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. 33 (VOL. I) Born in 1912—and proud of it DETROIT, *Saturday, June 7th, 1913* 50c PER YEAR (TWO CENTS PER COPY)

How The Wool Tariff Affects Michigan.

Edward Frensdorf, of Hudson, reputed as the largest buyer of wool in Michigan, has this to say regarding the new tariff bill which President Wilson is so industriously pushing in congress:

"We are all selfish, and I will admit that if any article was to be favored by legislation I naturally wanted my pet industry taken care of. But it sems that the present administration is not inclined to take care of any special interest. It has discovered that years of high protection have failed to secure results in fostering and increasing that industry; has been convinced that such legislation has proven itself worthles, and has concluded a change can do no harm when the interest of the whole people is considered, and this is just the situation when it comes to the sheep industry.

We cannot disregard facts, and it is true that the production of wool in our state was twice as much as it is today when the population of our state was half what it is today. Hence we must admit that a high tariff on wool has failed to foster or even maintain the sheep industry in Michigan, notwithstanding the splendid prices sheep and lambs have brought.

"From estimates at hand I would say the wool slip of the state this year will not exceed 7,200,000 pounds, produced by 17,000 farmers, showing that only 7 per cent of our farmers keep any sheep and that only one thirty-seventh of our population is interested in sheep husbandry. It reverts back to the proposition: Is it fair to tax 37 people for the benefit of one, and how much has the Payne-Aldrich bill benefited the farmer on the price of his wool?

In 1908 the farmer sold his wool for les than he is getting today. In 1911 he sold his wool for less than he is getting today. Last year it was two to three cents above this year's prices. Now it is being sold on absolutely a free trade basis, and some grades are actually on an export basis.

It is estimated that the average amount expended per person in the dry goods and clothing stores of our state is $30.00. Our rural population is, in round numbers, 1,500,000, which would mean an expenditure of $45,000,000. Now, if by reason of the reduction in the tariff on woolen and cotton goods, you are able to purchase these goods only three per cent cheaper than you have under the old tariff, the saving to the people in the rural districts alone will be $1,350,000, which shows a saving of more money than all the 7,200,000 pounds of wool grown in our state brings the farmer. And your dry goods and clothing are but two of the hundreds of articles on which the farmers and the whole people are to be benefited by a reduction in cost.

"It is my serious conviction that our government at Washington is honestly striving to serve all the people with equal justice and consideration, and it is very exceptional that a people have much to fear from laws that are enacted and enforced by fearless men, earnest in the endeavor to be of service to the whole people, and not influenced by the rich corporations and monopolies to grant them special privilege.

"If you will have patience to wait until the situation gets adjusted to the new order of things, you will be satisfied your affairs are in the hands of men in Washington who have your best interest at heart."

AUTOS WILL HELP SOME BUILDING ROADS

Among the most important bills passed by the last legislature was the one providing for an auto tax, based on horsepower, the revenue from which will go into the state highway fund for the building of trunk line highways.

All roads built on the trunk line plan will be entitled to double award. In cases where three or more miles are built by the county, the state will pay half the expenses of erecting bridges, and all bridges and culverts are to be designed by the highway department. Old state reward roads on the trunk lines are to be entitled to one-half additional state reward if kept in good repair and such roads widened or resurfaced will be entitled to additional reward to bring the total to an amount equal to the double reward for new roads. All must be inspected and approved by the highway commissioner.

The trunk line roads must be kept in repair to entitle any county to the double award for additional road. Provision is made for the establishment of trunk line highway districts by contiguous counties, and the highway commissioner is authorized to survey the trunk line through thes districts and give estimates of cost.

FROST A BLESSING (?)

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

WILL HAVE AN ORCHARD COVERING 1,000 ACRES

Sutton's Bay.—A. A. Yasch, of Lincoln, Neb., and Sutton's Bay, aspires to be the greatest fruit grower in Leelanau county. He has just completed the setting of 7,000 fruit trees and now has a total of 35,000 trees in his three orchards. He purposes to continue making settings until he has a total of 50,000 trees, with an orchard area of about 1,000 acres.

Packers Start World-Wide Meat War

Chicago.—A world-wide meat war is on. Millions of dollars will probably be sacrificed before supremacy in the meat trade is established. The fight is between rival packers with almost limitless wealth behind them, and has developed into a three-cornered one. The principals are:

Packers of Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha.

Packers of Australia and Argentine.

Business men and large ranch owners of Los Angeles and other big cities west of the Rockies.

The war started with the invasion of the London market by American packers, who sent immense supplies from their Argentine houses. This cut heavily into the Australian packers, who retaliated by shipping steamer loads of dressed beef to California, under-selling the American price from three to fifteen cents a pound.

The Californians, in turn, believe they can take from the packers all the cattle of the far western plains, by reason of cheaper freights.

NO FEE TO FISH IN YOUR COUNTY

Fishermen are still confused over the action of the legislature relative to sportsmen's licenses, a result of the passage of the hunter's license bill. Those who go outside the county in which they live must pay a $1 license fee. No license is required to hunt in the same county in which you live.

No fisherman's license bill was passed so far as Michigan fishermen are concerned. Persons who come from outside the state to fish in Michigan waters must pay a license fee, but this does not apply to Michigan fishermen fishing in the waters of this state.

The confusion has become so general that many local fishermen reading in a Detroit paper that every person who went outside his county to fish would be forced to pay $3 a day license fee, had decided not to do much fishing this years. But that story is not true. It was a confusion of the non-resident fisherman's license, the hunter's license and perhaps some local acts. Moreover, the acts, whatever they are, will hardly cut much figure this year since they will not go into effect until August 15.

Sugar Men Again On the Carpet

President Wilson Expected to Oppose Any Congressman Voting on Bill Affecting Business in Which He is Financially Interested.

The hunt for an evil "lobby" in congress took on a new and sensational turn when the senate begau issuing subpoenas for 60 men, all of whom are said to be identified with the sugar interests.

A flock of sergeants at arms started out to summon the witnesses for next week, by which time the investigators will have finished taking testimony of senators and plunge into an examination of the so-called "lobbyists."

It is generally assumed here that President Wilson furnished the names of those about to be subpoenaed. Frank C. Lowery, known in legislative circles here as the "free sugar man," and secretary of the so-called wholesale grocers committe; Henry G. Oxnard, one of the beet sugar men, and Thomas G. Palmer are among those for whom summons have been issued.

This new form of affairs many believe is "one of the suggestions" President Wilson made at his recent conference with Chairman Overman and Senator Reed, of the investigation committee and many of the president's friends predict it will be Mr. Wilson's answer to the testimony of many senators that they have seen no evil, insidious lobbyists in Washington and know of no attempts to influence congressmen improperly against the Underwood bill.

The right of at least six, and in all probability two or three more United States senators to vote on the tariff bill is likely to be challenged.

The six and probably more senators whose votes are to be challenged are those who admit they are financially interested in commodities affected by tariff legislation. Under the rules of the senate no member of that body is supposed to have any personal financial interest that may in any way be affected by pending legislation. It is a rule which never has been invoked or even suggested in connection with tariff legislation.

Disclosures that President Wilson is behind the determination to bar senators from voting has created a stir about the capitol. When the plans are fully matured and made public it is believed the country will be interested equally with the senators affected.

Two senators have admitted under oath they are interested financially in the tariff legislation. Senator Catron of New Mexico told of lumber and mining interests. Pressed by Senator Reed of Missouri, member of the investigating committee, to furnish detailed information, Catron said that his royalties from his mining interest, vitally affected by the metal schedules in the tariff bill, netted him approximately $1,000 a month.

Senator Lane, first witness today, said he was a physician and had no interest in anything affected by the tariff.

"That handsome man back there by the wall was very much worried about wool," he said, pointing to a listener. The "handsome man" said his name was S. W. McClure, secretary of the National Wool Growers' association. He probably will take the stand when senators have finished.

Lane said he did not consider men

(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)	$1.09½
Wheat, No. 2 Red (large mills paying)	1.10½
Oats, Standard	.42½
Rye	.64
Beans	2.15
Hay (best market today, New York), at	21.00
Potatoes (best market today, Pittsburgh), at	.55
Butter	.28
Poultry	.17
Broilers	.33
Eggs	.20

SPECIAL—To those who have been looking for higher potato prices, we would advise not to wait. They continue steady this week but it is wise to keep them moving at this price. A continuance of todays prices is not at all certain.

Michigan Business Farming

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RURAL PUBLISHING CO., 95 West Fort St., Detroit, Mich.
In the interests of Michigan farmers who are desirous of *marketing* as well as raising their crops to the best advantage.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, at Detroit Post Office.

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

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

Subscription price, 50 cents a year.

Detroit, Saturday, June 7, 1913

A wise legislature at Lansing this year passed a law, whereby beginning with the first of the new year, every owner of an automobile in Michigan will be assessed fifty cents per horse power, A. L. A. M. rating, for the privilege of going out and "burning up the road."

Now, as we look at it, there is a nice little "joker" in this new bill that will cause a wide smile to spread over the face of the owner when he comes to face this "terrible tax."

"A. L. A. M. rating" looks innocent enough or harsh enough, as you choose to take it, and as it was probably explained before the legislatures as a "simple and direct means, adopted by the automobile engineers of America, to set a standard whereby the horse-power of an internal-combustion motor might be rated," we cannot blame the wise solons for accepting it, bait, hook and all.

