

Michigan Business Farming

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GERM KILLED 30,000 HORSES

THE FARMERS' LOSS AMOUNTED TO MORE THAN \$3,000,000.

In Five Weeks 20,000 Horses Died in Kansas Alone—the Plague Was Spread by the Winds.

PROBABLY not less than 30,000 horses perished during the months of August and September in the central West with a disease, now definitely defined as a form of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and called Borna's disease. The loss in horses alone is estimated by conservatives as not less than \$3,000,000. Add to this the enormous loss to farmers in not being able to do their fall seeding. This great loss and calamity all came about within a space of five weeks, 20,000 dying in Kansas alone. Farm work everywhere was abandoned and people roamed panic stricken from place to place, discussing conditions, or aimlessly wandering from house to barn like men whose homes had been pillaged and wrecked.

Following first reports of the scourge the agricultural college of Manhattan sent to the scene of trouble seven experts; the Department of Agriculture at Washington sent seventeen, and Missouri, Illinois, New York, Colorado and Nebraska all had scientists on the ground and it seemed more like a huge convention except that over it hung a pall that neared the realm of tragic. Men said little but studied and worked hard. More than a thousand horses were submitted either for treatment or dissecting. Pathologist and bacteriologist vied with each other trying to locate the germ of destruction.

Prominent among all these specialists was Dr. T. P. Haslam pathologist for the Kansas Agricultural College, who, for several years has made a specialty of a disease known as blind staggers. It was around Dr. Haslam that interest centered, as it was he who made the discovery of the deadly germ in the first post-mortem held by him. In the next seven cases, by the help of Dr. J. G. Jackley more of the same deadly organisms were found, and its proper name and place given it; thus had the cause of the epidemic found.

The next step was to see whether horses could not be vaccinated and thus immunized against the foreign germ. The scientists are not ready to say positively that the vaccine Dr. Haslam has made is perfect. They submit this report only to show the chances for success:

Horses vaccinated the first time 611.

Horses taken sick after first vaccination, 16.

Time between vaccination and sickness, from one to four days.

Horses died after vaccination, 2.

Time after vaccination, before death, from one to two days.

Horses vaccinated a second time, all of them well, 160.

The fact that sixteen of the horses developed the disease after vaccination and that all except two recovered is taken to indicate that the vaccine treatment is effective.



AUGUST—Oh, woe is me! Just hear it rain, rain, rain! The corn is about all drowned now, and if it doesn't stop we shall have a flood. Sure things are growing from worse to worse. What shall we do! What SHALL we do!

("The Drama of 1912"—Act III next week.)

Another especially encouraging thing is the fact that in several large herds of horses, part of them vaccinated, the disease attacked all except those that had been vaccinated.

It is claimed that this disease has been known in Germany for over 25 years but had not been recognized in this country up to this time. The next step for the scientists was to make a vaccine or serum to prevent the spreading of the disease, and this they believe they have done. They have been experimenting with this vaccine for several weeks with excellent results. The making of a cure is not being considered. Just now prevention is the chief object sought.

As to curing the disease Dr. Haslam says it can be suggested only that the Pasturella group of organisms, to which this German interloper belongs is known to be capable of living in damp places. This being the case the horses should be removed to dry places. The most peculiar thing proved is that the organism attacks only one kind of animal in a single outbreak, so that it may safely be said that only horses and mules will be attacked.

The plague seems to be spread by the winds. German authorities agree that the disease is transmitted through feed and water. The winds scatter it and it is carried by streams. A high wind will blow a piece of

manure a long distance, carrying the germs twenty or twenty-five miles, and dust has taken them the same way. The reason some horses in a herd take the disease while others escape is explained by the different susceptibilities, exactly as in an outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis in man.

There is no doubt in the opinion of many veterinarians of standing that in numerous cases horses have been killed by overdosing—drenching, as it is called—with dope that would kill anything. Fake cures by the hundred have been sold. Unauthorized veterinarians, or persons calling themselves veterinarians, have defrauded farmers of their money and have helped to kill their horses. Instances substantiating this assertion have been many.

"What's the matter with Kansas?" is a phrase that was borne in merit, but is now a question of woe.

County School Commissioner B. S. Tefft, of Saginaw, has appealed to the state authorities to allow delinquent boys from the juvenile court of Saginaw county, who are now sent to the industrial school at Lansing, to be placed on the county farm. He would have buildings erected for them. The move has the support of juvenile officers.

WILL ENTHRONE THE PEOPLE

FERRIS GIVES OUT FIRST INTERVIEW SINCE HIS ELECTION.

Governor-elect in Message Will Recommend New Primary Law and a Whole Lot of Other Things That He Has Not Mentioned as Yet—Promises to Make a Lively Executive.

GOVERNOR-ELECT FERRIS has been giving his whole attention to his work in connection with the Ferris Institute at Big Rapids since election, and has had but little to say with reference to his future plans. He visited Detroit the other day, and in course of an interview said: "I shall begin work on my inaugural message at once and expect to lay especial stress on a new primary law, the real Australian ballot, the initiative, referendum and recall, and will urge the passage of considerable advance legislation. While a new primary law, a secret ballot and the initiative, referendum and recall may not arouse as much enthusiasm as certain other legislation, I want to get at the machinery of government as soon as possible."

Mr. Ferris has been visiting the various state institutions and will continue to do so until he is entirely familiar with them. However, he will make no visit to the prisons until after he is inaugurated.

"Matters are in such a state at Jackson now that should I go there there would be a demonstration," was the answer he gave to a question. "If I visited the other prisons and did not visit Jackson, the same thing would occur. While I am going to all the other institutions, I will leave the prisons until the last."

Mr. Ferris has declared himself on the prison question repeatedly. He advocates the teaching of the prisoners, especially the short term men, some occupation whereby they can make their living after they are discharged. He visited the Indiana state prison in Michigan City, Friday, and was much impressed with what he learned there.

"I was delighted beyond measure with what I saw," he said. "In that prison there is no paddling and no physical punishment whatever. When a man goes in he immediately takes the highest grade. If his behavior is such that he merits a reduction in rank, he goes to the second grade. If he is reduced again, he is made to wear the broad stripes, and for 30 days he has no privileges whatever."

"The parole system is becoming very effective in that prison. Formerly only 30 per cent made good; now more than 70 per cent do."

"The men in that prison make bags, chairs, twine and other articles in common use. That means that when they are through with prison they are equipped to earn an honest living."

Mr. Ferris reiterated his statement that he has made no promises of positions.

"Statements that so-and-so is going to be offered such and such a job are all mistakes," he said. "I have promised nobody any place. I am arranging things in my mind, however, and

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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) 1.02

Wheat, No. 2, Red (large mills paying) 1.09

Continued to decline on account of indefinite war news.

Oats, Standard 34 1/2

Play the waiting game.

Rye 64

Go on easy.

Beans 2.35

Hang on tight—they'll come to you.

Hay (best market today, New York), at 22.00

Potatoes (best market today, Philadelphia) at 65

This patient keeps improving.

Butter 32

Spirited demands in every direction.

Eggs 12

Make your hens get busy.

Poultry 13

Expect to see most kind of poultry—sell about quotations this week.

