

Michigan Business Farming

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HOT BED OF INSURRECTION

JACKSON PRISONERS HAVE TAKEN AN OATH TO GET WARDEN.

Simpson a Courageous Official—Will Get Things in Shape if Given Time—Former Lack of Discipline the Cause.

THE Michigan States Prison is a hotbed of insurrection, and a report from the prison city states that the prisoners intend to keep the prison board and Warden Simpson busy until Governor-elect Ferris appoints a new warden. There are 750 convicts in the prison, and it is stated that a certain number of them have formed a pact and propose to "get" Warden Simpson if they can. The press reports state that the convicts have taken an oath to kill the warden at the first opportunity; whether this is a bluff or not it is hard to tell. It is a fact, however, that many of the ringleaders are men who are serving life sentences, and they realize that in a state where capital punishment is forbidden, no punishment can come to them greater than that which has already been meted out. Their hope of "good time" has already gone, as a result of past bad behavior, and inasmuch as more murders cannot cause them to suffer a greater penalty, the life and death struggle is on. Warden Simpson has shown himself to be not only an able and capable warden, but a brave man as well, and he pays little or no attention to these threats. The following dispatch was taken from yesterday's paper; you can take it for what it is worth:

"I don't want to sit at my usual place at breakfast tomorrow morning. A half dozen razors have been brought into the prison. They are going to get the warden tomorrow morning and I am afraid when they cut him the blood will spurt all over me."

That is the contents of a note handed a guard at the prison yesterday by one of the 70 prisoners who are regarded the most dangerous men in the prison, and who eat by themselves in the dining hall, under a special guard.

The note was handed to Warden Simpson, who was urged not to take his usual place in the dining hall when the convicts marched in. "I'll be there as usual," replied the warden. He was then urged to have extra guards heavily armed, but he also refused to permit this.

"They can't bluff me," said the warden. "I will be there on the job as usual and there won't be any extra guards, either."

When the warden took his place as usual this morning, in the dining room, inspecting the men as they took their places in the hall, not an eye was lifted, not a razor flashed, and the convict who wrote the note was not covered with blood.

Prison officers say that the warden's fearlessness causes them uneasiness.

It is understood that the stock of firearms within the prison has been increased, so that the officers are now well equipped for any emergency.

There is no question but that loose methods, graft scandals and news-



JULY—The corn crop is going to be a failure. I am sure we are going to have an awful drought. Just think of it! We shall be obliged to economize during the entire year, and the worst of it all is that all we can do is to worry. Let the whole family join me! ("The Drama of 1912", Act II, next week)

paper notoriety given to the Jackson prison are at the bottom of the whole trouble. You can date the beginning of this insurrection back to the time when Warden Armstrong was found guilty of petty graft. The warden that preceded Armstrong was one of the "mollycoddle" kind, and had even given the prisoners the privilege of publishing a weekly newspaper. The paper came out regularly until the editor criticised the board of control of the prison, after which the paper suspended publication. If Nathan F. Simpson, the present warden, is given time enough, and the backing he should receive, he will bring proper discipline back to the prison, and will show the taxpayers of this state not only that he is able to handle the prison and the prisoners, but that he can come nearer making the institution self-supporting than any man who has occupied the warden's chair in the past ten years. If the prisoners at Jackson continue these insurrections, and it is found that the murderers are the ringleaders, capital punishment will again be inaugurated in the "Wolverine" state.

A dirty hen coop and foul nests, and a huge straw stack standing by doing nothing, is a hint for some one to get busy if a good reputation is to be continued. No self-respecting hen can do business on such a platform.

HOW MUCH TRU IN THIS?

The bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture at Washington estimates the total output of the cereal crops of the country at the enormous volume of 133,016,000 tons, which will be 20.3 per cent greater in weight than last year and 6.1 per cent greater than the bumper yield of 1910. The potato crop is put at 36 per cent greater than that of 1911, 10 per cent larger than the crop of 1910, and 2 per cent larger than the record crop of 1909.

We wonder if a man, as he grows older, doesn't see double through failing sight. Wouldn't an early resignation of the venerable and honorable head of the Department of Agriculture be an acceptable New Year's present, not that he has lacked or is lacking in energy but that he is overlapping reason in his big figures, which in turn gives speculators more leverage.

HURRAH!

The farmers of the country will soon be preparing for their great annual turkey trot—and there will be turkeys ample for an interesting race. The judging of the unfortunate losers will render their decisions on Thanksgiving day. Many a turkey is expected to lose out by merely a neck, as many will, during the excitement, undoubtedly lose their heads.

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 07

Wheat, No. 2, Red (large mills paying) 1 05

Continued to decline on account of indefinite war news.

Oats, Standard 51

Just forget you have oats for the present.

Rye 69

Beans 2 40

Top-rushing to the markets—make buyers come to you.

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

Potatoes (best market today, Pittsburgh) at 65

Hope our stock is as healthy as present market.

Butter 32

Spirited demand in every direction.

Eggs 32

Make your hens get busy.

Poultry 13

Receipts a little lighter. Should see better markets this coming week.

CENT PER COPY (50 WEEKS OR MORE)

WOMEN'S LEAGUE BRAVELY FIGHTING

AFTER THE MILK TRUST—"EIGHT-CENT MILK" THE BATTLE CRY.

The Ladies Can't Win Without the Aid of the Producers—Co-operation Will Complete the Circle.

THUS far the Housewives' League of Detroit have been unable to reduce the price of milk from nine to eight cents a quart. It is said that the League now has a membership of two thousand, and that these women won't use anything but 8-cent milk. Officials of the organization have taken up the matter with a local dairyman, whose name is withheld, and with a prominent Detroit capitalist. The latter has become enthused over the work that the women are doing in their efforts to reduce the cost of living and has offered to finance the deal, should the executive board decide favorably at the meeting Wednesday.

Under the proposed plan the profits of the producer and retailer will be eliminated and the milk sold at the actual cost of production. Systematic utilization of the by-products, such as converting a part of the milk into

will bring the cost to consumer considerably lower than the eight cents a quart for which the League has been conducting a boycott. "We have gone into this business to accomplish things—and we are doing it," said Mrs. H. O. Dunk, president of the league, last night. "Our boycott against trust milk is still on and will be continued."

We certainly hope that the ladies will be successful in their fight both as against the "milk trust" and the manipulators of prices on farm products in general. We fear that the ladies are forgetting that out beyond the city will be found the farmers who must be reckoned with if the League expects to accomplish all that it aims to do. The farmer furnishes the raw material; he gets the products ready for the market, and the dealers are fleecing him at the same time they are robbing the consumer. Just as soon as the League gets in shape where they are cutting any figure in market conditions, you will find the organized dealers will get busy and put up prices on products so that they will get the supply, and they will sell at a loss until the members of the League get a little discouraged, then they will boost prices again and get back their profits. It is going to take a co-operative circle to satisfactorily handle this proposition, and the League will find it absolutely impossible to win without the completed circle. The producer and consumer must be united; each must have a personal co-operative interest in the whole business, from the raw material to the completed product in the consumer's home. When a circle of this kind is completed, you are outside the market manipulations—and not until you get in that position will you be safe.

A good cow is never made better by loud talk. If you must have something to swear at, buy a mule.

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 "bouquet".

THE MARKET SITUATION VIEWED FROM THE INSIDE

HAY

We had Flag No. 5 raised on this commodity last week and we really do not know that a change is warranted in our this week's issue. We regret most keenly our inability to give you any encouragement on the situation at the moment. It is absolutely true, based on conditions at the moment, that the hay market in all directions is in an easy condition; the tone to the situation is not even what we would hope it should and could be. There is a world of very low and common quality hay going forward to the market at the present time. It is a mistake to put hay of this character on a market when conditions in general are as easy as they have been so far this season.

We have had very warm weather, not conducive of good market conditions, even on the better qualities of hay; then added to this, any movements of low quality hay at a time when this character is not wanted, simply adds to the detriment of the general situation. It is certainly true that the receipts have been plenty heavy enough on all outside markets—every mover of hay has been looking over the situation in every direction and shipping every car that said situation would warrant, and even more. But, regardless of how a situation is—how serious it may be at any given time—there is only one way in which to play the game, and that is from a good, conservative angle. There is no use shipping two cars of hay to a market when by handling the situation in a proper manner you could get the same amount of money out of one car. In other words, there is no use at any given time to force shipments on to an outside market; watch the outside situation, the markets, etc., and feed that given market so that it will take care of the same as it should.

An overloaded market becomes sluggish just the same as any other condition, physical or otherwise. The situation at the moment, as we go to press, is even easier than it was last week, but we still maintain that if you will play the game as you can, that you can maintain a price on this good quality of hay that is in keeping with a conservative expectancy and a price which will be fairly satisfactory to you.

