cars on offer, thirty-five loads less than for the preceding Monday, between forty-five and fifty cars were weighty steers, the proportion of handy weight butchering cattle not being large enough to meet the demand. Result: good weight steers sold a dime to twenty cents lower, while butchering grades went at ten to fifteen cents higher prices and at the close of the Monday session the full demands for butchering grades were not met. Swift and Armour, along with Boston and some of the State and Pennsylvania killers, were the main support to the good weight trade, while the competition was keen from many sources for butchers. Fat cows and heifers were especially fast sale, there not being anything like enough of this

class of stuff. While good steers are bringing \$7.75 to \$8.00, heavy fat cows are selling from \$6.75 to \$7.25, and heifers from \$7.50 to \$8.00 and better. Killers maintain that some of the steers coming are really too fat, showing quite a lot of waste in the way of fat and tail. Corn has been cheap and feeders are putting on the weight. Stockers and feeders are selling strong, bringing up to \$7.50 to \$7.75, fat steer prices. Bulls continue to rule high. They are in urgent request for sausage, offering more lean beef than fat cattle. Tops are bringing from \$7.50 to \$7.75, one fancy calf bull selling up to \$8.00 this week. Fresh cows and springer trade has remained in about the same position for the past month or so, demand being good generally, with the very desirable kinds bringing very high prices.

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 8.50
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	6.00 to 7.75
Stockers and feeders	6.00 to 7.75
Milchers and springers	35.00 to 100.00

Calves-Buttalo.

Good Monday supply of calves—1,800. Eastern demand for tops was liberal and with the local buyers giving the market on culls good support, trade was active, with prices steady with last week's close. Best veals \$10.50 to \$11.00, bulk \$11.00. Fair grades \$9.75 to \$10.25 and culls \$9.50 down, only a small proportion of the offerings selling below \$8.00. Fed calves sold very high.

Calf Quotations.

Calves, choice to extra	\$10.50@11.00
Fair to good	9.75@10.25
Culls and common	9.00@9.50
Light thin	7.50@8.50
Fed Calves	5.00@6.00

Hogs-Detroit.

The receipts of hogs for the week have declined almost 1,000 head, there being 6,638 this week against 7,872 last. The result of this seemed to show in sales being made around 5c to 10c over last week. The bulk of sales in all grades of desirable qualities at \$8.75, hile last week the range showed around \$8.60 to \$8.70. The market closes with the tone to the situation very active.

HOGS-DETROIT MARKET.

Fair to choice butchers	\$8.75
Lightweights	8.75
Boars, according to weight	3.00@3.25
Pigs	8.75
Stags	One-third off

Hogs-Chicago.

Chicago daily range of hog values, top figures for carload lots:			
	Mixed Packing	Heavy Packing	Light Packing
	Medium and Selected	Medium and Selected	Medium and Selected
	and Butchers, Shipping, 195@255 lb.	and Butchers, Shipping, 255@400 lb.	and Butchers, Shipping, 135@195 lb.
May 16	\$8.30@8.65	\$8.10@8.57	\$8.40@8.62
May 17	8.30@8.60	8.10@8.55	8.40@8.62
May 19	8.30@8.60	8.10@8.57	8.40@8.62
May 20	8.45@8.75	8.25@8.67	8.50@8.75
May 21	8.45@8.75	8.25@8.67	8.50@8.75
May 22	8.45@8.75	8.25@8.67	8.50@8.75
May 23	8.35@8.62	8.20@8.62	8.40@8.62
1912	\$7.25@7.89	\$7.25@7.80	\$7.20@7.70
1911	5.70@6.15	5.55@6.05	5.75@6.15
1910	9.20@9.62	9.25@9.60	9.30@9.60
1909	6.95@7.40	7.00@7.45	6.80@7.27

*Half load \$8.65.

Hogs came into the running on a steady basis, but trading was slow to start. An attempt was made to weaken the market but failed. After somewhat slow going the market came back and was as good as any time. The day closes strong. At the start packers did but little, but cleaned offerings up in good shape when they got going. The range was very narrow, bulk of arrivals going at \$8.50 to \$8.60. The shipping demand was much better than a week ago. This demand helped the situation.

Tuesday's hog market shows an advance of about 10c with many sales being 15c up. Shippers were fairly good buyers. A top of \$8.75 was made for light and light weight butchers. Today's top is the highest since May 1st.

Wednesday shows hogs steady to a little better than Tuesday, most lots going at \$8.55 to \$8.70. Speculators and shippers were good buyers from the outset.