10,000 BY JANUARY FIRST

Ask, on a postal, for 25 or 50 copies to distribute among your friends and neighbors. DO IT TODAY, PLEASE.

THE MARKET SITUATION VIEWED FROM THE INSIDE

HAY

The storm is still on, boys, the sea is rolling very high. With a little tendency, as we go to press, for colder weather, it is to be hoped that conditions may be improved, as a result. We are forced to admit that the situation, generally, has not made any material change over our last week's issue. The tone to the situation, from a large way, has made no perceptible change whatever. Appreciating the condition of most terminal markets and also appreciating the car situation, weather conditions etc., we are forced to admit that the situation is not any way spirited, far from it. We were in hopes that when the car supply tightened up, as it certainly has over most hay producing sections, that we, in turn, would experience its effect in the way of lighter receipts on the outside market, and as a natural result, an enhanced valuation or advanced quotations possible to obtain for present arrivals. The situation has not worked out as above; every market has received plenty of hay to take care of the demand, regardless of the tightening up of the car situation. We appreciate, of course, that the car situation is not as tight as it promises to be very soon, but, still, at the same time, it is tightened up enough so that the outside market situation should, under healthy conditions, take care of the receipts we have been putting forward to better advantage and show a better spirit than has been in evidence. It seems almost impossible to advance quotations, the situation is really easy. There is a world of common quality hay going forward. It is glutting the outside markets with this character of hay. The receipts of bang-up good stuff in any of the given qualities is of a mighty low percentage. If you continue to force this common quality stuff onto the market, you will continue to hold your market on all hay or on the hay market in general down to a low level. As producers you must change your tactics. When the market drags along like it has been, you must appreciate the cause, the effect and then administer the right kind of dope if you wish to improve your patients. We believe you appreciate that the disposing of the present hay crop is something of a study and that it behooves you to use your very best judgment and cunning in order to put the same on the market to the best possible advantage, to not only yourself but to your fellow producer, in general. Why not set some kind of a standard from some source of an attack that we will make on this hay situation, try to flunk the enemy in some way so as to get some near control of the situation? Why not set your stakes on this nice bright No. 1 timothy hay or nice bright hay in clover mixed, raise your standard on it and hold it until you get it? There is never any danger in holding good stuff—don't be alarmed about that. It is the boys that have the common quality hay that have got to manipulate the situation to its fullest extent. Let's get to studying—let's get to working and working together and see the result. We are going to leave the price in the different Zones just as last week. There is really not one cent's difference in the market situation.

Zone No. 1 Michigan	13.25
Zone No. 2 Michigan	13.50
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 continues to be very little receipts on the Detroit market, but we are pleased to state that there has been no congestion noticeable on any of our terminals here in

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 "Slickers" 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.

the City. While it has been impossible to obtain outside quotations on some of the lower characters of hay, still, at the same time, no severe cuts have been made. On the other hand, some shipments of high quality timothy hay and high quality in fancy light mixed have brought more than natural quotations shown.

This is the situation that we are experiencing here, and it is the experience that practically every outside market is experiencing at the moment, and will continue to experience throughout the season. A bang-up good car of stuff will draw a premium. The common qualities of hay will play a catch-can game throughout the season.

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

PITTSBURG—There is really no change to report in the actual conditions existing on the Pittsburgh market. There continues to be a good supply of practically all characters of hay. This last week the Pittsburgh market has experienced a heavy demand or created an extreme outlet for threshed timothy hay and clover mixed. The receipts of these two characters of hay have not been equal to the demand, while from a general standpoint, the hay situation on this market has made no change over last week. The tone to the situation is no better—the outlook for the immediate future is no better. It is simply up to a supply and demand condition which will be regulated by and through the natural channels of effect on a commodity of this nature, which is generally understood to be weather conditions, car supply and general tone to a forage and coarse grained products in general.

No. 1 Timothy hay (new)	17.50@18.00
No. 2 Timothy hay (new)	15.00@16.00
No. 1 Light mixed hay	17.00@17.25
No. 1 Clover mixed hay	16.50@17.00
No. 1 Oat straw, Pa. line	10.00@10.50
No. 1 Clover hay	16.00@16.50
Fine prairie packing hay	11.50
No. 1 Oat straw, Pa. line	10.00
No. 1 Rye straw, Pa. line	11.50
No. 1 Wheat straw, Pa. line	10.00@10.50

CINCINNATI—We are able to report a little better feeling on the Cincinnati market the past week. Sales were made at an advance over last week's quotations and the tone to the situation, from many angles was much improved; nothing of a spirited nature was in evidence, but a very healthy tone to the situation. This was created by virtue of light receipts, which we understand were caused by a shortage in equipment generally. We do not believe, and, in fact, it is not possible to believe, that the Cincinnati market has made any conservative advance. By this, we mean, that there is no particular foundation for it, simply happens to be lighter receipts on the market at the moment, which, in turn, has advanced quotations and improved the situation at least momentarily. While you will notice that we are writing very conservatively on this commodity, still, at the same time, we wish you to understand that right from the inception of the season, we have given you our idea as to the better qualities of hay

and the situation that we expected would be the outcome.

Timothy No. 1	17.75@18.25
Timothy Standard	17.00@17.50
Timothy No. 2	15.75@16.25
Timothy No. 3	13.00@14.00
Clover Mixed No. 1	17.00@17.50
Clover Mixed, No. 2	16.00@16.50
Clover Pure, No. 1	17.50@18.00
Clover Pure, No. 2	16.50@17.00
Straw, wheat	8.00@8.50
Straw, oats	8.00@8.50
Straw, rye	9.00@9.50

CHICAGO—The receipts of hay for the present week have been fairly liberal, yet this market has enjoyed an excellent demand and prices in common have been well maintained. Better qualities of timothy hay of all descriptions, as well as top qualities of prairie hay and straw have met with prompt sale at full quotations. There is a tendency to heavier receipts, with the feeling that the market will work a little lower as a result. It is the feeling of large buyers on this market, that as soon as receipts happen to be at all liberal on this market that prices must go materially low as a result.

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	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	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	6.00@6.50

BOSTON—The Boston market is having its usual hard struggle to any more than maintain its position on the market. It is having a fight to hold its market level up in line with the pace and in keeping with the standard set by some of our other terminals. The reason for the influence on this particular market and the New England trade in general has been demonstrated in our previous issues, viz., that the Canadian situation is taking care of this particular market, thereby making it practically impossible for hay from the States to come in. The competition Canadian hay will create seems to have practically no limit so that there is really no use to start anything under the present existing conditions.

	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—Receipts for the week: Hay, 10,112 tons; last week, 2,855; since September 1, 64,098; same period last year, 72,379. This market has been very quiet on the average run of hay coming in. While the receipts in sight are much heavier, still, the actual offerings on track are a little less. There is no brisk movement or demand on medium and low grades but all hay of high quality is

being placed well up to quotations and in most instances at a premium.