Zone No. 1 Michigan.....\$12.25
Zone No. 2 Michigan.....18.50
Zone No. 3 Michigan.....14.25
Zone No. 4 Michigan.....14.00
Zone No. 5 Michigan.....14.00
Zone No. 6 Michigan.....14.00
Zone No. 7 Michigan.....14.75

DETROIT—There has been very heavy receipts here on the Detroit market this last week. We think we are safe in stating that 90 per cent of this hay is of a common quality. We have been in personal touch with a number of cars of hay on this market, thereby actually knowing its true character as to grade, etc. This market, like all others, is having a strenuous fight to maintain its present market levels, but even with the condition as above reported, a good bang-up nice car of No. 1 timothy hay here today would bring a nice satisfactory price. It is the overfeeding of this market with common quality stuff that is putting it in its present conditions. Quotations do not seem to change so much, but it is harder to get them than it was last week.

No. 1 Timothy, new.....15.00@17.00
No. 2 Timothy, new.....14.00@16.00
Light mixed.....12.00@13.00
No. 1 mixed.....13.00@13.00
Rye straw.....10.00@11.00
Wheat and Oat straw.....8.00@10.00

PITTSBURGH—The situation on the Pittsburgh market runs along very much the same as on most others. There has been very heavy receipts, running very much to timothy qualities and below No. 1 in grade. There is an exceptionally good demand at the present time for anything in good bright clover mixed or all clover hay,

but you will notice from quotations, as shown on this market, that it does not figure out in line with what we have looked for and expected. It proves that the situation on this market, although having some tone to it, is not able to advance market quotations. The minute you raise the price to a customer on this market, as we imagine, they simply hold back, knowing that you must come to their terms as the receipts will force it.

No. 1 Timothy hay (new).....17.50@18.00
No. 2 Timothy hay (new).....15.00@16.00
No. 1 Light mixed hay.....14.00@17.00
No. 1 Clover mixed hay.....14.00@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 receipts on the Cincinnati market were quite moderate; the tone to the situation was being quite satisfactory. The better qualities of timothy hay and also the better qualities of clover mixed and all-clover hay were being looked after. The situation, from a market standpoint, was quite satisfactory; movement was comparatively easy, providing there was no tendency to enhance the market price. The minute that was done, the buyers simply backed up and waited.

Timothy No. 1.....17.00@17.50
Timothy Standard.....16.25@16.75
Timothy No. 2.....15.25@15.75
Timothy No. 3.....12.00@12.50
Clover Mixed, No. 1.....16.00@16.50
Clover Mixed, No. 2.....14.00@14.50
Clover Pure, No. 1.....16.00@17.00
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—The Chicago market has certainly been well in line with conditions as experienced by most other outside markets this year. They have been right up in the race from the very start. At the present time, when all other markets are having very heavy receipts, in some cases glutted, the Chicago market reports light arrivals on most roads, while some roads did not bring in a single car. That is the report we receive from a special representative. Of course, with a condition like this existing, this market or any other could take advantage of it, and not only maintain its natural market, but possibly advance it. This market is in the seller's favor; the others we have so far reported have been in the buyer's favor.

Choice Timothy.....19.00
No. 1 Timothy.....16.00@18.00
No. 2 Timothy.....14.50@16.00
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.....5.00@10.00
Choice Kan. & Okla. Prairie.....14.00@16.50
No. 1 Kan. & Okla. Prairie.....14.50@15.50
No. 2 Kan. & Okla. Prairie.....10.50@11.50
No. 3 Kan. & Okla. Prairie.....10.50@11.50
Marsh feeding hay.....10.00@11.00
Packing.....7.00@8.00
No. 1 Iowa & Miss. Prairie.....13.00@14.00
No. 2 Iowa & Miss. Prairie.....12.00@13.00
Packing.....7.00@8.00
Choice Alfalfa.....19.00@19.50
No. 1 Alfalfa.....17.50@18.50
No. 2 Alfalfa.....15.00@16.00
Rye.....8.50@9.50
Oats.....7.00@7.50
Wheat.....8.00@8.50

BOSTON—There is no particular change in the market situation at this point. The receipts for the past week were 230 cars of hay and 11 cars of straw. You will note they are 41 cars

short of last week on hay and 5 cars short on straw. That would have a very little tendency to hold the situation up, but with conditions as they are in all directions, it would hardly warrant advancing prices. Something very strenuous will have to happen before it will be possible for hardly any of our outside markets to advance the price, because of the feeling which the buyer contends is warranted, that the situation is really easy, and if anything, it may be easier. Understand, that is the buyer's position as we see it and view it from the manner in which they are acting.

	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@21.00	19.00
Hay, No. 3.....	16.00@17.00	15.00
Hay, clover.....	18.00@19.00	17.00
Hay, clover mixed.....	18.00@19.00	17.00
Hay, stock.....	15.00@16.00	15.00
Long rye straw.....	17.00@18.00	
Tangled rye straw.....	12.00@13.00	
Oat straw.....	11.00@12.00	

NEW YORK—Arrivals on the New York market run very heavy to common qualities of hay. There was a demand prevalent on top qualities of hay which was very satisfactory; the tone to the situation on this character of hay was all that one could expect and look for at the present time. Of course, this tone, situation, etc., was simply brought about by non-arrivals of this particular character of hay. It does not mean anything to the general situation. We feel safe in saying, that the New York market, from a general standpoint, remains about on a normal basis.

	Large bales	Small bales
New Hay.....	per ton	per ton
Timothy.....		
Choice.....	22.00@22.50	21.00@22.00
No. 1.....	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00
No. 2.....	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.00
Shipping.....	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00
Light Clover.....	20.00@21.00	19.00@20.00
Mixed.....	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.00
No. 1 Clover.....	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.00
Mixed.....	16.00@17.00	15.00@16.00
No. 2 Clover.....	16.00@17.00	15.00@16.00
Mixed.....	14.00@15.00	13.00@14.00
No. 1 Clover.....	14.00@15.00	13.00@14.00
No. 2 Clover.....	13.00@14.00	12.00@13.00
Straw.....		
No. 1 Rye.....	17.00@18.00	16.00@17.00
No. 2 Rye.....	16.00@17.00	15.00@16.00
No. 1 Oat.....	11.00@11.50	10.00@11.00
No. 1 Wheat.....	11.00@11.50	10.00@11.00

POTATOES

It has been very interesting the last week to sit on the outside of the market ring and watch the fight round by round. It certainly showed up more than one phase to the situation. The growers over the State of Michigan and also the buyers over the State have felt very bullish on the situation, feeling that there was warranted a marked advance on this commodity. The outside markets have conformed to this opinion by virtue of an advance possible to obtain, but at the same time, a fight has to be made in most directions in order to obtain an advance which is in line with the condition existing with us in the State of Michigan, as both producers and buyers. We are passing through a period when the storing of potatoes is right in progress. The demand for potatoes right at this time of the year should be most spirited. We feel safe in say-

ing that the tone to the potato situation still remains strong, but we hardly believe that it is quite as spirited or quite as firm, from all angles, as it was one week ago. There are many views as to the outcome and as to the condition which will ultimately result; many of the best and largest handlers of this commodity have decidedly different views as to what the real result is going to be. With the situation as it looks to us, summed up from all angles, we believe the producer ought to hold his potatoes for at least 40c per bushel. We would like to set this stake a little higher, but it is absolutely impossible to get a line on the quality of the stock that is being held; in other words, to be able to anticipate the keeping qualities of the same and in turn know what percentage of the crop still held back in storage is actually going to be put on the market. This is the one big feature that holds us all in check and makes it impossible for us to dope out the situation with any degree of accuracy.

Zone No. 2 Michigan.....40
Zone No. 4 Michigan.....42
Zone No. 5 Michigan.....40
Zone No. 6 Michigan.....41
Zone No. 7 Michigan.....43

DETROIT—The Detroit market is way out of line with conditions existing everywhere and in every direction. There is hardly an outside market today which is not very much better than our situation here. This simply goes to prove and does prove that regardless of the general situation, some given market center may be forced to a condition so that it is simply impossible to get results in line with the natural situation elsewhere existing. The receipts are too heavy for this market. This market can not move the stuff, only at a sacrifice, and when you get a sacrificing game started in this city, or any other, there is a bunch of scalpers always ready for their scalping knife, with the result which you can naturally expect. Cars of potatoes have been sold on this market during the last week for less money than they were worth on track at shipping point. Yes, more than that to the man that raised them. Good cars of potatoes have been sold on this track during the last week at as low as 40c per bushel in bulk; many cars at 42c to 45c. Some cars of potatoes have been shipped in here on their regular freight charge and reshipped to outside markets from here, with another regular rate from Detroit on. This means that the car is subjected to two local rates, which would, in most cases, practically means the losing of the freight from the original point here. Keep your eye on this market—don't ship here until the situation clears up.