And it is undoubtedly an honest rating, but here is the autoists' "smile:"—if he has, say, purchased a "Boomerang thirty" and figured from the first news of the bill that he would be required to pay three-long-green-V-spots to tie the 1914 number tags to his auto, he cannot help but be pleased (though perhaps humiliated) when he finds that his "thirty" delivers only this horse-power in the catalog, and he is assessed nine dollars for an "18 horse-power A. L. A. M. rating."

Automobiles in Michigan have in the past been taxed as personal property and at the full appraised valuation. It was little wonder that the larger cities in the state raised a loud howl at the first news of the bill and fairly shreiked when it was noised about that the governor had "signed the bill by mistake."

In Detroit, for instance, the yearly income of which the city will be deprived, is said to be something over a hundred thousand dollars per annum, with the many larger cities of the state in proportion.

Just where anyone but the autoist himself profits by this new law it is hard for us to determine, and naturally as the revenue from this sourse is supposed to be turned in for their building, it brings us to the question of the auto owners obligation to good roads in Michigan.

We have contended that the only fair road plan was a return to the toll system, but not to the old plan of toll road buildings by private corporations. Our toll roads would be good roads, built in the most efficient and economical manner and operated exactly as a great railway system is managed by the state.

We would charge each vehicle that used the road a nominal fee, according to size, weight and the effect of its use on the road as determined by tests and experiments, thus we would automatically curtail the use of automobile non-skid treads and of narrow tires on heavily loaded wagons.

We would give those who used the road the most preference as to rate, citizens of the state or vehicles carrying state license tags would come next and those from other states or Canada would pay the maximum fee. This feature is important as a tabulation on any well-kept highway of out-of-the-state vehicles will prove.

In the rapid disintegration of good roads lies our biggest problem of today.

To keep them in good condition for all time to come is possible as well as good economy, but it requires the same constant attention, constant repair, that is given the railroad's right of way and this system requires an expenditure in proportion to the use given the road.

If there is another plan that will meet the needs and the demand which Michigan, in common with every other state in the Union, faces today, we are open to conviction and would be glad to give it our support.

LINCOLN'S NEXT BIG FIGHT

At a recent temperance meeting in Washington, D. C., one of the speakers was J. B. Merwin, introduced as "the personal friend of Abraham Lincoln." Major Merwin dined with Lincoln the day the latter was assassinated, and he stated that during the conversation the president said to him:

"Merwin, since as far back as 1842 I have waged two fights, one against slavery and the other against the liquor traffic. We have won the fight against slavery and after reconstruction the next great question will be the overthrow of the liquor traffic. And you know, Merwin, that my purse and my heart and my influence and all that I have and all that I am will go into that work."

It is just as important to economize on the labor within the house as that without. Is your water system merely a bucket brigade?

COMPARISON OF TARIFF SCHEDULES

To give Michigan Business Farming readers some definite idea of the proposed changes in the agricultural schedules we give herewith comparisons of the new tariffs as compared with the old.

Oatmeal under the existing law pays a duty of 1 cent a pound; bacon and hams, 4 cents a pound; fresh meats, 25 per cent ad valorem; milk, 2 cents a gallon; cream, 5 cents a gallon; condensed milk, 2 cents a pound; potatoes, 25 cents a bushel of 60 pounds; lard 1½ cents a pound; corn, 15 cents a bushel of 56 pounds; cornmeal, 40 cents a hundred pounds.

Ostensibly, wheat flour is placed on the free list. As a matter of fact, it will bear a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem as against the existing duty of 25 per cent.

The way the Democrats have "beaten the devil around the stump" in this matter is by placing wheat flour upon the free list and providing that when it shall be imported from any country which imposes a duty on the American product it shall be taxed the duty indicated.

There is only one country which does not tax American flour. This is England. It is true that that country could take Canadian or other wheat and transform it into flour and ship it to the United States, where it would pass through the custom houses without payment of duty. But England's activity in this direction necessarily will be curtailed by the transportation charges involved in the maneuver.

Big Reduction on Grain.

Besides transferring a number of the articles referred to above to the free list, the Democratic bill reduces the duty on wheat from 25 to 10 cents per bushel; on barley from 30 cents to 15 cents per bushel of 48 pounds; on pearled or hulled barley from 2 to 1 cent per pound; on buckwheat from 15 cents to 8 cents per bushel of 48 pounds.

It also reduces the tariff on macaroni from 1½ cents to 1 cent per pound; butter and substitutes therefor, from 6 cents to 3 cents per pound; cheese and substitutes therefor, from 32 to 20 per cent ad valorem; beans, 45 cents to 25 cents per bushel; beets, from 25 to 10 per cent; sugar beets, from 10 to 5 per cent; pickles, 40 to 25 per cent; eggs, from 5 to 2 cents per pound; honey, from 20 to 10 cents per gallon; peas, from 25 cents to 15 cents per bushel of 60 pounds.

Fruits are also affected. Apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, and pears are reduced from 35 to 10 cents per bushel; berries, from 1 cent to ½ cent per quart; cranberries, from 25 to 10 per cent ad valorem; figs, from 2½ cents per pound to 2 cents per pound; plums, prunes, and prunellas, from 2 cents a pound to 1 cent a pound; raisins, from 2½ cents to 2 cents a pound; olives, from 25 cents per gallon to 15 cents per gallon; lemons, from 69 to 24 per cent; limes, from 85 to 42 per cent; oranges, from 70 to 40 per cent; grapefruit, shaddocks and pomelos, from 38 to 20 per cent; pineapples, from 16 to 12 per cent; live poultry, from 13 to 6⅔ per cent, and vinegar from 33 to 17 per cent. Nuts of all kinds also are materially reduced.

Farmer Meets Other Competition.

The farmer will enter into competition with foreign hay, which has been reduced from \$4 to \$2 per ton, and with foreign straw, reduced from \$1.50 to 50 cents a ton. Horses and mules valued at \$150 or less a head will pay a duty of \$15 instead of \$30, and if over the cost stated 10 per cent instead of 25 per cent. Sheep will pay 10 per cent instead of the present rate of 17 per cent. The only animals admitted free are swine and horses and others used for breeding purposes.

The countries which ought to compete in the American market are

(Continued on Page Three)

GAME BILL PERMITS TAKING OF TWO DEER.

The house and senate committees of conference on differences existing between the two bodies on the details of the general game bill have succeeded in getting together and their report has wiped out the last objection to the bill in either branch of the legislature.

As it becomes a law, the general game bill is made to permit the taking of two deer by each individual hunter and it will permit spring shooting of duck. These were the two big issues in the bill as between the house and senate and each side of each issue had plenty of support in both houses.

The spring shooting of duck is believed to be but temporary because of the proposed national legislation on that score. As it goes to the engrossing clerk to be prepared for the consideration of the governor, the bill is literally loaded with amendments.

PLANNING CAMPAIGN AGAINST FOREST FIRES.

State Game and Forest Warden W. R. Oates is getting under way plans for the protection of the fire zone of northern Michigan against forest fires this summer.

Particular attention has to be devoted to the section north of the south line of Arenac county, and plans for cautioning settlers against fires and guarding all small outbreaks have been prepared.

Co-operation with local organizations has been arranged, and fifty men selected by these organizations have been named as special fire wardens, the entire work to be under charge of district deputies.

GETTING EVEN WITH THE POTATO BEETLES.

Spraying potatoes with Bordeaux mixture will control potato blight if persistently done. This is one of the practices in this potato-growing industry that has insured to growers a uniform success. One or two applications of Paris Green may be made with the Bordeaux mixture to keep down beetles.

After the beetles have been reduced, however, the Bordeaux mixture is alone sufficient to control both blight and beetles. There should be two months of constant sprayings—the number depending on the weather.

AGRICULTUR SQUIBS.

Most of us suffer, not so much from lack of knowledge, as lack of skill in applying what we already know. Few of us farm up to the level of our knowledge of farming.

After all, there is little difference between successful alfalfa growing and the successful growing of other crops.

I couldn't get my plowing done last fall and so I'm behind now." We've heard that before, and the pity is you can't catch up when you get in such a fix.

Silage can be made from nearly all kinds of farm forage, and is a good, cheap ration for horses, cows, sheep and swine.

Warm days this month afford a nice time to apply roofing. It needs to be warm because the roofing works better, and spring rains show where the leaks are.

Don't forget that the fly is a nuisance and that the best way to get rid of him is never to let him begin.

Your soil is your one big bank account and you can't keep drawing on it without putting something back.

Who Neglected to Sign These?

We wish to caution our readers against forwarding letters before they are signed. We frequently receive remittances from friends of the "pink sheet" without any information accompanying to show who should be credited. We have now on file letters from Quincy, Hillsdale, Bad Axe, Flint, Montrose, and Merrill, Mich., also Ligonier, Ind. We shall be glad to locate the senders.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Traverse City.—The Michigan Potato Grading Association was formed recently at a meeting attended by potato buyers and those interested in the growing and marketing of potatoes at Grand Rapids, Cadillac, Manton, Traverse City, Onekema, Ellsworth and Almira. L. F. Perkett was chosen chairman and S. D. Lardie secretary of the meeting and later these officers were elected as temporary officers until the permanent organization is completed.