	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@
No. 2	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.00
No. 3	16.00@17.00	15.00@16.00
Shipping		
Light Clover		
Mixed	20.00@	19.00@20.00
No. 1 Clover		
Mixed	18.00@19.00	19.00@20.00
No. 2 Clover		
Mixed	13.00@16.00	12.00@15.00
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

We feel that we have a right to raise Flag No. 1 on this commodity again this week. We think the situation shows to be comparatively healthy; that the demand in every direction proves the above out. It is conceded, however, by a great many of our largest handlers, that the situation right at the moment is far from being in a spirited condition; that although we have a right to claim the situation is healthy, that the tone to the situation is much improved, still at the same time it is very easy to overrun quotations possible to obtain. By this, we mean, that it is very easy for the feeling existing in the State or among the buyers and producers, to get in advance of the feeling that exists among the buyers on the outside. This would go farther, will suggest, that it was a tendency of the buyers on the outside to still maintain and hold a conservative feeling with reference to the future possibilities of this given commodity. We believe that this is possibly true, in fact, we have made investigation and find that quotations have been going in different directions, sales having been made at given points and at a given time; a few days later, said quotations being in line with conditions here, and in fact not having been advanced over previous quotations were not snapped up by the outside trade. This would show still farther, that the outside demand has had very much of a tendency to handle the situation from a hand-to-mouth way. We do not know, positively, that the above is the actual situation that exists, but we are led to believe from the way the market has shaped itself, that it is never on any more than a conservative basis at any given time. We think that this is based more on the impossibility of actually knowing what the future is going to bring forth in the way of the amount of stock to put forth, than anything else. When you see the market going up on the outside a few cents and then quickly dropping back to cover a game of a flip-flop nature you can begin to feel at once that the feature of stability is lacking. We have experienced this on this commodity this season, but, still, at the same time, we feel that the situation does show a firmer tone possibly, if not, at least a tendency towards an improvement almost constantly.

The future to this commodity is going to depend very much on the keeping qualities and the result of the same, of the stock still on hand. If you have potatoes that are keeping and will continue to keep, we can not see why you have not a right to speculate on the situation and hold your potatoes for an advance of, at least, 25 per cent over the present market. We feel that there will be some particular time between now and the new crop when such an advance will be possible to obtain.

Zone No. 2 Michigan	4
Zone No. 4 Michigan	4
Zone No. 5 Michigan	4
Zone No. 6 Michigan	4
Zone No. 7 Michigan	4

DETROIT—The Detroit market continues to be about the poorest one of the whole list. There is hardly an outside situation that anywhere conforms to the one we are experiencing here in our local City. The continued heavy receipts to this market have taken care of a certain portion of the trade for a given period. This trade being taken care of, the receipts need not be so heavy in order to effect a change in the situation. The market here at the moment is practically taken care of by potatoes hauled in from farmers adjacent to the City. It has been possible for this character of trade to control the situation because the outside markets in the State would not allow potatoes to come here in competition with the price, the producer, hauling to this market, seemed satisfied with, therefore, potatoes from the farmers' wagons has been the resultant business. Car after car of potatoes of nice quality sold on this market as low as forty cents; such sales showing a keen loss to whoever made the shipment, whether he be a buyer or producer. No demand whatever for potatoes in bulk—cars coming in here in this manner were in most cases either rebilled or sacked and put in store. The only thing which will place the Detroit market back on the commercial map in line with others is very severe weather and subsequent bad road conditions.

Sacked from store..... 60¢
Bulk from track..... 40¢ @ .50
Bulk, farmers' wagons..... 50¢ @ .60

CHICAGO—The Chicago market was able to go along on a good conservative basis; practically all receipts of cars, well to the standard in quality, were disposed of at either last week's quotations or possibly in some cases a very small advance or a premium. The tone to the market was very good, quite satisfactory. The demand made a little change in favor of sacked stock, but still, no cars of bulk of good quality suffered as a result. This market is not overly high in its price possible to obtain; lying, as it does, so favorably to our best potato sections and almost favorably to Wisconsin and Minnesota shipments, makes it a center of fire from both directions. It does well to maintain its equilibrium under a cross fire of this nature. We think we can report the condition on this market, at least, up to last week and possibly with a shade of advancement in evidence.

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Monday	115	115	113
Tuesday	40	50	127
Wednesday	45	60	54
Thursday	40	45	55
Friday	50	35	98
	290	305	447

CINCINNATI—There is no material change in the situation on the Cincinnati market. The demand has been very good; tone to the situation quite satisfactory; nothing of a spirited nature in evidence, but all receipts of good high quality have met with ready sale at quotations, and in extreme cases or in rare cases possibly a slight advance. This market is a little particular about the quality of stock it will take to any advantage; quite firm in its demands for good round medium-sized and high colored stock. Cars of off color, size or shape will be cut on this market as much or more than on most others, but still, on the other extreme, this market is well up on what it wants.

Bulk or sacks..... 60¢ @ .65

PITTSBURG—We do not think the Pittsburgh market has struck its stride since about three weeks ago. There has not been any particular time since, even of a momentary nature, at which this market was at all spirited or the tone to the situation so very keenly improved, as a result of the general advance on all terminals for this given commodity. They have been traders instead of leaders. We must appreciate that this market has handled a world of produce in the last sixty days in all kinds of perishable lines. This market has been glutted with

some one kind of produce almost constantly during this period. It has kept the sellers and the peddling trade hammering on some special commodity which was in a serious and critical way in order to move it. A condition of this kind existing on any given commodity draws its attention away from some others, not allowing them to get up where they really belong or where the trade naturally would invite them. At the moment, onions and cabbage are being forced, worked on every attention given time to get rid of them at some price. When you are working on one commodity, you are not working on another. Your attention cannot be in two places at one time and expect the same results in both directions. The time is going to come and very soon, we think, when the clean-up of this glutted condition will be in effect, and, accordingly, a better and more satisfactory condition existing in all lines.

Choice, bulk..... 55¢
Common..... 50¢

NORFOLK—The Norfolk market continues to be aggressive in the fight for advancement and in the fight to obtain shipments. They are watching the situation very keenly and keeping an eye on the trade constantly. Inquiries continue to come from this territory in every mail to those having shipments to offer. It is true, that the majority of our shipments from the State of Michigan do not lie favorably to the Virginia trade. The rate is very high in comparison with other producing sections. There will come a time, we think, by virtue of the condition of the stock at other points, so that we can get in to advantage. There are certain sections of the State in which quite a number of potatoes are raised where the freight rate is comparatively favorable, and from which shipments are being made at the present time, and we think, to advantage but from the Western side of the State or around through Greenville, Manton, and the Elk Rapids territory, it is almost prohibited.

WHEAT

In order to change the monotony of the wheat situation, and possibly change our luck, we are going to raise Flag No. 4 this week. We think this covers the situation but No. 4 and 5 could be hoisted on the situation and cover it more fully. The situation is being forced downward by virtue of the unsettled conditions existing on the outside and which continue to exist and on which it seems impossible to get any good conservative line-up. Those who are manipulating the situation or working on it, studying it, do not seem to get any good advice or form any good conservative basis as to the future expectancy or given any suggestion as to what the future outcome is going to be. No one seems to wish to be put on record as making a prediction. We appreciate that the Balkan situation has unsettled things—political situation in general—growing crops confronting us—Western elevators, comparatively full—flour storages in the West are loaded down, all of these features are in favor and are supporting the bearish attitude now in evidence. We would suggest forgetting you had wheat for the moment and letting the other fellows fight it out.