Sacked from store.....50@
Bulk from track.....40@45
Bulk, farmers' wagons.....40@40

CHICAGO—The conditions on the Chicago market were fairly satisfactory. The tone to the situation was far from being at all spirited, but at the same time, it was running along on a good, conservative basis, which we at all times like better and prefer to the spirited conditions either one way or the other. When you get to experiencing spirited conditions along commercial lines, whether it affects marketing conditions or otherwise, you are on no foundation whatever that you can build, because you can have no well-warranted assurance of a given condition existing at some time later, simply a gambler's proposition, speculative, etc. The bulk of arrivals on the Chicago market have not been of very high character, quite a percentage of the stock being rough and somewhat green. There was good demand for nice white and ripe stock.

	This week	Last week	Last year
Monday.....	115	50	112
Tuesday.....	50	65	146
Wednesday.....	60	60	52
Thursday.....	45	45	39
Friday.....	35	80	55

305 230 410
Sales reported were: Wisconsin bulk—2 cars at 45c, 2 cars at 48c, 3 cars at 50c.

CINCINNATI—The Cincinnati market was looking around for potatoes this last week. We know of several inquiries having been made in the State for quotations, but we learned that when these quotations were bumped up to where conditions naturally warranted, that the Cincinnati market was a little slow in coming across. In other words, while there is a good tone to the situation and a good demand existing, still they do not want to advance their market price. There is a fight on the part of the buyers to keep it down.

PITTSBURGH—The Pittsburgh market has been up to the last couple weeks, very friendly to anything in the way of a good spirited condition existing, but for some reason or other, we hardly know just what, this market does not seem to be able to respond to the situation existing on other markets, which should not be any more favorable than their market is. We are aware that shipments of produce along other lines have been very heavy on this market. It is possible that attention has been turned to them instead of to potatoes. Pittsburgh, for your information, is what we term a "peddler's town." A great percentage of produce going to the Pittsburgh market is peddled out on track or sold on track to peddlers. We know that certain lines of produce have been heavy enough so that the railroads have put an embargo on them. We almost feel that by virtue of this condition, attention has been turned to other commodities, and, down to the level, as shown below.

Choice, bulk 58
Common 50

NORFOLK—We note that the Virginia situation is gradually becoming better. We note that they are gradually turning from their old source of supply and looking to this Michigan stock. They are looking to the Michigan stock, for the simple reason that they have been experiencing quite some trouble with stock from other sources, viz., York State and Ohio. While we feel we are having our share of troubles and concurrent losses from this one feature of rot, still, at the same time our friends in neighboring states seem to be experiencing a much heavier loss along this line than we.

WHEAT

■ We are going to hoist Flag No. 5 on this wheat proposition because we simply do not believe that the situation, from a Michigan standpoint, will be affected as seriously as the present situation really shows. Of course, we appreciate, and you in turn must appreciate, that it is absolutely impossible to measure the situation that confronts us this year on this commodity. We know that we have more angles to the situation than at most other times. The Balkan situation has been one feature most earnestly watched. This, added to the growing crop situation in the Argentine, adds to our difficulties in the way of figuring out just what to expect in the future. At the moment all Western terminals are pretty well filled up. This not only means with wheat, but with flour as well.

Wheat	High	Low	Close	Close
No. 1 white	1.05 1/2	1.05		
No. 2 red	1.04 1/2	1.04		
December	1.07	1.06	1.07 1/2	1.06 1/2
May	1.12	1.11	1.12	1.11 1/2

CINCINNATI—The situation on the Cincinnati market remains not only easy, but really shows a little decline over conditions experienced one week ago. There does not seem to be the demand existing; possibly, the demand is normal, but the offerings are very light above normal. The situation very likely is that the trade is being called on continuously to take on receipts in advance of their real conditions, which in turn would force an easiness to the situation.

No. 2 red	1.04	1.04
No. 3 red	.95	1.03
No. 4 red	.85	.95

BEANS

■ Up goes Flag No. 5, which means you had better stay in port, there is a storm on, and we want to confirm in writing that there is a storm on and the only way in the world in which you can come out of this deal in safety, is to stay in port. In other words, hold back these beans until the situation becomes cleaned up, and is in turn either better or worse. We dare not say that the situation in the future is going to be this or that, but we want to assure you that we honestly feel that the condition that exists from all commercial angles and which in turn has its effects and modifications on this one commodity, that the situation warrants a better condition existing. We are well aware of one thing, that you, as producers, have been rushing your beans to market until you have loaded every elevator in the State almost to the roof, and it is unnatural and practically impossible to expect that these elevator men will do anything else but drop the price. Generally, when the elevator man drops the price, he has to raise the roof, because the moment the market commences to drop, you fellows begin to lose your nerve and in turn commence to rush your stuff to market instead of sitting down and figuring out the situation, figuring out why the market has made a decline, or whether there is any real reason for it, you grab your hat and away you go with your beans to market. That is wrong, unbusinesslike; it is not yet time for these organizations to show their strength in the way of manipulation of the bean situation. There is not any use for them to pull off a stunt of this kind at the present time, because there are too many beans back in the producers' hands. They could do it right now, if they chose to, but from a business standpoint it would be foolish. If this was on the windup of the season, with their elevators full of beans and none back in the farmers' hands, you would see the market immediately make a decided advance. The situation is not so very serious right now, sales were being made by elevators all over the bean section of Michigan all last week at \$2.40 f. o. b. their track. That means about \$2.34 net, considering the bag. You are getting, as a producer, from \$1.75 to a \$2 basis, from 34c to 50c profit, saying nothing of the profit the power machines make.

Zone No. 2 Michigan	\$2.20
Zone No. 3 Michigan	2.25
Zones 4, 5, 6 and 7 Michigan	2.30

OATS

■ We can not give you any encouragement whatever this week in our article on this commodity. The condition in every direction is most unsatisfactory; heavy receipts in all directions and of very common quality. We simply can not see an advance until the situation is cleaned up—cleaned up from a standpoint of these common quality oats and relieved, at least, of its congestion on the part of all qualities.

Standard	.34
No. 3 white	.33
No. 4 white	.31 1/2

CINCINNATI—There was a little better demand existing on oats in this market during the past week; quite a little activity was shown by buyers. It was not possible to advance actual prices being paid, to speak of, but at the same time trades went along in a much different manner than heretofore. We do not look for the general situation to be any better.

No. 2 white	.25	.25 1/2
Standard	.24	.25
No. 3 white	.23	.24
No. 4 white	.21 1/2	.22 1/2
No. 2 mixed	.24	.25 1/2
No. 3 mixed	.23 1/2	.24 1/2
No. 4 mixed	.21	.22

PITTSBURGH—The receipts of oats on this market are far in excess to the demand, with the result that the market is weak and price lower, with no favorable prospects of any improvement of the general situation in the near future.

No. 2 white	.34 1/2
Standard Oats	.35 1/2
Standard No. 3 Oats	.34 1/2
Standard No. 4 Oats	.32 1/2

CLOVER SEED

■ We are able to give about the same favorable situation existing on that commodity that was given to you in our last week's issue. The demand is good; tone to the situation keen, in some cases almost spirited. We can see nothing in sight that can depress the situation that exists. We believe we must have a healthy market situation on this commodity right through the season. Back of the healthy situation that we hope to get, we have a good quality of seed to put on the market. This is certainly an asset to the general situation.

June	3.50	10.75
Mammoth	3.50	10.75
Alaska	10.25	12.00
Timothy Seed		2.10

CORN

■ The general situation to the corn market remains unsatisfactory to the seller, but very likely quite satisfactory to the Michigan buyer. From a selling standpoint, the market is very easy, receipts are most liberal on all outside markets; not only that, but terminal elevators are well supplied and no trouble whatever to get concession in most any direction if you are in the market for any particular quantity.

No. 2 mixed	.61 1/2
No. 3 yellow	.63 1/2
No. 4 yellow	.60

CINCINNATI—The offerings on the Cincinnati market were light, but there was no particular demand existing. The real receipts ought not to have brought about the general situation that exists, but without the demand, regardless of what the cause is, you can not produce a market. The situation is easy.

