

Michigan Business Farming

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

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Up-To-The-Minute Review of Crop Conditions in Michigan

(Continued from last week)

The "Pink Sheet's" Crop Reporter wants to keep his fingers on the growing crops in every county in Michigan and to this end he is now requesting answers to the following questions:

1st—What has been the nature and condition of the soil for spring seeding?

2d—What weather conditions have you experienced?

3rd—What effect has the same had on spring seeding?

4th—What effect has it had on the growing grass?

5th—How does the oat acreage compare with last season?

6th—What are the prospects for a crop?

7th—What can you say of the grass acreage?

8th—How does it appear based on last season?

9th—What is the nature of growing wheat crop?

10th—How does it compare with last season?

11th—What is the nature of the soil for bean planting?

12th—What progress is being made along this line?

13th—How will the acreage compare with last season?

14th—Were conditions favorable for early potatoes?

15th—What is outlook for crop?

16th—How is the acreage compared with last season?

17th—What can you say of the prospects for late potato planting?

18th—How will the acreage compare with last year?

Reports of growing conditions or special news are requested from any and all of our readers. If your county has not already been reported this week or if in your section of the county conditions are different than given below do not hesitate to write the "CROP REPORTER," care of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, 95 WEST FORT ST., DETROIT, giving full information and writing as plainly as possible on one side of the paper. Reports should be mailed on or before Monday to reach the current week's issue. Be sure to give your full name and address, including county.

Reports below are in answer to questions as above:

WESTERN BARRY: 1—The condition of the soil has varied from cold and wet to hot and dry. 2—The weather conditions have been extreme, either all rain or no rain; very cold or very hot. 3—As a result clover seeding has not done well; oats are looking fine; wheat has been retarded in growth; clover and timothy are very short; at present, June 14, we are having a very severe drought which is drying up pastures and meadows. 4—Grass is short; hay will be a short crop. 5—Oat acreage is about the same as last season. 6—The prospects for an oat crop are good, provided we have rain in a few days; otherwise the crop will be injured. 7—The grass acreage is larger than last year. 8—Grass is a half crop as compared with last season. 9—Wheat has been frosted and the straw thinned and shortened; yield will be less than normal. 10—The appearance of wheat at the present time is about the same as last year. 11—The soil is very dry for bean planting; where plowing done

sufficiently to conserve the moisture the beans will come up readily; much plowing has been done during the last ten days. This ground will be unfavorable to germination and growth of plant. 12—Nearly all ground intended for beans is fitted ready for planting or has been planted. 13—Acreage of beans is about the same as last season. 14—Conditions have been favorable for early potatoes, but if the present drought continues for two or three weeks the crop will be shortened. 15—Outlook for crop is good with plenty of moisture. Without more rain the outlook is bad. 16—Acreage is a little higher than last season. 17—Some late potatoes have been planted but the majority are waiting for rain. 18—Acreage probably will be equal at least to last year. —IRVING FRYE.

CLARE: 1—First part fine; later part very dry. 2—Dry. 3—Made it late. 4—Grass very short and thin. 5—Better. 6—Good if get rain soon. 7—About same. 8—Poor. 9—Good. 10—Better. 11—Dry. 12—Planting lots of beans. 13—More. 14—Don't raise many; too cold. 15—Favorable. 16—About same. 17—Poor; too dry. 18—About same. —HOWARD PEN-ROSE.

EMMETT: 1—Condition of soil has been fairly good for putting in crop except on lower land, where it has been far too wet and the oats will be very late there, last seeding about June 11. 2—It has been very cold up till the past week and has very materially injured the hay crop. 3—Spring seeding was mostly done on time. 4—Very damaging as above mentioned. 5—About the same. 6—Not as good as last season. 7—About the same as last season. 8—About half as good (not more). 9—Quite badly winter-killed, but what is left is doing well. 10—About 75 per cent. 11—Good. 12—About all planted. 13—Ten per cent more. 14—Fairly good. 15—All right yet, but getting dry. 16—About the same. 17—Very good. 18—About 90 per cent of last year's acreage. —GILBERT L. HICKS.

GLADWIN: 1—April wet and cold; May cold and backward. 2—Cold, backward. 3—Set it back 50 per cent. 4—Damaged the hay and

pasture 50 per cent. 5—One hundred and five per cent, or at least up to the acreage of last year. 6—If we do not get rain very soon crop will be short 50 per cent. 7—Fully up to the acreage of last year. 8—Very bad condition compared with last year, 50 per cent. 9—Not good; too much rain last fall; went into winter in bad shape; still up to normal with last year's crops. 10—Just as good, 100 per cent; we have had two years of poor wheat. 11—In good shape, but too dry. 12—Fully up with the mark. 13—Up to last year's acreage, 100 per cent. 14—Yes. 15—Reasonably good. 16—One hundred per cent. 17—Good prospect; a number prepare late planting. 18—One hundred per cent. —R. N. CAMPBELL.

KENT: 1—Good. 2—Good, except dry the past week. 3—Good for corn and beans; bad for clover. 4—Bad; hay crop is severely affected. 5—About normal. 6—Not very good. 7—There is not as much hay to be cut this year. 8—Explained in 7. 9—Fair; very little raised. 10—About the same. 11—Excellent. 12—Nearly done. 13—Ten per cent more. 14—No hurt by frost early in June. 15—Not good. 16—Normal. 17—Very good; crop is about one-quarter planted. 18—About normal. —RAY C. BURCH.