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

CINCINNATI—The disposition of the speculators on this market was to hold back—a glance at the blackboard and they turned away. The moment the smaller buyers noticed this attitude on the part of the manipulators of the game, they too got in line and gave no attention to offerings. They became disinterested and

once and in order to change them and make them interested, concessions or a lowering of price was forced. The market has been taken care of and kept full enough continually so that the trade is in shape to take advantage of the situation at any given time, because they have stock on hand to work on and they feel that there is more coming.

No. 2 red..... 1.02 @ 1.05
No. 3 red..... .95 @ 1.02
No. 4 red..... .85 @ .95

BEANS

We might change the Flag on this commodity a little this week by viewing the situation in a large way but we do not think it best. We do not think we have had a storm enough yet. We think we had better keep the thunder rolling for at least another week. We want you to stay in port and appreciate that although the sea looks a little more calm than a week ago, still, it is just a little unsafe to venture out, especially in your small craft. There is no use being in a hurry; there is no use taking these chances, because you are only working against yourself when you do so. You are inviting and if you continue to act, actually bringing back a congested condition which was in evidence one and two weeks ago. Let's not get into this predicament again—let's not rush our beans to market like we have, again this season—let's market this commodity in a business-like way. You can continually get advice. By watching the situation as given in this article every week, you can get a very good line-up on the situation. You know that these beans can not be put onto the market on about so fast and have the trade take them as they should. You have got to keep up and help to create an appetite on the commercial market for any given commodity, the same as an appetite of anything else. If you overfeed the market, you kill its appetite at once. When the appetite to the market is gone, the tone to the situation is gone with it; the price commences to decline, you commence to get nervous, afraid the bottom is all going out of the situation; if you do not get to market, you will not be able to get any price at all for your stuff, possibly will not be buying at all in another week and the way you go with your beans, accept a reduction of from five to twenty cents per bushel—feel that you worked yourself out of a pretty tight spot—get rid of your beans anyhow. You go back home and in a week or so, the sky is cleared up, your neighbor who did not get scared who was watching the "Pink Sheet"—studying the situation along with the market editor, advises you that he is being offered a premium over the old price on your local market. This simply goes to show the different angles which go to make up the actual result of the local situation on any commodities at given times, and it all comes from the disposition and the manner of disposition made by you as a producer. We have not too many beans this year. The situation warrants a good long price and you can get it if you will handle the situation as you can. Even with the elevators over the State full to the roof, which is the cause of your jamming in with your loads, the price possible to obtain on the outside was not changed, but the prices you were able to obtain on the inside were changed and very noticeably. In other words, the local dealer took advantage of the situation and he has a right to it. It is possibly a little chilly perhaps for you but warm for him. It is the result of human nature no matter how you figure it. There is no reason for you allowing your dealer to pull off any such stunt. You are able to know just as much about the situation as he does. You have the same gray matter to study the situation

with that he has; with the same dope to study, there is not any excuse for you after you force a situation of this kind on yourself, you have no right to holler and if you are game you will not. You might better sell the hired man a little premium and have him kick you around the yard for having made such a foolish mistake. The dealer is getting \$2.40 per bushel of 60 lbs., for hand-picked beans over the State of Michigan today. In some favorable points a little more; in some extreme Northern points a little less, but it will average. When they can get these prices and are getting them every day, there is no excuse for their telling you that the situation is sluggish, critical, etc., and pulling the price back to you. There is a way for you to be just as independent and practically on the same basis with this dealer. You had better get to studying.

Zone No. 2, Michigan..... \$2.25
Zone No. 3, Michigan..... 2.30
Zones 4, 5, 6 and 7, Michigan..... 2.35

OATS

We are going to change the Flag a little on this commodity in this issue, because we feel that there is a gradual tendency for the market to show an improvement in sight. We understand and appreciate the situation that exists at the moment, but we also understand what is going on, the nature and quality of shipments that are being put on the market, for which reason, we believe that there is an expectancy for this commodity of much brighter tone than one week ago. We must bear in mind and take into consideration the situation in general with coarse grains and also forage products. The situation on any and all of these commodities is somewhat sympathetic. The trade can switch from one to the other at most times and quite a majority of them are disposed to do so whenever the same will work out to their advantage.

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

CINCINNATI—We are able to report this market quite steady at quotations. One thing in favor of the situation existing and which is helping to maintain its present standard, is the disposition of the trade in general, retailers especially to hold up their price, especially so when they have oats of good color and weight. This is a feature that varies much on different market terminals. It is the disposition, for instance, of some markets and handlers to let shipments roll along without any particular protection, or what is termed, personal work or market support. We will say in this connection, that it is the disposition of 98 per cent of the terminal markets to make the given commodities fight their own battle. They hardly have the (runners) chance, they are not even favored on a close decision.

No. 2 white..... 36 @ 36 1/2¢
Standard..... 35 1/2 @ 36
No. 3 white..... 34 @ 35
No. 4 white..... 32 @ 34
No. 2 mixed..... 34 @ 34 1/2¢
No. 3 mixed..... 33 1/2 @ 34
No. 4 mixed..... 32 @ 33

PITTSBURG—There continues to be a heavy supply of oats on this market, with a comparatively light demand, still, they are maintaining former quotations in spite of the conditions that receipts actually show. We hardly understand why this is possible, but it seems to be. We appreciate that a given market is forced to maintain a certain market level which is in keeping or in line with other outside markets, or they are aware that said other markets will receive attention, and as a result, shipments which should have gone naturally to theirs. For this reason the supply and demand condition at some times is not able or responsible for the actual quotations and prices.

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EDITORIAL

HAVE YOU NOTICED the ebb and flow of the market tide during the past two months? Have you watched the supply and demand prices? Have you observed the regularity with which Mr. Price tipped his hat to Mr. Supply, and then quietly walked away when his immediate wants were satisfied?

SIX MONTHS AHEAD OF STARVATION

The American people are less than six months ahead of starvation all of the time. Yes, sir; the American people are not more than six months ahead of starvation right now.

The farmers' wagons must be kept rolling on the highways, bringing in the products for shipment; great train loads of farm products must be rushed day after day to the great cities—the people must have food.

Suppose the farmers should turn the keys in their farm factories right now, and start for Florida to spend the winter, leaving orders that not a dollar's worth of products should be sold during their absence.

What do you think would occur? Why, before the farmers came back from Florida in the spring, grim hunger would stalk the streets of the great cities; prices on farm products would increase until thousands upon thousands of the poor would literally starve for bread.

The millions of consumers in the great cities are depending upon you, Mr. Farmer; you must furnish food for them all. Therefore if you go to Florida, sell your products before you go; for remember,

The city people are less than six months ahead of starvation.

Within sixty days after the products of your farms are harvested, more than one-half of the total amount produced finds its way to the middlemen. This means that you get a chance at the "supply and demand" market for just about sixty days.

After the sixty days have passed, the middlemen control the situation during the remainder of the year. In other words, they get a whack at the "supply and demand" market for three hundred and five days—you get the sixty day limit.