No. 2 white	.62	.62 1/2
No. 3 white	.60 1/2	.61 1/2
No. 4 white	.54	.59
No. 2 yellow	.61	.61 1/2
No. 3 yellow	.59	.60
No. 4 yellow	.54	.59
No. 2 mixed	.61	.61 1/2
No. 3 mixed	.59	.60
No. 4 mixed	.54	.59

PITTSBURGH.—			
No. 2 yellow, shell.....	.65 1/2	●	.66
No. 3 yellow.....	.64 1/2	●	.65
No. 2 high mixed.....	.64 1/2	●	.65
No. 3 high mixed.....	.63 1/2	●	.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

APPLES

■ We believe it is about time when we could, with safety, raise Flag No. 1. We are not raising this flag, because we are yet satisfied with the actual situation that exists, but with the tenor to the situation and with the prospects which we think is in sight. We believe that the fight on this commodity, from the very inception of the season, has been conducted in the best manner possible to insure winning, even as has already been shown. We can see from the situation that is existing and as promises to develop in other directions, that the real apple market, based on high quality goods, understand, is going to be quite satisfactory. Right from the inception of the season we advised that there was absolutely no use to figure on common quality stock this year, that you might better disregard it entirely

from a shipping standpoint, and we feel, from the result, that the market has already shown on the better qualities that our judgment was good. On basis of the amount of common quality stock that has been held and actually shipped, it would develop that a great many producers had followed our advice. We actually know that there is gradually existing a much better demand for this good quality stock on the general market.

DETROIT —Fancy	2.00	2.50
Ordinary	1.00	2.00

CINCINNATI—We are forced to continue along our same lines, as reported one week ago, with respect to the situation on the Cincinnati market. This market has been in an overfed condition, not only on apples but on most every other kind of produce, from the very inception of this season. It has been a fight to maintain even normal market levels. It is hard to create anything like a spirited demand for any given commodity at any given time, because there is such a heavy supply of some other line of produce facing them for disposition and handling.

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
Baldwin, per bbl	2.00	2.25
Malden Blush, ex fancy, bbl	2.75	3.00
Malden Blush, fancy, bbl	2.00	2.25
Wealthy, fancy, per bbl	2.00	2.25
Gravenstein, per bbl	2.00	2.25
Blush pippins, per bbl	2.00	2.25
Rib pippins, per bbl	2.00	2.50
Fall pippins, per bbl	2.00	2.50
Twenty Onze, 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

■ The situation on onions is most critical. We hate to picture the situation as it actually exists, but we are aware that the real producers of onions are as well aware of the situation as we are. We know they appreciate that in every direction a glutted condition exists, which is absolutely and actually true. There is an abundance of red stock for disposition this season; naturally, we have to figure on the Southern markets for the same. Every eye was turned to the extreme Southern markets this season, as in common with others, with the result that they were filled up very early. Not only this, but the weather has been so extremely warm that the condition of shipments on arrival has been very unsatisfactory. In trying to handle and make disposition of this, not only common-quality stock but out-of-condition stock, it has been impossible to put on the market as many cars of onions as would be possible had everything been in its proper shape. We have received letters from growers of onions in the Indiana fields, stating that in their given locality one hundred thousand bushels of onions were grown for disposition and up to that time, only one week ago, only six or seven cars have been shipped out. That would leave in the neighborhood of ninety thousand bushels of onions from one given section to be placed on the market later. The storage facilities from a local standpoint and from a terminal standpoint, for that matter, is entirely inadequate to take care of this season's crop. The buyers over the State of Indiana in most places have actually quit. Most of them, we suppose and understand, have filled their storages and in view of the situation which at the moment exists have stopped operations. The movement of bulk red onions at the present time has been extremely heavy; the situation on the same has been more severe than on any other. In most cases, if these onions could be put in sacks, a much better market could be established for them. By virtue of being in bulk, a low class of trade has been resorted to in order to make movement. There is certainly

Continued on P.

Michigan Business Farming

Founded by GRANT SLOCUM and compiled under his direction.

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EDITORIAL

WELL, SIR, I will give you \$2.00 per bushel for those beans, when threshed, you to deliver at the elevator before November 10th."

"You have some beans," replied the farmer; and the deal was closed. "Betcher life," said the farmer, "I know what I want and it don't take me long to make a deal."

SELLING "BY GUESS" AND "BY GOSH" METHOD

"You're the stuff," said the elevator man; "I like to deal with a fellow who does business right from the drop of the hat."

And the buyer "winked his other eye" as he drove on and let the farmer return to his work in the farm factory, quite satisfied that he had "put one over" on the buyer, who surely didn't know what he was going to get.

Let's see, who shuffled the cards in this game? True, the farmer didn't "raise the beans right from the drop of the hat." Oh, no. He plowed, he harrowed, he drilled, he cultivated, he pulled, he drew from the fields, he threshed, and he then drew his beans to the elevator man.

And the elevator man shuffled the cards. And remember, he can handle the bean cards in pretty good shape; he plays the game every day—it's his business. Could it be possible that he stacked the cards?

Perish the thought. The elevator man just guessed at the future price. And being a benevolent sort of a cuss, he wanted to give the farmer a good deal—and himself a good deal more, of course.

And too, remember, the elevator fellow likes to deal with the fellow who does business "right from the drop of the hat."

Isn't it barely possible that this farmer didn't do business at all? The elevator man shuffled the cards, did the dealing, and won without showing his hand. In other words, he made a bluff and it worked.

That elevator man knew that he would win. He had the cards up his sleeve. And the farmer passed up his chance of winning, because he guessed that the price he guessed was about the price he guessed the elevator man would pay.

There are more farmers handling the sales end of their business on the "By-Guess and By-Gosh" plan, than there are farmers who are studying conditions and watching the markets. Pity 'tis, but it's true.

When that farmer took his beans to the elevator man, that benevolent gentleman played another trump card. The beans were bought on a hand-picked basis. And the farmer of course wasn't expected to hand pick the beans.

So it was up to the buyer to classify the products from Mr. Farmer's factory. "Two pound pickers, eight pound pickers, ten pound pickers," which shall it be? Let's see:

"One, two, three—Oughts ought,
And Two's two,

Eight pound pickers coming to you."

Six months to raise a crop; six minutes to sell it. And sales always made on the market "tee-ter totter," with the market manipulators standing in the center, adjusting the weights.

"Up goes the price, on comes the products." See-saw, see-saw. Products reach the market, down goes the price. See-saw, see-saw. One farmer up, another farmer down; see-saw, see-saw.

Remember this, brother: There's an empty bin, a low hay mow, a hungry stomach for every thing you manufacture in that farm of yours. Seed times and harvest times come and go.

control your selling of the treasures she has placed in your hands. So you gather together all of the harvest—yourself and your neighbors.

And fill every empty bin, every low hay mow, the cravings of every hungry stomach—and then you keep right on bringing in your abundance.

"And sell on the drop of the hat," regardless of conditions, past, present or future. And the elevator man says:

"You're the kind of a farmer I like to do business with."

You can't hurry nature; she will take her time. But nature can't "And betchyr life he means it, too."

Most of you, no doubt, know that the mechanical details of putting to press a publication, big or little, every week, are not few. A publication is quite like a machine, with all parts running in unison there is little friction, little trouble, and from the editor's desk to your mail-box the machine operates with mechanical precision.

"ROME WAS NOT BUILT IN A DAY"

In establishing MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING we are placing a big machine in operation—most of the wheels are already running true and in unison, but once in a while until all parts have been proven capable, there is a slip of a cog here or a weak wheel there that breaks and your copy comes late to your door.

Thus, we ask your indulgence and patience!

With this issue the date of publication is changed from Wednesday to Saturday. Every copy mailed from Detroit to a point in Michigan should reach its destination on or before that day every week. This gives you an opportunity to study the market conditions as we report them, the advice where it is given, and gives you a clear view of what you may expect for the coming week to work with.

"If for three consecutive weeks you receive the pink-sheet later than Saturday, we ask you to report to us, that we may take the necessary steps to find where the difficulty lies.

that with your help in the building, we assure you the completed structure will stand a living monument to the builders!

Farmers Problems

PROBLEM No. 6.

THIS morning I am going to give you an opportunity to submit problems for me to figure out," said Professor Square Root. Farmers Jones, Wilson and Smith began to scratch their heads and were first to submit problems.

Farmer Jones says: "The local dealer made him an offer of \$14.00 per ton on his No. 1 hay and wants to know how to determine whether or not this offer is in line with the outside markets."

Farmer Wilson says: "Suppose I get a price on feed or any other commodity at a certain point, how am I going to determine the cost of the same delivered to my station?"

Farmer Smith says: "I cannot understand why it is that when we buy hard coal, it is sold on basis of 2,000 pounds to the ton and the same is sold by the mine on basis of 2,240 pounds to the ton."

