

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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ONE CENT PER COPY (TWO CENTS BY NEWS BOY)

WHO GETS THE \$515,057,000

PRICES LOWER AND STILL THE
PROFITS INCREASE.

National Crop Reports Very Useful in
Depressing Prices—A Big Help
to Market Manipulators.

THE FARMERS of the nation won't shed any tears over the fact that Secretary of Agriculture Wilson will be asked to go back to his farm on the fourth of March next. It was announced a few weeks ago that Mr. Wilson would retire at the close of his present term; undoubtedly he had read "the handwriting on the wall."

Of late years, the Crop Reports issued by the Department of Agriculture have been valueless to the farmer, but have been a mighty aid to the "market manipulators." If the reports were secured from authentic sources they would be all right; but as it is, they are picked up here and there, on the hit-and-miss plan, two-thirds of the reports actually being made out and signed by those who make a living through handling the products of the farm, and the natural result always follows—a "bumper crop." The report just issued is featured by the announcement that "it shows the most remarkable agriculture year in the history of the United States." This sounds good just at this time, when the farmer has his products to dispose of.

It will be remembered that Secretary Wilson a few years ago claimed that the farmers of the United States could not produce enough at reasonable prices to supply the demand; in other words, that production had been overtaken by consumption. Later it will be remembered he favored the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, so that the cost of living could be reduced. The report says:

"A corn crop of 3,169,137,000 bushels, or 281,921,000 bushels more than the greatest crop of corn ever grown in any country of the world, is the feature of the country's most remarkable agricultural year in history, according to the November crop report of the United States Department of Agriculture."

"The report completed the government's preliminary estimates of the nation's principal farm crops. This great crop of corn was worth November 1 to farmers, \$1,850,776,000."

"The enormous sum of \$4,171,134,000 represented the farm value November 1 of the United States crops of corn, hay, wheat, oats, potatoes, barley, flaxseed, rye and wheat. With the value of the growing cotton crop and the crops of tobacco, rice and apples the aggregate value of these principal farm products will amount well beyond \$5,000,000,000."

Upon the preliminary estimates on production and prices announced today, the value of the crops figure out as follows: Corn, \$1,850,776,000; hay, \$854,615,000; wheat, \$603,639,000; oats, \$476,169,000; potatoes, \$188,501,000; barley, \$120,845,000; flaxseed, \$39,693,000; rye, \$24,370,000; buckwheat, \$12,626,000.

Continued on Page Seven



What doth it profit a farmer, though it increaseth his yield five fold, so long as the middlemen have charge of the toll gates, which block the highway leading to the market?

Why Bale the Hay

BALED HAY is much more valuable as a feed than loose hay, even when the loose hay is well housed.

Loose hay carries a great quantity of dust and often gives the farm animals a severe cough, while baled hay does not.

Baled hay takes up about one-fifth as much room as loose hay, and for this reason the entire crop of baled hay can usually be stored under cover, while loose hay must be exposed to the weather in stocks and ricks.

Baling breaks up coarse hay so that the stock will eat it more readily, and there is no waste in feeding baled hay.

Baled hay is always ready for the market. It is convenient and satisfactory to handle in every way. It can be hauled by team or shipped by railroad.

Much of the tops and sides of stacks are spoiled by the weather.

Loose hay becomes dusty and musty. Baling keeps out the dust and preserves the hay.

Baled hay retains much of the sweet hay odor that stock relish. There's a freshness and appetizing quality and feed value in baled hay that is never found in loose hay.

Hay should be baled whether fed on our own farms or sold. Of course, the market demand is for baled hay—and for baled hay only—and for this reason baling is the only way to be sure of having a market for it.

The growing of hay, and especially leguminous hays, such as cow pea, soy bean, peanut and lespedeza, will rapidly increase the fertility of our soils, make the growing of good live stock profitable, and add very much to the income on the farms.

BUYING FOREIGN SUNSHINE.

THE United States is paying \$100,000,000 or more every year for foreign sunshine, this amount being paid out for foreign-grown sugar, which is only carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, and comes from the wind, rain and sunshine which sweeps over the fields. There is no reason why this sugar should not be grown within the United States. In that case the \$100,000,000 that now goes abroad every year to pay for sugar would be distributed at home among American farmers and workmen and transportation companies. More important still, it would lead to a great improvement in agricultural conditions and an immense increase in farm yields.

Last Minute Quotations

At the time of going to press, the wires bring us the following "last minute" quotations:

Wheat, No. 1, White (large mills paying) 1 09

Wheat, No. 2, Red (large mills paying) 1 02

Wheat advanced last week on eastern war news—Declines this week as final battle is predicted.

Oats, Standard 34

Oats a little lower. Don't get excited if you have good quality.

Rye 74

Beans 2 30

Prices lower—farmers filling elevators; virtually bleeding life's blood out of a healthy demand.

Hay (best market today, New York), at 22 00

Potatoes (best market today, Pittsburgh) at 58

Things look brighter for potatoes. See special report on market pages.

Butter 30

Demand for good butter and fresh eggs everywhere. Get your price.

Eggs 30

Poultry 13

Poultry on the wing; everybody selling. Let your chickens roost higher and prices will climb to get them.

A MIGHTY GOOD SUGGESTION

FARMERS GETTING A LITTLE
TIRED OF THE SUGAR TRUST
YOKE.

"Why Not a Co-operative Sugar Factory?"—It Will Come in Time, but Not Until the Farmers Get Tired of Being "Horn-swaggled."

Mr. Editor:—You may think that I am out of place in writing to you, but what I have read of the Gleaners and what they are doing makes me think that this will not be thrown into the waste basket until after you have my ideas about the raising of beets and the manufacture of sugar. As your association is a co-operative one, I would suggest that the members exert themselves in starting several sugar factories in the state of Michigan. I will give reasons. Five years ago every sugar beet factory did a thriving business and accumulated a large amount of money; so much so that other companies started and they also were pleased with the results. They paid five dollars per ton for their beets and could afford to. Now I am coming to what I want to impress upon the Gleaners to do for the benefit of the farmers. Five years ago the sugar beet companies would return the pulp by the farmers' paying the freight, but now how do they manage the pulp? They pass it over a heater after they extract the sugar and evaporate it. That pulp, I am informed, they have a ready sale at the factory at from \$20 to \$23 per ton. I am also informed it takes from six to eight tons of pulp to make one of evaporated. The average crop is ten tons to the acre. We will figure that ten tons of beets make one of evaporated pulp. Now the farmers give the sugar beet company \$20 per acre. Sugar is one cent a pound higher than five years ago. One ton of beets makes three hundred pounds of sugar. Ten tons per acre makes \$30 more per acre, making a total of over \$50 per acre for the sugar beet companies to take your beets, over and above a fair profit of five years ago, when every sugar beet company became wealthy. In three years' time the sugar beet companies could own every acre of land that is now used in growing beets. What I would like to see the Gleaners operate several sugar beet factories and they become independent instead of dependent. Put up factories and let every farmer take stock and their share of the profit and there would be no more \$5 beets. I grew one hundred acres last year, but none this year. Please look into this matter and help the farmers. Hoping this will interest you, I remain yours

ALBERT LANE, Milan, Mich.

It has been quietly rumored for some little time past that the sugar companies have something up their sleeve, and that after election they will show their hand. We have read the 1913 contract of one Michigan company and find that the five-dollar guarantee is no more—hereafter it will be a guarantee of \$4.50. Ask why the re-

Continued on Page Seven

Tell Me How You Like the Pink Sheet

How can we improve it? Has it helped YOU in any way? Throw a "brick" or send a "boquet".

THE MARKET SITUATION VIEWED FROM THE INSIDE

HAY

We expect that you are waiting anxiously each week for the "Pink Sheet" to arrive so that you may turn to this commodity and see its present condition on the commercial market. As we have advised you from the very inception of this paper, the situation has been somewhat peculiar. It has been almost impossible to get a good clean line-up on the actual situation as it exists. We keep getting advice from over the State that there is a world of common qualities of hay back. We hear from some of our large dealers over the State that it will be impossible to move a certain amount of the hay we have for actual disposition. As stated last week, one of our large dealers claims that fifteen hundred cars of hay will not go out of the "Thumb" of Michigan this season this by virtue of its condition. While I feel very strong on the better qualities of hay its subsequent outcome along most lines, etc., still, at the same time, I realize that we must handle this commodity conservatively, because there are angles to the situation which are a little hazardous—no question about it. The one feature that makes one feel conservative from day to day is the apparent disposition of all outside markets to become easy on any particular kind of hay if there is anything like heavy receipts. You will notice, if you follow carefully the market situation at outside points, the real prices possible to obtain, that the situation is not able to improve but very little. Possibly, one week will see an improvement on one character of hay, the next week that particular character of hay has declined somewhat and some other character has taken its place. When a situation of this kind exists on this commodity or any other, we as producers and distributors, simply must feel conservative. We have the above as a liability to contend with. As an asset to the situation, we have the most pleasant weather conditions existing which are not conducive of an advance in market quotations. We are aware from our cron reports, that we have but a very small advance in good qualities of hay for actual disposition this year, that the bone of contention is the weather up to the present time existing and the heavy supply of very common qualities of hay back in the producers' hands. We have not yet lost faith in the situation on good qualities of hay. We believe it will gradually show a better tone and as an ultimate result, a better price possible to obtain. The most outside markets there is a call at the moment for high quality mixed hay and all clover hay. We do not feel the situation justifies any change in the quotations as shown last week in the different Zones.

Zone No. 1 Michigan...	\$12.60
Zone No. 2 Michigan...	13.80
Zone No. 3 Michigan...	14.50
Zone No. 4 Michigan...	14.30
Zone No. 5 Michigan...	14.20
Zone No. 6 Michigan...	14.30
Zone No. 7 Michigan...	15.20

DETROIT—We are pleased to report that our Detroit market still continues in the race, is holding up well under the receipts that have been coming in very freely during the past week. The tone to the situation on this market is all that we could expect. It is, in reality, about normal as based on larger market centers. The Detroit market is a comparatively small market and surrounded on all sides by hay producing sections very low freight rates and everything in favor of coming to this market were it in any way inviting. It is a surprise to us that more shippers do not turn their attentions to this market, but, from a producers' standpoint, and

OUR MARKET SIGNALS

THE Weather Man takes his observations; gets his reports from other stations and "guesses the weather." We take our observations, have our reports from other stations, and with these as a basis we are going to take a chance at the markets. We will not hit it every time; neither does the weather man. But if we keep just a few farmers from getting "soaked" it will pay. Get on your "Stickers" and watch the signals:



No. 1—Good, substantial demand and present conditions favor steady market at profitable prices. No. 2—Market clearing up and better prices predicted. No. 3—Market very quiet; has every appearance of being overfed. No. 4—No profit at ruling prices. If you can hold, this is an "eleventh hour" proposition. No. 5—Better keep in port. Storm on. Prices may go lower but we would take a chance.

from the fact, that the producer nowadays is gradually waking up to the direct shipping end of his business, we are just as well satisfied that the actual shippers do not use this market only in a limited manner.

No. 1 Timothy, new.....	17.00@17.50
No. 2 Timothy, new.....	15.00@16.00
Light mixed.....	15.00@16.00
No. 1 mixed.....	13.00@14.00
Rye Straw.....	10.00@10.50
Wheat and Oat Straw.....	8.00@ 9.00

PITTSBURG—The only real change in the Pittsburgh situation during the last week is in the character of hay this market is in need of at the present time. At the moment, this market is almost bare of good clover mixed and all clover hay, therefore the situation is strong on this respective character of hay. While, naturally, we would not expect the situation to improve on this character of hay ahead of hay of good timothy qualities. The situation with reference to No. 1 timothy hay is just fair. There are plenty of receipts to take care of the actual demands to be made. The poorer grades of hay have suffered a severe slump during the last week. The receipts have been altogether too heavy, and as is natural, there is a gradual accumulation of poorer grades of stock. There is a keen demand at the moment for good threshed timothy hay. Of course, at its relative value with other hay.

No. 1 Timothy hay (new).....	17.50@18.00
No. 2 Timothy hay (new).....	15.00@16.00
No. 1 Light mixed hay.....	16.00@17.00
No. 1 Clover mixed hay.....	16.00@16.50
No. 1 Oat straw, Pa. line.....	10.00@10.50
No. 1 Clover hay.....	16.00@16.50
Fine prairie packing hay.....	@11.00
No. 1 Oat straw, Pa. line.....	@10.50
No. 1 Rye straw, Pa. line.....	11.50@
No. 1 Wheat straw, Pa. line.....	10.00@10.50

CINCINNATI—The situation on this market was very satisfactory during the past week; practically all grades of hay were taken hold of quite freely. Especially, was there a keen interest in good qualities of timothy hay and good bright colored clover mixed and also on clover hay. The demand for the last two seem to be swinging around over almost the whole outside situation. To sum up the situation on the Cincinnati market, was all that could be expected under general situations elsewhere existing.