And, remember, your sixty days come right in after harvest time. Right at the time when the supply is sure to exceed the demand. If in reality the supply does not exceed the demand, then the "visible supply" is arranged to suit the needs of the manipulators.

After the middlemen, packers, cold-storage men and dealers generally get hold of the situation, they tighten or loosen the strings to suit themselves.

And the poor consumers wonder why the farmers charge such exorbitant prices.

Well, what are you going to do about it? Not a thing sir, not a single thing—not yet. But I want to impress upon your mind this one fact.

The American people are but six months ahead of starvation. And you're the man who feeds the American people.

Now to get back to my first question: "Have YOU noticed the ebb and flow of the market tide during the past few months?" Now really, have you?

"Yes," you say. What, then, are your conclusions?

The price on a given commodity increases. The supply follows suit. The price automatically falls; ditto the supply. Then con-

ditions run the scale again—all the way from profitable to unprofitable prices.

I am satisfied that there is going to be a good demand for all the farmer has to sell this year of our Lord—1912-13—and that the demand price will leave in the farmer's hands a good profit.

Some will sell, only to lose—and some may lose if they don't sell.

But I have come to the conclusion that *all may sell*—if they use good business judgment and watch the markets—at *profitable prices*.

Again I ask, what are your conclusions?

THE POOR FARMER.

BEFORE election the farmer is known as the "backbone of the nation," but just as soon as the candidate is in office he begins to reach out for means through which to aid the poor, ignorant farmer. It is now being planned by the white-shirted gentry of colleges and law offices to advance a bill whose aim it will be to send agricultural missionaries into every county in the Middle States in order to lift the poor, ignorant farmer out of his ignorance and tell him how to raise a lot more stuff that he can't sell. Extension work is all right in a way, but it should come from among the farmers rather than from a lot of pale, bony-fingered bookworms who couldn't raise a hill of corn even by pulling on it. What the farmer as well as the consumer needs is some one to aid them in solving the riddle of marketing.

From the following we note that a Georgia senator has recently hiked out into the country, looked around a bit, and then hiked back to Washington, and will spend his time and the people's money in his reach for the poor, ignorant farmer:

"Fresh from a conference of presi-

dents of state colleges of agriculture, held in Georgia, Senator Hoke Smith returned to Washington more strongly than ever in favor of a bill for the extension of the work of agricultural colleges, so they will get nearer to the farmer and enable him to apply the latest of scientific principles to his cultivation of the soil."

FARMERS' CLUBS TO MEET AT LANSING.

THE twenty-fifth annual meeting of the State Association of Farmers' Clubs will be held in Representative Hall, at Lansing, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 3 and 4. Governor Osborn has promised to deliver the opening address. A two days' session will be held, for which a splendid program has been arranged.

Poultry shows are to be held during the next three months at Petoskey, Charlevoix, Traverse City, Holland and Zeeland.

Dear Mr. Slocum:—Enclose 25 cents for Business Farming. You can count on me please command me. M. H. PRINCE, Oxford, Mich., Aug. 18, 1912.

Farmers Problems

PROBLEM No. 7.

MIKE CLANCEY, who owns a little farm up in the jack pine country," said the professor to his morning class, "has sent us the following communication:

"I have 60 odd bushels of potatoes and can sell them here at a quarter a bushel. I paid \$5.00 for the use of the land, \$12.00 for work and \$3.00 for Paris Green. How much can I make, if board is worth three dollars a week?"

"Now, class, what is the matter with Mr. Clancey's case? Jim Winkins."

Jim: "He loses a five spot."

"Correct, but we want an analysis of the case. Henry Hopkins."

Henry: "He can't do anything now; it's too late too ship from the upper counties. Frost is liable to catch him."

"Good as far as it goes. Bill Wilkins, what can you say?"

Bill: "The spuds cost too much. He ought to get busy on the cost end of his job, subscribe to Michigan Business Farming and then sell direct on a high market, for all there is in it."

"Good. Anything more, Mr. Mudge?"

Mudge: "Can't think of anything except that I would like to know what the price of board has to do with this question."

"You've got me, Mudge, but we will write Clancey as follows:

"Sorry, but you lose \$5.00. Your crop cost you too much. Had you kept in touch with market conditions, you might have netted at least 40c per bushel by selling direct. Better subscribe for Michigan Business Farming and be ready for next year. What has board got to do with your potatoes?"

"The class is excused."

P. S.: This morning's mail brought Mike's reply. It reads as follows:

"Dear Professor: Here's the half for that subscription and you can count on my spuds for next year on the direct selling plan. Board's got a lot to do with it. No local buyer is going to skin me. I've decided to eat these potatoes and pay myself \$3.00 a week while I am doing it."

"Yours,

"Mike."



THE MARKET SITUATION VIEWED FROM THE INSIDE

Continued from Page Three

possible to obtain, but this is about the only angle that will change the basis to the situation.

No. 2 white.....36 1/2 @
Standard Oats.....35 1/2 @
Standard No. 3 Oats.....34 1/2 @
Standard No. 4 Oats.....32 1/2 @ .38

CLOVER SEED

Possibly we should not state that there was an advance in sight on this commodity or situation in general, but we really feel that the tone to the situation is mighty keen. The buyers in a large way are trying to keep away from the situation—anything of a spirited nature. They are large fellows from a business standpoint and understand the market situation from A to Z—understand its modifications and what go to make up the same thoroughly. The symptom of your case, as a producer, is being studied by them constantly; you are watched over most carefully. They are not going to do anything to excite the situation, which, they, in turn, know would have a tendency to hold back seed instead of move it. The only thing they could do at the present time, would be to advance it, which they know will not have a tendency to bring forth actual receipts, because human nature does not allow you to sell stuff when the market is going up, but on the contrary, to make movement when the market is on the decline. The situation is so keen, that the large handlers are hardly able to lower the price. That would be so raw a deal that they could hardly pull it off; therefore, the situation is moving along in about a normal way, with the concurrent and atmosphere condition generally becoming more tense.

June.....8.25@11.00
Mammoth.....8.25@11.00
Alsike.....10.75@13.00
Timothy Seed.....2.10

CORN

We hardly know which Flag to hoist on this commodity this week. It really develops that there is a promise of a most abundant corn crop in every direction this season. We know that disposition seems to be at the moment for a heavy movement of new corn from every source available. Raisers of corn and handlers of corn, appreciate the situation that exists on this commodity, on oats, hay and wheat. They appreciate that the situation on these four given commodities is somewhat sympathetic; that none of these commodities has anything to offer the other but sympathy. There is no immediate relief in sight, that is sure. If all reports as to the condition of the crop are true, there is nothing very promising in the future. This does not mean that corn will go back to its old level, which was very low, but that it will be much lower than its standard set last season. It should not strike a medium lower than it is now setting.

No. 3 mixed.....61 @
No. 2 yellow.....63 @
No. 4 yellow.....60 @

CINCINNATI—There was no change to the situation in general, but still the undertone to the market was inclined toward an easier feeling. It is the general supposition of large handlers on this market, that the bulk of shipments will not start until after

the first of the year; that in the meantime, there will be a fairly good demand for top qualities at about present level.