"Very well," says Professor Square Root, "I believe I can explain how to figure out the problems to your satisfaction. Let me suggest to you, Mr. Jones, and Wilson, that one of the first things you do is to go to your local freight agent and get freight rates on commodities you would be liable to ship or buy. For example, your local dealer offers you \$14.00 for No. 1 hay. The Detroit market show sales being made at \$18.00. Say the freight to Detroit is \$2.00 per ton. This hay would cost the dealer \$16.00 delivered. He gets \$18.00. His profit is \$2.00 per ton. It's up to you, Jones, who pockets the \$2.00 per ton profit. The same theory applies on commodities shipped in. If feed costs \$30.00 per ton f.o.b. loading point, the freight is \$3.00 per ton, the feed would cost \$33.00 per ton delivered.

"Farmer Smith's proposition is a little different. Freight on hard coal is based on gross tons (2,240 lbs.), therefore it is sold by the mine on the same basis. Supposing coal cost \$10.00 per net ton (2,000 lbs.), or one-half cent per pound, delivered; this same coal would cost \$11.20 per gross ton (2,240 lbs.). You have to pay so much per pound whichever way you buy."

Boys, get a memorandum book and have the freight rates to and from different market centers on commodities which you buy and sell.



MUMFORD TACKLES BIG JOB

SAYS HE WILL ORGANIZE THE
GRAPE AND FRUIT GROWERS.

Organizing on the "More Dollars"
Plan Will Not Work—Co-opera-
tion, Practically Applied

DR. BEN MUMFORD, who is at the head of the farm management work in this state, has announced, so a Washington dispatch says, that he is going to get the Michigan fruit growers together into a co-operative selling organization.

The first efforts will go towards binding the vineyard interests into a harmonious unit. This branch of fruit production will, it is believed, take most readily to complete co-operation because a start has already been made. In the grape section there are now three co-operative organizations—the Southern Michigan Fruit association, the Michigan Fruit exchange and the Fruit Growers' union. These cover most of the grape section, except Berrien county in the vicinity of Benton Harbor and St. Joseph. So one of the first steps will probably be to organize the grape men of Berrien county.

The difficulty with the present co-operative organizations in Michigan's grape section is that they do not pull together. They are rival organizations quite largely, shipping from about the same points. Their shipments are made altogether independently. None of the three organizations knows but that the other two will send great quantities of fruit into the same city to which its own shipments are going. Thus individual markets may be oversupplied, while other markets may be left with an insufficient supply.

The lack of co-operation has exposed the three organizations to strange tricks. A fairly authentic story has it that a clever buyer sent a wire to each of the three organizations, declaring that one of the others had offered him grapes at cut rates. The three organizations were near neighbors but they never compared notes. None of them had really offered to cut prices to this buyer, but each thought the other had. Thus the ruse was worked successfully, and the farmers didn't get the full price for their grapes.

An attempt was recently made to get the three organizations together. They were to form a joint committee which should meet daily during the season and determine the price and distribution of the entire output. For some reason that is not easy to understand, in view of the reasonably certain advantages, this plan fell through. It is now proposed that the kindly offices of the state of Michigan and of the federal government be used in getting the three associations together. They probably will not be asked to abandon their old organizations, but it will be proposed that the old organizations be federated, and that the new organizations of Berrien county be allowed to enter the same federation.

Dr. Mumford owns a thirty-acre farm not far from Kalamazoo, upon which he has a twenty-four acre vineyard. He is a believer in co-operation and expects to be successful in getting the grape growers together. From the dispatch, one would infer that Dr. Mumford did not realize that the farmers in some parts of the state are already successfully organized as co-operative companies and are doing an immense amount of business along the very lines he has suggested. Here's hoping that his scheme has taken into consideration the moral hazard and is not based entirely upon theory.

to swat the vultures. I have long seen the need of just such a paper, and I am glad to have a man among us who has the courage to step up openly and fight them. Yours for success, W. E. DEMING, Esq.

Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching.

CAPT. JINKS, master manipulator of the subscription department, was looking a little down-hearted this morning, and "Towser" lay on a sheep skin in the corner, looking for trouble. You see an "elevator man" up in the "Thumb" writ right in and said that "that damn pink market sheet ought to be suppressed; it tells things about the markets what ain't so; no buyer can do business with such information going to the farmers." "Towser" has the sixth sense you know, he can smell an elevator man—the letter had the "scent." "Down, Towser, down; mask your teeth, and quietly snooze."

"Here, Captain, are some friends to see you," said the office devil, and they came trooping in, each with his subscriptions.

Wm. C. Flinn, Marion.....	9 subs.	Jas. A. Farley, Farwell.....	8 subs.
Oscar Small, Gladwin.....	8 "	M. L. Carpenter, Woodville..	7 "
E. W. Plumb, Mayville.....	6 "	H. L. Hall, Rose City.....	5 "
C. J. Shank, Blanchard.....	5 "	Donald Gordon, Uby.....	5 "
David Dodder, Merrill.....	5 "	E. E. Carpenter, Woodville..	5 "
Esley Sinclair, Charlotte...	5 "	E. B. Cook, Newaygo.....	5 "
F. O. Rowley, Blanchard....	4 "	H. A. Bacon, Branch.....	4 "
D. H. Musselman, No. Judson,	4 "	Henry Gahs, Mayville.....	4 "
Ind.....	4 "	J. W. Looker, Gladwin.....	4 "
Edna Howe, Reed City.....	4 "	Amos McCook, Kalkaska....	3 "
Nellie Selbeck, Walkerville..	3 "	Wm. Schiff, Alma.....	3 "
R. G. Prowdley, Shepherd...	3 "	Jacob Bell, Tustin.....	3 "
Wm. Conlin, Brown City....	3 "	Clifton Amy, Lakeview.....	3 "
Gertrude Ellis, Bridgeport...	3 "		

The Captain adjusted his glasses, took a half-hitch in his belt and began to record the names and "Towser" began to snore, as soon as the elevator man's letter found its way into the stove.

"I gochyou Steve," said the office "devil," and the machines ran a little smoother for the additional grease.

BAD FOR THE SUGAR BEET CROP.

A REPORT received by "Michigan Business Farming" from the sugar beet fields in central and eastern Michigan, shows that the rain and cold weather of the past two weeks will cause an enormous loss to the farmers of that district. The big drop in temperature of last week, which brought snow and was followed by rain, delayed the farmers from getting the beets out of the fields to the weighing stations; and it is said that in many sections the farmers, in harvesting their beets, are obliged to wear rubber boots. A great deal has been said about the sugar factories losing money, but it must be remembered that until the beets are weighed and tested the loss falls entirely upon the farmer. The sugar companies started slicing beets about three weeks ago, but have been unable to get a very big supply on account of the bad roads and car shortage. The sugar factories care very little how or when the beets are delivered, so long as they get them. No attempt is made to have storage capacity ready, and in many instances the farmers are shut off from delivering their beets when the roads are good, even at the weighing station, and then are obliged to bring them in when they have to trail through miles of mud. The car shortage is getting to be a somewhat serious joke, as the same probably has to be faced each year.

AT Farmington on Saturday afternoon of this week, the Mutual Dairy Association will hold a meeting for the purpose of taking action with reference to the price of milk. In speaking of the coming meeting, the local paper says:

"In Detroit a concerted movement is being made to reduce the price of milk to the consumer from 9 to 8 cents, and it behooves the producers to look carefully after their own interests in the fight that is to be waged. If there is a reduction to be made in the retail price, it certainly should not come out of the price paid to the farmers who produce the milk. As a matter of fact, the producers of milk should at all times receive not less than half the price which the consumers pay, and whenever it is otherwise there is something wrong with the system of handling, or the middleman gets more than his proper share."

And there you are—the consumer fighting for a lower price; the producer fighting for a higher price; the "milk trust" raking in the profits.

MICHIGAN LAND SHOW AT DETROIT THIS WEEK.

The Western Michigan Development Bureau has made arrangements to rent the store at 35 and 37 State street to exhibit apples and potatoes grown in the western portion of the state. The exhibition opens Wednesday and will continue Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Representatives of the association will be present to inform visitors of the advantages of growing apples and other products in this state as compared with the claims set forth by other states. This is all right, provided those representative instructors are instructed to confine themselves to the truth. No one doubts Michigan's ability to grow the fruit. What the grower wants is a plan whereby he may market his product at a profit. In this same City of Detroit where the exhibit is to be held, not one person in five is getting anywhere near the fruit he wants, due to exorbitant prices asked by dealers. If the consumers would put up a counter exhibit alongside of the apple show, showing the systematic robbery that is being practiced by the city's distributors it would be a purpose to an end.