Timothy No. 1.....	16.00@16.50
Timothy Standard.....	15.00@15.75
Timothy No. 2.....	14.25@14.75
Timothy No. 3.....	12.00@12.50
Clover Mixed, No. 1.....	15.50@16.00
Clover Mixed, No. 2.....	13.50@14.00
Clover Pure, No. 1.....	14.00@14.50
Clover Pure, No. 2.....	14.50@15.50
Straw, wheat.....	7.50@ 8.00
Straw, oats.....	7.50@ 8.00
Straw, rye.....	8.50@ 9.50

CHICAGO—We have but little change to report from our last week's conditions on the Chicago market. This market has held up very well right from the opening of the season this year. Very satisfactory has been conditions at most time existing on this market. Seemingly, receipts have run along just about equivalent to the actual demand, therefore, the tone of the situation has been normal. The trade has not expected anything serious to happen, one way or the other. With a condition of this kind existing, trades are always made easy and prices can be well maintained.

Choice Timothy.....	13.50@20.00
No. 1 Timothy.....	16.00@13.00
No. 2 Timothy.....	13.00@15.00
Light Clover Mixed.....	15.00@16.00
No. 2 Mixed hay.....	11.00@13.00
No. 3 Timothy.....	11.00@13.00
Clover.....	9.00@13.00
Threshed Timothy.....	9.00@12.00
Choice Kan. & Okla. Prairie.....	16.00@16.50
No. 1 Kan. & Okla. Prairie.....	14.50@15.50
No. 2 Kan. & Okla. Prairie.....	10.50@14.00
No. 3 Kan. & Okla. Prairie.....	10.50@11.50
Marsh feeding hay.....	10.00@11.00
Packing.....	7.00@ 8.00
No. 1 Iowa & Minn. Prairie.....	13.00@14.00
No. 2 Iowa & Minn. Prairie.....	12.00@13.00
Packing.....	7.00@ 8.00
Choice Alfalfa.....	18.00@18.50
No. 1 Alfalfa.....	17.00@17.50
No. 2 Alfalfa.....	14.00@15.00
Rye.....	8.50@ 9.50
Oats.....	7.00@ 7.50
Wheat.....	6.00@ 6.50

BOSTON—You will note from the market below, that it is practically impossible to make any change in conditions on this market, but at the same time, we are able to report that the situation is running along steady; there is nothing excited about the situation one way or the other. This market has not been congested, neither has it been anywhere near bare at any given time. Really, this market has been all that we could expect from the inception of the season. As previously advised, we do not expect very much from the New England trade because the Canadian situation has been taking care of them for the last three or four years. Receipts on this market the past week were 271 cars of hay; 16 cars of straw—40 cars of this hay was billed out export.

	Large bales.	Perpetual bales.
Hay, choice.....	22.00@23.00	22.00
Hay, No. 1.....	21.00@22.00	21.00
Hay, No. 2.....	20.00@	19.00
Hay, No. 3.....	16.00@	15.00
Hay, clover.....	18.00@	17.00
Hay, clover mixed.....	18.00@	17.00
Hay, stock.....	15.00@	15.00
Long rye straw.....	17.00@	
Tangled rye straw.....	12.00@	12.00
Oat straw.....	11.00@	11.00

NEW YORK—The trade on the New York market this last week has been very light. We are forced to report a slightly easier feeling existing, especially is this true on medium baled hay. In this connection, let us advise that the New York market is a large baled market or what is termed loose bales—bales weighing from 200 to 250 lbs. Most receivers on this market have tried to maintain their former quotations, but in order to effect sales, it was noticeable that the price had to be reduced. There are but very few good nice straight cars of any given characters of hay arriving on this market. A great percentage of shipments show stained conditions. This is very unfortunate for the shipper using this market, because it is a very exacting market and on characters of hay that are any ways out of condition, the price is affected materially.

	Large bales.	Small bales.
per ton.	per ton.	
New Hay:		
Timothy—		
Choice.....	22.00@22.50	21.00@22.00
No. 1.....	20.00@21.00	20.00@
No. 2.....	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.00
Shipping.....	@16.00	15.00@16.00
Light Clover		
Mixed.....	20.00@	19.00@20.00
No. 1 Clover		
Mixed.....	13.00@16.00	12.00@15.00
No. 2 Clover		
Mixed.....	16.00@17.00	15.00@17.00
No. 1 Clover.....	18.00@	@17.00
No. 2 Clover.....	13.00@16.00	@
Straw		
No. 1 Rye.....	17.00@	@

No. 2 Rye.....	@16.00	@
No. 1 Oat.....	11.00@11.50	10.00@11.00
No. 1 Wheat.....	@	@

POTATOES

It is certainly a pleasure to be able to report some actual relief in sight with reference to the disposition of this commodity. It is certainly true that the tone to the situation is much better. From all outside angles, inquiries are being made for quotations. On the inside there is an excited feeling among buyers over the State. All of this comes from a good cause and the same being an actual demand for these potatoes at an advanced price over former conditions. I believe we all appreciate that it has been almost impossible to get a good lineup on the potato situation. The crop situation, the rotting feature and all of these things have had to be considered and it was almost impossible to get a real line on the situation. The situation itself did not develop and practically has not developed at the moment so that we can bank on it, but, we think, the situation does show that we have every reason to believe and look for an enhanced price possible to obtain for this commodity. It would not be at all surprising to us if the common market price for potatoes over the State of Michigan, of good keeping qualities, would go to a 50-cent level. In this connection, we wish to be conservative and we wish you to understand that a great many large potato buyers claim that this is altogether too high, and we will concede that it may be, but we also think we have a right, from the situation as it develops at the present time, to look forward, at least, to such a basis. We believe it is our duty and your duty to continually look for improvement and figure out some reason why we can naturally expect it. We certainly will not get these things if we do not figure for them and do something to influence their being made possible. We feel absolutely sure that if these potatoes were held back by you, as producers, and put on the market in just the right manner, that the above basis of fifty cents could easily be maintained. You will note we are advancing the price in the respective zones five cents per bushel.

Zone No. 2 Michigan....	43
Zone No. 4 Michigan....	45
Zone No. 5 Michigan....	43
Zone No. 6 Michigan....	46
Zone No. 7 Michigan....	48

DETROIT—We advised you last week that the Detroit market seemed disposed not to advance along with conditions as were shown on the general outside market. That is a condition which you will always experience on a small market like Detroit or Cincinnati. In fact, any markets about this size. They are never susceptible to quick changes, especially for an advance. The trade at most times can hang back a little if they see fit and human nature helps them out. It is true, however, that the Detroit market is gradually awakening to the advanced condition throughout market centers in general. They are aware that if they continue to receive these potatoes on this market that they must advance along in line with other markets or they will discontinue using Detroit, but, even yet, the Detroit market is not up where it should be as based on the general situation that elsewhere exists.

Sacked from store.....	.60@ .65
Bulk from track.....	.50@ .55
Bulk, farmers' wagons.....	.50@ .60

CHICAGO—As is usual, the Chicago market responds quickly to any general change in the situation. It is a large market actually consuming very heavy receipts and also diverting arrangements make it possible to go into the interior. All of these things make the Chicago situation susceptible

to any change warranted by actual conditions existing. The trade on this market during the last week has been very sharp. The tone to the situation good, everything satisfactory, but we do really believe that the trade, as a rule, in most large market centers are putting sand on the track with reference to advancing. They do not seem to wish to respond to the real pulse of the inside market situation as they should. We do not believe there is any question about it; in other words, we believe that the situation that actually exists in producing sections warrants a much more spirited situation on the outside than we are experiencing. This refers not only to Chicago but to all market centers.

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Monday	50	60	109
Tuesday	65	50	102
Wednesday	60	45	48
Thursday	45	55	86
Friday	45	45	96

Sales reported were: Wisconsin bulk—3 cars at 45c, 2 cars at 47c, 3 cars at 50c.

CINCINNATI—There was a decided advance in market quotations on the Cincinnati market during the past week. The tone to the situation certainly improved greatly. The car shortage feature which exists generally over the producing sections is having its influence on receipts on all outside markets. The Cincinnati market seems to have been affected fully as much as any other, being forced to make a change from common box cars to either refrigerator or properly lined box cars, has curtailed equipment noticeably.

Bulk or sacks..... 60 @ .65

PITTSBURGH—We hardly believe that the Pittsburgh market has shown an advance in line with what the actual situation would warrant. This market has been heavily loaded right from the start, and especially so for the last two or three weeks. In order to get in shape for any spirited advance, like the one at the moment with us, that must first make a clean-up of accumulations. This, they have seemed to be unable to do up to the present time. While it is very true that the situation is much better on this market than it was a week ago, still, we do not think the advance is in line with the situation generally. From what we can actually learn of the situation existing, the tone to the situation is no more than normal; in other words, the trade is just a little slow and continues so to be. The trade, in general, refuses to get excited over the reported outside condition.

Choice, bulk 58
Common 90

NORFOLK—The situation on not only the Norfolk market but all Virginia markets is very much improved this last week. It would naturally seem that the condition, as reported, that this territory was gradually looking to Michigan for its receipts. We are aware that many inquiries have come to this State during the last week—ordinary sales have been made on materially advanced quotations. We are also aware that large dealers over the State have made sales into this territory at prices which they thought were prohibited as based on the past relations with them. This market up to the present time has been taken care of by New York and Ohio. While we appreciate that many potatoes are still back to go forward from these territories, still, it shows that the situation is gradually being relieved.

WHEAT

We are raising Flag No. 5 on wheat, because the situation really looks a little hazardous just at the moment. We know, however, that it makes but little difference what kind of a flag we wave, by virtue of our position on the general market. The situation is very peculiar at the present time and has been so for some

little time in the past. The eyes of the commercial world are on the Balkan situation and on territories now growing their crop. The Balkan situation drawing more attention than any other. It seems that most of the Western terminals are well loaded with this commodity; that the large mills of the West are also well supplied and heavy storage not only in wheat but in by-products in actual existence. The tone to the situation is certainly easy at the present time.

Wheat— High, Low, Close, close.
No. 1 white..... 1.06 1.07
No. 2 red..... 1.07 1.08
December 1.08 1.08½ 1.09½
May 1.14 1.13½ 1.14 1.14½

CINCINNATI—There was a little better feeling to the situation, but the same was more pronounced on heavy grades of milling wheat. We do not think that the situation, from a general standpoint, was much better, but, as will be the case throughout the season, there was a demand for wheat running 60 lbs., and better, for milling purposes.

No. 2 red..... 1.05 @ 1.07
No. 3 red..... .95 @ 1.03
No. 4 red..... .85 @ .95

BEANS

We are raising Flag No. 5 on beans, because it seems the disposition of the buyers of this commodity over the State, to force down the price paid to the producer. We do not believe that the general situation warrants it. It does not appear to us, from the situation as it appears from a large way, that there is any just cause or reason why these beans could not be held up to their former level. We some times hear about these large and influential Associations we have in the State and what they are able to do with the market situation. We hear them advance the idea of the value they really are to the bean industry of this State; that by virtue of their organization and subsequent strength, that they are able to hold up the market to certain levels, enhance the situation over its natural position. If it is actually true that they have any strength, why don't they show it at the present time? Why do they let these beans gradually decline in price, with no particular reason therefor? Those of you who have raised beans for some years will appreciate that there are times when the market may advance and the situation look no healthier, from a natural standpoint, than it does right now. That is the time when these Associations show their strength, show their ability to manipulate conditions. We believe that it would be possible for large handlers of beans like the ones mentioned, to enhance the situation. In other words, protect it, but the trouble is, why do they wish to protect it and when they extend their helping hand to you, as a producer of beans, we feel safe in saying that they will extend their helping hand to the situation and advance the situation, when said advance will help them, as elevator holders? As far as you, as a producer, are concerned, they are not going to lie awake nights to raise the price of beans on the outside markets, so that that in turn can raise the price to you. They never have shown their sympathy to that extent, as yet. With the elevator holdings of Michigan in such limited hands, practically controlled by very few heads, it is reasonable to believe that by holding up their quotations to the outside trade, in fact, advancing them as they saw fit, that they could gradually not only maintain a certain standard of market levels, but could influence an advance at most any time. If these mediums through which you are putting your beans to the outside market will not do something to put the situation where it belongs, we would suggest that you, as producers, take hold of the situation and effect the change yourself. How? By simply holding

back your beans until the price is where it belongs.

Zone No. 2 Michigan.... \$2.25
Zone No. 3 Michigan.... 2.35
Zones 4, 5, 6 and 7 Michigan 2.40

OATS

We are still leaving up Flag No. 3 on this commodity, because there is no real life to the situation yet existing. We must concede that the general situation along coarse food stuffs is a little easier. The hay, corn and oat market, practically all of them are just a little easy in tone—no question about it. Added to that, as a general situation, we have a crop of oats this year that are in terrible shape. Quite a percentage of them are hardly of a commercial nature. As reported to you in previous issues, there is a constant movement of these lower qualities of oats to the market. They are gradually being taken out of the producers' hands—that is a mighty good thing. We are more than pleased that the situation has been handled in that manner. It is always best, regardless of the commodity we have to consider, to get rid of it if it is questionable in quality. If we do any holding, hold good stuff. We are gradually moving these poor oats and the situation is gradually going to develop on a better basis—on a stronger foundation—a foundation on which we can build and have it secure. We never could build anything on the present foundation, that is sure; therefore, we are simply getting ready to build up the oat market.