GRAND TRAVERSE: 1—Good. 2—Cold, backward weather. 3—Froze considerable. 4—Too cold and backward; shortened crop. 5—About same. 6—On account of backward spring it is too early to tell. 7—Shortage (a guess). 8—Short for this time of year. 9—Not enough raised up in this section to report on. 11—Good, very good. 12—Failure in crop last year caused many to drop bean farming. 13—Shortage. 14—No. 15—Can not tell; two nights' freeze set them back. 16—Almost same. 17—Too early to tell anything about it. 18—Slight increase. —FRED JORS.

LUCE: The spring has been cold and backward. Sowing and planting has been delayed. Crops are all in except potatoes and turnips. Grass has been very slow this spring. —OTTO SANDERLIN.

MONTCALM: 1—Good. 2—The weather has been dry and cold. 3—No bad effects. 4—Retarded the

growth. 5—100 per cent. 6—Not very good. 7—About same as last year. 8—About half crop compared with last year. 9—Wheat is fair this year. 10—About 50 per cent better than last year. 11—Good. 12—75 per cent of planting done. 13—About the same. 14—No; too dry and cold. 15—Not very good; about 75 per cent. 16—More this year than last. 17—Good; planting nearly done. 18—About same. —A. C. BALDWIN.

GENESEE: 1—Very good. 2—Very good weather, but rather dry. 3—Got all seeding in in good season. 4—A little too cold and dry for grass. 5—About the same or a little more. 6—Oats are looking good here. 8—Hay is not as good as last year. 9—Wheat looks good around here. 11—Beans are about all planted; quite a few that are up over ground I should think got struck by the frost of 7th and 8th inst. and are ruined, but most of them are not up yet. 14—Early potatoes, I should think, were hurt badly by the frost and are N. G. —DAVID BYRNE.

COLORADO MAN NOW HAS PETRIFIED APPLE.

By some process that no one he has consulted has been able to explain, an apple has undergone petrification in the furnace at the home of C. Schrades of Denver, Colo., who has offered the curiosity to the state museum.

The apple, a russet, weighed about five ounces three weeks ago. It was thrown into the Schrades furnace, and now weighs fourteen ounces. Its color and shape were not affected by the heat, and it appears at a glance to be a perfect apple, except that there is a hole where the stem was; but it is so hard that the point of a knife blade cannot be driven into it.

Schrades found it in the ashes when he cleaned out his furnace.

SHOULD TIGHTEN STAVE SILO HOOPS.

Unless owners of stave silos tighten the hoops as the warm spring weather progresses the silos may be partially or completely ruined, is the warning issued by Prof. C. A. Ocock of the college of agriculture of the University of Wisconsin.

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 successfully restored.

GERMAN TESTS WITH SILAGE SHOW LOSS.

German experimenters found that green alfalfa put into an unwallied pit in July and taken out in March had decreased in weight by practically 33 1-3 per cent. The outer layers were more or less moldy and in some places the silage was partially charred.

Beet leaves and tops siloed in the stock on the ground in October contained 6.556 kilograms of dry matter, and about 5.222 kilograms at the end of January. Corn stover silage made in an iron concrete silo suffered only a slight loss in nutriment as shown by experiments, and this loss was offset by increased palatability, something which always counts for much.

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).....	\$1.04½
Wheat, No. 2 Red (large mills paying).....	1.05½
Oats, Standard .....	.44½
Rye .....	.64
Beans	2.07
Hay (best market today, New York), at.....	20.00
Potatoes (best market today, Pittsburgh), at...	.35
Butter .....	.27
Poultry .....	.17½
Broilers .....	.24
Eggs .....	.20

HAY

BLUE It seems quite evident that a decided change has come over the hay situation. Our position accordingly is changed, and the manner in which we should look forward to the future, and in which we should handle the balance of this season's crop is accordingly affected. It behooves us at the moment to study the situation in a most careful manner so that our lines of defense for the culminating of the present battle and the lineup for the fight to come, can have the very best protection at our disposal.

In our issue of some weeks ago we advised you that receivers on practically all terminal markets were figuring that the cool and wet conditions that we were experiencing in Michigan constituted a forerunner to a very heavy hay crop with us; on this basis operations on the present crop have been effected somewhat. They have continued to watch conditions as the season has advanced and we find today that quite some change has taken place. They are now where, instead of having a bumper crop for harvest, we will be lucky to harvest 70 per cent of a crop as based on last season. We will be somewhat surprised if the present crop strikes an average of 70 per cent, although it may. Another thing, the wet and cool spring seemed to be favorable to a heavy growth of bottom grass or fine grass and also to a heavy growth of weeds, therefore, the condition of the growing crop is not at all favorable at the present time. The one condition would naturally result in a very common quality of hay, and the second condition would show us that we would have a shortage as well. On basis of this double asset to the situation, from the standpoint of price possible to secure, we have every right to fight for a better market condition; for a better market situation than we are now experiencing. We have had direct advice from parties who have made a trip through the states which more than confirms the above. We hear of many fields of alsike clover which are blossoming and are almost ready to harvest that are very short indeed. One man advised the writer that they hardly knew how they could secure the crop. In other places we find the extreme dry weather we have been experiencing has practically ripened timothy meadows so that they have been cut early. We certainly have enough advice along the above lines to warrant our being careful as to the disposition of the balance of our old crop at prices in line with what we have been experiencing of late.