POSTAL authorities are hunting for "James E. Sutton," of Benton Harbor, Michigan, who represented himself to be Secretary and General Manager of the Northwestern Growers' Association, with headquarters in Benton Harbor. Sutton advertised liberally in hundreds of papers, offering to sell fruits cheap. Scores answered his ads, and sent money, but they neither got the fruit nor had their money returned. When the postal authorities got next to the scheme they began a chase for Sutton, which, it is said, has extended into Canada.

Hundreds of letters are still arriving here, but the postoffice is holding up the mail and sending the money orders back.

How far behind the times is the farmer who has not provided fruit of his own raising sufficient for the needs of his own family? Mother, figure it out. Cut your grass and sell the hay and the other fellow gets all the substance from your land. Pasture stock on the same acres and nothing leaves the land but the meat.

BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

ALTHOUGH the growing of sugar beets, from which more than half of all the sugar used in the world is now extracted, has been encouraged for a century in Europe, it was not until twenty years ago that it began to be seriously attempted in the United States, and only within the past decade has it risen to a position of commercial importance. How rapid the growth of the industry has been in recent years is shown by the increase in the amount of sugar produced from beets, which has grown from 72,000,000 pounds in 1899 to nearly 1,200,000,000 pounds in the present year, an increase of over 1,600 per cent.

At the present time the beet sugar industry is established in seventeen states with seventy-one factories in operation and several others in course of construction. Half a million acres are planted to sugar beets, and \$45,000,000 a year is distributed to farmers, laborers, transportation companies and sellers of supplies in the operations connected with the making of beet sugar. How far this is from representing the sugar-producing capacity of the country is shown by the fact that the area estimated by the Department of Agriculture as adapted to sugar beet growing comprises roundly 275,000,000 acres, and that the use of one acre in every two hundred of this area for beet culture would enable us to produce all the sugar we now import.

METE OUT MEAT.

LAST week, beef on the hoof sold in Chicago at \$10.90 per hundred. This was the highest price reached since the abnormal figures established during the civil war.

This new high record is not the result of sudden, spasmodic or temporary conditions. It is the natural culmination of conditions which have been steadily approaching for several years.

In connection with these facts it is important to fix in mind the actual increase in the price of dressed beef. Every consumer is sorrowfully aware that meat is steadily costing more. The real data, however, are both surprising and alarming.

The recent report of the Federal Bureau of Labor gives the results of its exhaustive investigation of the cost of living. Here are a few of the pertinent facts discovered: During the past year the price of sirloin steak has increased 17.1; round steak, 18.6, and rib roast, 17.5 per cent.

In ten years the price of round steak has increased 84 per cent, rib roast, 63.8 per cent, and other cuts in proportion.

SPECIAL NOTICE To the Founders of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

If you were one of the loyal farmers who helped found this weekly Market and Crop Reporter in the face of the combined opposition of the Market Gamblers and the Parasite Produce Buyers, by sending Ten or Twenty-five cents to apply on a full FIFTY WEEKS SUBSCRIPTION.

I Ask as a Personal Favor:

that you send the balance in currency, or stamps in an early mail. Remember every issue of the little "pink-sheet" is going to grow better, more practical. And when you send in the balance, be sure to ask a neighbor or two to join with you by sending for a full year or trial subscription. Right now is when we need your help most and we will certainly appreciate your prompt response to this request.

THE MARKET SITUATION VIEWED FROM THE INSIDE

Continued from Page Three

lie in sight for the near future—absolutely impossible with the amount of onions still back to go forward, and which must go forward before freezing or else will be frozen in the producer's hands. Of course, this is a feature which has forced out every bushel of onions that was possible to get equipment for, which in turn has congested the markets. Regardless of how severe the results will be, it actually proves at the moment that every penny that is gotten out of bulk red onions at the present time can be considered as a profit, or so much actually saved instead of lost. We feel that some good sound stock later in the season is going to bring pretty fair prices, quite satisfactory. The trade that is being supplied now with this bulk stock is not the trade that will be catered to later.

DETROIT—There has been nothing doing on the Detroit market this week. No one is looking for onions—no one wants onions at any kind of a price. In order to effect a sale of a car of onions on this market this last week we would hardly wish to state how low the price would have to be. Anyone buying a car would buy them for storage purpose. We feel that a certain number who are handlers of this commodity in a large way feel comparatively good-natured over the ultimate result, but they will not take on any with the situation that now exists, only at concessions.

Yellow Globe, cars..... 30¢ @ 40¢
Yellow Globe, store..... 50¢ @ 60¢

CINCINNATI—The situation on the Cincinnati market is congested with both yellows and reds. In order to move a car of onions on this market, you simply must slaughter it in the way of price. The situation is most critical.

White, per bu..... 45¢ @ 70¢
Yellow Globe, per bu..... 45¢ @ 55¢
White, large, per bbl..... 3.25 @ 3.50
Yellow Globe, per bbl..... 1.45 @ 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
Red, per bu..... 1.75 @ 2.00

PITTSBURGH—The Pittsburgh market has been resorted to on account of its peddling nature to handle the bulk of the red onions shipped in a bulk condition. The receipts on this market have been very heavy and the price very low, but at that they have been in line with outside conditions; in fact, as good or if not better than the markets extremely South. It is wonderful the amount of onions this market has actually taken care of the last month. The receipts are extremely heavy and the movement promised for the future is even in advance. There is only one thing in favor of that market, and that is this: They are getting rid of the stuff.

Yellow Globe, sacked, per cwt..... 50¢ @ 50¢
Red Globe, sacked, per cwt..... 50¢ @ 75¢
Yellow Globe, bulk, per cwt..... 40¢ @ 70¢
Red Globe, bulk, per cwt..... 40¢ @ 80¢

CABBAGE

Never in our experience have we witnessed a situation so flexible and of a flip-flop nature as the cabbage market has assumed this season. One week on a certain market it is strong at \$10 to \$12—the next week on the very same market you have to force some one to take them at \$5 to \$6. The general situation to the cabbage market at the present time is most unsatisfactory. There is not a market at the present time to which a car of cabbage can be shipped and realize practically anything out of them whatever; some cars would hardly pay the freight.

CINCINNATI—The Cincinnati market simply confirms the above general situation; condition glutted; no demand; not possible to obtain any decent price; simply slaughter to get rid of and make movement.

Danish, per ton, track..... 5.00 @ 7.00
Domestic, ton, on track..... 4.00 @ 6.00

PITTSBURGH—The Pittsburgh market shows right along in the same chain of evidence, glutted condition; demand not equivalent to receipts; almost business suicide to make shipments. It is practically impossible to sell a car on this market at any kind of a price.

Domestic..... 4.00 @ 5.00
Danish..... 5.00 @ 7.00

BUTTER

The situation on butter is running right along in a good shape and clean-cut manner. There is no particular advance to give out of the situation this week. We cannot expect an advance to be made possible at all times, from one week to the other. If we can maintain a good stable tone to the situation, we should be satisfied. There is absolutely no question about a good healthy condition existing on this particular commodity from now on.

Creamery extras..... 30¢
Firsts..... 35¢
Packing stock..... 35¢
Panic dairy..... 30¢

EGGS

There continues to be a good, sharp demand and everyone's attention is being drawn to fresh receipts. The arrivals of strictly fresh stock are even below normal this year. Storage eggs are being pulled out at the present time, selling well up to No. 1. The quality of April storage eggs this year is very satisfactory. We know of no time when the same have come out of storage in better condition than we are experiencing now. From a consumer's standpoint that is a very satisfactory condition to exist.

DETROIT—Eggs..... 30¢

POULTRY

We gave you a lengthy article on poultry last week—gave you our views of the situation and what is necessary to do in order to either bring the situation back where it belongs or at least make a fight for so doing. Thanksgiving is facing us, only a few days ahead. We know that inquiries are coming from every direction as to the market situation and for advice as to shipping at the present time. We do not know what advice is being given by the regular receivers of poultry, but we hope that they are working with you, as a producer, and trying in some way to overcome what is naturally conceded to be heavy receipts as the cause of the present market situation that exists. It is unnatural to expect that the average receiver of poultry would give you any such advice, because these receivers are working on a commission basis; without your shipments coming in, they have no commissions coming in, therefore the natural tendency is to say, "Come on with your stuff, we will sell it to the best possible advantage," which they do, we suppose, in most cases.

Our contention is that the poultry market is not where it belongs; that it is out of line with the situation as shown by all other meat products; that there is absolutely no reason why poultry should be on its present level. If the receipts are heavy enough so that this poultry has to go to dresser's hands in order to be moved, you can readily appreciate that the situation is being placed in its present condition simply by the heavy shipments that you are making, and as before demonstrated, you can depend on having your own poultry as competition a little later, because the poultry you have shipped previously has been put in cold storage to be pulled out when the situation warrants.