Standard 34
No. 3 white..... 34
No. 4 white..... 33

CINCINNATI—There was no material change in the values, but the movement on this market lacked any particular snap—offerings were not very large, but large enough to accommodate trade requirements. The situation from all angles was just a little slow on this market.

No. 2 white..... 34½ @ .35
Standard 33½ @ .34½
No. 3 white..... 32½ @ .33
No. 4 white..... 30½ @ .31½
No. 2 mixed..... 32 @ .32½
No. 3 mixed..... 31½ @ .32
No. 4 mixed..... 30 @ .31½

PITTSBURGH—Receipts are more than ample to take care of the trade requirements. There is certainly no improvement to report at this writing.

No. 2 white..... 36 @ .36½
Standard Oats 35½ @ .36
Standard No. 3 Oats..... 34½ @ .35
Standard No. 4 Oats..... 32½ @ .33

CORN

The corn situation hangs along about the same as reported in our previous issues. There is certainly no incentive for a foundation on which we can give you a brighter picture than has already been painted. There seems to be a world of corn constantly being offered. In face of this, the demand from a feeding standpoint is not any more than up to normal. The demand is slow on most outside markets at the present time. We find that there is a little new ear corn moving from some directions, but as might be expected, the trade is a little timid about taking hold so early.

No. 3 mixed..... 61½ @
No. 3 yellow..... 63½ @
No. 4 yellow..... 60 @

CINCINNATI—In order to make any particular movement, it was evident that prices had to be shaded. The receipts were not so very heavy, but the demand seemed to be somewhat lighter than previous. This market certainly does not have anything inviting in store for us.

No. 2 white..... 61 @ .62
No. 3 white..... 60 @ .61
No. 4 white..... 55 @ .60
No. 2 yellow..... 61 @ .61½
No. 3 yellow..... 60 @ .61
No. 4 yellow..... 55 @ .59

No. 2 mixed..... 61 @ .61½
No. 3 mixed..... 60 @ .61
No. 4 mixed..... 55 @ .59

PITTSBURGH—
No. 2 yellow, shell..... 65½ @ .66
No. 3 yellow..... 64½ @ .65
No. 2 high mixed..... 64½ @ .65
No. 3 high mixed..... 63½ @ .64

EAR CORN—
No. 2 yellow..... 70 @ .71
No. 3 yellow..... 67 @ .68
No. 2 high mixed..... 67 @ .68
No. 3 high mixed..... 65 @ .66

CLOVER SEED

There continues to be a good, sharp demand for cloverseed of different varieties. Especially has the demand been firm and the tone to the situation more promising on Alsike. The quality of samples of seed so far shown this year has been very good. We are pleased with the quality of samples that have already been inspected. It is certainly evident that the quality of our seed, from a purity standpoint, is far above the standard set by our last season's crop. It appears, at the moment, that the situation is going to continue to be strong right through the season. To those anticipating making disposition, we would suggest not being at all alarmed over the situation.

June 8.50 @ 10.75
Mammoth 8.50 @ 10.75
Alsike 10.25 @ 13.00
Timothy Seed 2.10

APPLES

We are raising Flag No. 5 on the apple situation, because we would like to do something to stir up a little excitement on this commodity. If some one concern, individual, or otherwise, had the whole apple situation of Michigan in their hands and other apple producing states as well, it would be possible to manipulate conditions so that we would have a most favorable result as the outcome. If we have any right, by virtue of the general situation, to make the above statement, it would then develop that we are not overburdened with a supply of apples still on hand for disposition. The above is the supposition of the "Pink Sheet." We think from the manner in which the apple situation has been handled this year, that we have not a burdensome amount of apples still to put on the market—added to this, the quality that we must have, should be way above normal. In other words, we have not over 10 per cent of No. 2 stock to make disposition of; practically everything is high quality No. 1 stock. With apples ranging along at their past and present values, there is going to be a consumption way above what is naturally expected. That certainly must be the outcome when market standards are where they are at the present time. We believe this consumption will be heavy enough at present market levels so that an advance will be warranted. We believe that it will not be but a short time before parties having stock in storage will be called upon to make quotations from those who are in the market on the outside. We actually feel that the tone to the situation—that the foundation in general is most secure at the present time. We do not think that anything exciting is going to exist. We feel too conservative over the situation to look forward to anything of that kind. We do not want a spirited feeling to exist at any particular time. We will be satisfied with a good conservative and clean-cut tone to the situation. We shall expect, however, that the same will show a gradual advance, and we believe it will. We advised last week that we expected a 25 per cent advance—that is quite an advance, we admit, but we feel it is warranted and think it will come.

DETROIT—Fancy 2.00 @ 2.50
Ordinary 1.00 @ 2.00

CINCINNATI—We are forced to advise that the feeling on the Cincinnati

Continued on Page Five

Michigan Business Farming

Founded by GRANT SLOCUM and compiled under his direction.

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EDITORIAL

ELECTION is over, the country has been saved again, and we can now get right down to business. Woodrow Wilson is a big, broad, progressive, conservative leader, and it is our opinion that the interests will have a mighty hard time getting hold of the reins so long as he occupies the driver's seat.

Taft was simply swept off the earth by such a political cyclone as has never before passed over the country. Taft was a big man; an able man; a diplomat—but he meant well "feebly."

When he suggested the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, the people began to study the proposition. Congress was about to adjourn; the people had not had time to think the matter over. But he said: "Pass the treaty or I will call a special session."

And he did. And the "Reciprocity Treaty" passed. After he had shoved the treaty through he handed it over to Canada. The Canadian people wouldn't have it, and kicked out the party that proposed the scheme.

And the farmers on this side caught up the refrain and at the very first opportunity "kicked out" Mr. Taft and the whole party. So there you have it; Taft tried to give the people what they didn't want; tried to give the Canadians what they didn't want; and he got "what he didn't want."

Roosevelt carried Michigan, and the Democrats have elected Mr. Ferris as Governor. The Republicans will have the State house and senate, but there will be enough Democrats and Progressives on hand to keep them guessing.

Early in the campaign the "sugar interests" of the state began to show their hands in political affairs. It was the first time this "infant industry" began to try its horns, and the people were somewhat amazed.

President Warren, of the so-called Michigan Sugar Trust, was chosen as a member of the Republican National Committee. He collected about twenty thousand dollars to help secure the Michigan delegates for Taft, contributing eight thousand himself.

Sugar factory employees helped to line up delegates; and things were nicely sweetened up all along the line.

And the farmer began to wonder what it was all for. True, every time a family consumes one hundred pounds of sugar, they pay a toll of \$1.67 to the sugar manufactories; but what has that to do with this campaign?

They studied over the situation a little longer and then "winked the other eye."

It was President Warren, of the Michigan Sugar Company, who, when told that the farmers thought that they should have more for their beets replied:

"If the farmers are not satisfied with the price we are paying them for beets, why in h—l don't they raise potatoes?"

The farmers made their reply on election day. If Mr. Warren can find any consolation in the returns from the sugar producing counties, he is welcome to it.

The day of treating farmers as if they were "yellow dogs" has passed. Sugar beet growers furnish the raw material from which sugar is made.

And by building and installing the machinery necessary to extract the sugar from beets, a host of men have become wealthy, very wealthy.

And as usual they have become "American Lords." And "American Lords" soon develop into arrogant, tyrannical snobs, who are not content until they can rest their French heels on the necks of the producers.

And that is something that the American people will not stand. Sooner or later they will rebel, and then something is sure to happen.

Mr. Taft and the Republican party can trace present conditions in Michigan to just two sources: The Reciprocity Treaty and the entrance into the political arena of Mr. Warren and the Michigan Sugar Company.

Both President Taft and the Republican party deserve a better fate.

HORTICULTURISTS MEET THIS WEEK.

THE Michigan State Horticultural Society holds its fortieth annual convention at Grand Rapids this week. Secretary Bassett is looking for an attendance of more than twelve hundred. One of the principal features will be competitive speeches on practical subjects between fifteen seniors from the Michigan Agricultural College. Addresses will be made by prominent Michigan and Canadian horticulturists. Unquestionably these gentlemen will spend a very pleasant time at this meeting, and discuss the same old questions in about the same old way. A little item from a recent issue of a Grand Rapids paper would make a mighty interesting subject for discussion; we will take just three lines of the article:

"With 30,000 bushels of apples left to waste on the trees, in Kent County alone, we are again brought to face the fact—"

Now that the agriculturists are

brought face to face with a fact, it is up to them to determine just what this fact is, and how to solve the problem that confronts them. Long-winded speeches, competitive debates, and inspection of spraying machinery will fill in the time all right enough, but it isn't going to find a place to sell the "30,000 bushels of apples that are left to waste on the trees in Kent County alone." Quit that discussing, gentlemen, and "cuss" a little.

You say that your corn crop is poor this fall? Going to save what you have or will you leave it out in the mud and snow.

Dear Slocum:—Received your sample copy of the new paper, and it is all O. K. and just what we have been looking for, and what every hustling farmer should have. It is worth five times the price you ask for it. I called up three of my neighbors and every one of them said they would take the paper, and I am forwarding the money for the same. I'll be looking for another paper this week. Sincerely yours, H. W. BALLINGER, St. Johns, Mich.

Farmers Problems

PROBLEM No. 5.

"GOOD MORNING," said Professor Square Root, as he entered the school-room, wearing a broad smile. "Election is over, and Mr. Taft has learned that the farmers can forgive but they will not forget. No more politics, boys; now we must get down to business.

"Instead of giving you a problem to solve this morning, I want to have a little talk with you on the marketing of farm products. As I came by the local elevator this morning, the buyer told me that the elevator was filled to the room with beans and that the farmers were still bringing them in. He stated that he reduced the price ten cents per bushel, but that only caused you fellows to bring in more beans; therefore he has been obliged to quit buying for the next ten days, as he has no place to store them.

"When you take your beans to the local elevator men, they are not ready for the market. Every bushel must be hand-picked. The average elevator will hold a certain number of bushels, and the girls who do the picking can get a certain number of bushels ready for the market every day.

"Now, don't you see that if you bring more beans every day than the elevator man can get ready for the market, you are soon going to fill all of his bins, and as a consequence he is going to take every possible means to keep you from over-crowding his storage capacity? Why don't you apply the rule of three, and market your beans as the demand calls for them? The supply of beans now on the market and ready for the market must supply the demand until another crop is raised, and the next crop will not be ready for the market until a year from to-day.

"Don't you see that under the present plan you are killing the market that should be paying you profitable prices? You are taking no chance on this commodity, and you are making the mistake of your life in forcing it upon the market."

REWARD OF MERIT—

I want you boys to hand me problems for this black-board. For every one that I use I will pay a quarter. Address your problem to: Professor Square Root, care of Michigan Business Farming, Detroit, Michigan.



THE MARKET SITUATION VIEWED FROM THE INSIDE

Continued from Page Three

market was somewhat easy. Buyers were not taking hold as they should in order to make a good sharp tone to the situation exists. From all angles, the situation on apples on this market was not very promising.

Bulk fcy hand picked, per bbl. 1.50@1.75
Bulk run of orchard, per bbl. 1.00@1.25
Kings, per bbl. 2.50@2.75
Ben Davis, as to quality, bbl. 1.50@2.00
Baldwins, per bbl. 2.00@2.25
Maiden Blush, ex. fancy, bbl. 2.75@3.00
Maiden Blush, fancy, bbl. 2.00@2.25
Wealthy, fancy, per bbl. 2.00@2.25
Gravenstein, per bbl. 2.00@2.25
Brush pippins, per bbl. 2.00@2.25
Rib pippins, per bbl. 2.00@2.50
Fall pippins, per bbl. 2.00@2.50
Twenty One, per bbl. 2.75@3.00
Grimes Golden, fancy, bbl. 2.25@2.75
Grimes Golden, choice, bbl. 1.75@2.00
Roman Beauty, per bbl. 1.50@2.50
Crab apples, per bu. 1.40@1.60
do per bbl. 4.00@4.50

ONIONS

There is absolutely no question whatever about the situation being hazardous and critical with reference to onions. It is going to be impossible on basis of the present outlook to move only a limited amount of these onions before frost or storing time. In certain localities, it will simply be impossible to save over 50 per cent of the crop. We have actual touch with territories in Indiana where they do not hope to save only a certain portion. On a great many of the Indiana local markets, the buyers have laid down and are not buying at any price whatever. The producer has no place to look only to the outside markets. With a condition like this existing, organization of a good, thorough and clean-cut class should come into operation at the earliest possible moment. If we cannot get local buyers on our markets that will take care of the situation and move the crop at some price in line with conditions that exist, then it is more than time that you, as producers, take the reins in your own hands and handle the situation yourself. We want to say right here, that it is absolutely ridiculous to let any portion of the onion crop actually rot before it is even harvested this season. We know that the situation is critical. We know, also, that a great many of the outside markets are congested, but at the same time, there is a place that these onions can go and bring a price. This price, whatever it may be, is much better than seeing them rot in the ground. The same would help pay the labor expenses, if nothing more. The situation in yellow onions is much better than on reds. There is a wider range of market for yellow onions than reds. Unless you are able to store these onions, it would be our advice, on basis of conditions that exist at the moment and weather conditions that certainly must face us in the near future, to accept 25c to 30c per bushel for reds and 35c for yellows.