The above would suggest that it would be much better to bale up this old hay, piling it away securely in a dry, dark place and leaving it there until the new crop and new conditions are established. The new conditions certainly cannot be much worse than the ones we are now experiencing. Everything would indicate as being in favor of taking 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 no real change in tone to the situation on this market. Strictly top qualities of timothy hay and the very brightest of light mixed will sell readily at quotations, but common cars of 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.

are in a very bad way; no definite selling value can be established; sales have to be forced in the best way possible.

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 of hay on the Pittsburgh market for the past week have not been at all heavy, yet they have been sufficient to meet the market (STAOISHRDLU)etaoinAOI natural demand. There is just a little better tone to the market situation on No. 1 timothy hay and good No. 2; in some cases these qualities have advanced 50c per ton; common qualities of hay are still very weak.

HAY—PITTSBURGH MARKET.

No. 1 Timothy hay	\$14.50
No. 2 Timothy hay	13.00
No. 3 Timothy	11.00
No. 1 Light mixed hay	12.50
No. 1 Clover mixed hay	10.50
No. 1 Clover hay	12.00
Pine Prairie Packing Hay	10.00
No. 1 Oat straw	8.00
No. 1 Rye straw	11.00
No. 1 Wheat straw	8.00

CHICAGO—Chicago experienced a good live demand during the past week for all grades of top timothy and good No. 2; offerings of the same were very light. The market on these top qualities comparatively satisfactory; low grade hay hard to make disposition of.

HAY—CHICAGO MARKET.

Chaoice Timothy	\$16.00
No. 1 Timothy	15.00
No. 2 Timothy	13.00
Light Clover Mixed	13.00
No. 2 Mixed hay	10.00
No. 3 Timothy	10.00
Clover	10.00
Threshed Timothy	8.00
Marsh feeding hay	7.00
Packing	6.00
Rye	8.00
Oats	7.00
Wheat	6.50

BOSTON—Receipts for the past week show 201 cars of hay and 18 cars of straw; 14 cars of hay for export. The corresponding week last year shows 361 cars of hay and 11 cars of straw, with 32 cars of hay billed for export. There is but little change to report in the Boston market. The trade is spoken of as in a quiet way. Strictly top qualities might be termed as ready sellers but anything of a common nature goes slowly.

HAY—BOSTON MARKET.

	Large bales.	Small bales.
Hay, choice	\$21.50	\$20.50
Hay, No. 1	20.00	19.00
Hay, No. 2	17.00	16.00
Hay, No. 3	13.00	13.00
Hay, clover	14.00	14.00
Hay, clover mixed	14.00	14.00
Hay, stock	13.00	13.00
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—In sympathy with light receipts of strictly high class timothy hay and especially so in large

bales, the New York market has shown a little advance; quotations in some instances have not been changed but the tone to the market has certainly shown a decided improvement. Receipts have been plenty heavy enough on low grades and the situation affecting the same is about in line with former reports. We see no improvement in sight for low grade hay on this market but we think that high grade stuff will still advance.

HAY—NEW YORK MARKET.

New Hay:	Large bales.	Small bales.
Timothy—Choice.	per ton.	per ton.
No. 1	\$21.00	\$19.00
No. 2	17.00	16.00
No. 3	14.00	13.00
Light Clover mixed	17.00	16.00
No. 1 Clover mixed	16.00	15.00
No. 1 Clover	15.00	15.00
No. 2 Clover mixed	11.00	11.00
Straw—		
No. 1 Rye	14.00	
No. 2 Rye	13.00	
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

BLUE We are in hopes that practically every bushel of old potatoes is out of the producers hands. There is absolutely no ray of hope for the future. The market horizon throws no bright light on this commodity; the battle is practically over. The new potato situation has so developed and so quickly as to force the old potato hopes almost entirely out of a reasonable anticipation. We do not think there are any prospects for an advance over the situation now confronting us. We think the odds are too many against us. Of course, on their present level, it might be possible for some little fluke modification to be in evidence and show a slight change, but we do not think it can be of but little account to the real situation. All outside markets are most indefinite and very low. Early potatoes are being retailed in many terminal markets at \$1.00 per bushel. With the charges against them up to this point, you will readily appreciate what the first cost must be. We would advise cleaning up whatever odd bushels you still may have on hand as best you can, giving your further attentions to the new potato crop.

DETROIT—The Detroit market is of a very indefinite nature, simply impossible to tell what a car of potatoes can be sold for until you get your customer on the ground. The early potato situation reflects very heavily on the possibilities of old potato sales. This market has reports of early potatoes going still lower, so that old potatoes get weaker instead of stronger.

POTATOES—DETROIT MARKET.

Bulk from car, per bu.	\$.30
*Sacked from car, per bu.	.40
*Sacks must be even weight, 150 lbs.	
Price quoted includes cost of sack, about 10½c each.	

CINCINNATI—The market on old potatoes is simply demoralized, with stocks accumulating. Buyers are not taking hold of only what their urgent needs require. Quality while firm for this time of the year is so far below new stock that it appears non-attractive. The market has not been as low as this time of the year for some seasons.