Thursday shows a very uneven market, steady, with 5c lower than Wednesday. Packers held back for a long time. Speculators were the only buyers at start and later shippers bought a few. Packers bids were notched generally at \$8.55 to \$8.60. A little stuff changed hands to shippers at \$8.70.

Hogs on Friday show to be unevenly lower. Sales at outset 5c to 10c under Thursday. Trade rather slow for a long time, toning up later. Shippers and speculators were chief buyers at start. Packers were good buyers after market was under way.

Saturday closes the week's trading with hogs averaging just a little stronger. The trade is fairly active and good clearance made. Sales mainly 5c up from a week ago, top was \$8.62½. The market was considered steady at the close.

HOGS-CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

Mixed packing	\$8.35@8.50
Medium and butchers	8.50@8.55
Poor to good heavy packing	8.20@8.35
Lightweights	8.40@8.57
Selected 260-300 lb. packers	8.37@8.65
Pigs and throw-outs	1.50@8.90

Hogs-Buttalo.

Liberal run of hogs at Buffalo Monday—100 loads or 16,000 head, ten cars more than for the preceding week and 2 loads in excess of the corresponding day a year ago. Receipts at western points were stronger than a week ago and a year ago, Chicago reporting 37,000 fresh, against 44,000 for the previous Monday and 52,000 a year ago. Order demand at Buffalo was strong and with local packers in for a goodly number, prices, notwithstanding the liberal supply, were jumped a dime over last week's close. Few bunches of heavies sold at \$8.95 and two or three decks of very desirable mixed grades reached \$9.05, over 90% of the weighty offerings, including good weight yorkers, selling on a \$9.00 basis. A few lights and pigs reached up to \$9.10, with bulk moving at \$9.00. Roughs mostly \$7.85 and stags \$6.50 to \$7.10. Authorities generally are taking a favorable view of the outlook for the trade for the next month or so. Liberal receipts will no doubt have the effect of breaking prices somewhat but no substantial declines are anticipated. Buyers are insisting, however, that values are away too high on hogs and some are bold enough to predict that values will go off substantially this fall, with a good corn crop and that packers may be buying their kinds before the year is out during the packing season at around \$7.00.

HOGS-BUFFALO STOCK YARDS.

Extreme heavies, 280 up	\$8.90@9.00
Heavies, 240 to 280	8.90@9.00
Mediums, 220 to 240	8.95@9.00
Mediums, 190 to 220	8.95@9.00
Mixed, 180 to 220	8.90@9.05
Yoners, 150 to 170	8.95@9.05
Yoners, light, 130 to 150	9.00@9.10
Pigs, 120 down	9.00@9.10
Heavy ends	8.75@8.95
Roughs	7.85@8.00
Stags	6.50@7.00

Sheep and Lambs-Detroit.

The receipts for the week show 1997 against 2939 last week. This shows almost 1,000 head reduction in receipts. Even in face of this curtailment of receipts, we are not able to show any particular advance in quotations. Sales were not readily effected. The top for lambs this week was just the same as last, \$7.25 to \$7.50, with fair lambs going at \$6.75 to \$7.00; common, \$4.50 to \$6.00, with fair to good sheep bringing \$2 to \$5.50; cull and common, \$2.50 to \$4.00; spring lambs, \$9.00 to \$10.00. This will show you that even in the face of lighter receipts, that it did not seem possible to increase the price possible to obtain out of them.

SHEEP-DETROIT STOCK YARDS.

Lambs, good to choice	\$7.35@7.50
Lambs, fair to good	5.75@6.75
Mixed sheep	4.50@5.25
Cull sheep	2.00@3.00

Sheep and Lambs-Chicago.

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

	Sheep		Lambs	
	Top.	Bulk.	Top.	Bulk.
Last week	\$6.25	\$5.50@6.00	\$8.50	\$6.50@7.50
Previous w.k.	6.25	5.85@6.25	8.70	7.00@8.65
Four wks ago	7.10	6.15@6.50	8.90	7.50@8.85
1912	6.25	5.25@6.00	9.10	7.25@8.85
1911	5.60	4.50@5.00	7.85	6.40@8.85
1910	5.60	5.00@5.25	8.75	7.65@8.60
1909	6.90	6.00@6.50	9.75	7.75@8.60
1908	5.25	4.00@4.75	6.70	5.25@6.60