DETROIT—There has been a tendency to crowd the market here this last week. The actual amount of onions consumed at this season of the year is light. The trade has to depend on those who will buy for storage purposes in order to move any particular amount. These parties are gradually filling their requirements and there is also a tendency on the part of a great many not to put in as many this year as common. They feel that they will be able to get hold of onions later and as they want them, at present prices and possibly less. All of these things do not promote any better feeling on the situation in general.

Yellow Globe, cars. 35@45
Yellow Globe, store. 50@60

CINCINNATI—We have had actual touch with the situation on the Cincinnati market this last week and know that the same is very much congested. It is practically impossible to move any amount of onions on this market at the present time to any kind of advance.

White, per bu. 65@70
Yellow Globe, per bu. 46@56
White, large, per bbl. 2.25@2.50
Yellow Globe, per bbl. 1.65@1.75
Spanish, per crate. 1.50@1.75
Pinkling, white, per bu. 2.00@2.50
Stewing, white, per bu. 1.75@2.00

PITTSBURGH—The situation on the Pittsburgh market is congested with reference to red onions and in fairly good shape with regard to yellows. This market has a very large outlet for this commodity—will handle more than any one given market that we know of, but it is not a red onion market, but by virtue of the conditions which have existed south in Tennessee and New Orleans, etc., this market has been used, but there is no question but what some receipts will show almost a slaughter, which will be forced by the conditions that exist. Yellow onions of good quality have moved along quite freely and at fairly satisfactory prices.

Yellow Globe, sacked, per cwt. 90@
Red Globe, sacked, per cwt. 60@65
Yellow Globe, bulk, per cwt. 75@
Red Globe, bulk, per cwt. 50@

CABBAGE

If you keep in line with the cabbage situation this year, you will net spikes in your boots. First one day the situation on a given market is spirited, the trade taking hold of offerings at an advanced quotation and within forty-eight hours the situation will be almost reversed. We have never experienced a condition quite so unsettled and being visited with such a variance of conditions as has the cabbage situation this year. You who have kept in touch with the "Pink Sheet" will, of course, appreciate the conditions that have existed, first one week up and next down—back and forth. A saw game has been in evidence from the start. At the moment, the situation is just a little easy on most outside markets. One reason is by virtue of heavy movement of potatoes, onions, etc. The peddling trade have been taking on these other commodities very heavy. The kraut trade have showed a tendency to relax on account of warm weather. Our weather conditions certainly have not been favorable to a market on this commodity. We do not believe that the situation, from a general standpoint, is going to be as low as at the moment. We think that market conditions are going to gradually improve, but it may continue to be a little catchy for some little time. Weather conditions will have more to influence it than any one thing.

CINCINNATI—There was just a little better feeling manifest on this market. The tone to the situation was quite firm on Danish stock, with offerings comparatively light. Domestic selling fairly well at quotations.

Danish, per ton, track. 11.00@13.00
Domestic, ton, on track. 8.00@10.00
Red, per bbl. 1.50@1.75

PITTSBURGH—Up to the last week, the Pittsburgh market was quite easy. We happened to hear from a representative on this market Friday, who stated that the situation was easy alright enough, but at the same time they expected a much better condition to exist in a very few days. It was evident, however, that this party figured very much on weather conditions. It was noticeable that the condition of the weather was figured on for future expectancy of market conditions more than any other one feature. It is generally conceded that the demand is there, but that we will have to bring it out with proper weather conditions.

Domestic 8.00@10.00
Danish 9.00@12.00

Instead of "cattle on a thousand hills" we now find the thousand hills without cattle. Hills we will ever have with us, but indications are that they are going to be as cattleless as bald heads are louseless. The fellow who stays by his steers won't smell so bad after all.

BUTTER

There is absolutely no question whatever about the good firm tone to the butter situation—everything in evidence in the future points to a gradually tightening up and shows a still further advance. We can appreciate right here in the City of Detroit that the trade is gradually being forced to take on substitutes instead of genuine creamery and dairy butter. Of course, this could naturally be expected when butter assumes its present market level. We certainly have not an over production of butter this year.

Creamery, extras 30
Firsts 28
Packing stock 22
Fancy dairy 30

EGGS

There continues to be a good healthy scramble for strictly fresh receipts. The storage people are holding their prices up to a high level. They appreciate, of course, there is a certain difference between storage stock and fresh stock and are willing to keep within their range. They are also aware that the healthier the situation on strictly fresh stuff. The healthier, also the situation on storage. There are not enough eggs this year, so butter by those conditions must be very strong from now on.

DETROIT—Eggs 28

POULTRY

In the face of the spirited commercial conditions of an meat products, we continue to find our poultry situation on the decline. Possibly, we ought not to say that it is making a further decline over last week's quotations. We do not know that it is but from a review of situations on the Detroit market and on markets outside receiving centers we find that the tone to the situation is very easy. We see a report here and there that the dressers are overloaded and that the other trade simply cannot take care of the receipts that are coming in. Of course, if it is true that we are having such heavy receipts in every direction, that the market simply cannot stand up under it, we cannot look for any other than the situation which we are confronting at the present time, to exist. We absolutely know that human nature will force this stuff to a very low level after conditions are known. We know that the dressers in the city will not pay one fraction of a cent more than they are obliged to. You can feel well aware that they will take advantage of the situation if they have the opportunity. According to reports, they are having this given opportunity at the present time, and from the result, they are certainly taking advantage of them. We have demonstrated to you just exactly what this situation means. It will work against you from two angles. In the first place, the price you are able to obtain at the present time will be much lower than it should be. In the next place, these dressers will pull out this poultry they are buying now at very cheap prices whenever the situation warrants, which naturally, is around the holiday season, or possibly some time later during the winter months. Any time when the situation warrants this stuff will be pulled out of storage and come in competition with the live stock that you are at that time shipping, so that this simply proves that you are not only forcing a low market on poultry at the present time, but you are also facing a competition of the same low price stuff a little later. If this is true, and we certainly be-

lieve it is, it is up to you, as producers, to regulate the flow of poultry to these given outside markets. In other words, you must hold this stuff back if you want to get a satisfactory market condition to exist now or later.

It does not seem possible that we have enough poultry in the country so that the present market conditions will warrant it. We do not believe that is the true situation that exists. On a basis of the cheap manner in which your poultry can be held, if you so desire, we certainly think it is business suicide to continue to flood the outside markets with your shipments. It is up to us, as producers, to begin to study situations and begin to do something different, than we used to do. We can not hope to go along in the old rut and get results on basis of advanced ideas along all other lines. It is simply impossible. You simply cannot do business as you used to do and get results which will be at all satisfactory. Those have changed and you must change with them. You must handle some of these propositions very much the same as the other fellows are handling them—study the situation and handle it in an intelligent manner.

Good hens 12@13
Common hens 10@12
Springs 13@14
Young Ducks 15@16
Old ducks 12@14
Geese 08@11
Turkeys @18

CINCINNATI—

Old hens, heavy, 4 1/2 lbs. and over @12
Old hens, light @10
Roosters @10
Springs, 1 1/2 lbs. and over @10 1/2
Springers, 1 1/2 lbs. and under @16
White ducks, 4 lbs. and over @14
White ducks, under 4 lbs. @12
Colored ducks, under 4 lbs. 09@11
Old tom turkeys @15
Young turkeys, 8 lbs. and over @15
Young turkeys, under 8 lbs. 12@15
Cull turkeys @08
Geese, per lb. 07@09
Guineas, young, 1 1/2 lbs. and over 4.00@4.25

LIVE STOCK

October was a month of surprises in the live stock world. Not in years has there been a month of so great fluctuations in prices and the same unstable conditions have reached thus far into November. It was during October that good prime steers established a record on the Chicago market of \$11.05 per cwt. Yet within a month that price has declined to about a \$9.50 level for prime; the price ranging from \$5.30 for common beefs to \$10.65 for choice during the past week. Best feeders were as low as \$6.00, and \$6.50 took the very best. Cows and heifers passed the block readily at from \$2.75 to \$1.40 per cwt. while veal calves noted a range of from \$6.50 to \$10.75 at the close of the week's business. Erratic as has that of cattle; prices going as high at one time during the past month as \$9.42 1/2—the highest on record for a month of October, yet on the 30th of same month the price had fallen to \$7.90 per cwt.

CHICAGO.

The sheep market was stable during the entire week, showing a range of from \$3.50 to \$7.50, depending upon the grade. At the close of yesterday's market, the records showed receipts of 3,000 head of cattle. Market slow, generally steady. Beef \$5.20@10.65; Texas steers, \$4.40@5.65; western steers, \$5.50@9.25; stockers and feeders, \$4.15@7.15; cows and heifers, \$2.75@7.40; calves, \$6.75@10.75. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000, market weak, early advance lost; light, \$7.50@8.15; mixed, \$7.65@8.25; heavy, \$7.50@8.25; rough, \$7.50@7.70; pigs, \$5@7; bulk of sales, \$7.85@8.15. Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; market for sheep easy, lambs strong; native, \$3.40@4.60; western, \$3.60@4.50; yearlings, \$4.75@5.85; lambs, native, \$5.50@7.50; western, \$5.75@7.40.

BUFFALO.

At Buffalo the week's end found the market thoroughly cleaned up and sellers generally happy. That Buffalo is a veritable clearing house in the disposition of live stock is told in the following: During the past ten months of the year the market's aggregated receipts of stock of all kinds was 3,075,565 head as against 3,187,265 head last year. This market shows a slight advance on nearly all grades, especially on hogs, showing at least a 25-cent advance over Detroit, and 50 cents under Chicago. At Buffalo, as at all other markets, the milch cows, as well as prospective milkers, were in great demand, and prices ranging from \$40.00 to \$80.00, depending on size, age and utility. This in a sense tells why milk is high, as when prices soar cows are necessarily scarce. The condition of the Buffalo market is clearly told in the following report.

Choice to prime heavy steers	\$9.00@9.50
Fair to good wgty str.	8.50@8.75
Good ship g & hvy btr str.	8.50@8.75
Plain weighty steers	7.50@7.75
Coarse thin weighty str.	7.00@7.25
Choice to fancy yearlings	8.25@9.00
Good yearlings	7.75@8.00
Best handy wgt btr str.	8.25@8.50
Fair to g'd hdy wgt btr str.	7.25@7.75
Common to fair btr str.	6.50@7.00
Inferior & rough lgt btr str.	5.75@6.25
Heavy fancy fat cows	6.00@6.50
Choice to prime fat cows	5.50@6.00
Good to choice bthr cows	5.00@5.50
Fair to good bthr cows	4.50@5.00
Medium butcher cows	4.00@4.50
Common to good cutters	3.75@4.00
Common to good canners	3.25@3.75
Old rims	2.75@3.10
Fancy yearling heifers	7.50@8.00
Choice heavy heifers	7.00@7.50
Prime fat heifers	6.75@7.25
Medium to good heifers	5.00@6.00
Common to fair heifers	4.00@4.75
Selected feeders	6.40@6.75
Best feeders	6.00@6.25
Fair to good feeders	5.40@5.65
Good to best stockers	5.00@5.40
Fair to good	4.60@4.85
Common stockers	4.00@4.50
Light thin heifers	4.00@4.25
Best export bulls	6.00@6.25
Best butcher bulls	5.50@6.00
Medium butcher bulls	4.50@5.25
Bologna bulls	4.50@5.25
Best stock bulls	4.25@4.50
Thin light bulls	3.75@4.00
Stags	6.00@7.00
Oxen	5.75@6.75
Extra milchers and springers	\$65.00@75.00
Best	50.00@60.00
Medium	40.00@45.00

HOGS.

The run for last week at Buffalo showed a grand total of 250 loads, or 40,000 head against 280 loads or 44,800 head for the same week a year ago. Buyers had the best of the deal, and landed the bulk of the shipments at prices 10 to 15 cents lower on the closing day. One buyer paid \$8.40 for a deck of good, heavy hogs, but the majority of the best stock went at \$8.30 and \$8.35, and mixed grades at \$8.25. A week ago packing grades went at \$8.10 and \$8.15, and a year ago mixed offerings were landed at from \$6.50 to \$6.75.

Extreme heavies 280 up	\$8.30@8.40
Heavies 240 to 280	8.30@8.40
Mediums 220 to 240	8.30@8.40
Mediums 190 to 220	8.25@8.35
Mixed 180 to 220	8.15@8.35
Yorkers 150 to 170	8.10@8.25
Do light 130 to 150	7.75@8.00
Pigs 120 down	7.40@7.50
Skip pigs	5.00@6.50
State hogs	7.75@8.15
Roughs	7.00@7.25
Stags	5.00@6.50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Marketing for the entire week aggregated 209 cars or 49,100 head, as against 55,000 head in the same period a year ago.

In the lamb division of the trade the price list was about the same as yesterday. Most sellers, during the opening session held top lambs at

\$7.25 and some transactions were made at this figure, but generally speaking it was hard to place the top offerings above \$7.15, trade being active at the latter price. Other sales on the topky kinds were made around \$7.00 and \$7.10 and in the cull division the spread was from \$5.00 to \$6.25, best throwouts bringing \$6.00 and \$6.25.