POTATOES—CINCINNATI MARKET.

Bulk from car, per bu.	\$.30 @ .35
*Sacked from car, per bu.	.30 @ .40
*Sacks must be even weight, 150 lbs.	
Price quoted includes cost of sack, about 10½c each.	

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh considers the old potato market practically a thing of the past; trade is fighting along in a non-interested way and in a hand to mouth manner; sales usually made around 30 to 35c for the past week. The best stock is being picked out and any cars of very common quality are mighty hard to place at any price; two more weeks and the deal will be practically over.

POTATOES—PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Bulk from car, per bu.	\$.30 .58
Sacked from car, per bu.	.58 @ .63

WHEAT

Weather forecasts continue to be the real foundation for future possibilities of this commodity. First one week we will hear of conditions in every direction being burned up with dry weather and the situation, as a result, assuming a very bullish nature. The next week we hear of a heavy rainfall, practically cloud-bursts, all over the northwest, with

WHEAT—DETROIT MARKET.

No. 1 Wheat	\$1.04½
No. 2 Red	1.05½
Speculative Prices.	
July delivery	.92
September delivery	.92½

*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.

a result that the beans show up. They seem to have their fights well arranged so that when one is on the field, the other is off. They seem to have an arrangement whereby first one receives the laurels, then the other; they are very courteous to each other in this respect. We appreciate, of course, that weather conditions have much to do with the modifying of the crop to

WHEAT—CHICAGO MARKET.

No. 2 Red	\$1.05
Speculative Prices.	
*July delivery	.91½
September delivery	.92½

*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.

be secured, but we also appreciate that a great how-to-do is made along this line for no other reason than to create a day to day speculative movement.

We feel that the wheat outlook is as promising today as it has been for a long time. With all of the fussing, we notice that wheat hangs right around a small circle. This establishes more to the writer than anything else. It demonstrates a popular price for this commodity; on basis of a popular price more money can be made by every party interested from the producer to the consumer than on a price below; therefore, something real must happen before we will see much of a change from the prices we are experiencing at the present time.

BEANS

We are forced to advise that a comparatively easy situation exists at the present time, with the tone and expression of the market not at all satisfactory or inviting. It is a little hard to dope out just exactly why this condition of things is visiting us at the present time, but that it does exist goes without questioning. We have been in actual touch with the situation all the way from the producer to the large terminal markets so that the above situation can be considered as reliable information on your part.

We mentioned in our last week's issue that the sluggish, depressed and demoralized condition of the potato market and of the somewhat toneless situation governing produce lines in general, would naturally have an effect on the bean situation. We believe that this angle or undercurrent has done much to cause a reaction to be in evidence.

The quality of beans going forward and 90 per cent of the beans yet to go forward is of a very disappointing and trouble-making nature. We do not suppose that 2 per cent of the beans yet to market can be put into a strictly choice handpicked grade; 50 per cent of the remainder of the crop needs washing, drying, scouring and the general finishing up of picking machines and by hand before they can be put in a merchantable condition. Beans that have to go through this process to make them merchantable will never come anywhere near, even a close counterfeiter for choice hand-picked. I believe you will agree with me, that a forcing of this kind of stock on to the trade continuously has a tendency to slow it up; in other words, we could create a much greater demand if our stock was of higher caliber. The trade wants better stuff; if they could get better stuff, they could sell more of it, but the trade is limited on this low grade stock and it is almost a physical impossibility to create an outlet. The main trouble that we will continue to experience is the fact of being forced to market this stock just as fast as possible in order to save it. This does not allow of a regulator being placed on the disposition, but instead forces a constant flow of this stuff to the outside, never allowing it to clean up so that the tone to the situation would naturally be improved. We would not feel at all nervous over holding some high class beans; beans that were of good color, dry and safe to hold, but on anything else, the advice to make disposition seems the best to give out at this time.

BEANS—DETROIT MARKET.

White, hand-picked basis.....	\$2.15
Red Kidney	2.15

MICHIGAN ZONE PRICES.

Zone No. 2 Michigan.....	2.00
Zone No. 3 Michigan.....	2.02
Zone No. 4 Michigan.....	2.05

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

We are not able to show any material change in the oat situation. This commodity has established its own defense and brought about its own results from the very inception of the season. There has been no real change one way or the other since the start, simply fighting along from day to day in a conservative and well meaning manner and gradually winning each consecutive round. The oat situation is very healthy; there seems no possibility of a decline. They will go a little higher, is the opinion of experts.

OATS—DETROIT MARKET.

Standard	\$.44½
No. 3 White .....	.43½
No. 4 White .....	.44
No. 2 Mixed .....	.42½
No. 3 Mixed .....	.42

CINCINNATI—The general impression of a short crop facing us has caused a strong market here the past week; receipts were the smallest in some time. This fact, along with a good retail absorption, paved the way for increased values.

OATS—CINCINNATI MARKET

Standard	\$.44½
No. 3 white .....	.44
No. 4 white .....	.42½
No. 2 Mixed .....	.42½
No. 3 Mixed .....	.42

PITTSBURGH—Receipt of oats on the Pittsburgh market have fallen off noticeably the last week. The result has been that quotations have advanced in sympathy therewith. The tone to the market is very much improved at this writing.