The week opened up with sheep offerings large. The same continued with exception of a comparatively few aged and yearling lots. Sellers having such kinds to offer were able to draw steady prices in most cases. Some uneasiness was noted, but no noticeable change in prices occurred. Packers were chief competitors. The demand was best for light weights. Native offerings consisted largely of ewes, while the Westlings were more scarce than all other classes. Some mixed shorn Western ewes and wethers averaged 82 lbs., opened at \$6.15. A lot of Ohio wethers cleared at \$6.05, average 96 lbs. Some very desirable ewes went at \$6.00; shorn native ewes frequently found an outlet at \$6.00, but had to be prime. Lambs were dull from the start, prices mainly 10c to 15c lower than the close of last week. Heavy lots were practically unsalable at any price until buyers had placed bids on the light weights. Best shorn wethers were secured at \$7.50; native springs at \$8.50 were good and some choice ones made \$8.65. Shorn natives topped at \$7.40; those under \$7.00 were prime or else were too weighty for most buyers. The week closes with the tone to the sheep in yearling grade fairly satisfactory. The market in many cases during the week has shown real activity, but in face of this, prices have worked downward and closed around 15c to 25c off from the close of the previous week.

On Friday a few fancy shorn native ewes landed at \$6.00; a very prime class clearing at \$5.85. One lot of woolled ewes landed at \$6.25. Shorn bucks topped at \$5.00. The week closes with lambs in good demand with the supply very small. Some traders call the market strong. One lot of Michigan fed 77 lb. lambs cleared at \$6.00; one fancy lot of springs sold at \$9.25. The market was considered fairly steady at the close.

SHEEP-CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

Lambs, good to choice	\$7.00@7.50
Lambs, fair to good	6.50@7.00
Lambs, cull to common	4.00@5.00
Yearling lambs, choice	6.15@7.15
Yearling lambs, cull to fair	4.00@5.00
Wethers, choice	5.50@6.00
Common to prime	4.50@5.00
Cull sheep	3.50@4.50
Bucks	3.00@5.50
Basis being "Shorn."	

Sheep and Lambs-Buttalo.

Lamb trade has been bad for two weeks past, though sheep have been selling good. Market was in a very unfavorable position during the last days of last week, lambs going off from Monday to Friday 50 to 75c per cwt., and demand was slack at the decline. Saturday's trade reacted a little, prices jumping 15c and Monday, under a run that was larger than expectations, there being 70 cars or 14,000 head, Saturday's advance was entirely lost, the market dropping back to Friday's basis. Bulk of the choice handy lambs sold Monday at \$7.50 and several decks of very desirable ones went from \$7.25 to \$7.40, with heavy lambs, averaging 90 lbs. and over, ranging from \$6.75 to \$7.00. Market was active and the closing trade was strong, the outlook appearing more favorable than for several days past. Cull lambs sold from \$6.50 down, skips selling as low as \$4.50. Sheep were active and ruled full steady, top wethers bringing from \$6.00 to \$6.25, the latter price taking some choice handy ones, as well as a deck of heavy ones going

for export and in the ewe line, the extreme top was \$6.00, with general range on latter kinds from \$5.25 to \$5.75, cull sheep going from \$4.00 down. Dressed mutton trade down east has been in rather an unfavorable position. Preference appears to be for spring lambs and these southern will begin to run east soon.

SHEEP—BUFFALO STOCK YARDS.

Lambs, choice to extra.....	\$7.25@7.50
Lambs, fair to good.....	6.50@7.15
Lambs, culls and common.....	4.00@6.50
Lambs, weighty and heavy.....	6.75@7.25
Yearling, choice.....	6.50@6.75
Yearling, cull to fair.....	4.00@6.25
Wethers.....	6.00@6.25
Mixed Sheep.....	5.75@6.00
Ewes, choice.....	5.00@5.75
Cull Sheep.....	2.00@4.50
Bucks.....	3.00@4.25

COAL.

The situation is getting tighter every day. The demand for all grades of coal is strong in all markets. Crop reports are most favorable and business of a general character looks good. The coal consumers feel that they are going to have a good business, therefore will want coal.

It is now realized that the car supply in some districts is beginning to fall short of the demand, which does not speak very well for the car situation this fall.

Gas companies are taking on a lot of coal, which is something they never have done before. There is also an increased demand in the export trade. The growth of the coal business has cut off the supply in certain districts. Many mines today refuse to accept orders at a stipulated price, for deliveries to be made after July 1st. The writer saw several orders given by Detroit retail dealers at open prices. Their main object was to get their order on file so they would be sure of getting the coal. This is only a matter of good business foresight and every reader of the "pink sheet" ought to plan accordingly.