Lambs, good to choice	\$7.00@7.25
Do fair to good	6.35@6.85
Do cull and common	5.00@6.25
Yearling lambs, choice	5.00@5.50
Do cull to fair	3.50@4.75
Wethers, choice	4.50@4.75
Mixed sheep	4.00@4.25
Wethers, choice handy wgt.	3.75@4.00
Do choice heavy	3.50@3.85
Cull sheep	1.50@3.00
Bucks	2.50@3.00

At Detroit the week's business was rather listless and no marked change in prices. Carves were possibly a little in advance of the week previous, due to fewer arrivals, and sheep and lambs showed a slight increase, as did hogs which commanded an advance of about 15 cents. Poor railroad service was the claimed reason for the limited arrival of stock during much of the week. This market, as will be noticed, shows the usual slight difference as compared with Chicago, part of which is due to the latter city receiving much range stock instead of farm bred animals, then again the Chicago market handles at least three times as much stock as does Detroit. This market at summary was substantially as follows:

We quote:	
Extra dry-fed steers	\$ 8.00@ 8.25
Steers and hirs, 1,000-1,200	6.50@ 7.25
Steers and hirs, 800 to 1,000	6.25@ 6.00
Grass steers and heifers	
that are fat, 800 to 1,000	5.25@ 6.00
Grass steers and heifers	
that are fat, 800 to 1,000	4.25@ 5.00
Choice fat cows	5.00@ 5.50
Good fat cows	4.50@ 5.00
Common cows	3.50@ 4.00
Canners	2.75@ 3.25
Choice heavy bulls	5.00@ 5.50
Fair to good bolog's, bulls	4.50@ 4.75
Stock bulls	4.00@ 4.25
Choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000	5.50@ 6.25
Fat feeding steers, 800 to 1,000	5.00@ 5.50
Choice stockers, 500 to 700	4.50@ 5.25
Fat stockers, 500 to 700	4.50@ 4.75
Milkers, large, young, medium age	45.00@70.00
Common milkers	25.00@40.00

The run of sheep and lambs was not quite so large as for the past few weeks, but there was a good active trade at an advance of 25 cents from last week on good stuff. Other grades were about steady.

Range of prices	
Light to good butchers	7.65@7.75
Pigs	6.75@7.00
Light yorkers	7.25@7.60
Stags	1-3 off.

COAL AND FLOUR.

We shall publish from week to week the prices on coal f. o. b. mines, and the prices on flour at the mills. On the day this paper is published the prices here quoted hold good. Those interested can write our Bureau for information as to freight rate to their respective shipping stations, as the prices quoted do not include the cost of freight on either commodity.

Soft Coal,	F. O. B.
Kind of Coal,	Mines.
Hocking Lump	\$2.00
Cambridge Lump	1.90
Cambridge 1/2 Lump	1.80
West. Va. Splint Lump	2.20
White Ash Block	2.15
Kentucky 4" Lump	2.50
Kentucky 4x2" Egg	2.40
Harrisburg 6" Lump	2.40

Pocahontas Lump or Egg	3.00
Pocahontas Mine Run	2.00
Michigan Domestic 4" Lump	2.95
Anthracite, Egg, Stove or Nut	5.50

Note.—Quotation on Anthracite Coal is based on gross tons.

FLOUR—

"Blend"—A splendid flour for all purposes, per barrel containing 200 lbs.	\$5.60
"Blend"—In towel sacks, holding 50 lbs. each, put up in barrel	\$5.50
"Patent"—An especially fine family flour, in barrels containing 200 lbs.	\$5.80
"Patent"—Put up in towel sacks holding 50 lbs. each, per barrel	\$5.70

Note.—The above prices are for less than car lot shipments, f. o. b. Detroit. For each car lot shipment, about 15 cents less per barrel.

The Housewives' League is the name of an organization recently formed in Detroit. Several of the ladies made a trip into the country and were somewhat startled to find the difference between the price paid the farmer and the price they had to pay the local dealer for the same commodity. The chairman of the League, on her return to the city after a drive through Oakland County, thus reported to one of the dailies:

"I found that I could get the finest eating and cooking apples grown for \$1 a barrel and potatoes for 35 cents a bushel," said Mrs. Dunk. "We visited as many places as we could and everywhere the apples and the potatoes were of the first quality. The farmers told me they were paid 35 cents a bushel for potatoes by the buyers for the wholesale and retail merchants of Detroit, the latter to furnish the bags or barrels for shipping and the cost of transportation. I made arrangements to secure both potatoes and apples for members of the Detroit Housewives' League who wish to lay in a supply of these necessities for the winter."

Well, what do you think of this! A dispatch from Chicago yesterday says that war broke out on the board and split the membership into two factions—the bulls and the bears. When the regular committee reported a price of 32 cents, the minority came in with a quotation of 31 cents, but this was outvoted unanimously, dealers believing that prices were at a reasonable basis consistent with the law of supply and demand. The price was quoted a half-cent higher the following day, and ten members of the board withdrew. The report says: "The board is now divided into two factions; the insurgents, or the committee which holds that board prices should be kept within a fraction of a cent of jobbing prices, and the standpaters, who are opposed to such advances, in the belief that as long as the market continues on a healthy basis, prices should not be permanently boosted."

C. E. Baker & Company, of Newark, N. J., one of the largest eastern concerns handling live and dressed poultry, advise us that their general reports indicate a lighter crop of turkeys this year. They say that good stock will be scarce and late. Quinn & Company, of the same city, do not believe the crop will be over-plentiful. They quote turkeys this week at 24 and 25 cents.

It would look very much from this report as if the making of the price of butter were not in the hands of its friends. Forty warehouses reporting November 1st, show butter in storage this year as 52,563,000 pounds, as against 43,990,000 pounds last season. This shows a surplus; nevertheless, butter prices are going to hold firm.

George P. Higgins, carlot potato dealer, Minneapolis, has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court. His liabilities are \$21,309 and assets \$19,208. Better look these fellows up before consigning a carload to a distant market.

Turkeys were quoted at 16 cents per pound in Chicago Tuesday. Our correspondent says that many small lots are coming from long distances heavily packed and some are received sweaty and sour. The demand took all arrivals at 18 to 19 cents for dry-picked dressed turkeys, down to as low as 12 cents for scallawag stock.

The H. R. Waszeko Company, butter, egg and poultry dealers located in Chicago, east side, have failed, with assets of \$15,000 and liabilities of \$20,000. Remember, when you consign your products to a firm, the products are out of your hands, and therefore the firm to whom you consign them should be reliable.

The output of oleomargarine in the Chicago district for the month of October broke all records; there were 2,247,422 pounds of colored and 6,390,120 pounds of uncolored, making a total of 8,637,542, as against 5,901,844 pounds the same month last year. When butter gets too high, people eat oleomargarine.

Herman Kahn, handling butter and eggs at 175 Chambers street, New York City, is a bankrupt, with liabilities of \$6,800.00 and assets of \$2,900.00. Before shipping your produce to distant markets, be sure the firm is reliable.

A dispatch from New York City yesterday said: "Receipts of apples have been lighter during the past few days and the price has been 25 cents per barrel higher on good apples; some fancy varieties sold 75 cents per barrel higher."

Charles Collins & Company, New York, report by wire: "Market for fowls has been in good condition, but that for chickens has been dragging. We look for a good trade commencing next week, at steady prices."

Refrigerator eggs are selling at 21 to 23 cents in New York City. Three firms reporting state that the receipts of strictly fresh eggs is growing lighter every day and that prices are sure to advance.

Be mighty careful about shipping dressed poultry for Thanksgiving. It is pretty hard to tell what the weather may be, and you are liable to lose your whole shipment.

Our Philadelphia correspondent says: "Fresh eggs are coming in very slowly. Fancy fresh stock is bringing a premium over current quotations."

Cider apples are selling throughout the state at 20 cents a hundred pounds, and mighty little call for them at that price.

LEGAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Pounds per bushel.

Articles—	Low	Ills.	Ind.	Mich.	Ohio
Apples, dried	24	24	22	25	22
Apples, green	50	50	50	50	50
Bran	20	20	20	20	20
Barley	48	48	48	48	48
Beans, white	60	60	60	60	60
Beans, Castor	46	46	46	46	46
Buckwheat	62	62	48	50	50
Broom Corn Seed	46	46	46	46	46
Coal, stone	80	80	80	80	80
Corn, shelled	56	56	56	56	56
Corn, ear	70	70	70	68	68
Corn Meal	48	48	50	50	50
Cranberries	33	33	40	33	33
Dried Peaches	23	23	28	33	33
Flax Seed	56	56	56	56	56
Grass Seed, Blue	14	14	14	14	10
do. Clover	60	60	60	60	60
do. Hungarian	48	48	50	50	50
do. Millet	50	48	50	50	50
do. Orchard	14	14	14	14	14
do. Red Top	14	14	14	14	14
do. Timothy	45	45	45	45	45
Middlings, fine	40	40	40	40	40
Middlings, coarse	30	30	30	30	30
Oats	32	32	32	32	32
Onions	57	57	54	48	50
Onions, tops	28	28	28	28	25
Onions, sets	32	32	32	32	32
Potatoes	60	60	60	60	60
Potatoes, Sweet	50	46	56	55	50
Peas, dried	60	60	60	60	60
Peas, in pods	32	32	32	32	32
Pea Corn	70	70	70	70	70
Rye	56	56	56	56	56
Salt, coarse	50	50	50	50	50
Salt, fine	55	50	56	50	50
Wheat	60	60	60	60	60

"SHOW-ME" STATE LEADS

More Poultry Than Any Other State
in the Union.

THE State of Missouri leads the whole country in the value of its poultry products, and let it be remembered that Missouri has as great a per capita wealth as any state in the Union. The report given out by the State Bureau of Labor Statistics today shows that this state not only leads every other state in the Union in the value of poultry products, but exceeds its record for any previous year.

"That the poultry industry of Missouri," says Commissioner Biggs, "is a potent factor in keeping the state in the front rank of the commonwealths is shown by the fact that last year the farmers shipped to market eggs, poultry and feathers to the value of \$28,818,145.

"Added to this is the estimated value of these commodities consumed locally, which is placed at \$22,000,000, bringing the total valuation for the year up to \$50,818,145.

"When it is remembered that the 3,500,000 citizens of the state were first supplied with these products before a dollar's worth was shipped, it will be seen that the estimate of \$22,000,000 worth for local consumption is very conservative.

"From the actual shipment figures we find that there were 82,060,702 pounds of live poultry, valued at \$8,206,070; dressed poultry, 39,573,073 pounds, valued at \$4,946,634; 101,417,700 dozen eggs, worth \$15,212,655, and 1,131,965 pounds of feathers, worth \$452,786.

"Counting the actual shipment only, the Missouri hens laid enough eggs in 1911 to give every man, woman and child in the United States nearly 14 eggs, while every resident of the United States, were the distribution made, equally, would be entitled to one and one-third pounds of the 1911 shipment of poultry.

"With the poultry production for the year in question placed at \$50,000,000, it is of interest to note that this exceeded the value of the wheat crop of Kansas for the same year. It was worth nearly as much as the combined cotton crop of Florida, Louisiana and Tennessee.

"The total value of the tobacco produced in Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee was \$50,441,851, or practically the same as the poultry production of Missouri.

"Another startling comparison shows the value of the poultry products of Missouri for 1911 to be greater than the combined value of all the gold and silver produced in Colorado, California, and Arizona during the same year."

WHO GETS THE \$515,057,000

Continued from Page One

"There was an increase in the total value of each of these crops, excepting buckwheat, potatoes, barley and rye. The increase netted \$515,057,000 over the value of last year's crops.

"Record crops of corn, potatoes, flaxseed, oats, barley, rye and hay were harvested this year. The government's official estimates of total production will be announced in December."

Read the above report over very carefully, as it was taken from the official department report, then compare it with the following report, sent at the same time, from the Department of Agriculture:

"Average farm prices for corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, potatoes, buckwheat, cotton and hay, which represent about three-fourths of the value of all the country's crops, were lower November 1 than they have been in the last five years on that date.

OLD TOWSER, who is on watch at the Subscription Department, has been feeling exceptionally good during the past few days. He hasn't even growled when the local dealers or commission men kicked at the "Pink Sheet" because of the fact that he knew he had a whole lot of friends to see that it was a square fight should more than three or four of these fellows get after him at the same time. With a friendly wag of his stub tail, he welcomed the arrival of loyal brothers bringing in new recruits.

At the top of the list this week we find Brother E. S. Sheets, of Blanchard, Michigan, with thirteen new subscriptions; Charles Mabring, Hope, Michigan, come second with twelve, and Friend Bosdor, of Clare, Michigan, a good third with eleven. These fellows will all be promoted and given charge of a company. We are going to include in the list this week only those who sent in more than two subscribers; a whole lot of our friends are entitled to a place in this list.