OATS—PITTSBURG MARKET.

Standard	\$.45
No. 3 white .....	.44
No. 2 white .....	.46
No. 2 Mixed .....	.44
No. 3 Mixed .....	.44

BUTTER

There is but very little change to report in the butter situation over that which we have been giving out in our recent issues; as formally advised, you will not see any material change until after the month of June and the forerunner of July,

but the June situation will hold along in about its present channel until the month is over. We ought to see an advance in butter after the first of July, because from this time on the storage problem will have been worked out and the result ready to show. July and August are months during which a decrease in the flow of milk is looked for, and based on the storage feature having been practically closed, we have every right to believe that manipulators of butter will allow it to work along up to its supply and demand standard.

BUTTER—GENERAL MARKET

Creamery No. 1, per lb.....	\$.27½
Fancy Dairy, per lb.....	.27

EGGS

We are a little surprised that eggs do not show a little more selling strength on the market than we are able to give out in our this week's quotations. We are surprised also that the flow of current receipts keeps up to its present standard. We looked for a much lighter run than we are experiencing. Of course, it makes no particular difference as to the month as long as we get the eggs, but the latter part of June usually shows us a decrease in egg supply. We accordingly figure after the 15th of June that eggs will show a little advance for fresh receipts. It is not possible to advance them materially, because if this is done, a certain percentage of storage stock will be pulled out.

The tone to the situation is healthy and depends entirely upon receipts. If we continue to have our present heavy run, we could not naturally

look for an advance in quotations, but hens will soon start to molt at which time we certainly will see the supply reduce.

EGGS—GENERAL MARKET.

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

POULTRY

The Detroit market experienced one or two days on which receipts were plenty heavy enough to take care of the local demand, but generally speaking, the poultry situation is of very firm tone, not enough coming from the state to take care of local consumption; not as many cars have been imported as a few weeks back. The weather is getting warm so that a curtailment of consumption is being experienced; fruits, etc., are taking the place of meats along many lines at this time. However, the poultry situation is firm. We will see broilers go a little lower until they strike a normal level. Just what they will be this season is hard to dope out at the moment, but we think around 24c.

POULTRY—DETROIT MARKET.

No. 1 Turkeys .....	.15 @ .17
No. 2 Turkeys .....	.13 @ .14
No. 1 Spring Chickens .....	.16 @ .17
No. 2 Spring Chickens .....	.14 @ .16
No. 1 Fowls .....	.16 @ .17
No. 2 Fowls .....	.13 @ .15
No. 1 Geese .....	.10 @ .11
No. 1 Ducks .....	.14 @ .15
Broilers .....	.24 @ .25

POULTRY—CHICAGO MARKET.

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

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

LIVE STOCK

Cattle—Detroit.

The receipts of cattle on the Detroit market up to Friday night shows 1,868 against 1,387 last week. Even on basis of this increase of around 500 head, the market got along in fairly good shape, practically everything in all classes of dry-fed and grass-fed steers and heifers going at close to last week's quotations. Quite satisfactory was trading all around, with the tone to the situation showing real firm.

Choice dry-fed steers and heifers were going at \$8.00 to \$8.50; a good well turned sort weighing around 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$7.75 to \$8.00; best grass fed stuff, 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$7.25 to \$7.75; in weights around 500 to 700 lbs., \$5.75 to \$7.00. There was a fairly good quota of choice fat cows which were going at \$6.25 to \$6.50; a more common kind \$5.50 to \$6.00; grade below \$5.00 to \$5.25. Most everything in the canner department landed around \$3.50 to \$4.25; choice heavy bulls found ready sale at \$6.75 to \$7.00; a good bologna sort \$6.25 to \$6.50; stock bulls \$5.00 to \$6.00. There was a fairly good run of choice feeding steers in weights around 800 to 1,000 lbs., which went readily at \$7.00 to \$7.25; fair feeding steers, the same weights, \$6.75 to \$7.00; choice stockers weighing 500 to 700 lbs., were bringing \$6.25 to \$6.90; fair stockers same weight, \$6.00 to \$6.50; good stock heifers \$5.00 to \$5.75; large milkers \$6.00 to \$7.50; a more common kind \$35.00 to \$50.00.

The receipts of veal calves for the week show 1,274 against 1,128 last. The market runs along strong and satisfactory, top being about \$10.25 with the range from this down to \$7.00.

FOSTER'S WEATHER BULLETIN

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Washington, D. C., June 28.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent June 29 to July 2 and July 4 to 8; warm waves June 28 to July 1 and July 3 to 7; cool waves June 30 to July 4 and July 6 to 10. These two disturbances will cover one the year but we can not now point out the most severe storm periods of out the locations where these dangerous storms will strike. We have made good progress in our efforts to work out a method of locating all weather events but we are not quite far enough along to risk a forecast of locations. This is our last warning of this dangerous storm period and all we can do is to advise all to be on the alert from July 2 to 12.

We are expecting a low, or storm center, to cross the continent, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, from July 4 to 8 and another from June 28 to July 2, and every one should watch the location of these storm centers. The dangerous parts of the storms will all the time be from one to five hundred miles southeast of the center of the lows.