From the fact that conditions during the past sixty days have not been out of the ordinary and the possibilities are that the mines will accept orders on basis of the present prices for only a limited time, the situation is going to tighten up in the near future and take the advice given in the "pink sheet" and fill your coal bin early in the season.

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.....1.65
Cambridge 1 1/2-inch lump.....1.60
The above grades of coal take a Hocking freight rate.
Virginia special 10-inch block.....\$1.50
Peerless White Ash 4-inch block.....1.75
Virginia Logan 4-inch block.....1.70
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
Hichigan 3-inch lump.....2.65
Average freight rate to Michigan points, 70 cents per ton.
Pocahontas lump or egg.....2.15
Pocahontas stove.....1.65
Freight rate, 45 cents over Hocking rate.

Anthracite Coal.

Chestnut hard coal, gr. tons.....\$6.05
Equivalent to net tons.....5.45
Egg and stove sizes, 25 cents less.
The prices are f. o. b. Buffalo.

FLOUR AND FEED.

The market on wheat and grain is about in line with last week's quotations and no change in prices have been made. The mills report doing a satisfactory business on flour and feed and do not look for a change in price and market conditions, until a more definite report can be obtained as to crop conditions in general.

Kind—per bbl.
"Blend" flour, 1/2-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.

WOOL.

The wool market during the past month has been unsettled; sales have been light, with no firm basis of values existing. The progress of the Underwood bill, passed in the House of Representatives without much opposition, has caused a feeling of uneasiness as to the possibility of improvement in the various schedules before the bill becomes a law. With this unsettled situation ahead of them, manufacturers are finding it difficult to secure business. Considerable machinery is reported to be stopped upon the completion of old orders. It is estimated that not over 50 per cent of the woolen machinery in the country is now in operation. This on basis of the consumption of wool being much smaller than a year ago. We may look for wool to be in light demand until the tariff matter is finally settled, at which time manufacturers can tell just what competition they will have to face. The situation at that time will develop as to whether the wool manufacturers of the states can compete with outside on basis of schedule in existence. It seems apparent that wool values on the outside and in a large way have really shown some reduction during the past month. This has been put in effect in order to reduce the amount of old wools on hand.

These old wools are selling at the present time at around 25c for medium, with fine Delaines going at 22c to 23c for Ohio and 20c to 21c for Michigan; with fine clothing wools going at 18c to 19c.

EXPORT OF BEEF DECREASES FAST.

The United States was exporting more than 36 times as much fresh beef and cattle six years ago as it sends abroad now, as shown by statistics made public by Secretary Redfield of the department of commerce. In the first nine months of the present fiscal year, ending March 31, there was exported only 5,479,439 pounds of fresh beef and 13,598 pounds of cattle, as compared with 200,069,729 pounds of fresh beef and 307,726 pounds of cattle in the same months of 1907. The intervening years reveal uninterrupted decrease.

In the calendar year past the United States exported 9,000,000 pounds of fresh beef, while Argentina sent 756,000,000 pounds; Australia 109,000,000; New Zealand 27,250,000 pounds and Uruguay 21,000,000. To the United Kingdom Argentina sent 739,000,000 pounds, against 684,000 pounds from this country. The number of beef cattle in the United States in 1907 was 51,000,000; today it is 36,000,000.

The United States surpassed its rivals, however, in prices obtained, having received last year for beef exported an average of 11.67 cents a pound, against 4.68 for Argentina, 4.93 for Australian and 5.26 for New Zealand beef.

PRESENT STATUS OF OUR WHEAT AND FRUIT.

According to the crop report by Secretary of State Martindale, the condition of wheat in Michigan when the statistics were compiled, May 1, was 83 per cent. Four per cent of the wheat crop in Michigan was winter killed and has been plowed up.

Owing to the inferior quality of Michigan wheat for the year of 1912, the grain suitable for milling and shipping is practically all marketed, according to Secretary Martindale. The average condition of rye was 87, meadows and clover 89. Reports from various parts of the state indicate that fruit is in better condition now than a year ago.

RECORD FRUIT CROP PREDICTED.

Reports from Harford and other points in the Michigan fruit belt all indicate that the year will break all records in amount of fruit produced. Peach trees in particular are heavily loaded with buds. There is scarcely a tree in the peach belts that does not now contain triple the number of embryo peaches that will be permitted to mature and the "thinning" process will be more necessary than for several years past. Cherries and apples promise almost equally well.