C. H. Moorehouse, Charlevoix.
J. F. Calkins, Palmyra.
H. L. Hall, Rose City.
Roy Zimmerman, Bronson.
Stephen Sams, Bad Axe.
John Leish, Boyne City.
Leonard Baker, Elfe Lake.
S. D. Ellison, Boyne Falls.
Truman Pemberton, Inlay City.
Fred Redman, Marlette.
John Darby, Crosswell.
Leonard McLane, Avoca.
Catherine H. Riggle, Blanchard.
Frank Gibbins, Rochester.
W. J. Reed, Levering.
Mrs. E. Lawrence, Standish.
Willard Ball, Cadillac.

D. J. Heath, Palo.
Clarence Simon, Remus.
Gilbert Koontz, Gladwin.
O. C. Johnson, Elberta.
E. J. Sinclair, Sheridan.
Louis Slesky, Grand Blanc.
T. D. Stewart, Oxford.
W. Riley Kinney, Reading.
John Richards, Helmer.
Wesley Averill, Crystal Valley.
C. J. Call, Beulah.
John Thildy, Omer.
Ernest Leithfeet, Midland.
Ellek Baldwin, Oxford.
Frank Backus, Dearborn.
Orville Walker, Lake.
Joe S. Harris, Hubbardston.

We need your help. Come right along, bringing two, three, four, five or fifty with you—all will be welcome. We are on the way to ten thousand—let's see who can head the list next week.

"They were 12.3 per cent lower than last year, 3.2 per cent lower than in 1910, 8.5 per cent lower than 1909, and 1.1 per cent lower than 1908. They declined 8 per cent from October 1 to November 1, compared with a decline of 1.7 per cent in the same period last year and an average decline of 3.6 per cent during October in the past four years."

It will be noticed that the Department figures out a net increase in the value of the farm products mentioned over last year of \$515,057,000.00, and, of course, this immense amount gave the individual farmers just that many dollars more profit. However, the report given in connection, showing that the prices of all farm products are lower than they have been before during the past five years, simply proves that this is another instance where a "bumper crop" means "battered prices." The effect of these reports on the market works against the farmer every time. The dealer, anxious to buy the products of the farm at just as low a price as possible, simply calls the farmer's attention to the National Crop Reports, and the farmer, having nothing to base his predictions upon, is sure to make an early sale and pocket the loss. In many instances during the past five years, these Government reports have proved to be wholly unreliable, and prices have steadily increased on all commodities after the market rush was over. There is a place in the President's Cabinet for a big, broad, business man, who can and will labor for the agricultural interests of this country. The Department of Agriculture should consist of more than a few hundred clerks who are adept at juggling figures, and a superintendent who has lived in Washington so long that he has an idea the farmer is still using a sickle in gathering his harvest.

With food supply reported short in many lines, and winter drawing near, yet the horse market remains firm, good horses selling even higher than in early spring. In Chicago good draft teams readily bring \$500 per span.

Dear Grant:—Just a few lines in regard to Michigan Business Farming paper. I will say that the paper is all right. I think it is just what the farmer needs. I stepped to the phone and called up four neighbors and they all subscribed for it. If I had another week I could get a lot more subscribers. Yours truly, E. H. BALLARD, Crosswell, Oct. 15, 1912.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY IN LINE.

KALAMAZOO County has invested in a Farming Expert, and that gentleman is going to establish thirty-two ideal farms. One of these ideal farms will be located in each township, and it is expected that this expert, who is paid a good, round salary for telling the farmers how to raise more produce on a given acre, will revolutionize things in Kalamazoo County. Wonder if the expert will be able to help the farmers of Kalamazoo County raise enough potatoes and beans so that the price they receive can be materially reduced. You know all that is needed now is for the farmer to raise more produce on a given acre of ground. When this is accomplished, the problem has been solved. If we could only have had an expert farmer in every county in this state, perhaps beans enough could have been raised to reduce the price to \$1.50 per bushel—another instance where the farmers are being helped to try the plan of lifting themselves over the fence by pulling on their own bootstraps.

GINSENG A QUEER PLANT.

GINSENG is a queer plant. The seed from this plant does not germinate the first year as other seed do, but have to be kept over one year and planted. The seed that were gathered in the fall of 1911 will not germinate until spring of 1913, and this is why the plant is so hard to manage; it is easy to manage after you learn its habits.

I planted my 1910 seed this spring, and I think all of them came up, but seed must be kept normal while holding them over a year, as they must not get too hot, too wet or too dry. I have enough young plants to put out two acres this fall and have 50,000 seed that were gathered in fall of 1911 to plant this fall, and I will have about 150,000 seed to gather this fall that will not germinate until 1914.

I have sold up to the present time \$300.00 in roots and will dig \$250.00 worth of roots this fall, and this has not interfered with my regular field crops, as I have put in from 20 to 21 acres each year, besides my hay crop.

J. J. ODLE.

Express rates on a barrel of apples from southern Michigan points to points 150 miles west is \$1.85. How is this for legalized crime? With the promised parcel post offering nothing better the outlook is far from pleasing.

DESTROY THE RATS.

ONE of the cheapest and most effective poisons for rats and mice is barium carbonate, or barytes. This mineral has the advantage of being without taste or smell; and, in the small quantities used in poisoning rats and mice, is harmless to larger animals. Its action on rodents is slow, but reasonably sure, and has the further advantage that the animals before dying, if exit be possible, usually leave the premises in search of water. Its employment in houses, therefore, is rarely followed by the annoying odor which attends the use of the more virulent poisons.

The poison may be fed in the form of a dough made of one-fifth barytes and four-fifths meal but a more convenient bait is ordinary oatmeal, with about one-eighth of its bulk of barytes, mixed with water into a stiff dough; or the barytes may be spread upon bread and butter or moistened toast. The prepared bait should be placed in rat runs, a small quantity at a place. If a single application of the poison fails to drive all rats from the premises, it should be repeated with a change of bait.

NEW BEAN A PERFECT FOOD.

NEWS comes from China of the discovery of a new bean called soya, which is said to contain more of the ingredients of a perfect food than any other known product. It is entirely different from our soy bean and has attracted the attention of both Europe and America. It is even claimed that many other foods, such as milk, cheese, oil, jellies, bread and cakes can be made from this wonderful new bean.

A number of varieties have already been listed by the United States government investigators and a close study is to be made of them. They have been grown in this country in some of the southern states. A Virginia man reports that he used them successfully as a substitute for corn to feed stock. Planted with corn, they act as a fertilizer and the animals that get the soya beans let the corn alone.

G. B. C.

A MIGHTY GOOD SUGGESTION

Continued from Page One

duction, one manager said that the company wanted to discourage the raising of beets which ran to a heavy tonnage per acre, instead of an increased sugar content. Wonder how many sugar beet growers in the State are out after the tonnage record at \$5 per? During the campaign the sugar beet districts have been flooded with circulars and appeals to the farmers asking them not to destroy the beet sugar industry by voting for this fellow or that, or this or the other party. The appeals made would bring tears to the eyes of an alligator.

Every time your family consumes one hundred pounds of sugar, you contribute one dollar and sixty-seven cents to the sugar trust. What for? To protect this infant industry. Protect it for what? So that these companies will be able to guarantee the beet growers four dollars and fifty cents per ton for their beets. So that they may be able to pay the employees in these factories the smallest wages paid in any of the manufacturing of this state. No one objects to a protective tariff providing that tariff protects the farmer and the working man. When it comes to levying a tax in order that these Companies may pay thirty per cent dividends, it's time to register a kick.

There is but one way out of the trap, and that way is suggested by our correspondent. The farmers are dead in earnest about the matter, and a co-operative sugar factory will be a living reality within five years. Drive on Mr. Sugar Trust; don't spare the lash. As President Warren, of the Sugar Company said to the editor: "If the farmers don't want to raise beets, at the price, why in h— don't they raise potatoes?"

BUFFALO.

At Buffalo the week's end found the market thoroughly cleaned up and sellers generally happy. That Buffalo is a veritable clearing house in the disposition of live stock is told in the following: During the past ten months of the year the market's aggregated receipts of stock of all kinds was 3,075,565 head as against 3,187,255 head last year. This market shows a slight advance on nearly all grades, especially on hogs, showing at least a 25-cent advance over Detroit, and 50 cents under Chicago. At Buffalo, as at all other markets, the milch cows, as well as prospective milkers, were in great demand, and prices ranging from \$40.00 to \$80.00, depending on size, age and utility. This in a sense tells why milk is high, as when prices soar cows are necessarily scarce. The condition of the Buffalo market is clearly told in the following report.

Choice to prime heavy steers	\$9.00@9.50
Fair to good wgty str.	8.50@8.75
Good ship g & hvy btr str.	8.50@8.75
Plain weighty steers	7.50@7.75
Coarse thin weighty str.	7.00@7.25
Choice to fancy yearlings	8.25@9.00
Good yearlings	7.75@8.00
Best handy wgt btr str.	8.25@8.50
Fair to g'd hdy wgt btr str.	7.25@7.75
Common to fair btr str.	6.50@7.00
Inferior & rough lgt btr str.	5.75@6.25
Heavy fancy fat cows	6.00@6.50
Choice to prime fat cows	5.50@6.00
Good to choice bthr cows	5.00@5.50
Fair to good bthr cows	4.50@5.00
Medium butcher cows	4.00@4.50
Common to good cutters	3.75@4.00
Common to good canners	3.25@3.75
Old rims	2.75@3.10
Fancy yearling heifers	7.50@8.00
Choice heavy heifers	7.00@7.50
Prime fat heifers	6.75@7.25
Medium to good heifers	5.00@6.00
Common to fair heifers	4.00@4.75
Selected feeders	6.40@6.75
Best feeders	6.00@6.25
Fair to good feeders	5.40@5.65
Good to best stockers	5.00@5.40
Fair to good	4.60@4.85
Common stockers	4.00@4.50
Light thin heifers	4.00@4.25
Best export bulls	6.00@6.25
Best butcher bulls	5.50@6.00
Medium butcher bulls	4.50@5.25
Bologna bulls	4.50@5.25
Best stock bulls	4.25@4.50
Thin light bulls	3.75@4.00
Stags	6.00@7.00
Oxen	5.75@6.75
Extra milchers and springers	\$65.00@75.00
Best	50.00@60.00
Medium	40.00@45.00

HOGS.

The run for last week at Buffalo showed a grand total of 250 loads, or 40,000 head against 280 loads or 44,800 head for the same week a year ago. Buyers had the best of the deal, and landed the bulk of the shipments at prices 10 to 15 cents lower on the closing day. One buyer paid \$8.40 for a deck of good, heavy hogs, but the majority of the best stock went at \$8.30 and \$8.35, and mixed grades at \$8.25. A week ago packing grades went at \$8.10 and \$8.15, and a year ago mixed offerings were landed at from \$6.50 to \$6.75.

Extreme heavies 280 up	\$8.30@8.40
Heavies 240 to 280	8.30@8.40
Mediums 220 to 240	8.30@8.40
Mediums 190 to 220	8.25@8.35
Mixed 180 to 220	8.15@8.35
Yorkers 150 to 170	8.10@8.25
Do light 130 to 150	7.75@8.00
Pigs 120 down	7.40@7.50
Skip pigs	5.00@6.50
State hogs	7.75@8.15
Roughs	7.00@7.25
Stags	5.00@6.50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Marketing for the entire week aggregated 209 cars or 49,100 head, as against 55,000 head in the same period a year ago.

In the lamb division of the trade the price list was about the same as yesterday. Most sellers, during the opening session held top lambs at

\$7.25 and some transactions were made at this figure, but generally speaking it was hard to place the top offerings above \$7.15, trade being active at the latter price. Other sales on the tippy kinds were made around \$7.00 and \$7.10 and in the cull division the spread was from \$5.00 to \$6.25, best throwouts bringing \$6.00 and \$6.25.

Lambs, good to choice	\$7.00@7.25
Do fair to good	6.35@6.85
Do cull and common	5.00@6.25
Yearling lambs, choice	5.00@5.50
Do cull to fair	3.50@4.75
Wethers, choice	4.50@4.75
Mixed sheep	4.00@4.25
Ewes, choice handy wgt.	3.75@4.00
Do choice heavy	3.50@3.85
Cull sheep	1.50@3.00
Bucks	2.50@3.00

At Detroit the week's business was rather listless and no marked change in prices. Carves were possibly a little in advance of the week previous, due to fewer arrivals, and sheep and lambs showed a slight increase, as did hogs which commanded an advance of about 15 cents. Poor railroad service was the claimed reason for the limited arrival of stock during much of the week. This market, as will be noticed, shows the usual slight difference as compared with Chicago, part of which is due to the latter city receiving much range stock instead of farm bred animals, then again the Chicago market handles at least three times as much stock as does Detroit. This market at summary was substantially as follows:

We quote:	
Extra dry-fed steers	8.00@8.25
Steers and hirs, 1,000-1,200	6.50@7.25
Steers and hirs, 800 to 1,000	6.25@6.50
Grass steers and heifers	
that are fat, 800 to 1,000	5.25@6.00
Grass steers and heifers	
that are fat, 800 to 1,000	4.25@5.00
Choice fat cows	5.00@5.50
Good fat cows	4.50@5.00
Common cows	3.50@4.00
Canners	2.75@3.25
Choice heavy bulls	5.00@5.50
Fair to good bolog's, bulls	4.50@4.75
Stock bulls	4.00@4.25
Choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000	5.50@6.25
Fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000	5.00@5.50
Choice stockers, 500 to 700	4.50@5.25
Fair stockers, 500 to 700	4.50@4.75
Milkers, large, young, medium age	45.00@70.00
Common milkers	25.00@40.00

The veal calf trade was steady with Wednesday or strong, 50 cents higher than last week. A few extra fancy grades brought \$10 per hundred but bulk of sales for good was from \$9 to \$9.50, and others at \$4 to \$8.50. The close was steady with nearly everything sold.