If the hurricane, as is expected, organizes eastward of the Windward islands near July 4 then all who are interested in such storms on the Caribbean seat and Gulf of Mexico will need to watch that hurricane for ten days as it will require that long before it leaves our coasts. In case the hurricane organizes then, our middle northwest should expect an unusually low temperature cool wave, possibly going to the frost line in the extreme northwest.

Should tornadoes occur with this disturbance they may be expected in the Mississippi valleys between 40 and 45 of north latitudes. Tornadoes usually come from the southwest and move toward the northeast and they usually occur in the southeast quadrant of the low. To get out of the path of the tornado one should, as a rule, move northwest or southeast.

Excessively heavy rains, cloud-bursts and hail indicate tornado forces. If we had control of these storms, we would have them strike some sandy desert.

The last disturbance of this great storm period will reach Pacific coast about July 9, cross Pacific slope by close of 10, great central valleys 11 to 13, eastern sections 14. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about July 9, great central valleys 11, eastern sections 13. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about July 12, great central valleys 14, eastern sections 16.

Previous remarks will apply to this disturbance till about the time it crosses meridian 90 on July 12. After that the storm forces are expected to weaken and be less dangerous. The five days centering on that disturbance are expected to average the highest temperatures of the summer.

The week centering on July 16 will probably be the week of least danger from storms, but the month of July will probably make a record of extremes for radical weather events. Some very heavy rains are expected and some unusually severe droughts, but these are so mixed up that we can not locate them.

Our advice to producers is not to sell oats nor cotton. Corn and wheat are guesses, but if we had them in possession we would keep them. The spring wheat crop will determine prices of wheat.

The next dangerous storm period will cover July 20 to 30. It is not reckoned as great compared with the most dangerous storms of the year but no risks should be taken during those eleven days.

Many thanks to generous friends of my weather work who pressed my name for consideration for appointment as chief of the United States Weather Bureau. For ample reasons I notified the Secretary of Agriculture that I would not permit further use of my name in that connection.

CATTLE—DETROIT STOCK YARDS.

Beef steers, good to prime heavy	\$8.00@8.50
Beef steers, medium to good ..	7.40@7.75
Beef steers, common to fair ..	6.00@7.00
Beef cows, common to selected ..	5.50@6.00
Heifers, selected	6.50@7.50
Stock steers	5.50@6.25
Feeders	7.00@7.25
Canners and cutters	4.00@4.25
Good to prime veals	5.00@9.50
Bulls	4.50@6.50
Dressed veal	8.00@13.00

Cattle—Chicago.

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

	Number Received.	Extreme Range.	Bulk of Sales.
Mon., June 16..18,276		\$7.40@9.20	8.10@8.75
Tues., June 17..4,097		7.50@8.80	8.00@8.50
Wed., June 18..20,640		7.50@9.15	8.00@8.70
Thurs., June 19..8,017		7.35@8.95	7.90@8.55
Fri., June 20..1,749		7.25@8.70	7.80@8.25
Last week		7.25@9.20	7.90@8.75
Previous week		7.25@9.00	7.90@8.65
4 weeks ago		7.15@8.90	7.60@8.40
1912		6.20@9.50	7.25@9.10

A somewhat gloomy condition overhangs the cattle situation in Chicago the past week. It is understood that dry weather existing over a considerable portion of Illinois, Missouri and in parts of Iowa contributes to this cause; liquidation of immature steers from pasture, as well as rising corn price brought steer trade this week into a state of gloom. This was in wide contrast to the situation that existed last week and the week previous. On Monday the market got a running start at higher prices but very quickly the same broke and continued of a breaking nature to the finish. Closing rates for the week were down 15 to 40c from Monday; the bulk of common fair and good steers showing a cut of 25 to 40c.

This week's run was 53,000 against 41,950 last week and 52,865 a year ago. Kansas City and St. Louis had very generous supplies of Texas grassers. Killers declare that this stuff still brings its relative value, since it is dressing out much poorer than well-conditioned steers. It is very much up to the weather; if the same continues hot and droughty, the shipment of grass-fed stuff will have to be forced. On the other hand, anything causing green pastures will put a check on shipments and a tendency to better market conditions will be the result. Last Monday experienced the highest market since April, at which time a top of \$9.20 was made. This was 30c below the high spot a year ago. A big quota of choice yearling and heavy steers sold early this week at \$8.60 to \$8.80; a few prime yearlings made \$9.00. The mid-week top was set at \$9.15. Killers have had a lot of cattle of plain kind down to \$7.75 and lower, getting scant feeder competition, because of the terrific decline in prices and oversupply of stuff for that trade. Numerous poor light killing steers went down to \$7.25 to \$7.50.

CATTLE—CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

Beef steers, good to prime heavy	\$8.75@9.00
Beef steers, medium to good ..	7.90@8.50
Beef steers, common to fair ..	7.00@7.90
Beef cows, common to selected ..	5.00@7.50
Fat heifers, good to choice ..	6.00@8.40
Canners and cutters	3.60@4.85
Good to prime veals	5.00@10.35
Bulls	5.25@7.25

Cattle—Buffalo.