This association is the outcome of the feeling that has been felt among the potato people in this section of the country that it is absolutely necessary to have a more perfect manner of grading and marketing the product. The same idea that has prompted the fruit people to organize must be carried out in this line. There were many excellent ideas brought out in the meeting that will be followed and the by-laws that will govern the workings of the association will be formulated in a short time. It was suggested that each member pledge himself to the faithful fulfillment of the promises and that there be a standard grade fixed which was decided at a screen of one and three-quarters inch, that the most careful attention be given this. A label will be chosen and when that is placed on the car it will be able to pass without any further inspection and in this way it will save a lot of valuable time, and at the same time creat a confidence in the grading and quality of the product. Any one can join the association and farmers will be among the prominent members. Some of the farmers have side tracks near their homes and they can grade their own potatoes and put this label on the car and in this way save the time of the buyer re-handling them at this or other points. They can get them to market quicker and the large commission houses will come to respect the label and a natural increase of price will follow and a greater demand will be made for northern Michigan potatoes. A number of those in attendance came somewhat skeptical, but before going away they saw the benefit that they would derive from such an organization and they are more than enthusiastic over the outcome. More members will be added at once and the work of the association will be put into active operation. A meeting to be held the first week in July will call in a large number of members and the complete organization be perfected.

Traverse City.—The West Michigan Pike Association has been formed with Dr. DeKleine of Grand Haven as president and Richard M. Hoffman, Manistee, secretary-treasurer. This association has adopted for its slogan "Chicago to Mackinaw, Lake Shore all the Way." The principal business of the association wil lbe to promote the Chicago to Mackinaw highway by using all legitimate means. It is proposed that a booklet and map describing the lake shore country be issued and a publicity committee with John I. Gibson as chairman was appointed.

Beulah.—A creamery is the next institution promised for this village, the subject having been definitely disposed of at a recent meeting of the Beulah-Benzonia Improvement Association. The prospects are also bright for an electric railroad. The railroad is to be a sure thing if the Ann Arbor railroad makes any change in its transfer point for bulk freight.

I see you invite farmers to write to the Pink Sheet. I have been taking the paper a short time and am well pleased with it and will endeavor to get other subscribers. I am interested in the hay situation. I live in the hay growing district of South Sanilac county and sell about 50 tons of hay each year. I want to tell you that hay is only about half a crop in this part of the country. Was talking with a hay buyer two days ago and he offered me $8 per ton baled. I told him the prospect was very poor for the new crop. He said just around here but it was good other places. For some reason the hay don't grow and is full of weeds, and I believe the same thing exists all over this state and other states. I see other papers' correspondents are divided; some claim the prospect very good and some poor. But it is only within the last week or two that farmers began to realize that they had no prospect for hay. I am sure there will be 25 per cent less acreage cut this year than last, as the farmers were disgusted with the low price of hay and plowed up a lot of meadow, and right here I know of large fields that were intended for hay but the prospect was so poor and pasture backward that they have turned their stock on them. Of course, there is a lot of old hay in the farmers' hands, but there is very little in the hay sheds at stations and the eastern and southern buyers are holding back looking for a rush of hay in Junt. **Now I wish you would send out a double header on this hay situation** and stop the farmers selling at $6 a ton, and my word for it, you will do them some good. As I said, the buyers tell the farmers there is good prospects elsewhere and a short crop here would not effect the market. The same cause that effects the hay here will effect it elsewhere in the same latitude. My own opinion is it is the cold weather and so much east wind. —R. B. Moore, Yale, Mich.

FOSTER'S WEATHER BULLETIN

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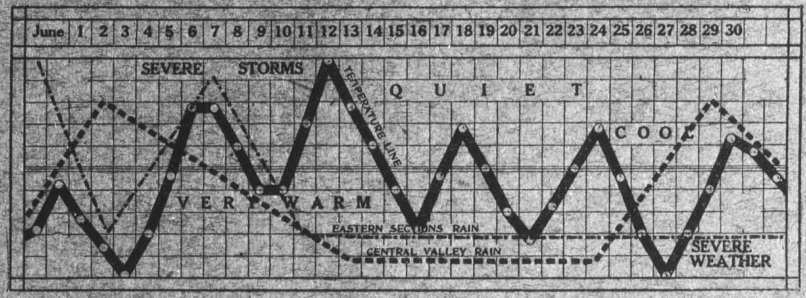


In above chart tre treble line represents normal precipitation and temperatures. As temperatures and precipitation lines rise probabilities will increase for more precipitation and higher temperatures. Dates are for Meridian 90. Count one to three days earlier for west of that line and as much later 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., June 7.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent June 4 to 8, warm wave 3 to 7, cool wave 6 to 10.

From near meridian 90 eastward this disturbance will cause severe weather with a probability of heavy rains at some points on the gulf coasts. Unusually hot weather will prevail southeast of the low, or storm center, as it crosses continent. Dangerous storms are expected in great central valleys during the five days centering on June 7. Some showers in western sections during the five days centering on June 27 and in eastern sections centering on June 7.

While some sections will get good showers first half of June, others of large extent will have a deficiency of rain. This may not damage wheat and corn to any great extent, but where the drouth strikes oats first part of June it will be a serious matter for that crop. We are of opinion that farmers should not sell grain at this time. They should, at least, keep enough oats and wheat to supply any deficiency that may occur. We are of opinion that grain will not go permanently lower in the markets this year and that nothing will be lost by keeping some old grain for emergencies.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about June 9, cross Pacific slope by close of 10, great central valleys 11 to 13, eastern sections 14. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about June 9, great central valleys 11, eastern sections 13. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about June 12, great central valleys 14, eastern sections 16.

This disturbance will continue the severe storms, hot weather and drouth. These, of course, will cover only small portions of the country. The storm forces will be most severe west of meridian 90 and particularly on the Pacific coast, but the forces of the preceding storm wil lbe greatest east of meridian 90.

It is worthy of note that our prediction of dangerous storms for the five days centering on May 10 proved to be correct and for those of 23 to 31 the U. S. Weather Bureau reported a great increase in the forces on May 27.

Our No. 3 pamphlet, further explaining the forces of nature, causes of great storms and weather changes, is now ready for distribution and will be mailed free to all subscribers to the papers in which these bulletins are published. Enclose stamp and address Foster's Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Our greatest West India hurricanes occur in August and September, as a general rule, but sometimes they come in July or October. For 1913 we are expecting the principal hurricanes in July and October. We are studying these great storms carefully and a little later will give all the details we can. But we are not yet prepared to definitely locate them as to time and place. Of course, it is well known that they organize east of the Caribbean sea and near 30 of north latitude, move westward through the Caribbean sea, turn north and then northeastward while in the Gulf of Mexico and pas sup the Atlantic off our eastern coast. Their movements are comparatively slow and they usually require 10 to 15 days to pass over the route mentioned. Sometimes they pass inland and have been known to do great damage in the Mississippi valley. While they are in the Gulf of Mexico a cool wave usually develops in the Canadian middle northwest that has been known to cause damaging frosts in midsummer.

Comparison of Tariff Schedules

(Continued From Page Two)

Argentina, Australia, and New Zealand. Practically all of the meats from these countries are sold in England and Europe. The American market has not been open to them because of the duties and also because of the enormous home production.

The United States produces bacon and hams valued at $222,000,000, consumes $196,000,000 worth, and exports the remainder. Its imports last year were only $650,000.

The production of beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork in the United States in 1910, the latest figures available, were valued at $569,000,000, of which $8,000,000 worth were exported. The imports amounted to $2,000,000 and there was consumed a value of $554,000,000.

The beef trust has had its eye on the Argentine and Australian markets, and if conditions there are the same as they were a year ago apparently little hope of relief from the present high prices may be expected.

The meat merchants are placed by the Wilson-Underwood bill in an excellent position to whipsaw the producers and consumers.

They will be able to say to the farmers that they cannot pay as high prices for cattle in the future because of the competition of foreign meats. They can say to the consumer that the cost of transportation of fresh meats from South America and Australasia is so heavy that they are unable to reduce prices. The fact that the Democrats refuse to grant free cattle means there will be no importation of such animals from Australia and Argentina and probably no importation to speak of from Mexico.

If you don't like the Underwood tariff bill, write a personal letter to your senators and congressmen telling them what you don't like about it. Members of the United States Senate are anxious to know the wishes of their constituents. If enough people whose interests will be disastrously affected by the passage of the Underwood bill in its present form will write such letters the bill will be speedily amended. Write your letter today, and get your neighbors and friends to write similar letters.

STATE EXPECTS SHORTAGE

Lansing.—There will be a shortage in the general fund of the state treasury of $1,000,000 by the end of the year if the various state institutions draw out the full amount of their appropriations, according to Auditor-General Fuller. If this prediction comes true it will mean that the board of state auditors will again have to borrow money in order to pay the salaries of state employes. This action was necessary four years ago.

ORCHARD SQUIBS.

Two ounces of hellebore—a gallon of water—
Sprayed over currant worms, ends in their slaughter.

Thinning fruit saves energy and earns money. The energy saved is the tree's. The money earned is yours.

The most effective way to correct wrong practices in orcharding is through an appeal to the community sense. Co-operation counts.

One of the most common causes of poor success in orcharding is lack of an effective system of under-draining.

Ideal thinning consists in removing the fruit wholly from some spurs and leaving it on others. This insures uniform yearly crop production.

If shaggy bark accumulates on the trees, scrape it off. A box scraper bought at the hardware store does the work fine.

Kerosene emulsion spray much diluted will keep down the green aphis. Lime-sulphur is better but troublesome to apply.

HERE AND THERE

BAY CITY TO CLARE
TRUNK ROAD PLANNED

Bay City.—Deputy State Highway Commissioner Frank Rogers is making the trip from Bay City through Midland county on a trip of inspection for the purpose of laying out a state trunk line highway to the west, starting at Bay City and running to Clare, via Midland and Coleman.