The run of sheep and lambs was not quite so large as for the past few weeks, but there was a good active trade at an advance of 25 cents from last week on good stuff. Other grades were about steady.

Range of prices

Light to good butchers 7.65@7.75

Pigs 6.75@7.00

Light yorkers 7.25@7.60

Stags 1-3 off.

COAL AND FLOUR.

We shall publish from week to week the prices on coal f. o. b. mines, and the prices on flour at the mills. On the day this paper is published the prices here quoted hold good. Those interested can write our Bureau for information as to freight rate to their respective shipping stations, as the prices quoted do not include the cost of freight on either commodity.

Soft Coal.

Kind of Coal.	F. O. B. Mines.
Hocking Lump	\$2.00
Cambridge Lump	1.90
Cambridge % Lump	1.80
West. Va. Splint Lump	2.20
White Ash Block	2.15
Kentucky 4" Lump	2.50
Kentucky 4x2" Egg	2.40
Harrisburg 6" Lump	2.40

Pocahontas Lump or Egg	3.00
Pocahontas Mine Run	2.00
Michigan Domestic 4" Lump	2.95
Anthracite, Egg, Stove or Nut	5.50

Note.—Quotation on Anthracite Coal is based on gross tons.

FLOUR—

"Blend"—A splendid flour for all purposes, per barrel containing 200 lbs.	\$5.60
"Blend"—In towel sacks, holding 50 lbs. each, put up in barrel	\$5.50
"Patent"—An especially fine family flour, in barrels containing 200 lbs.	\$5.80
"Patent"—Put up in towel sacks holding 50 lbs. each, per barrel	\$5.70

Note.—The above prices are for less than car lot shipments, f. o. b. Detroit. For each car lot shipment, about 15 cents less per barrel.

The Housewives' League is the name of an organization recently formed in Detroit. Several of the ladies made a trip into the country and were somewhat startled to find the difference between the price paid the farmer and the price they had to pay the local dealer for the same commodity. The chairman of the League, on her return to the city after a drive through Oakland County, thus reported to one of the dailies:

"I found that I could get the finest eating and cooking apples grown for \$1 a barrel and potatoes for 35 cents a bushel," said Mrs. Dunk. "We visited as many places as we could and everywhere the apples and the potatoes were of the first quality. The farmers told me they were paid 35 cents a bushel for potatoes by the buyers for the wholesale and retail merchants of Detroit, the latter to furnish the bags or barrels for shipping and the cost of transportation. I made arrangements to secure both potatoes and apples for members of the Detroit Housewives' League who wish to lay in a supply of these necessities for the winter."

Well, what do you think of this! A dispatch from Chicago yesterday says that war broke out on the board and split the membership into two factions—the bulls and the bears. When the regular committee reported a price of 32 cents, the minority came in with a quotation of 31 cents, but this was outvoted unanimously, dealers believing that prices were at a reasonable basis consistent with the law of supply and demand. The price was quoted a half-cent higher the following day, and ten members of the board withdrew. The report says: "The board is now divided into two factions; the insurgents, or the committee which holds that board prices should be kept within a fraction of a cent of jobbing prices, and the standpatters, who are opposed to such advances, in the belief that as long as the market continues on a healthy basis, prices should not be permanently boosted."

C. E. Baker & Company, of Newark, N. J., one of the largest eastern concerns handling live and dressed poultry, advise us that their general reports indicate a lighter crop of turkeys this year. They say that good stock will be scarce and late. Quinn & Company, of the same city, do not believe the crop will be over-plentiful. They quote turkeys this week at 24 and 25 cents.

It would look very much from this report as if the making of the price of butter were not in the hands of its friends. Forty warehouses reporting November 1st, show butter in storage this year as 52,563,000 pounds, as against 43,990,000 pounds last season. This shows a surplus; nevertheless, butter prices are going to hold firm.

George P. Higgins, carlot potato dealer, Minneapolis, has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court. His liabilities are \$21,309 and assets \$19,208. Better look these fellows up before consigning a carload to a distant market.

Turkeys were quoted at 16 cents per pound in Chicago Tuesday. Our correspondent says that many small lots are coming from long distances heavily packed and some are received sweaty and sour. The demand took all arrivals at 18 to 19 cents for dry-picked dressed turkeys, down to as low as 12 cents for scallawag stock.

The H. R. Waszeko Company, butter, egg and poultry dealers located in Chicago, east side, have failed, with assets of \$15,000 and liabilities of \$20,000. Remember, when you consign your products to a firm, the products are out of your hands, and therefore the firm to whom you consign them should be reliable.

The output of oleomargarine in the Chicago district for the month of October broke all records; there were 2,247,422 pounds of colored and 6,390,120 pounds of uncolored, making a total of 8,637,542, as against 5,901,844 pounds the same month last year. When butter gets too high, people eat oleomargarine.

Herman Kahn, handling butter and eggs at 175 Chambers street, New York City, is a bankrupt, with liabilities of \$6,800.00 and assets of \$2,900.00. Before shipping your produce to distant markets, be sure the firm is reliable.

A dispatch from New York City yesterday said: "Receipts of apples have been lighter during the past few days and the price has been 25 cents per barrel higher on good apples; some fancy varieties sold 75 cents per barrel higher."

Charles Collins & Company, New York, report by wire: "Market for fowls has been in good condition, but that for chickens has been dragging. We look for a good trade commencing next week, at steady prices."

Refrigerator eggs are selling at 21 to 23 cents in New York City. Three firms reporting state that the receipts of strictly fresh eggs is growing lighter every day and that prices are sure to advance.

Be mighty careful about shipping dressed poultry for Thanksgiving. It is pretty hard to tell what the weather may be, and you are liable to lose your whole shipment.

Our Philadelphia correspondent says: "Fresh eggs are coming in very slowly. Fancy fresh stock is bringing a premium over current quotations."

Cider apples are selling throughout the state at 20 cents a hundred pounds, and mighty little call for them at that price.

LEGAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Articles—	lowa	Ills.	Ind.	Mich.	Ohio
Apples, dried	24	24	22	25	22
Apples, green	50	50	50	50	50
Bran	20	20	20	20	20
Barley	48	48	48	48	48
Beans, white	60	60	60	60	60
Beans, Castor	46	46	46	46	46
Buckwheat	52	52	48	50	50
Broom Corn Seed	46	46	46	46	30
Coal, stone	80	80	80	80	80
Corn, shelled	56	56	56	56	56
Corn, ear	70	70	70	68	68
Corn Meal	48	48	50	50	50
Cranberries	33	33	40	33	33
Dried Peaches	23	23	28	33	33
Flax Seed	56	56	56	56	56
Grass Seed, Blue	14	14	14	14	10
do, Clover	60	60	60	60	60
do, Hungarian	48	48	50	50	50
do, Millet	50	48	50	50	50
do, Orchard	14	14	14	14	14
do, Red Top	14	14	14	14	14
do, Timothy	45	45	45	45	45
Middlings, fine	40	40	40	40	40
Middlings, coarse	30	30	30	30	30
Oats	32	32	32	32	32
Onions	57	57	54	48	50
Onions, tops	28	28	28	28	25
Onions, sets	32	32	32	32	32
Potatoes	60	60	60	60	60
Potatoes, Sweet	50	46	56	55	50
Peas, dried	60	60	60	60	60
Peas, in pods	32	32	32	32	32
Pop Corn	70	70	70	70	70
Rye	56	56	56	56	56
Salt, coarse	50	50	50	50	50
Salt, fine	55	50	56	50	50
Wheat	60	60	60	60	60

THE "SHOW-ME" STATE LEADS

More Poultry Than Any Other State in the Union.

THE State of Missouri leads the whole country in the value of its poultry products, and let it be remembered that Missouri has as great a per capita wealth as any state in the Union. The report given out by the State Bureau of Labor Statistics today shows that this state not only leads every other state in the Union in the value of poultry products, but exceeds its record for any previous year.

"That the poultry industry of Missouri," says Commissioner Biggs, "is a potent factor in keeping the state in the front rank of the commonwealths is shown by the fact that last year the farmers shipped to market eggs, poultry and feathers to the value of \$28,818,145.

"Added to this is the estimated value of these commodities consumed locally, which is placed at \$22,000,000, bringing the total valuation for the year up to \$50,818,145.

"When it is remembered that the 3,500,000 citizens of the state were first supplied with these products before a dollar's worth was shipped, it will be seen that the estimate of \$22,000,000 worth for local consumption is very conservative.

"From the actual shipment figures we find that there were 82,060,702 pounds of live poultry, valued at \$8,206,070; dressed poultry, 39,573,073 pounds, valued at \$4,946,634; 101,417,700 dozen eggs, worth \$15,212,655, and 1,131,965 pounds of feathers, worth \$452,786.

"Counting the actual shipment only, the Missouri hens laid enough eggs in 1911 to give every man, woman and child in the United States nearly 14 eggs, while every resident of the United States, were the distribution made, equally, would be entitled to one and one-third pounds of the 1911 shipment of poultry.

"With the poultry production for the year in question placed at \$50,000,000, it is of interest to note that this exceeded the value of the wheat crop of Kansas for the same year. It was worth nearly as much as the combined cotton crop of Florida, Louisiana and Tennessee.

"The total value of the tobacco produced in Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee was \$50,441,851, or practically the same as the poultry production of Missouri.

"Another startling comparison shows the value of the poultry products of Missouri for 1911 to be greater than the combined value of all the gold and silver produced in Colorado, California, and Arizona during the same year."

WHO GETS THE \$515,057,000

Continued from Page One

"There was an increase in the total value of each of these crops, excepting buckwheat, potatoes, barley and rye. The increase netted \$515,057,000 over the value of last year's crops.

"Record crops of corn, potatoes, flaxseed, oats, barley, rye and hay were harvested this year. The government's official estimates of total production will be announced in December."

Read the above report over very carefully, as it was taken from the official department report, then compare it with the following report, sent at the same time, from the Department of Agriculture:

"Average farm prices for corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, potatoes, buckwheat, cotton and hay, which represent about three-fourths of the value of all the country's crops, were lower November 1 than they have been in the last five years on that date.

OLD TOWSER, who is on watch at the Subscription Department, has been feeling exceptionally good during the past few days. He hasn't even growled when the local dealers or commission men kicked at the "Pink Sheet" because of the fact that he knew he had a whole lot of friends to see that it was a square fight should more than three or four of these fellows get after him at the same time. With a friendly wag of his stub tail, he welcomed the arrival of loyal brothers bringing in new recruits.

At the top of the list this week we find Brother E. S. Sheets, of Blanchard, Michigan, with thirteen new subscriptions; Charles Mabring, Hope, Michigan, come second with twelve, and Friend Bosdor, of Clare, Michigan, a good third with eleven. These fellows will all be promoted and given charge of a company. We are going to include in the list this week only those who sent in more than two subscribers; a whole lot of our friends are entitled to a place in this list.

C. H. Moorehouse, Charlevoix.

J. F. Calkins, Palmyra.

H. L. Hall, Rose City.

Roy Zimmerman, Bronson.

Stephen Sams, Bad Axe.

John Lefsh, Boyne City.

Leonard Baker, Fife Lake.

S. D. Ellison, Boyne Falls.

Truman Pemberton, Imlay City.

Fred Redman, Marlette.

John Darby, Crosswell.

Leonard McLane, Avoca.

Catherine H. Riggle, Blanchard.

Frank Gibbins, Rochester.

W. J. Reed, Levering.

Mrs. E. Lawrence, Standish.

Willard Ball, Cadillac.

D. J. Heath, Palo.

Clarence Simon, Remus.

Gilbert Koontz, Gladwin.

O. C. Johnson, Elberta.

E. J. Sinclair, Sheridan.

Louis Slesky, Grand Blanc.

T. D. Stewart, Oxford.

W. Riley Kinney, Reading.

John Richards, Helmer.

Wesley Averill, Crystal Valley.

C. J. Call, Beulah.

John Thildy Omer.

Ernest Leithfeet, Midland.

Elick Baldwin, Oxford.

Frank Backus, Dearborn.

Orville Walker, Lake.

Joe S. Harris, Hubbardston.

We need your help. Come right along, bringing two, three, four, five or fifty with you—all will be welcome. We are on the way to ten thousand—let's see who can head the list next week.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY IN LINE.