Buffalo Monday's run of cattle was the largest of the summer, 210 loads or 5,250 head. About fifty cars of killing steers, kinds wanted by east-end killers and these sold at steady prices with last week, top steers bringing from \$8.90@9.00, included in these sales being some Michigan steers that were heavy and branded. Steers averaging around and less than twelve hundred and handier kinds ruled generally a dime to fifteen lower, top butchering steers selling from \$8.30@8.40. Two loads of yearlings brought \$8.75. Fat cows and heifers generally sold from 25@50c under last week, there being a very large proportion of these on the grassy order. Top cows sold around \$6.50, but selling above this figure, a load going to Boston at \$6.35. Best heifers here sold by the

load at around \$7.60, which was about thirty cents under last week. Medium and commonish kinds of heifers showed a quarter decline. Stockers and feeders were lower generally by 25@35c, but some top kinds of feeders made \$7.40. Light common stocker stuff, with bulls, heifers and steers included, brought \$6.25. Bulls were generally lower, though some strictly dry-fed kinds on the heavy order sold at about steady prices, but the grassy grades were mostly 25@35c under last week. Supply of twenty loads of fresh cows and springers was too large for the day's needs and buyers succeeded in buying these \$5.00 per head generally lower, straight top loads bringing from \$63.00@65.00 per head, with individual milchers and springers that were fancy, bringing more money. Good weight steers were cleaned up by nine o'clock, but some of the common grassy stuff was slow in finding outlet. At the close, however, a practical clearance was had.

CATTLE—BUFFALO STOCK YARDS.

Good to choice heavy steers ..	\$8.35@8.75
Medium to fair heavy steers ..	8.10@8.25
Handy weight butchering steers ..	7.50@8.50
Yearlings	7.50@8.75
Fat heifers, inferior to choice ..	6.00@8.00
Fat cows, medium to choice ..	4.50@7.50
Canners and cutters	3.75@4.50
Bulls	6.00@7.75
Stockers and feeders	6.00@7.75
Milchers and springers	\$5.00@100.00

Calves—Buffalo.

Receipts for the opening day of the week were 1,600 head. Demand for all kinds was liberal and a good active trade was had right from the start, prices ruling full steady, compared with last week's close. Best veals sold at \$10.25 and \$10.50, bulk \$10.50, fair grades ranged from \$9.50 to \$10, culls went from \$9.00 down and grassers showed a spread of from \$5.00 to \$6.50.

Calf Quotations.

Calves, choice to extra	\$10.25@10.50
Fair to good	9.50@10.00
Culls and common	8.50@9.00
Light thin	7.00@8.00
Fed Calves	5.00@6.50

Hogs—Detroit.

The receipts of hogs for the week show 6,989 against 6,265 last week. The run was of a fairly satisfactory nature, with bidding freely indulged in and the tone to the situation all-around quite satisfactory. The result of the week's trading, however, centers around about 10 to 15c under last week's close.

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	Heavy Packing	Light Packing
	Medium and Selected	Medium and Selected	Medium and Selected
	and Butchers.	Shipping.	Shipping.
June 14 ..	\$8.50@8.95	\$8.35@8.90	\$8.65@9.00
June 16 ..	8.40@8.90	8.25@8.85	8.55@8.95
June 17 ..	8.30@8.75	8.15@8.70	8.45@8.75
June 18 ..	8.20@8.62	8.05@8.57	8.35@8.62
June 19 ..	8.25@8.70	8.10@8.70	8.40@8.70
June 20 ..	8.35@8.80	8.25@8.77	8.50@8.80
June 21 ..	8.35@8.80	8.25@8.72	8.50@8.80

1912 ..	\$7.25@7.75	\$7.30@7.75	\$7.25@7.65
1911 ..	6.10@6.60	6.05@6.57	6.10@6.60
1910 ..	9.25@9.65	9.05@9.55	9.40@9.65
1909 ..	7.35@8.05	7.45@8.05	7.10@7.89
1908 ..	5.70@6.35	5.70@6.40	5.60@6.25

*37 head, averaging 197 lbs., sold at \$8.82. A report from Chicago dated June 16th shows that 1,500 hogs were lost on account of heat conditions. This represents a monetary loss of around \$30,000. The direct cause of this is attributed to overcrowding cars. The report goes on to show that dead hogs in hundreds were strewn along unloading chutes at the stock yards. Excessive heat in transit smothering the animals, was the cause; overcrowding cars contributed to this. The average weight of hogs is close to 250

lbs., and at current prices means \$22.00 loss to the owner.

There was a decline of around 10 to 20c per hundred on most classes of hogs on the Chicago market this past week. The run consisted of the usual sort with the quality well up to a normal standard. The receipts for the week show 127,400 which is 20,800 less than last week. About the top set this week was \$8.80, with the bulk making \$8.65 to \$8.70; with the average sales established around \$8.68. Sales were largely 15c lower than last Saturday, although the top was down about 20c. Pigs were 10c higher than a week ago. The estimated average weight of hogs this week 239 lbs., or 9 lbs. lighter than last week; 3 lbs. heavier than the same week last year, and 5 lbs. heavier than the corresponding week two years ago.

HOGS—CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

Mixed packing	\$8.40@8.70
Medium and butchers	8.70@8.75
Poor to good heavy packing ..	8.25@8.50
Lightweights	8.55@8.77
Selected 260-300 lb. packers ..	8.52@8.95
Pigs and throw-outs	2.50@9.15

Hogs—Buffalo.