Good hens..... 13¢ @ 13¢
Common hens..... 13¢ @ 13¢
Springs..... 13¢ @ 14¢
Young Ducks..... 15¢ @ 16¢
Old ducks..... 12¢ @ 14¢
Geese..... 12¢ @ 14¢
Turkeys..... 19¢ @ 19¢

CINCINNATI

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

LIVE STOCK

It is a veritable truth that real beef cattle are scarce. Where Chicago is now getting 20,000 head per day on her so-called big days, 35,000 were received a few years back when there were many thousands less consumers than there are now; consequently there is no surprise for those who understand, in regard to the high cost of living. Killers may bluff as much as they please about not needing beef, for while working this stunt their customers are clamoring for meats to distribute. Real beef is mighty scarce; and that part of the market report which reads: "Prime beefs, \$9.75 @ 11" is the part of the trade that is not being filled. There is a pronounced shortage of fat cattle East, West, North and South, regardless of abundant crop stories. The bulk of cattle going to Chicago is of a run-ruff nature; in fact, cattle quality was never poorer than this season's arrivals at that city. It is a truth that packers have been unable to make little or no accumulations of dressed beef during the past season, and he who looks to the Armour refrigerator car for his steaks had better take careful note of his "cash on hand." As compared with other markets we find that at Detroit, the past week marked the highest number of arrivals of stock in its history; still every head was sold at its close. The general market was, however, dull. Good butcher grades remained at about last week's prices, but all other grades went from 10¢ to 15¢ lower.

At Buffalo the week's market ruled steady. With lessening of runs at western points, sellers here are of the opinion that prices from now on will hold up in pretty good shape for a time at least, and with a tendency upward. For the week's close markets ranged about as follows at above points:

Cattle.

Chicago, market steady. Beefers, \$5.35 @ \$11.00. Texas steers, \$4.30 @ \$5.60; western steers, \$5.50 @ \$9.00; stockers and feeders, \$4.10 @ \$7.15; cows and heifers, \$2.75 @ \$7.40; veal calves, \$6.50 @ \$10.40.

Detroit, extra dry fed steers, \$7.50 @ \$8.00; steers and heifers, 1000 to 1200 pounds, \$5.50 @ \$6.00; grass steers and heifers that are really fat, 500 to 700 pounds, \$4.25 @ \$4.75; choice fat cows, \$5.00, and fairly fat cows, \$4.00 @ \$4.75; common cows, \$3.25 @ \$3.75; canners, \$2.50 @ \$3.50; veal calves, best, \$9.25 @ \$10.00; milkers, depending on quality, \$40 @ \$70; common milkers, \$35 @ \$40. Veal calves for the past week have shown a decrease in arrivals, the receipts for the week being 739, against 789 for the week previous. In the cattle division the quality was very common, there being an entirely too large a supply of skinny canner cows in the receipts, but this seems to be about the class that is in demand at present and on this grade last week's prices have continued.

Buffalo shows a fairly steady market. Saturday's receipts figured out four cars, not including 12 cars of Canadian steers that came on the market for Monday's sale and a good all week market is in promise for this entire week at about last week's prices which were as follows at close:

Choice to prime heavy steers..... \$8.50 @ 9.00
Fair to good wgty str..... 8.50 @ 8.75
Good shipg & 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 btr cows..... 5.00 @ 5.50
Fair to good btr 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..... 6.00 @ 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 @ 5.55
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.

This is the season of the year when a swelling of supplies and lowering of prices take place. From the low point of two weeks ago there was a 50 cent reaction at the close of election week due to meagre arrivals. Domestic demands are excellent and Europeans are free buyers on all concessions.

The market is on debatable grounds, however, and while none in the trade are willing to risk their reputations on venturing predictions as to what winter prices will be, yet the impression is that the worst part of the break in prices is past. To be sure, the time is at hand when accumulations should begin, but packers will need all the hogs in sight in order to replenish their meagre piles. The situation rests as follows:

Chicago, Nov. 16. Receipts 12,000 fresh arrivals and 6,345 head of hold-overs, and the market a shade lower. Light hogs sold from \$7.30 @ \$7.85; mixed butcher, \$7.40 @ \$7.95; heavy, \$7.30 @ \$7.95; rough packing, \$7.30 @ \$7.50. Receipts for Monday, 38,000 head.

Detroit, Nov. 18. The hog department was fairly active at the following prices, the bulk of the good ones \$7.75. In this department packers were busy, beginning to buy early and staying till the last grease spot was licked up. The range of prices being: Light to good butchers, \$7.65 @ \$7.75; pigs, \$7.00; light yorkers, \$7.25 @ \$7.50; stags, not wanted and at one-third off.

Buffalo realized a liberal supply last week, the total amounting to 45,600 head, against 43,000 head the week previous. A satisfactory trade was witnessed on all grades and a splendid clearance was made up to the close of the week. The market on roughs was quite a little higher and a general trend upwards was evident on all lines, with quotations as follows:

Extreme heavies 280 up..... \$8.15 @ 8.25
Heavies 240 to 280..... 8.15 @ 8.25
Mediums 220 to 240..... 8.15 @ 8.25
Mediums 190 to 220..... 8.15 @ 8.25
Mixed 180 to 220..... 8.10 @ 8.20
Yorkers 150 to 170..... 8.00 @ 8.10
Do light 130 to 150..... 7.60 @ 7.90
Pigs 120 down..... 7.35 @ 7.50
Skip pigs..... 5.00 @ 6.50
State hogs..... 7.50 @ 8.00
Roughs..... 7.00 @ 7.50
Stags..... 5.50 @ 7.00

Sheep.

There is an enormous deficiency of sheep in the west and the feeder de-

mand is as strong at Chicago now as at any time during the season, and hundreds of barns east of Chicago where feeding for market is practiced are empty. One Illinois concern that usually feed 20,000 to 30,000 head including sheep and lambs has not yet secured a head for feeding.

Buffalo also reports a great decrease over the same period last year of 42 car loads. At Buffalo 54,600 head were received last week and an active demand existed throughout the week.

At Detroit the run on sheep and lambs was large, and the market showed a decline of 25¢ to 50¢ below last week's quotations, probably due to the increase of receipts. Quotations of the different markets follow:

Chicago, steady, to a shade lower; natives, \$3.50@4.65; western, \$3.75@4.60; yearlings, \$4.80@5.00; lambs, native, \$5.50@7.70; western, \$5.75@7.60.

Detroit, under a decline, is about as follows: Best lambs, \$6.50 per cwt.; fair to good lambs, \$5.50@6.00; light to common lambs, \$4.00@5.00; fair to good sheep, \$3.00@3.50; culs and common, \$2.25@2.75.

Buffalo was well supplied with buyers during the latter part of the week which made things lively in the sheep department at the following prices:

Lambs, good to choice, \$7.40@7.60
Do fair to good, 6.60@7.25
Do cull and common, 5.00@6.50
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, 3.75@4.00
Cull sheep, 1.50@3.00
Bucks, 2.50@3.00

Buffalo showed a decrease of 600 head less than a week ago. Lambs are a dime higher than a week ago and the demand active, the same being true of all other sheep. Lambs are \$1.00 per cwt. higher now than two years ago, \$1.80 higher than one year ago and 25¢ higher than one week ago at Buffalo.

We quote:
Extra dry-fed steers, \$3.00@
Steers and hirs, 1,000-1,200, 6.50@7.25
Steers and hirs, 800 to 1,000, 5.25@6.00
Grass steers and hirs, that are fat, 800 to 1,000, 5.25@6.00
Grass steers and hirs, that are fat, 500 to 700, 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@
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, 35.00@40.00
Range of prices:
Light to good butchers, 7.65@7.75
Pigs, 8.75@7.00
Light yorkers, 7.25@7.60
Slags, 1-3¢
Best lambs, \$6.75@
Fair to good lambs, 6.00@6.50
Light to common lambs, 5.00@5.50
Fair to good sheep, 3.00@3.75
Culs and common, 2.00@2.75

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 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.

MARKET FLASHES.

Chief Food Inspector Bloom, of Cincinnati, condemned 21,000 rabbits that were in cold storage in that city. He claimed that they were unfit for food, and immediately thereafter he seized a great quantity of spring chickens which had been eighteen months in cold storage. Alas, the poor spring chicken; but little more than three months to live, then eighteen months in cold storage before he can reach the consumer's table. Truly, Mr. Rooster spends a long time in purgatory.