No. 2 white.....54 @ .56
No. 3 white.....51 @ .53
No. 4 white.....47 @ .50
No. 2 yellow.....52 @ .54
No. 3 yellow.....50 @ .52
No. 4 yellow.....45 @ .49
No. 2 mixed.....52 @ .54
No. 3 mixed.....49 1/2 @ .51 1/2
No. 4 mixed.....45 @ .49

PITTSBURGH—

No. 2 yellow, shell.....63 @ .64
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 shall continue to raise Flag No. 1 on this commodity, because the nature to the situation warrants it. We can see that the foundation for the present market and the tone to the situation for the future warrants feeling very much better over the general situation than we hoped to feel some time ago. We feel very much elated over the position we took and the manner in which we tried to conduct the fight for a betterment of conditions existing on this commodity. We believe that, without question, if this commodity had not been handled in the most conservative and businesslike way, almost unique, that we would have experienced a most unsatisfactory condition, not only now, but any time during the remainder of the season. This result would have been forced on us by virtue of the almost unsurmountable volume of receipts on every outside market available.

It has been demonstrated that practically 50 per cent of the apple crop this year has practically been wasted from a commercial standpoint. We note a gradual tendency for an improvement to the situation on these top grades of winter varieties properly put up and ready for the trade. We note that the quotations to the trade on the outside markets and the prices being asked by the commission men on these given outside markets, is gradually advancing. This proves a most healthy condition existing, because these are the very men who are actually manipulators of the situation. Not only is this naturally true, but on this given commodity they have taken care of the supply feature by virtue of storage, so that the situation is absolutely in their hands and from now can be manipulated as their conscience modifies but conditions suggests. The tone to the situation is healthy and very much so. It promises an advance, but remember and understand, that the quality must be way up and of a very high standard.

DETROIT—Fancy.....2.00@3.00
Ordinary.....1.00@2.00

CINCINNATI—The Cincinnati market continues to experience very heavy receipts. We know of no market which is receiving shipments of apples in any comparison with this market at the present time, on basis of its size, especially is this true. There are a great many markets, handling naturally, about as many apples as this, which are not receiving practically any shipments at the present time. Storehouses are full, the trade has anticipated its requirements and taken care of them. No invitations are being sent out for shipments to come in, relying on the amount already in store to take care of the situation, but not so with the Cincinnati market—receipts are heavy and the market somewhat easy. The situation is even in the buyer's hands.

Bulk fcy hand picked, per bbl.1.00@1.60
Bulk run of orchard, per bbl......50@ .90
Kings, per bbl.....2.25@2.50
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.....1.75@2.00
Wealthy, fancy, per bbl.....1.75@2.00
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

ONIONS

We are raising Flag No. 4 on this commodity, because there is absolutely no use trying to force this stuff on the market longer. Thousands of cars of onions have been actually dumped on the outside market in about the same careless manner in which you would dump a lot of rubbish. The producer has evidently been under a strain so long and of such a critical nature, that he seems to turn to the feature of making disposition, as a relief. There has been no incentive to make shipments from a financial standpoint. It has been some time since the market has showed firm so that the inviting of shipments was at all warranted. For weeks practically every market on the outside has been glutted, especially with bulk red stock. The extreme Southern markets to which we look for our movement of reds in both bulk and sacks has been congested for some time. This has forced the trade to look to other markets which are not naturally red onion outlets and on which these shipments have been placed, subject to the perils of conditions that naturally exist and which were enhanced by the flood of receipts. We can appreciate why so many of you are anxious to make disposition. Why you are practically forced to make disposition, which is on account of the quality of the stock you have on hand. Not one car out of fifty bulk stock, which has been moved during the last thirty days would get to storage in safety—not 2 per cent of the onions which we have been in touch with would go into storage and hold. Appreciating this feature, as we do, and understanding it, as you do, it is easy to understand why so many onions have been forced onto the terminal markets already this season. Everyone of you who have a bushel of onions of keeping quality, that will stand storage should put them in. Not only does the price at the present time warrant this, but your loyalty to the producer of this commodity also should show itself, and from the fact that the only way you can help your fellow producer, who has a commodity of a nature which he cannot hold, is to hold yours. Every bushel you hold back has its given tendency and influence on the outside market, and, in turn, helps your given neighbor producer to get a decent price or as near decent as possible, out of the shipments he is forced to place, regardless of the hazardous condition. The situation certainly cannot be any worse than it is right now; everything is in favor of holding these onions if they are of a quality so that they can be held. You might as well make a fight, because you are whipped if you do not go into the ring.

There is practically no market at the present time that will take any amount of onions to speak of; they are practically all filled up and have been for some time. The demand from now on is going to be for sack shipments. It is hard to handle bulk shipments after freezing weather. The tightening up of the car situation is the condition facing us—will both have a tendency to curtail movement. We will have a chance in a very short time to measure the situation with more accuracy than at the moment. While the outlook is not very bright, there is only one way to play the game and that is to hold your stuff and make a fight for better conditions.

DETROIT—There is no change in the situation from that of our last week's issue. The market here has been taken care of and filled up for some little time. The movement pos-

sible to make of onions at the present time on this market is of a very limited nature—sack or two at a time here and there to the retailers over the City. It does not eat into the enormous supply very fast—does not clean up the situation so that the inviting of more shipments would be warranted. Everything happening for one cause or another to come onto this market at the present time are forced to storage. It is practically impossible to make sale of a car of onions at the present time. We feel that on this given market a few cars of nice dry, firm stock in yellows, sacked, would work out to advantage before springtime.

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

CINCINNATI—The Cincinnati market is simply demoralized all around—buyers are not taking hold at the ridiculously low prices—offerings are very liberal and sales are being made within the range. Everything is in the buyer's favor. Every little feature of quality is brought into play—the buyer getting the advantage.

White, per bu......30 @ .50
Yellow Globe, per bu......20 @ .40
White, large, per bbl.....1.50@1.75
Yellow Globe, per bbl.....1.25@1.50
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.....

PITTSBURGH—The Pittsburgh market has certainly been struggling along under an awful heavy load during the last thirty days. The Southern markets were filled up fast with red stock, then every other market was looked to. The Pittsburgh market seemed to open a channel for as near relief as any. This market has actually made disposition of thousands of cars. The movement has been exceptionally heavy—never during the same period of time has this market handled more onions than this present season. The prices, of course, have been ridiculously low. Everything has been in the buyers' favor, the same as at other terminals; a condition that will always exist whenever there is congestion, cannot avoid it, but they have struggled along and done the best they could, and really handled cars of stuff that would have been an actual loss if other markets would have been looked to for disposition.