All marketing points showed a rather heavy run of hogs Monday and prices were lower, decline at Buffalo, on the best grades, amounting to about a dime, pigs, for which there was a liberal demand, selling steady. One of the big local packers paid \$9.05 for a load or two of good mixed hogs, quality of which was a little better than the ordinary but the great bulk of the offerings that carried weight sold on a basis of \$9.00. Good weight yorkers landed in the same notch as the better weight grades, top for these being \$9.05, with the bulk moving at \$9.00 and lights and pigs sold mostly at \$9.10. Roughs \$7.75, generally and stags \$6.50 to \$7.25.

HOGS—BUFFALO STOCK YARDS.

Extreme heavies, 280 up	\$8.95@9.00
Heavies, 240 to 280	8.95@9.00
Mediums, 220 to 240	9.10@9.15
Mediums, 190 to 220	8.95@9.00
Mixed, 180 to 220	9.00@9.05
Yonkers, 150 to 170	9.20@9.25
do 120 to 150	9.25@9.25
Pigs, 120 downs	9.20@9.25
Heavy ends	8.75@9.00
Roughs	7.75@7.80
Stags	6.00@7.25

Sheep and Lambs—Detroit.

There is but little real change in the sheep and lamb department over our report as given out in last week's issue. The top set at that time was around \$7.25, while an occasional bunch brought \$7.50 this week. We do not feel, however, that there is any particular change in the real situation. The receipts for the week show 2,372 against 2,616 last. The very top for best spring lambs was \$7.50 to \$8.00; a more fair sort \$5.00 to \$6.50; light and common lambs \$4.50 to \$5.00. Yearlings hung right around \$5.50 to \$6.50, with fair to good sheep going at \$3.75 to \$4.25; culls \$2.25 to \$3.00.

SHEEP—DETROIT STOCK YARDS.

Lambs, good to choice	\$7.50@8.00
Lambs, fair to good	4.50@6.50
Mixed sheep	3.75@4.25
Cull sheep	2.00@3.00
Yearlings	5.50@6.50

Sheep and Lambs—Chicago.

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

	—Sheep—		—Lambs—	
	Top.	Bulk.	Top.	Bulk.
Last week	\$5.90	\$4.25@5.00	\$7.50	\$6.25@7.00
Prev. week	6.10	4.50@5.50	8.00	6.50@7.25
4 wks. ago	6.25	5.50@6.00	8.50	6.50@7.50
1912	5.50	4.15@5.00	7.75	6.25@7.25

Native ewes which formed the bulk of aged stuff for the week closed mainly at \$1.25 to \$1.50 lower than the previous week's finish; some plain extremely heavy offerings sometimes showed more. Wethers were scarce at all times and were quoted about 75c to \$1.00 lower and will soon be classed as two-year-olds. Liberal receipts enabled buyers to remain in control of the situation, with sellers being forced to make concessions against their wills. The indifference of packers brought about this state of affairs. The general quality was good but many offerings were a little weighty for most buyers. Eastern competition was lacking entirely for fat grades. Packers had things their own way and were listless bidders during most sessions. The inquiry for feeding stock was somewhat limited; sales looked weak. The break in price will probably check the supply and next week most traders anticipate smaller receipts.

Fresh declines followed each other every day in the spring lamb division, closing prices were the lowest of the week. Some sales showed \$1.75 to \$2.00 decline from the high spot of last week. Sellers continued to make efforts to check the raid on prices but not until Friday did they stop the downward trend of values. City butchers did some purchasing but eastern shippers did nothing. Sellers were compelled to go to local packers with bulk of their offerings. They usually met a cold reception. Packers had several thousand head of springers direct each day from Louisville at which point the run was the heaviest of the season. Western aged arrivals topped at \$7.50, the first half of the week; later \$6.75 would stop prime stuff at the finish, very little selling higher than \$6.50. Natives topped at \$7.25, with some prime ones going at \$6.75 to \$7.00. Feeders paid \$5.00 to \$5.40 for some slim finished wethers.

SHEEP—CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

Lambs, choice to extra	\$7.00@7.25
Lambs, fair to good	6.50@7.00
Lambs, cull to common	4.00@5.00
Yearlings, choice	5.75@6.00
Yearlings, cull to fair	4.00@5.00
Wethers, choice	5.00@5.50
Common to prime	4.00@4.50
Cull sheep	3.50@4.50
Bucks	3.00@5.00
Basis being "Shorn."	

Sheep and Lambs—Buffalo.

Twenty-five cars of fresh and seven loads of holdovers—6,400 head all told, comprised Monday's receipts. The trade at all marketing points the past week has been demoralized and today, under a very light demand, conditions were even worse, lambs showing a further decline of from twenty-five to fifty cents from last week's close, while all kinds of sheep were dull and weak. Best springers sold today at \$7.00 and \$7.25, with cull to fair kinds ranging from \$5.00 to \$6.75 and the top for yearlings was \$6.25.

SHEEP—BUFFALO STOCK YARDS.

Spring lambs, choice	\$7.00@7.25
Spring lambs, cull to fair	5.00@6.75
Yearling lambs, choice	5.75@6.25
Yearling lambs, cull to fair ..	3.50@5.00
Wethers	4.75@5.00
Mixed sheep	4.50@4.75
Ewes	3.50@4.50
Cull sheep	2.00@3.50
Bucks	2.50@3.50

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