The laying out of this road is preliminary work in connection with the series of trunk line highways planned under the law passed by the recent legislature and this new route will be the second of the ones selected and having Bay City as its terminal, the Huron Shore road to the north having already been inspected by Mr. Rogers.

As in the case of the Huron Shore road, Bay county's system of good roads furnishes the most important link in this route to the west, the Midland stone road runing from Bay City to within a mile of the Midland county line.

The proposed route across Midland county will take in Midland City and then work to the northwest until Coleman is reached. There are no macadamized roads on any of the route after leaving Bay county, excepting one constructed through the city of Midland, but the highways are all fairly well kept up and the cost of building the trunk line will not be as great as if a new route were to be laid out.

The Midland delegation will accompany Mr. Rogers to Coleman and at that point he is expected to be met by representative business men of Clare county.

CITIES MUST NOT
POLLUTE RIVERS

Lansing.—The permanent injunction granted by the supreme court restraining the city of Grand Rapids from emptying its sewage into the Grand river promises to be a matter of much interest to other cities of the state, according to persons who have examined the opinion.

The report is a voluminous one written by Justice Stone and in one place he says:

"The city of Grand Rapids in emptying its sewage into the Grand river creates a nuisance to the public for the riparian proprietors below the city. A continuance for creation of that nuisance may be properly restrained by injunction and the attorney-general is the proper complainant."

TIGHTEN THE HOOPS
OR LOOK FOR TROUBLE.

Unless owners of stave silos tighten the hoops as the warm spring weather progresses, their silos may be ruined, partially or completely. Loose hoops not only allow the staves to warp, thus making the walls no longer air tight, but the whole silo may be weakened to such an extent that a high wind will cause it to collapse. A stave silo once down or twisted out of shape can scarcely ever be restored.

IT'S NOISELESS
ROOSTERS NOW

Washington. — Cocka-doodle-doo-less roosters, guaranteed absolutely soundless and which will solve the problem of light sleeping city dwellers annoyed early mornings by the neighbors' loudly crowing cocks, are now the subject of eperiment by experts of the department of agriculture.

A correspondent who discovered the process of eliminating the cock's crow set the experts at work. A simple and painless operation of cutting one of the rooster's vocal cords does the trick, he says.

Plan To Market Michigan Fruit

Co-operative fruit marketing associations are being organized in the different parts of Western Michigan preparatory to the marketing of the 1913 crop. Organizations have already been formed at Hart, Northport, Grand Rapids and Kewadin. At each of these places a slightly different plan of procedure has been followed out, but all have the same end, namely, to help the fruit grower to get more than thirty-five cents out of each dollar paid by the consumer.

At each point there is a different problem to be solved. The Oceana county people are trying to arrange for a water route to market for their fruits, the Northport fruit growers want better prices, as do the Grand Rapids growers. The Kewadin fruit men have found good markets in the upper peninsula of Michigan and now desire better transportation facilities. The Hart and Grand Rapids fruit growers are largely concerned in the marketing of peaches, while the Northport growers have cherries and apples to sell and the Kewadin fellows principally apples.

Last year the fruit growers about Fenville organized a selling association and enjoyed considerable success. Apples were introduced into new markets and carload lots sold to grocers who formerly bought fruit from Chicago distributors. One of the first things the association did was to provide for a system of grading and packing directly under its control. Experts employed by the association settled the grade which their fruit, when packed, was to be rated at. These growers are bound by an ironclad contract which ties them together in such a manner that violations of the rules as to packing are almost impossible and discovery means a heavy fine.

Each of the new associations will provide a more or less elaborate grading and packing system with competent inspectors so that the Western Michigan fruit will be found to be more uniform in quality this season that ever before.

Sugar Men Again On the Carpet

(Continued from Page One)

who called on him "lobbyists." He thought they were "looking after their own interests. He knew of no lobby; but said he believed money was being used to try to convince people that bad effects would follow the tariff bill.

Senator Newlands had some farming interests in California, Nevada, Maryland and District of Columbia.

Senator Norris, Republican, said he owned two wheat farms in Nebraska.

"In a general way I assume there is and has been a lobby here," said he. "From the fact that I received daily circulars on the subject I assume there is a lobby here for and against free sugar."

"I am interested in the lumber business, farming, paper-making and several other things that might be mentioned," said Senator Isaac Stephenson, Republican, when he took the stand. "I have always been in favor of free lumber.

"In regard to money being used here I know nothing of that," concluded Senator Stephenson, "and I have never met anyone whom I considered a lobbyist."

Senator Lippitt of Rhode Island, successor of Nelson W. Aldrich, was questioned in detail concerning his textile interests. Questioned by Senator Reed, Senator Lipitt said there was outstanding some $6,000,000 worth of stock in the Manville Cotton Co., of which he and his family owned "from one-half to two-thirds."

He further testified that two years ago the stock of the company was worth $120 a share, but that now it was worth but $50 a share. He informed the committee that this shrinkage was due to the proposed Democratic tariff bill.

The explanation of this caution by the committee is that Senators Catron and Lippitt are two whose right to vote is to be challenged. Both are Republicans.

It is anticipated that the challenge will be resisted and that an appeal will be taken from the ruling of the vice president, who, it is predicted, will decide that the senators cannot cast their vote. This appeal then will force a vote which will be unprecedented in the history of the American congress.

As a part of the plan it is understood that President Wilson in the near future is to discuss publicly the moral aspect together with the ethics presented in the situation. The president, it is understood, proposes to to raise the question in such a way that it will fasten the attention of the entire country.

The president has talked concerning his plans with Senators Overman and Reed.

The possibilities behind the plan to challenge the right of senators to vote is almost limitless. It may result in changing entirely the expected close vote on the tariff bill.

"Social lobbying" in Washington justifies every word President Wilson uttered in regard to the presence of an "insidious" lobby at the capitol, Senator Kenyon, Republican, of Iowa, declared on the witness stand.

The senator explained he believed the most "insidious and powerful lobbying possible was the practice of flattering senators by having legislators out to dinners, to theaters and on motor car rides, ingratiating the host with the distinguished guests."

Pointing to the sworn testimony of Edward Hines, lumber magnate, before the Lorimer election investigation that he entertained senators at a local hotel at dinners at a time when the lumber schedule in the Payne-Aldrich bill was before the senate, Senator Kenyon declared it was his belief that senators were being entertained in this "insidious" way at present.

He also denounced ex-senators for capitalizing their privilege of the floor by using it to lobby.

Senator Hughes, of New Jersey, and Senator James, of Kentucky, both Democrats, told the investigators for the first time of the tribulation of majority members of the finance committee with the many persons who had flocked to Washington to present their views. Neither knew of any attempts to corrupt senators, but both suggested they could have done better work if they had been bothered less.

These senators, as did Senator La Follette, Republican, who followed them on the stand, suggested that legislation for the registration of lobbyists would be a good thing.

Several senators let it be known that they had received by registered mail what purported to be a reproduction of a letter from the American Cane Growers' association of the United States, sent to members asking for contributions to a fund for the use of "a large committee in Washington." The copy was dated New Orleans, April 2, 1913, and read:

Dear Sirs: Your association has a large committee in Washington now using every effort possible to try and save the sugar industry.

We have hesitated about calling on you but as we are now overdrawn in the bank it is absolutely necessary that we have funds at once, and therefore call on you to please send one-half of your subscription, say 5 cents per 1,000 pounds on the crop of 1911.

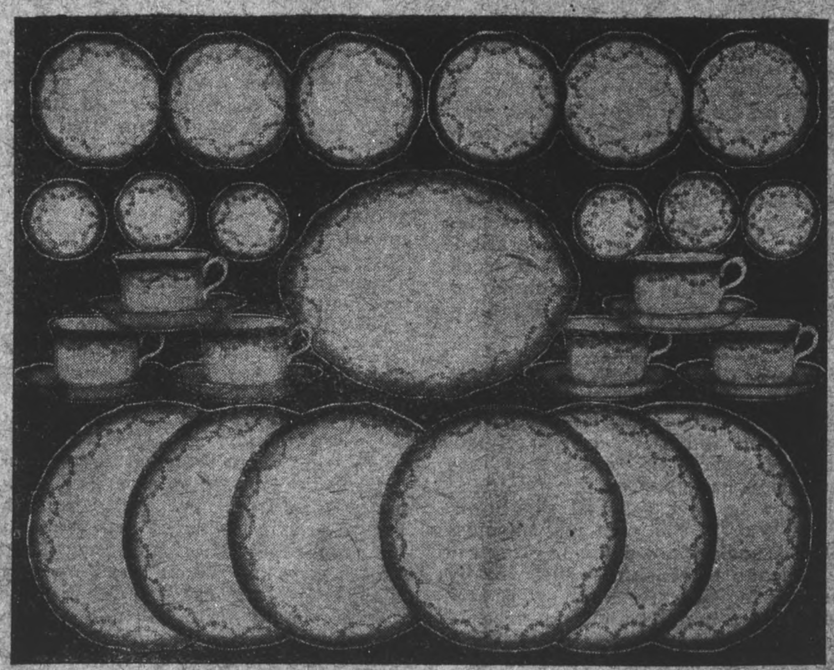
This is very important and we would like to have remittance at once.

Yours very truly,
CHARLES A. FARWELL,
President.

The copy came in an envelope postmarked Washington on the back of which in ink was written the name W. L. Bass.