Yellow Globe, sacked, per cwt .50 @ .80
Red Globe, sacked, per cwt......40 @ .70
Yellow Globe, bulk, per cwt......40 @ .60
Red Globe, bulk, per cwt......30 @ .50

CABBAGE

You will certainly have to stay in port, because you will be swamped and actually lost if you ever venture out at the present time. The market is absolutely gone and demoralized in every direction practically no market. If we can have a continuance of the weather that we are experiencing, as this article goes to press, the situation should gradually show an improvement. The warm weather we have been experiencing has had much to do with the situation forced on us. Many shipments of Holland seed cabbage of fancy quality have gone to outside markets and not very much more than paid the freight. The situation on some markets was so critical that the Railroads embargoed shipments. There is no reason why the situation should be as severe as this or as critical. It seems that too many cabbage have been dumped on the market at a given time. You have got to spread out your distribution. You cannot distribute your whole crop of cabbage during sixty days' time and expect that the markets can maintain a healthy standard constantly. You are inviting a smashup which we are experiencing at the present time when you try it. We have not cabbage enough back so but what we ought to get a good price, and will get it, without any question, if you can only store your stock in good shape. With the situation as it exists at the moment, that is the only thing pos-

Dear Mr. Slocum.—Enclosed please find 50 cents for subscription to Michigan Business Farming for Joshua S. Phillips, and we thank God that he has given us such a man as Slocum to fight our battles. Help rid our country of middlemen, and we gladly welcome the day when we can sell direct from farmer to consumer. How can the poor laboring man support his family decently in our midst? JOSHUA S. PHILLIPS, Elwell, Mich., Aug. 16, 1912.

sible to do—the only thing you should entertain for a minute.

CINCINNATI—The Cincinnati market actually demoralized—almost impossible to sell a car of cabbage at any price. It is a slaughter right and left whenever trades are made; almost a commercial disgrace to have shipments arriving at the present time.

Danish, per ton, track..... 6.00@ 8.00
Domestic, ton, on track.....

PITTSBURG—The Pittsburgh situation is in line with others; in fact, this market has been so critical that the Pennsylvania lines have had an embargo on all shipments. The same has just been lifted, and, really, the situation does not warrant the lifting of the same. It is hoped, however, that with present weather conditions prevailing and with a promise of the same in the future, that the situation will gradually show an improvement. Keep away from Pittsburgh—strike on Domestic.....
Danish.....

POULTRY

We have given you some pretty strong advice as to the actual situation existing and also as to what we thought was the proper thing to do in the way of disposition of your holdings. We did not mean to hold up every chicken from going to market. This was not what we wished to accomplish, but we did wish, through the medium of this paper, to hold back as many as it would be naturally expected our influence would. This we felt would put a check on the present situation, to the extent that the general situation would be helped. We think we will be able to show you in our next week's issue, that what we have done in the way of modifying the situation through the only medium we have, has had a great effect on the actual situation, that would have existed and which does actually exist. We have demonstrated that there was no excuse; nor reason; no virtue in poultry prices being where they have been, when other meat commodities were sordid, practically out of reach of the common consumer. We have also advised you that there was reported an actual shortage of turkeys all over the Western States where they are so extensively raised. In fact of all this, buyers over the State of Michigan have only been offering around 14c. We expect that they have offered more than 14c at a great many places. We expect that their offering price has been elastic. We feel that they have made peddlers out of themselves—paying any price that they were obliged to to get the stuff. Why? Simply because they knew the actual situation that existed and what is actually offered in the near future. Right at the present time it is actually impossible to get enough turkeys for the trade to supply the demand. Those of you who have followed our advice through this paper and also personal advice through thousands of letters, are going to see a good to yourself of thousands and thousands of dollars thereby. We will show these large handlers, storage houses and manipulators that we understand the game from A to Z just as well as they do—understand every move they are making—why they are making it and what the result is going to be on the producer of this given commodity. We, in turn, are going to show you how you can avoid getting into their hands

Dear Companion:—I am happy to give my aid and support for the foundation of Business Farming. I believe it will be a booming success. A great thing for the farmer and a bad one for the middlemen. I will do all I can to interest the farmers. Wishing you all kinds of success, I am,
CHAS. E. COOPER, Milford, Mich., R. F. D. No. 4, Aug. 18, 1912.

and how you can help the situation; in fact, maintain it on a basis in line with conditions that should exist. We think we will be able to carry this out, because we feel that every reader of this paper will stand by us in the fight for a bettering of the conditions which always have and still do exist. We know you would be mighty glad to bear with us in the fight to break up this combination.

Trusting you have saved one nice turkey for your Thanksgiving dinner is the best wishes of the market editor.

Good hens	.....	14@	
Common hens	.....	12@	13
Springs	.....	13@	14
Young Ducks	.....	15@	16
Old ducks	.....	12@	14
Geese	.....	12@	14
Turkeys	.....	19@	20

CINCINNATI—

Old hens, heavy, 4½ lbs. and over	.....	@	11½
Old hens, light	.....	@	10
Roosters	.....	@	08½
Springs, 1½ lbs. and over	.....	@	12½
Springs, 1½ lbs. and under	.....	@	12½
White ducks, 4 lbs. and over	.....	@	13
White ducks, under 4 lbs.	.....	@	12
Colored ducks, under 4 lbs.	.....	@	09
Old tom turkeys	.....	@	17½
Young turkeys, 8 lbs. and over	.....	@	18
Young turkeys, under 8 lbs.	.....	@	10
Cull turkeys	.....	@	08
Geese, per lb.	.....	@	09
Guineas, young, 1½ lbs. and over	.....	@	4.00@4.25

LIVE STOCK

Regardless of the ups and downs of the Live Stock market, there is no question but that there is a serious shortage in prime beef. Prices on this grade have gradually taken an upward trend, and it can safely be said that the better grades will find good prices in any market. The market of the past week on feeders and medium grades, at Chicago, suffered a decline of about 10c a hundred from the prices we quoted a week ago. At Buffalo the decline during the same period averaged about 13c, while at Detroit prices ruled about the same. For some unaccountable reason, the market in Detroit showed a fairly good demand for stockers and feeders. At all of the points milch cows ruled high, especially the good ones, selling at prices ranging from \$45 to \$80. There is also an especially good demand for veal calves, the better grades selling readily at 9@11c per pound, with the medium grades at from 4c to 8c. It is barely possible that the apparent scarcity of cattle has caused a great many farmers to raise their calves instead of selling them for veal. It is to be hoped that this is true, and that the "slaughter of the innocents" will not be continued.

HOGS.

The usual thing has occurred in the hog market, with reference to the Thanksgiving decline. We are satisfied that this ebb and tide of the demand for hogs can be traced directly to the farmers themselves. A few weeks ago we had a glutted market; then prices went so low that the farmers held up their hogs, but the first increase brought in an over-supply, and down the price went again. Funds for Christmas and taxes is perhaps responsible in a great measure for present conditions. At Chicago, the week showed a decline of from 10c to 15c per hundred over last week's prices, the average price being about \$7.77 per hundred, against \$7.78 of one week ago. At Buffalo the local packers easily controlled the market, and placed bids on the best mixed grades at about \$7.75. They succeeded in handling about 75 per cent of all receipts. In the Detroit market the bulk of good hogs "traveled the plank at about \$7.50, with a few at prices a little in advance of this. Poor grades showed a decline of about 10@15c per hundred.

SHEEP.

Sheep at Detroit were brisk, at last week's prices, while at Buffalo lower prices were in order, and on the Chicago market natives showed a decrease. There was also a decrease in the price of yearlings.

CATTLE.