Yesterday's New York quotation says: Butter prices climbed still higher this week, with the market firm even after several advances. Quotations are now within one cent of the highest price reached a year ago; ordinary business on the street is done at 34 1/2 to 35 cents. Some of the receivers say that the whole country is prosperous enough so that butter will be demanded in spite of the present prices. Usually when butter is high, oleo is freely used, even in some dairy districts. Our predictions on butter prices have stood the test.

Here's a little pointer from a New York market paper, for the farmer who as soon as he gets one part of his products to market immediately gets after the rest: "The fact that the farmers are getting through working in the fields and have more time to market poultry, is reflected in the abnormally heavy supply, with the outlook continued free receipts. The New York market closed last week with two cars, mostly fowls, carried over by jobbers, while dealers held nine cars." If you don't look out, we are going to have a rush of poultry for Thanksgiving. Remember, Christmas is yet to come.

A press dispatch reports the seizure of a trainload of California oranges at Proviso, Ill., freight yards on Thursday by United States deputy marshals under a charge of violation of the pure food and drugs act. United States District Attorney Wilkerson filed suit in the Federal Court claiming that the oranges had been artificially stained and colored to conceal inferiority. The fruit was shipped from Lindsay, Cal., five of the cars being consigned to branches of the Lindsay Fruit Co. in the East, the sixth car coming from the Central California Citrus Exchange to the California Fruit Growers' Association at Toledo.

Holders of storage eggs in New York are now losing approximately 1 1/2¢ to 2¢ per dozen on their holdings, which they are making strenuous efforts to unload. The peculiar weather conditions are partially blamed, as fresh eggs continued coming from

various sections later than usual, but the prejudice of the public against labeled storage eggs is also an important factor.

Juan A. Babcock, of George M. Rittenhouse & Co., reports that strictly fresh eggs continue very scarce and are selling at 34¢ to 37¢. All other grades are in liberal supply and are selling down to 23¢. Nearly all of the buyers are now giving their preference to storage eggs, rather than the so-called fresh eggs. Storage eggs are offered freely at 22¢ to 24¢.

TURKEY WILL BE KING.

Looks Like Light Crop, and Poultry Is Going to Be In Good Demand for Thanksgiving and Christmas.

C. E. Barker & Company, of Newark, New Jersey, large handlers of poultry, say:

"We have covered the poultry producing sections of Ohio, Michigan and Kentucky, and it is our opinion that there is no overproduction of poultry this year, and that our markets will be fully up to last Thanksgiving. Our market Wednesday showed turkeys selling at 24¢ and 25¢; roasting chickens, 16¢ to 18¢; fowls, 15¢ and 16¢; ducks, 16¢ to 18¢; geese, 11¢ to 16¢. Newark is one of the highest markets. We have our own cold storage in our building, so can take care of your goods if they arrive too early."

E. K. Wetherill, of Adam Hebel & Co., returned last Saturday from an extensive trip through the poultry sections of the Middle West. He said:

"The crop of turkeys is unquestionably short. Nearly everybody that I met, particularly along the line of the Ohio river, where the birds are usually well developed by Thanksgiving time, said that the turkey crop, in addition to being light, was also very backward, and that only a small percentage would be in condition to market for Thanksgiving. From personal observation I consider this absolutely correct, and I really think that it is going to be almost impossible to get a sufficient quantity of good turkeys at any price, by Thanksgiving time. In view of this fact, I am of the opinion that shippers will do well to get all their turkeys that are in condition on the early market. The supply of chickens, geese and ducks is about normal. The demand for chickens and fowl is usually not so strong for Thanksgiving as later on. Ducks and geese sell well, especially full grown ducks, which will be in demand."

TO SHIPPERS OF LIVE POULTRY.

Shippers should see that the coops are in good condition before using, so that they are not liable to come apart while in transit, as they are roughly handled sometimes. The coops should also be high enough to allow whatever kind of Poultry is shipped room enough to stand up. Low coops should not be used, it not alone being cruel, but a great deal of Poultry is lost every year by suffocation. For Turkeys higher coops than for Chickens should be used.

Filling of Coops—Coops may be loaded heavier in cold than in hot weather. Do not overcrowd the coops. Putting too much stock in a coop at any time is wrong, but in hot weather especially do not crowd too much stock into a coop. This should be carefully attended to in order to prevent as much shrinkage as possible. Coops often arrive with a good deal of dead stock. Do not blame the commission merchant for heavy shrinkage or Poultry smothered in transit through carelessness in overcrowding coops.

In hot weather do not put more than 100 pounds of live old Hens in a regular coop; in cold weather about 120 pounds in regular size coops. Of Spring Chickens, when small, about 50 to 60 pounds, and large 70 to 90 pounds.

Keep different stock separate as much as possible. If a shipper has sufficient stock to fill coops, it is best

to ship the Hens, Spring Chickens, Roosters, Turkeys, Ducks and Geese separately. Of course, if a party has not enough stock of each kind to fill a coop separately, mixed coops can be sent.

Spring Chickens weighing less than one pound should not be shipped as they become a drug on the market. Pound and one-half to two pound Chickens sell best, and later in the season over two pound weights are preferred. In the early spring, when Chickens first come in, some small Chickens will sell, but as soon as Chickens begin to be plentiful, then the small ones are not wanted. Later in the summer, when Chickens are bought to place in freezer, one and a half pound to two pounds are two pound stock, or as near to two pounds as possible, sells best.

Attention is also called to the fact that dark feathered Ducks are not as desirable as the white feathered, chiefly for the reason that they do not dress out as white and clean as the white feathered stock.

Poultry should be shipped so as to arrive on the market from Tuesday to Friday. Receipts generally increase toward the end of the week, and there is enough carried over stock on hand Saturday to supply the demand. Merchants, rather than carry stock over Sunday, would sell at a sacrifice, as the stock, when in coops, loses considerable in weight by shrinkage and does not appear fresh and bright. Besides, Monday is usually a poor day to sell poultry.

Tags with the name of the commission merchant and the shipper should be tacked on the end of the coops. Tack two tags, one on each end, so that if one gets destroyed the other is likely to remain all right.

Never tack the tag on the top of the coops.

Be sure and write your name and address on the tag. Your name alone, or the town alone, will not be sufficient, as the commission merchant receiving your shipment could not tell to whom or where to send the pay for the stock.

POINTERS ON THE THANKSGIVING MARKET.

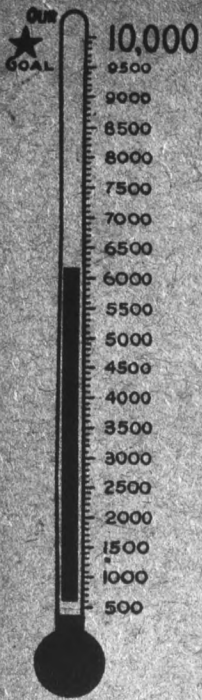
TONS of poultry will be shipped to the different markets to supply the Thanksgiving demand. Right now is a time to proceed very carefully. At this moment the markets have been pretty generally cleaned up, and there is a good demand for all kinds of live poultry. We strongly advise you to ship only No. 1 grade, good, fat, plump fowls. Keep the lighter class of fowls until the Christmas market, and in the meantime, get them in good condition. Remember, there is always a profitable market for a good quality of fowls. Prices at the moment in the Detroit market, for live poultry, are as follows:

No. 1 Turkeys	18@20c
No. 2 Turkeys	14@16c
No. 1 Spring Chickens	12@13c
No. 2 Spring Chickens	10c
No. 1 Fowls	10@11c
No. 2 Fowls	9c
No. 1 Geese	13@14c
No. 1 Ducks	15@16c

Important—Be very careful in shipping dressed poultry. Remember a No. 2 fowl will sell at a better price with feathers on. Unless you are very careful in dressing and shipping, dressed poultry is liable to spoil. Use scalding water heated almost to boiling point, dip three times, pick carefully. When picked, redip in same water fifteen seconds. Then place in tub of cold water until thoroughly cooled. Put them on a board so they will dry thoroughly. When dried, place in barrel or box with paper between each fowl. Don't do a thing with the fowls but take the feathers off.

Dear Companion.—Received your new paper and they all subscribed like hot cakes. I showed them it and they all said it was just what they wanted. Will send this today as I want to get this in before decision day. Sincerely yours, HARRY R. SWEET, Marion, Ind., R. F. D. No. 5, Oct. 15.

Dear Sir:—I received your Business Farming paper Saturday night and my husband thinks it is a grand paper, that the farmers ought to be thankful to get dollars worth of information for one cent. He is sending in his subscription for some. ANNIE E. SARGENT, Birmingham, Mich.



6,414 TO-DAY ==SHE'S CLIMBING==

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