POULTRY IN EAST
IS MOVING AGAIN

New York.—The strike of the distributors of live poultry against the "sand feding" of chickens which resulted in an eleven days' accumulation of 225,000 live chickens at the Jersey City and Hoboken stock yards has been broken. Fifty-six cars full of the chickens were unloaded and removed, much to he relief of the residents of the stock yard neighborhood, as well as to the poultry. The strike was broken by the action of small butcher shops in ordering fresh chickens direct from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond.



YOU CAN GET THIS SET

Absolutely Free

There are many hundred delighted ladies in Michigan. They are the winners of this beautiful set of dishes. This premium has proven so popular that we will continue it on our premium list. Remember we require only ten subscriptions to the Pink Sheet for one of these 31-piece sets. Better start YOUR canvass today; you'll be surprised how quickly you can win the prize.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, 95 West Fort St., Detroit.

AN HONEST MARKET REVIEW FOR CROP PRODUCERS

HAY

We started in our last week's article by stating that weather conditions acted as a most important factor in the establishing of market conditions.

At that particular time weather conditions were of such a nature as to make trading on outside markets of an uncomfortable nature. The trade constantly being well taken care of, being pushed practically to the limit at all times, has not at any given time been in real need of supplies, therefore, any little undercurrent of unfavorable conditions has a tendency to a holding up of actual trading on their part. It might go so far as to keep them off the market entirely.

As the season advances, we are all well aware that weather conditions have been of such a nature as to favor and produce a most wonderful growth of grass. You may not think that the man way off on the distant market knows anything about the conditions of your meadow up here in Michigan, but right there is where you are wrong in your conceptions of what the buyer of your commodities, either at home or abroad, understands. Right here a point of real keen business generalship is shown. It demonstrates that the man who is buying your commodities, both locally and at terminal markets, goes into every possible angle which will modify conditions of the market for the ensuing year. This has been done. The buyer on every outside market understands the condition of the growing hay crop at the moment; they understand full well its abundant and promising nature. A combination of the growing crop condition and the old crop which we are now trying to market, demonstrates that a conservative feeling as to future possibilities must be established. This combination of assets from the buyer's standpoint is being used at the present time to hold down the market standard. The other liability from our standpoint, as sellers, is the oversupply this season of common qualities of hay. They are constantly being pushed on to the outside market, keeping it in a crowded and congested condition. Only at intervals of a very few days during seeding and bad roads in Michigan, have we experienced a time when the above movement was not in actual effect. As we have demonstrated to you from the very inception of the season, the matter of possibilities from a selling standpoint was vested entirely in the manner of disposition of the crop before you. It was demonstrated that we had more common qualities of hay than the market this season would consume, that only 5% of this given crop was of No. 1 or a close counterfeit quality. The general reasoning of that combination would show any man that the only way in the world to protect or improve market conditions for the crop in general, was through a most careful and well regulated manner of disposition of the different grades of hay before us. It demonstrates conclusively that with any kind of a show or helpmate, that the No. 1 or top qualities of hay would constantly be looked upon with favor and correspondingly have a tendency at least to draw a price which would be considered of a premium nature.

You have done wonderfully well this season with the conditions before you. We do not believe it would have been possible to have handled the situation very much better. We do not know why you have handled it as you have. We are in hopes that through the directions and advice given by the "Pink Sheet" that we have had something to do with it. We think so.

At the moment there is not anything in the way of good clean spirit to the hay situation. There is nothing that borders on good tone to the market only as it effects the top qualities. With any kind of disposition, you are going to see your best qualities of hay run along in about their present price channel. You will not see your common qualities of hay show improvement. The thrifty nature of your growing crop will stand as a liability against you from a selling standpoint of the balance of your old hay.

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	$10.60
Zone No. 2 Michigan	10.20
Zone No. 3 Michigan	13.00
Zone No. 4 Michigan	12.80
Zone No. 5 Michigan	12.40
Zone No. 6 Michigan	12.80
Zone No. 7 Michigan	14.45

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—There is but little change in market conditions with us on the Detroit market. On anything excepting top qualities, the situation is in the buyers' favor. A good car of hay will sell readily at quotations, but there is a very wide range of value between top grades and grades below.

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 have shown a slight increase for the past week, but are not considered of a heavy nature. However, the demand seems unusually slow and difficulty is noticeable in maintaining prices. The market is really of a draggy nature; poor and low grades of hay are extremely hard to place.

HAY—PITTSBURGH MARKET.

No. 1 Timothy hay	$15.25
No. 2 Timothy hay	13.00
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 of all qualities of hay have shown considerable increase the past week; unfavorable weather conditions have made it not only quite impossible to sell but to unload. The result was an accumulation in the yards. Buyers were quick to respond to the advantage conditions gave them, asking, as a result, for concessions in the way of price. One dollar per ton was knocked off practically all sales at the time. This does not establish a future condition, simply the taking advantage of the condition existing.

HAY—CHICAGO MARKET.

Choice Timothy	$17.00
No. 1 Timothy	15.50
No. 2 Timothy	13.00
Light Clover Mixed	13.00
No. 2 Mixed hay	10.00
No. 3 Timothy	10.00
Clover	10.00
Threshed Timothy	8.00
Marsh feeding hay	7.00
Packing	6.00
Rye	8.00
Oats	7.00
Wheat	6.50

BOSTON—Receipts for the past week show 179 cars of hay, six cars of straw, with seven cars of hay used for export. The corresponding week last year shows 229 cars of hay, six of straw, with 29 cars of hay for export. This results in showing 50 cars of hay less this year than last. Only top qualities of hay are selling at all well; anything of a common nature is facing a draggy condition.

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 shows a tendency to ease off. This effects the whole line from top to bottom. Buyers are of a holding off nature; local distributing channels seem well supplied. This condition naturally keeps the market in the buyers' favor. Everyone seems inclined to view the possibility of receipts for June as being of a very heavy nature. They look for a chance to take advantage of conditions at a time like this.

HAY—NEW YORK MARKET.

New Hay: Timothy— Choice.	Large bales, per ton.	Small bales, per ton.
No. 1	$21.00	$20.00
No. 2	18.00	18.00
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

We have no Flag that just exactly shows the situation before us as effecting this commodity. We have raised No. 3 because potatoes have certainly made a decided change since our last week's issue, but it does not demonstrate that the market is of a very quiet nature. There is trading enough going on, in fact, there has been too much and the result which we are facing today and which we have faced for almost a week, goes to show how quickly the market situation will respond to the regulator set on the flow of commodities to it. We had a very bright possibility before us for the future of our old potato crop. There was no question about it, but the trouble was that a great many of our large handlers of potatoes had taken advantage of the situation by picking up enough to fill their local storehouses so that when this keen advance came they were in a position to take advantage of it. They picked up these potatoes around 30 to 35c per bushel in most cases. This allowed them to get a good long profit on their speculative movement by unloading their storehouses and taking on new purchases as they were offered. The trade on the outside was oversupplied; instead of moving just enough cars to take care of the sales that could be effected before they started, they took a chance on the market situation that might exist when their cars arrive on the given market. The condition today shows that they took an overchance and oversupplied the market. Regardless of how spirite da situation is or how badly a person wants a commodity today, when you have that channel filled, you have placed that given channel out of the race and if you go to it tomorrow, the only way that you can effect a trade with that given channel, is through the medium of concession.

There is the situation in a nutshell —shows you just exactly what you can do by properly handling the regulator. It is certainly a shame to have so handled the situation as to have placed it in its present condition, absolutely no sense to it, and it goes to demonstrate that the local dealer does not care one snap abotu bringing on a condition of this kind as long as he can get a good big reward while it is coming. Enough money was made during this recent quick advance through the speculative action on part of the large dealers so that their whole year's business has been protected. It is probably safe to state that more money was made in two weeks' time than was made all the rest of the year. That is really where the money is made in the potato business.

Our advice would be to keep these potatoes moving until they get down to around a 30c level. They cannot be held up much longer. The producer cannot cut much of a figure in regulating conditions now. There is not enough in the producers' hands to accomplish it. Iit is the dealer who can swerve conditions, and he only.

POTATOES—MICHIGAN ZONE PRICES.

Zone No. 2 Michigan	$ .40
Zone No. 4 Michigan	.42
Zone No. 5 Michigan	.40
Zone No. 6 Michigan	.42
Zone No. 7 Michigan	.42

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 advanced, sidestepped, etc., in keeping with the tune played by the Big Band. The situation at the moment is of a somewhat conservative nature; buyers are beginning to be just a little alarmed as to the real outcome.

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—Offerings showed of a liberal increase and while there was a fair demand in evidence, it was noted that buyers did not take hold of any more than their immediate needs required.

POTATOES—CINCINNATI MARKET.

Bulk from car, per bu......	$ .35@$ .60
*Sacked from car, per bu....	.58@ .63

*Sacks must be even weight, 150 lbs. Price quoted includes cost of sack, about 10½c each.

PITTSBURGH — Pittsburgh has certainly experienced some real action the last week; the market at one time everything going spirited and almost touching a little better than 80c, with mad; three or four days and the situation is just the reverse. The market at this point is of a very conservative and indefinite nature. We can look for trading to be from a hand to mouth nature for a few days at least.

POTATOES—PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Bulk from car, per bu.........	$ .55@$ .58
Sacked from car, per bu......	.58@ .63

WHEAT

About the best real dope for the average producer to consider is the apparent stability that a given commodity assumes. The length of time that it is able to assume a certain standard of levels shows much as to its real strength. We look upon the market around $1.05 to $1.10 as being of a popular nature, made popular by virtue of long establishment.