KALAMAZOO County has invested in a Farming Expert, and that gentleman is going to establish thirty-two ideal farms. One of these ideal farms will be located in each township, and it is expected that this expert, who is paid a good, round salary for telling the farmers how to raise more produce on a given acre, will revolutionize things in Kalamazoo County. Wonder if the expert will be able to help the farmers of Kalamazoo County raise enough potatoes and beans so that the price they receive can be materially reduced. You know all that is needed now is for the farmer to raise more produce on a given acre of ground. When this is accomplished, the problem has been solved. If we could only have had an expert farmer in every county in this state, perhaps beans enough could have been raised to reduce the price to \$1.50 per bushel—another instance where the farmers are being helped to try the plan of lifting themselves over the fence by pulling on their own bootstraps.

GINSENG A QUEER PLANT.

GINSENG is a queer plant. The seed from this plant does not germinate the first year as other seed do, but have to be kept over one year and planted. The seed that were gathered in the fall of 1911 will not germinate until spring of 1913, and this is why the plant is so hard to manage; it is easy to manage after you learn its habits.

I planted my 1910 seed this spring, and I think all of them came up, but seed must be kept normal while holding them over a year, as they must not get too hot, too wet or too dry. I have enough young plants to put out two acres this fall and have 50,000 seed that were gathered in fall of 1911 to plant this fall, and I will have about 150,000 seed to gather this fall that will not germinate until 1914.

I have sold up to the present time \$300.00 in roots and will die \$250.00 worth of roots this fall, and this has not interfered with my regular field crops, as I have put in from 20 to 21 acres each year, besides my hay crop.

J. J. ODLE.

Express rates on a barrel of apples from southern Michigan points to points 150 miles west is \$1.85. How is this for legalized crime? With the promised parcel post offering nothing better the outlook is far from pleasing.

DESTROY THE RATS.

ONE of the cheapest and most effective poisons for rats and mice is barium carbonate, or barytes. This mineral has the advantage of being without taste or smell; and, in the small quantities used in poisoning rats and mice, is harmless to larger animals. Its action on rodents is slow, but reasonably sure, and has the further advantage that the animals before dying, if exit be possible, usually leave the premises in search of water. Its employment in houses, therefore, is rarely followed by the annoying odor which attends the use of the more virulent poisons.

The poison may be fed in the form of a dough made of one-fifth barytes and four-fifths meal but a more convenient bait is ordinary oatmeal, with about one-eighth of its bulk of barytes, mixed with water into a stiff dough; or the barytes may be spread upon bread and butter or moistened toast. The prepared bait should be placed in rat runs, a small quantity at a place. If a single application of the poison fails to drive all rats from the premises, it should be repeated with a change of bait.

NEW BEAN A PERFECT FOOD.

NEWS comes from China of the discovery of a new bean called soya, which is said to contain more of the ingredients of a perfect food than any other known product. It is entirely different from our soy bean and has attracted the attention of both Europe and America. It is even claimed that many other foods, such as milk, cheese, oil, jellies, bread and cakes can be made from this wonderful new bean.

A number of varieties have already been listed by the United States government investigators and a close study is to be made of them. They have been grown in this country in some of the southern states. A Virginia man reports that he used them successfully as a substitute for corn to feed stock. Planted with corn, they act as a fertilizer and the animals that get the soya beans let the corn alone.

G. B. C.

A MIGHTY GOOD SUGGESTION

Continued from Page One

duction, one manager said that the company wanted to discourage the raising of beets which ran to a heavy tonnage per acre, instead of an increased sugar content. Wonder how many sugar beet growers in the State are out after the tonnage record at \$5 per? During the campaign the sugar beet districts have been flooded with circulars and appeals to the farmers asking them not to destroy the beet sugar industry by voting for this fellow or that, or this or the other party. The appeals made would bring tears to the eyes of an alligator.

Every time your family consumes one hundred pounds of sugar, you contribute one dollar and sixty-seven cents to the sugar trust. What for? To protect this infant industry. Protect it for what? So that these companies will be able to guarantee the beet growers four dollars and fifty cents per ton for their beets. So that they may be able to pay the employees in these factories the smallest wages paid in any of the manufactories of this state. No one objects to a protective tariff providing that tariff protects the farmer and the working man. When it comes to levying a tax in order that these Companies may pay thirty per cent dividends, it's time to register a kick.

There is but one way out of the trap, and that way is suggested by our correspondent. The farmers are dead in earnest about the matter, and a co-operative sugar factory will be a living reality within five years. Drive on Mr. Sugar Trust; don't spare the lash. As President Warren, of the Sugar Company said to the editor: "If the farmers don't want to raise beets, at the price, why in h— don't they raise potatoes?"

Dear Grant:—Just a few lines in regard to Michigan Business Farming paper. I will say that the paper is all right. I think it is just what the farmer needs. I stepped to the phone and called up four neighbors and they all subscribed for it. If I had another week I could get a lot more subscribers. Yours truly, E. H. BALLARD, Crosswell, Oct. 15, 1912.

POTATO STORAGE.

HERE is no objection to storing potatoes in a cement cellar or to putting them in direct contact with a concrete floor, provided, of course, that the floor has been waterproofed so that no moisture can come up through it. In fact many modern potato storehouses are being built of concrete with concrete floors. There is nothing wrong about storing potatoes in bran sacks in a cement cellar. In fact some extensive growers like this plan very well for seed potatoes. In case of sprouting in the spring, moving the sacks about a time or two greatly retards growth. When a sprout has been bruised it dies. It is a comparatively small job to repile a lot of potatoes stored in sacks. More storage room is required for sacked than for loose tubers; hence it might not be desirable to store the entire crop in that manner. That, however, is a matter for each individual to decide for himself.

A storehouse for potatoes should be so constructed as to make it possible, first, to maintain the temperature close to the freezing point; and second, to keep the air dry and the room dark. The closer the temperature can be kept to 32 degrees F., the freezing point, the better. In fact it is still better to maintain the thermometer at 30 degrees. In a large storeroom where a great quantity is stored a drop to 28 degrees for an hour or two will do no harm, but if such a temperature is maintained for any great length of time the tubers will freeze. Never overlook the fact that ventilation in a potato storeroom is a matter of great importance. This is self-evident when we consider that potatoes keep on living after they are dug. From October to May they normally lose in the neighborhood of 10 per cent in weight, unless the temperature is kept as low as above suggested, in which case this loss may be reduced to 5 per cent. Approximately three-fourths of this loss in weight is due to the escape of water, while the other fourth is due to a part of the starch being converted into sugar by certain enzymes within the potatoes which they use in their living processes, breaking it up into carbonic acid gas and other respiration products. When potatoes have been frozen the respiration (breathing) process practically stops, and hence the reason why an excess of sugar develops in frosted tubers, giving them their characteristic sweet taste. The object of the ventilation is to carry off the water and the products of respiration. This is a matter that is not infrequently overlooked by farmers and the result is the encouragement of rot and decay.

Parties who store potatoes on a large scale put a good deal of stress upon spreading the tubers uniformly over the floor as they are being hauled in rather than to throw them into heaps and allowing them to roll into place from that heap. By pursuing this method the excess heat brought in with them is more rapidly carried out of the storage room and the temperature more efficiently regulated.

If the temperature cannot be kept low in the cellar referred to it might be better to store the potatoes outside in pits. This is a very satisfactory method, especially if one does not have access to them during the cold winter months. In this case, too, see that proper ventilation is provided. This can be done by putting stove pipes or board ventilators down into the heap and allowing them to pass up through the straw and soil covering.

It is a very bad plan to put wet and dirty potatoes into storage. The soil gradually becomes dry, rattles off and falls down between the tubers, fills up the spaces between them, and then interferes with ventilation.

The ensilage cutter works wicked enough to warn operators to be careful; but the deadly shredder seems to coax the victim to his peril. Your family needs your support. Look out.

Beef High and Why?

IN its official reports, issued by the division of statistics, the government inclines toward the theory that the price of beef is controlled by the supply of that commodity, rather than by the manipulations of the beef trust so called, says a Washington dispatch. Attention is called to the fact that the imports of cattle into the United States have been growing steadily for a number of years, and were the greater during the fiscal year ending June 30th, with one exception, than any year in the history. Concurrently, the exports of American cattle have been steadily declining and were smaller in 1912 than in any other year in a century.

This change in trade currents through which the United States has come to import more cattle than it exports, is accompanied by a striking reduction in the number of cattle on farms. The number of such cattle last January 1st according to official figures, collected by the department of agriculture was 57,959,000, as compared with 72,533,996 on Jan. 1, 1907, or a decline of 20 per cent in five years.

Another significant fact is brought to light by the government figures. While the total value of cattle exported still exceeds that of cattle imported, by reason of the fact that those exported are in condition for slaughter and those imported are brought into

the country chiefly for feeding purposes, the relative value of imports and exports is undergoing a rapid change. For instance, the value of cattle imported in 1912 was more than one-half of the cattle exported, while in 1902, a decade earlier the value of cattle imported was but one one-eighth that of the cattle exported.

The value of cattle exported from the United States in 1904, the record year, was \$42,256,291, and in 1906, it was \$42,081,170; but it has declined steadily since that date, being in 1908 \$29,339,134; in 1910, \$12,200,154, and in 1912, \$8,870,075. In the meantime export prices have advanced the average value per head of cattle exported in 1905 having been \$71, and in 1912, \$84, an advance of about 18 per cent.

The cattle imported are drawn almost wholly from Mexico, except in the case of those imported for breeding purposes, which come chiefly from England and Canada. Of the 316,243 head of cattle other than those for breeding purposes imported in 1912, 315,187 came from Mexico, and of the 2,129 imported for breeding purposes, 1,780 came from England and 309 from Canada.

The United Kingdom continues to be the chief market for American cattle exported. Of the 105,506 head of cattle exported in 1912 76,925 head went to that country.

HOW TO MAKE COOPS.

If you do not wish to purchase coops, the following directions to shippers wishing to make their own coops will be of benefit:

Coops should be 48 inches long, 30 inches wide, 12 inches high for Chickens and Ducks, and 15 to 18 inches high for Turkeys and Geese. Use lumber as follows: Use 2x2 for corner posts, or 1x2 will answer. If you cannot get them, get 1x4 and rip them in two. Cut six pieces 30 inches long, and nine pieces 12 or 15 inches long for each coop; nail the short pieces one at each end; one in the center of the long ones (use 10d wrought nails). Make three of these frames, one for each end, and the center. For the bottom use half-inch boards or lath; make the bottom tight (use 6d nails); use 1-2 to 2 strips or lath for sides, ends

and top, put them 1-2 inches apart—the width of lath is about right. Leave two laths loose on top in center or make a door of them to open, in order to put Poultry in and take it out; now nail a lath around the coops, each end and the center (outside the three frames made first). This will keep the lath from coming off and make the coops stronger. For broilers the coops can be made 10 inches high and 24 inches wide. This will make you a good, strong, light coop.

Dear Sir:—Am enclosing subscription to Business Farming. Having seen some of the inside workings of the big produce concerns, while myself a small dealer, I realize the need of co-operation among producers, and would be very glad to help along any movement looking to that end. Trusting that your paper will succeed in filling a long felt want, I am, Yours for co-operation, W. T. McVICAR, Hillsdale, Mich., Aug. 19, 1912.

GRADES OF HAY AND STRAW.

The following are the rules and regulations adopted by the Chicago Board of Trade for the inspection of Hay and Straw:

Choice Timothy Hay—Shall be Timothy not mixed with over one-twentieth of other grasses, properly cured, bright natural color, sound and well baled.

No. 1 Timothy Hay—Shall be Timothy mixed with not more than one-eighth Clover, Red-Top and other tame grasses, properly cured, good color, sound and well baled.

No. 2 Timothy Hay—Shall include all Timothy not good enough for No. 1, not over one-third mixed with other tame grasses, fair color, sound and well baled.

No. 3 Timothy Hay—Shall include all Hay not good enough for other grades, sound and well baled.

No. 1 Clover Mixed Hay—Shall be Timothy and Clover mixed, with at least one-half Timothy, good color sound and well baled.

No. 2 Clover Mixed Hay—Shall be Timothy and Clover mixed, with at least one-third Timothy, reasonably sound and well baled.

No. 1 Clover Hay—Shall be medium Clover, not over one-twentieth other grasses, properly cured, sound and well baled.

No. 2 Clover Hay—Shall be Clover, sound, well baled, not good enough for No. 1.

Choice Prairie Hay—Shall be Upland Hay, of bright color, well cured, sweet, sound and reasonably free from weeds.

No. 1 Prairie Hay—Shall be Upland and may contain one-quarter Midland of good color, well cured, sweet, sound and reasonably free from weeds.

No. 2 Prairie Hay—Shall be Upland of fair color, or Midland of good color, well cured, sweet, sound and reasonably free from weeds.

No. 3 Prairie Hay—Shall be Midland of fair color, or slough of good color, well cured, sound and reasonably free from weeds.

No. 4 Prairie Hay—Shall include all Hay not good enough for other grades, and not caked.

No. 1 Straight Rye Straw—Shall be in large bales, clean, bright, long Rye Straw, pressed in bundles, sound and well baled.

No. 2 Straight Rye Straw—Shall be in large bales, long Rye Straw, pressed in bundles, sound and well baled, not good enough for No. 1.

Wheat Straw—Shall be reasonably clean Wheat Straw, sound and well baled.

Oat Straw—Shall be reasonably clean Straw, sound and well baled.

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