The weather also enters into the optimistic predictions of the growers. A late spring has retarded the development of the buds until now it is considered the danger season is practically past.

DAIRY SQUIBS.

Protection from the summer sun is as necessary as protection from the wintry winds. Cows pay for kindness.

Fly time will soon be here. This means more thoughtfulness from, or less milk for, the cow owner.

Kicking the calf may relieve your feelings but it hurts your pocketbook as much as it does the calf.

The man who says milk money is easy money was never a dairyman. He is either a city milk dealer or a city milk inspector.

Are you planning some canned green feed for the cows? Plant now for the silage to come.

We are now advised to raise goats for milk. Some men are always looking for a chance to slam the cow. Stick to "Bossy" and she'll stock to you.

I don't know much about "scientific" feeding but common sense tells me you can't make butter-fat out of nothing. Some cows get very little more.

A GOOD REASON FOR

SELF-CONGRATULATION

Let not him who has not the price of the pure bred worry as to the receipts in his milk pail. Let him buy good grades and secure the services of a pure bred sire and the smile that will come when he studies the product of the herd's third generation will expand into a laugh when it comes to the fifth and sixth. Nothing is so infectious of good humor as success. The owner of those grades who has used the pure bred sire will have 98 per cent pure stock in the sixth generation of his herd. Why shouldn't a man congratulate himself and say, verily, dairying is the one field offering a just reward for earnest efforts.

WE NOW HAVE A REAL

INSPECTOR OF BEES.

After June 1 Michigan will have an official inspector of bees—not the political kind, nor yet sewing bees—but simply the plain, everyday honey-making kind. The legislature made an appropriation of \$1,500 for such an official, and F. McMillan, a graduate of Guelph, Ont., agricultural college, has been appointed to the place. He will work under the supervision of the Michigan Agricultural college, and will try to raise the standard of Michigan honey-makers, which is said to have run down considerably of late years.

*If you and I—just you and I—
Should laugh instead of worry;
If we should grow—just you and I—
Kinder and sweeter hearted,
Perhaps in some near by and by
A good time might get started;
Then what a happy world 'twould be
For you and me—for you and me!*

OUR GOAL 10,000

THE "PINK-SHEET" NEEDS YOUR HELP!

8,109 Reported to last Saturday
139 NEW NAMES ADDED
8,248 PAID SUBS. TODAY

I hope this message will hit right home and make YOU realize that the "pink-sheet" MUST HAVE YOUR HELP, if it is going to grow to a position where it can FORCE HONEST PRICES FOR YOUR PRODUCE!

This weekly can never GET FOR YOU WHAT YOU WANT until you help to place it in every home in your neighborhood.

It has helped most already WHERE IT IS TAKEN MOST!

If every farmer in YOUR neighborhood had it every week, YOUR LOCAL BUYER WOULD HAVE TO COME TO TIME!

We do not ask you to canvass your county, nor even your township, but we do ask every pink-sheet booster to CANVASS HIS NEIGHBORHOOD until he has placed every farmer's name with his own on our lists.

This weekly is published for a purpose, not for profit! We have asked no advertiser to help contribute to its cost. THE BUSINESS FARMERS OF MICHIGAN CAN AND WILL SUPPORT A GREAT, POWERFUL WEEKLY PUBLICATION, WHICH IS ABSOLUTELY INDEPENDENT OF ANY INTEREST EXCEPTING THOSE FOR WHOM IT IS PUBLISHED. WE ASK YOU TO DO ONLY YOUR SHARE—

—BUT YOUR SHARE IS EVERY FARMER IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD!

We ask you to see to it that this coupon is mailed 10 with A NEIGHBOR'S NAME ATTACHED this

TEN BANNER "PINK SHEET" COUNTIES.

1—Sanilac.....	403
2—Saginaw.....	334
3—Eaton.....	305
4—Lapeer.....	304
5—Montcalm.....	297
6—Isabella.....	282
7—Osceola.....	273
8—Gratiot.....	254
9—Tuscola.....	253
10—St. Clair.....	250

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, 95 WEST FORT ST.,
DETROIT, MICH.

Dear Sirs:—In enclose fifty cents (50c) (or within days I will send you 50c), for which start the "pink-sheet" coming for one year, beginning with the next issue.

To
P. O. R. F. D. No.
County State