WHEAT—DETROIT MARKET.

No. 1 Wheat	$1.09½
No. 2* Red	1.10½
Speculative Prices.	
July delivery	.93¼
September delivery	.93¼

*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.

WHEAT—CHICAGO MARKET.

No. 2 Red	$1.05½
Speculative Prices.	
*July delivery	.90⅞
September delivery	...90¾

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

BEANS

The bean situation during the past week has made but very little change; to be fair to the situation from every angle, think we should state that the trade on the outside has been just a little bearish on the present standard of price. This means that they have shown a tendency to hold back. We notice in practically all of our daily periodicals that the bean market is easy. Some call it sluggish, slow demand and otherwise. A certain percentage of this we expect is true, but at the same time, the sales of beans to the outside market have been held right up to the standard established when the top-notch was reached. That means that the jobber of beans to the outside market has not declined his price—holding it right up to this top-notch level and obtaining what business was possible on that standard. That shows you, as an individual, how the big fellow handles the regulator of the commercial situation before him. The large handler of beans today thinks he knows what the situation warrants. When this is established they simply take hold of the regulator and hold it at a point where those given results must come. Never until you, as an individual producer, will study the situation as the big fellow studies it and establish some definite course of action as he establishes and then carry out that line of action as he does, will you ever be in anything but a dependent position.

There probably is but little question but what the elevators over the state have gotten 95% of the beans in their possession at the present time. I do not believe there is over 5% back in the farmers' hands. Have not any authority on this, simply guessing at it. If this is the case, the further establishing of possibilities for this commodity is practically in the hands of the handler of beans. There is no question in the world but what these given handlers will continue to hold the standard up just as high as possible; in fact, we must give the organized handler of beans credit for establishing a higher market level than would be possible were it not for said organization, but the trouble comes from the fact that the producer does not take advantage of the market level so established and work it out to his own individual benefit. This goes further and demonstrates that the individual producer must become of an organized nature so that they have the strength vested in organization or they are very liable never to effect the real benefit to themselves as an individual that the real situation would and does warrant.

The bean situation is going to be at a high level from now on; there is very little question about it. You who have beans for disposition have every right to fight along on these lines. If you should happen to loose, you will have to say that fate was against you; if you win, you will credit it to system. That is the way the commercial man looks at the future and the way he abides by its results.

BEANS—DETROIT MARKET.

White, hand-picked basis............	$2.25
Red Kidney	2.35
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

The oat situation does not show us any real changes from week to week, simply continues to demonstrate its conservatively healthy condition.

OATS—DETROIT MARKET.

Standard	$ .42½
No. 3 White	.41½
No. 4 White	
No. 2 Mixed	
No. 3 Mixed	

CINCINNATI—There was very little animation to the situation on all grades and while the offerings were somewhat small, they easily filled the apparent wants. A rather undertone was noted to the market in general.

OATS—CINCINNATI MARKET

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

PITTSBURGH—The market shows up strong in sympathy with western market conditions. The demand is good, with the receipts light.

OATS—PITTSBURG MARKET.

Standard	$ .42½
No. 3 White	.41
No. 2 White	.40
No. 2 Mixed	
No. 3 Mixed	

CLOVER SEED

This is the last week we will show the clover seed situation until the new crop. The Service Bureau will give direct information at any time upon request. The season is over; all trades are based on next year's outlook, therefore, you can appreciate that it is of a very indefinite nature.

APPLES

This will be our last week's dictation on apples. From a Michigan standpoint there is nothing whatever doing in the way of shipments. It is practically over with, therefore, we will discontinue on this commodity until the early apple crop is ready for movement.

APPLES—GENERAL MARKET

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

BUTTER

There is no particular change to give out in this week's condition of the butter market. You will not see any particular change until after June. The large operators in milk products of all kinds, especially butter, will hold the level just as low as they can during the month of June, because June butter is practically of the same authorized standard as April eggs for storage purposes. They want your June butter—all they can possibly get and just as cheap as they can get it. They might a great deal better be taking a less profit on their sales from day to day than to advance the price on the butter going into store. Anyone can easily figure out how this is beneficial to the large handler, and another thing, they are making practically the same per cent on their trades from day to day on butter at 27c as when it was at 36c. But, behind this, they have reduced the price on the butter going into store 9c per lb. This will mean simply millions of dollars to them during the month of May and June. Profit can be measured from both ends of the trade. The first natural profit we consider is that margin of difference between what a commodity costs us and what we sell it for. The business man has another profit and that is made by manipulating conditions so that he buys a commodity for a certain margin of difference between what it is really worth and what he pays it for, so at this time, you can appreciate that the big fellow is getting two profits on each pound of your butter and it is mighty questionable whether you are getting one.

BUTTER—GENERAL MARKET

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

EGGS

There is practically no change whatever in the egg situation during the past week. We consider the tone to the market of a very healthy nature, everything promising, at least, a present standard of levels and possibly an advance.

EGGS—GENERAL MARKET.

Large, fresh	$ .20
Medium, fresh	.18

POULTRY

Poultry continues to be of a spirited nature, with the price just as high as the grade can make it and still move the stuff. Just as the past has demonstrated, the only angle to the situation which has kept poultry from going still higher was the fact that the consumer simply had to quit when it reached a certain level. The market is not being taken care of by local shipments; importations from Iowa, etc., still have to be indulged in.

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	30 @ .32

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 of cattle for the week shows 934 against 986 of last. This shows a very uniform run for the two weeks. There is no particular comment that can be made as to the week's general trading; nothing was established during the week from a marketing standpoint which meant anything in particular. The main thing that was demonstrated, as sales will support, was the feature of a general basic price being established. It shows that good to best steers must sell right around $8.00; in some extreme cases $8.25 is pulled. We think it conservative to state that the tone to the situation is of a comparatively healthy nature; that a conservative spirit is manifest all along the line. We believe that both shippers and buyers have agreed on the present standard as being popular in face of general conditions, therefore, trading goes along in a machine-like manner. Quotations below will show the basis on which trades were actually made.

Veal calf receipts for the week shows 1309 against 1196 for last. It might be safe to state that veal calves showed just a little more strength than last week, but we would not wish you to consider this as meaning very much to the general situation. In some cases top calves touched $10.00 but $9.50 was considered the logical top and but a small percentage were of such quality as to make this price result.

CATTLE—DETROIT STOCK YARDS.

Beef steers, good to prime ..heavy	$7.50@$8.25
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

Chicago—Cattle.

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

	Number Received.	Extreme Range.	Bulk of Sales.
Mon., May 26..	23,016	$7.10@8.75	$7.50@8.30
Tues., May 27..	2,684	7.10@8.45	7.65@8.15
Wed., May 28..	17,981	7.00@8.50	7.60@8.20
Thurs., May 29.	3,222	7.10@8.90	7.70@8.15
Fri., May 30...	535	7.15@7.95	7.75@7.90
This week	.....	$7.10@8.90	$7.50@3.30
Previous week.	.....	7.15@8.90	7.60@8.40

Four weeks ago	7.00@8.90	7.60@8.50
1912	6.00@9.35	7.25@8.80

The week opens on Monday, May 26th, showing butcher stock scarce, with the general trade in a steady to firm condition, with fat yearling heifers selling higher in some cases, also some of the best stocker sorts going at longer prices. Canners found a steady market—bulls in general showed a 10c break—calves held on a high basis. There was a very meagre course of feeding steers on sale; the market generally was considered steady to strong.

Tuesday shows butcher stock getting fair action at Monday's prices. The run of this character was light—the canner trade showed weakness and a lower price—the general run of bulls was finding an uneven market—good bologna bulls little firmer—calves were moving largely on a $10.00 basis. There was only a very scant quota of thin steers for the feeder trade.

Wednesday shows butcher stock with a little less tone, with the trade considering them 10c lower. Some good choice heifers have a fair call—bulls going comparatively steady—strictly choice calves a little higher, with the ordinary run unchanged. There was a very meagre crop of feeders; market considered strong, in good shape with a good demand existing.

Thursday shows the butcher stock tone very weak; market draggy at lower rates. Medium cows and heifers showing a 15 to 25c break from Monday—canners of a very druggy nature—bulls go lower—choice calves make a slight gain—feeders continue in a strong demand at the best rates in two weeks.

Friday finds butcher stock getting a short demand; market generally considered weaker. There was a very short fresh supply. Medium classes show 15 to 25c below a week ago—canners also show lower—bulls were on a very mean selling basis—calves cotnniued strong, showing $1.00 gain this week. Feeders show a 10 to 15c boost.

The week closes on Saturday with butcher stock showing a 10 to 15c cut from last week's rate. Fat heifers show the least break; a very poor deal exists for canners—bulls also lower—calves have scored a $1.00 advance—feeders gain 10 to 15c, top being set at $8.25.

CATTLE—CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

Beef steers, good to prime heavy	$8.25@$8.50
Beef steers, medium to good	8.00@ 8.25
Beef steers, common to fair	7.25@ 7.50
Beef cows, common to selected	5.00@ 7.50
Fat heifers, good to choice	6.65@ 8.00
Canners and cutters	3.60@ 4.85
Good to prime veals	6.00@10.50
Bulls	5.25@ 7.25

Cattle—Buffalo.

Yearlings climbed to the top rung in the ladder price list at Buffalo Monday, two loads out of Jonesville, Mich., that averaged around 800 lbs. bringing $8.75, as against $8.30@$8.35 for the toppy weighty shipping steers. Supplies for the opening day of the week were 150 loads or 3,750 head, between 35 and 40 loads of which were steers on the more expensive and shipping order. Swift, Sulzberger, several of the Boston killers and quite a few of the nearby slaughterers were the main support to the heavy steer end of the trade. Chicago had 22,000 and a lower market on best steers and playing Chicago against this market, buyers were able to get their supplies here about a dime to 15 cents under a week ago. All steers practically that averaged above 1,100 lbs. showed a dime to 15 cents decline, but at the close a good clearance was had. Sellers generally are of the opinion that light butchering cattle are scarce and that the spread between these and the weightier steers will become narrower with each week. At the present time the choice to prime kinds of butchering steers are selling right up to the heavier steers, while yearlings are forging ahead. Stickers and feeding cattle, with the supply limited, sold strong, a load of 700 lb. feeders that showed none too good quality bringing $7.75. Bull trade showed weakness and while most early sales were on a steady basis, late transactions were a shade lower, demand being very indifferent for those that showed grass. Fresh cow and springer trade for the first time in several weeks showed weakness, best ones bringing $1.00@$2.00 per head less, with medium and commoner kinds ruling from $3.00@$5.00 per head under last week.

CATTLE—BUFFALO STOCK YARDS.

Good to choice heavy steers	$8.15 to $8.30
Medium to fair heavy steers	8.00 to 8.25
Handy weight butchering steers	7.50 to 8.50
Yearlings	7.50 to 8.75
Fat heifers, inferior to choice	6.00 to 8.00
Fat cows, medium to choice	4.50 to 7.50
Canners and cutters	3.75 to 4.50
Bulls	5.00 to 7.75
Stockers and feeders	6.00 to 7.75
Milchers and springers	35.00 to 100.00

Calves—Buffalo.

Calf supply at Buffalo Monday, 2,000 head and a very satisfactory trade prevailed. General market for top veals, $10.50; good kinds selling around $10.00@$10.25, with fair ones $9.25@$9.75, while culls went from $9.00 down. Feds, $5.00@$6.50.

Calf Quotations.

Calves, choice to extra	$10.50@$10.50
Fair to good	9.25@ 9.75
Culls and common	8.00@ 9.00
Light thin	6.50@ 8.00
Fed Calves	5.00@ 6.50

Hogs—Detroit.

Receipts for the week show 8,668 against 6,722 last week. Even in face of the increased receipts, the market is not quotable lower, although we do appreciate that the majority of sales were effected on basis of about $8.70 as against a bulk of sales being made on basis of $8.75 last week. We do not feel that this establishes very much of anything in the way of weakness on the part of the hog market. It certainly does not, because with this increase in receipts and only 5c difference in actual sales, the market must be, as a result, in a very healthy condition.

HOGS—DETROIT MARKET.

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

Hogs—Chicago.

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

	Mixed Packing Medium and Butchers, 195@255 lb.	Heavy Packing and Selected Shipping, 255@400 lb.	Light Packing and selected Shipping, 135@195 lb.
May 24	$8.35@8.62½	$8.20@8.60	$8.40@8.62½
May 26	8.45@8.75	8.30@8.70	8.50@8.75
May 27	8.40@8.72½	8.25@8.67½	8.45@8.75
May 28	8.35@8.65	8.20@8.60	8.40@8.70
May 29	8.40@8.70	8.25@8.62½	8.45@8.70
May 30	8.50@8.80	8.35@8.77½	8.55@8.80
May 31	8.55@8.85	8.40@8.80	8.60@8.85
1912	$7.10@7.60	$7.10@7.65	$7.05@7.55
1911	5.65@6.05	5.55@6.00	5.75@6.05
1910	9.15@9.40	9.10@9.35	9.15@9.37½
1909	7.20@7.80	7.30@7.80	7.05@7.60
1908	5.15@5.57½	5.10@5.57½	5.10@5.52½

Hog trades opened up Monday with sales showing a 10c advance, some going 15c. Speculators were the main buyers from the start; packers fighting the advance. The market shows unevenness throughout. Several lots bringing $8.75; packers buying mainly at $8.55 to $8.60.

Tuesday opens up with the average sales a shade weaker; very few lots selling up to $8.70; prices mainly 5c lower than the best time Monday. Values close 5c up from the start of the session.

Wednesday shows hogs going 5 to 10c lower, with the market very unsettled from the outset. Late estimate shows 38,000, about 10,000 larger than expected. Packers were fairly good buyers on the early run. Fancy light hogs brought $8.70.

Thursday shows hogs ruling steady to 5c higher, closing, closing strong. The bulk of sales show $8.55 to $8.65 according to weight and quality. Trade active after the first lots; speculators slow buyers on the early run.

Friday shows hogs 10c up from the best time Thursday; some reaching $8.80. Sales are generally considered 15c higher than the lowest spot of the day previous; the supply only half as large as some expected. The price range was very narrow.

Saturday shows a still further advance of 5c; sales 10c up from Monday; 20c up from a week ago. Pigs showing a 10 to 15c gain. The closing values the highest of the month. Some offerings reached $8.85.

HOGS—CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

Mied packing	$8.40@$8.57½
Medium and butchers	8.50@ 8.60
Poor to good heavy packing	8.25@ 8.37
Lightweights	8.40@ 8.57
Selected 260-300 lb. packers	8.40@ 8.70
Pigs and throw-outs	2.50@ 9.00

Hogs—Buffalo.

Buffalo had a liberal supply for the opening day of the week, 110 cars or 17,600 head and it was generally a steady market with the close of last week, practically all grades selling at $9.00. Western markets were lower. However, buyers here bought liberally, demand coming from both local packers and eastern order buyers and a good clearance was effected at the close. General opinion is that there wil lnot be too many hogs marketed within the next two weeks and that a fairly satisfactory trade may be looked for. But notwithstanding, some of the buyers are of the opinion that hogs by the liberal packing season time will fall far short of nine cents, some predictions being made for the seven cent porker before the snow flies again.

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	8.95@ 9.00
Yoners, 150 to 170	8.95@ 9.00
do 150 to 150	8.95@ 9.00
Pigs, 120 down	8.95@ 9.00
Heavy ends	8.75@ 8.90
Roughs	7.75@ 7.85
Stags	6.50@ 7.25

Sheep and Lambs—Detroit.

Receipts for the week show 1,689 against 2,063 of last. Last week we showed the receipts as 997 against 2,939 the week previous. That showed a reduction of 1,000 head last week and this week shows up with a reduction of 374. This makes a combined decrease in two week's time of about 1,400 head, but still we cannot show sales over $7.50 for top lambs. This simply goes to demonstrate that the sheep and lamb situation is facing a most conservative position on the market. They are really having about the hardest struggle of anything in the livestock line to maintain themselves. If a reduction of 1,400 head will not make possible any advance in prices possible to obtain, what could we expect had the market received 1,400 head excess. As a fellow says, "That don't figure just right."

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 Top.	Sheep Bulk.	Lambs Top.	Lambs Bulk.
Week	$6.10	$5.00@5.75	$7.75	$6.40@7.50
Prev. wk.	6.25	5.50@6.00	8.50	6.50@7.50
4 wks. ago	6.80	6.15@6.50	8.85	7.25@8.80
1912	6.60	5.35@6.00	9.25	7.50@8.85

The sheep and lamb supply opens up on Monday with a very liberal run; trade was dull from the start; most returns show 10 to 15c lower, occasioned sales merely steady. Weighty lambs are far too numerous, finding a very poor outlet; most offerings clear after about 11 o'clock.

Tuesday finds the toboggan in readiness, sheep showing 10 to 15c decline; some heavy ewes declining more. Lambs selling steady to 10c lower—prime Michigans $7.75. The trade was very slow on most kinds. Packers received most of their supply direct from Southern shippers.

Wednesday shows native sheep fully 25c lower—Western but a little changed; shorn lambs steady to 10c off; springs were unchanged; heavy ewes and bucks neglected. A clearance is very much delayed.

Thursday finds most sheep and lambs steady; some weak to 10c lower. Ewes and bucks 50 to 75c lower than last week's finish. Wethers and most lambs 25c down from last Friday.

Friday finds sheep and lambs steady to a little weaker. An early clearance was effected. Ewes and bucks 50 to 75c down from last week's finish. Most lambs, wethers and yearlings are off 25c, in some cases even more.

The week closes on Saturday with heavy ewes down 75c, others drop around 50c; the demand very indifferent. Wethers and yearlings off around 25c; such lots were not very plentiful. Lambs show a 40 to 50c decline, most kinds going 25c lower.

SHEEP—CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

Lambs, choice to extra	$7.25@$7.50
Lambs, fair to good	6.50@ 7.00
Lambs, cull to common	4.00@ 5.00
Yearling, choice	6.50@ 6.75
Yearling, cull to fair	4.00@ 6.25
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—Buffalo.

Sheep and lamb trade Monday was none too good. Receipts were fairly liberal for this time of year—45 cars of fresh and 8 loads or holdovers, 10,600 head—and market on both sheep and lambs was slow, with prices 15@25 cents lower. Best spring lambs brought $8.75@$9.00, while toppy yearling lambs ranged from $7.00@$7.25 as to sort, weight and quality. Throwout yearling lambs $6.50 down. Best wether sheep brought $6.00, but it took a very choice kind to fetch around $5.75, some very desirable sheep, mostly wethers, selling at $5.65. Ewes $5.00@$5.25 generally, heavy ones mostly $5.00 and cull sheep $4.00 down.

SHEEP—BUFFALO STOCK YARDS.

Lambs, choice to extra	$7.00@$7.25
do fair to good	6.60@ 6.90
do culls and common	4.00@ 6.50
do weighty and heavy	6.75@ 7.00
Yearling, choice	6.25@ 6.50
do cull to fair	4.00@ 6.00
Wethers	5.65@ 6.00
Mixed Sheep	5.40@ 5.60
Ewes, choice	4.75@ 5.35
Cull Sheep	2.00@ 4.00
Bucks	3.00@ 4.25

COAL.

The coal situation in itself is practically the same as last week. The railroad conditions in the way of car shortage, are beginning to work in and in a few cases mines have been handicapped in making prompt shipments.

Last week the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies sent out letters to all coal companies, operating on their lines, asking them to take immediate action in the way of moving all the coal they possibly can during the summer season and avoid the car shortage this fall and winter, which is sure to come.

Most all buyers have been able to get practically all the coal they want, although the prices have made a stiff advance. This condition has been more noticable on all the best grades of coal. There are a great many different grades of coal on the market that can be bought at an attractive price, but in the long run, the coal will cost more when you figure heat units, than the other grades of coal.

Nearly all the New River and Pocahontas coal is sold up for June and July shipments. None of the mines are booking orders at a definite price, for deliveries to be made after July 1st. A condition of this kind would naturally suggest to us that the operators are looking for high-priced coal—it will also suggest itself to the consumer who uses smokeless coal, that he had better put in a supply at once.

The labor condition in West Virginia seems to be in an unsettled condition and should a strike develop, it will greatly affect the supply of coal. It is reported over a thousand miners quit their work last Thursday and Friday, owing to labor disputes.

The demand for Anthracite coal is practically the same as it was last year at this time. In some cases the source of supply of different grades of coal is not equal to the demand. Many of the operators have sold their entire supply of coal for western shipments at this time, while others have a certain amount of contracted business that they will have to take care of up to September 1st, after that time the eastern trade will take care of a large amount of anthracite coal, thus cutting off shipments to western points. Dealers in the west are now storing all the coal that they can get hold of.

"Pink sheet" readers must awaken to the fact that conditions have materially changed during the past five years; more coal is being consumed every year, therefore, conditions are going to get worse. There is no one in a better position than the farmer today, to store coal because he only needs to store an amount that will supply him for the winter and will mean only a small investment. The returns on this investment will amount to more than the interest on the same amount of money would, in two or three years, at the same time you will get a better prepared coal.

Kind of Coal.	F. O. B. Mines.
Hocking 3-inch rescreened lump	$1.75
Hocking 1¼-inch screened lump	1.60
Ohio 4-inch special lump	1.75
Ohio 1¼-inch special lump	1.60
Pomeroy 2½-inch lump	1.65
Cambridge 1½-inch lump	1.60

The above grades of coal take a Hocking freight rate.

Virginia special 10-inch block	$1.50
Peerless White Ash 4-inch block	1.75
Virginia Logan 4-inch block	1.70
Yukon 3-inch split	1.55
Yukon egg	1.50

The above coal takes a Virginia or Kentucky rate, or 25 cents over Hocking.

Michigan 4-inch lump	$2.75
Michigan 3-inch lump	2.65

Average freight rate to Michigan points, 70 cents per ton.

Pocahontas lump or egg	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.

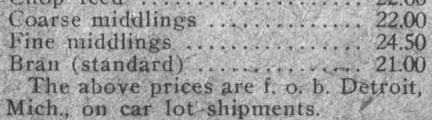
The prices are f. o. b. Buffalo.

FLOUR AND FEED.

We cannot report any change in the flour and feed situation this week. Sales are being made by the larger mills at prices that will correspond to quotations given in last week's Pink Sheet.

Kind—	Price. per bbl.
"Blend" flour, ⅛-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.



TO CUT PROTECTION ON AUTOMOBILES

Motor cars costing not more than $2,000 will be taxed 30 per cent ad valorem instead of 45 per cent as in the house draft of the Underwood tariff bill. This will be in the report of Senator Stone's sub-committee. In the meeting of the full committee another amendment may be adopted to further decrease the protection on motor cars costing less than $1,500. All motor cars costing more than $2,000 the subcommittee graded as luxuries, and on them the 45 per cent rate will be retained. Cars worth $2,000 or less the sub-committee classed as necessities.

The proposal to place for the first time in the country's history a tariff on raw or undressed furs has aroused loud protests from farmers, and the sub-committee, headed by Senator Johnson, which has the sundries schedule under consideration, is studying the situation.

The Underwood bill proposes a rate of 10 per cent on raw furs. One brief, filed with the committee by Joseph Ullman of New York, stated that a duty, no matter how small, on raw furs would completely destroy an international trade which the United States fur merchants have built up. Fur skins are free in all foreign countries, except Russia, which has a very small specific duty by weight. The United States produces few skins.

It is reported the sub-committee considering the income tax has about decided to amend the bill so far as to give genuine mutual life insurance companies exemption. On the companies would rest the burden of the proof as to whether they would be entitled to exemption as entirely mutual.

SENATE MAY BLOCK SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Vigorous opposition is being planned in the senate against the clause in the sundry civil bill which exempts labor unions and farmers' organizations from prosecution under the anti trust act. Many telegrams and letters are said to have been received by senators urging on the contest.

Senator Martin, chairman of the committee on appropriations, has announced that the bill will be called up for action soon. The bill has already been reported to the senate practically as it came from the house and as it was vetoed by President Taft last session.

SAYS SHIAWASSEE ROADS ARE NOT UP TO STANDARD.

Frank F. Rogers, newly-elected state highway commissioner, has read the Shiawassee county road commissioners a lecture. He told them that Shiawassee would receive no more state reward unless it built better roads. He said that those already built did not come up to specifications, and that there would have to be a change if the county expected further assistance from the state.

The present highway commissioner has heretofore called attention to the state reward roads built by Shiawassee as being fine examples of road building.

USE OF PAPER TWINE.

Michigan woolgrowers will be interested in the result of experiments being conducted abroad with the object of securing a tie for fleeces to overcome the accidental introduction of jute fibre in the wool. The bureau of foreign and domestic commerce has just received a report from the international committee representing the wool trade in Great Britain, Australia, France and Germany. The report enumerates several new wool packs exhibited in London last summer, but says no recommendations will be made until these packs have been tested by shipments of wool from the colonies to Europe this season. The committee says it has been much impressed with the possibilities of paper twine submitted, but that until further tests have been made will not make recommendation.

CALIFORNIA FEARS GRASSHOPPERS

Sacremento, Cal., June 6.—"Fight the grasshopper plague with fire and poison," was the direction to farmers and fruit growers from State Horticulturalist Cook's office today.

Crops will not be devastated, if quick action is taken, according to Dr. Cook, but unless farmers fire their stubble fields, distribute poison pellets and comb the ground with the "hopper doser," the invading locust may cause great damage. The hopper doser is a contrivance that picks up the insects and subjects them to a killing bath in kerosene.

Colusa county, which has hitherto not been bothered with the insects, reported them in large numbers yesterday.

Districts where the land is not generally cultivated are practically the only ones that are suffering from the pests, according to the state horticulturalist. The "hoppers" do not breed to any great extent where ground has been plowed.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS

Our Circulation Department has purchased a number of very useful articles for distribution, absolutely free, to friends of the Pink Sheet. Any one of these premiums can be secured for a few moments' canvass among your friends. Note a few of the practical gifts for two or three subscriptions:

Farmers' Handy Wrench. Really six tools in one, monkey wrench, pipe wrench, screw driver, and three dies; quality guaranteed. **Free for 2 subscriptions.**

Speedy Stitcher Sewing Awl. The most practical sewing awl on the market; bobbin inside handle; extra needles; sews anything heavy. **Free for 2 subscriptions.**

Valuable Kitchen Set. New Idea Bake Tins, five pieces, with booklet "Some Facts About Cake Making"; every lady will appreciate this. **Free for 3 subscriptions.**

WRITE FOR OUR LATEST PREMIUM LIST.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, 95 W. Fort St., Detroit

Where Does Your County STAND THIS WEEK?

TEN BANNER "PINK SHEET" COUNTIES

(Week ending May 31st)

1—SANILAC	419
2—Saginaw	339
3—Lapeer	312
4—Montcalm	308
5—Eaton	306
6—Isabella	288
7—St. Clair	275
8—Osceola	274
9—Gratiot	259
10—Tuscola	253

The battle for position among the TEN BANNER "PINK-SHEET" COUNTIES is on and although no new counties were added to the elite nor the top-notchers changed positions, there was a general shifting.

Lapeer climbed to third place and forced Eaton down to fifth (the folks up Eaton way better get busy this week); Tuscola was forced to the tail-end, while St. Clair jumped up to seventh place.

Other counties not as yet among the lucky ten are climbing at a rate that may make some of those now hanging on by an eyelash jealous!

This is more than a mere contest. It is to prove where the livest business farmers of Michigan reside. Every good pink-sheet booster KNOWS THAT EVERY NEW NAME ADDED TO OUR MAILING LIST FROM HIS NEIGHBORHOOD MEANS A NAIL DRIVEN IN THE COFFIN OF THE DISHONEST MARKET GAMBLER AND HIS ILK!

HELP US TO MAKE THE COMING WEEK A BOOMER! EVERY NAME YOU ADD HELPS YOU, YOUR COUNTY AND YOUR PINK-SHEET! —AND THE FARMER YOU INTRODUCE THIS PAPER TO WILL THANK YOU FOR IT!

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 ....