CHICAGO—At the close of the week packers and shippers competed for the few loads of fat beefs on sale, paying up to \$10.55 for prime 1,400-lb. offerings. The plain and medium grades of steers were neglected, and most of the rangers sold at a further decline of 10c. Calves of a more desirable quality sold freely, topping at \$10 for prime yearlings. The Chicago market cleaned up well, with prices for the immediate future ranging as follows:

Beef steers, good to prime heavy	.....	\$9.00@10.55
Beef steers, medium to good	.....	7.75@ 9.00
Beef steers, common to fair	.....	6.00@ 7.50
Yearlings	.....	6.50@10.50
Rangers	.....	6.50@ 9.75
Beef cows, common to selected	.....	4.40@ 7.10
Fat heifers, good to choice	.....	5.25@ 7.25
Heifers, selected	.....	7.25@ 8.25
Stock steers	.....	4.15@ 6.40
Feeders	.....	5.50@ 7.30
Canners and cutters	.....	2.30@ 4.25
Good to prime veals	.....	9.00@10.00
Bulls	.....	4.50@ 7.00

BUFFALO—The wind-up of the cattle trade wasn't exactly satisfactory, prices being from 15c to 25c per hundred lower on butchering cattle than on Monday. There was very little life in the market except for the better grades, in preparation for the Thanksgiving trade. One of the leading buyers reports that because of the car shortage that has existed during the past ten days an extra supply is expected for this week. The receipts for the week total 8,750 head, as against 7,875 head last week and 7,075 for the corresponding week a year ago. The range of prices for the coming week will vary but little from the following:

Choice to prime heavy steers	.....	\$8.50@9.00
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 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	.....	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 springs	.....	65.00@75.00
Best	.....	50.00@60.00
Medium	.....	40.00@45.00

DETROIT maintained last week's prices and closed with an active market on most grades, and with a fair demand from the country for stockers and feeders. The week's business closed at the following prices:

Extra dry-fed steers	.....	\$7.50@ 8.00
Steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200	.....	5.50@ 7.25

Steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000	.....	5.25@ 6.00
Grass steers and heifers are fat, 800 to 1,000	.....	5.25@ 6.00
Grass steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700	.....	4.25@ 4.75
Choice fat cows	.....	5.00@ 5.50
Good fat cows	.....	4.50@ 4.75
Common cows	.....	3.50@ 4.00
Canners	.....	2.75@ 3.25
Choice heavy bulls	.....	5.00@ 5.50
Fair to good bolognas, bulls	.....	4.25@ 4.75
Stock bulls	.....	3.75@ 4.25
Choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000	.....	5.50@ 6.00
Fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000	.....	5.00@ 5.50
Choice stockers, 500 to 700	.....	4.75@ 5.25
Fair stockers, 500 to 700	.....	3.75@ 4.25
Stock heifers	.....	3.75@ 4.50
Milkers, large, young, medium age	.....	45.00@75.00
Common milkers	.....	30.00@40.00

The veal calf trade was active from start to finish at Wednesday's prices and good ones brought \$10 per hundred. The close was strong at the opening, with buyers asking commission men to save them some for today's trade.

Quotations:

Best	.....	\$9.00@10.00
Others	.....	4.50@ 8.50

HOGS.

CHICAGO witnessed a serious slump in hogs at the close of the week's business. Fairly steady prices had prevailed for the past few days, but a 10@15c leakage was the final, after selling steady at the outset. Speculators and eastern shippers bought hogs at the start, when receipts were estimated at 25,000 head, and paid up to \$8. Later the run was raised to 30,000 head and packers filled their orders at an average of \$7.77, against \$7.84 Wednesday. Trade was fairly active, with packers' total purchases aggregating 28,000 hogs, while shippers were credited with 3,500 head.

Bulk of sales	.....	\$7.65@7.85
Common to good mixed	.....	7.55@7.75
Fair to medium weight	.....	7.75@7.85
Lightweights	.....	7.55@7.70
Fair to choice butchers	.....	7.80@7.95
Selected 260-300-lb. packers	.....	7.70@7.80
Boars, according to weight	.....	2.50@3.25
Fancy shippers	.....	7.90@8.00
Stags	.....	7.85@8.25
Pigs	.....	6.00@7.35

Average price of hogs at Chicago, \$7.77, against \$7.84 Wednesday, \$7.88 a week ago, and \$6.35 a year ago.

BUFFALO realized heavy marketing at the closing days of the week, which resulted in another substantial break. Prices on best grades declined 15@25 cents and pigs and lights showed a drop of a like amount. Run was estimated at 75 cars or 12,000 head, as against 8,800 head last Friday and 11,200 head for the same day a year ago.

It was evident from the very start that with the liberal supply local packers would be in position to control the market, but it was not until after nine o'clock that sellers decided to accept their terms. At the start packers placed bids on the best mixed grades at \$7.75 and they succeeded in landing over seventy-five per cent of the offerings at this figure. A few scattering sales, however, on some good weight kinds were made at \$7.80@7.85 and one load reached \$7.90.

Extreme top, \$7.90; top a week ago, \$8.25; two weeks ago, \$8.50; a year ago, \$6.40, and two years ago, \$7.55.

DETROIT hog market, with receipts hovering near 7,000 head, had a depressing effect on prices at the week's close, resulting in a 10@15c decline from last week's figures. Receipts, 6,667; market a shade lower than yesterday; light to good butchers, \$7.50@7.70; pigs, \$7.20@7.35; light yorkers, \$6.95@7.45; stags, one-third off.

SHEEP.

CHICAGO shows a marked decline of 50 cents per cwt. from last week's schedules; not so much from best grades, but from the scrubbers that are pushing their way to market. Receipts at this point were estimated for Friday at 12,000, against 5,917 for Friday, Nov. 24, 1911. Receipts, 25,000;

market steady; native, \$3.50@4.50; western, \$3.75@4.50; yearlings, \$4.80@5.90; lambs, native, \$5.50@7.40; western, \$5.65@7.40.

BUFFALO reports the close of the week the best of the season so far as receipts were concerned, but admits a sharp decline in prices. The increase over the previous week was 8,000 head, which accounts for the sharp decline, being about 25c less per hundred pounds. The supply of yearlings was light, but values on these fell in sympathy with the larger stocks in other grades. The closing trade was not good. The prices quoted at the close were:

Lambs, good to choice, \$6.90@7.00
Do fair to good, 6.25@6.75
Do cull and common, 4.50@6.25
Yearling lambs, choice, 5.00@5.25
Do cull to fair, 3.50@4.75
Wethers, choice, 4.25@4.50
Mixed sheep, 3.75@4.25
Ewes, choice handy weight, 3.50@3.75
Do choice heavy, 3.25@3.50
Cull sheep, 1.50@3.00
Bucks, 2.50@3.00

We quote:
Extra dry-fed steers, \$8.00@
Steers and hfrs, 1,000-1,200, 6.50@7.25
Steers and hfrs, 800 to 1,000, 5.25@6.00
Grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000, 5.25@6.00
Grass steers and heifers that are fat, 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, 25.00@40.00
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.
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
Culls and common, 2.00@2.75

DETROIT showed receipts on Friday, at the close of the week's business, of 7,610 head of sheep, and the market shows a like decrease of prices with other markets, the range being about the same among the various grades. The market, however, was peculiarly steady, considering the large arrivals. Market steady; best lambs, \$6.50@5.75; fair to good lambs, \$4.25@6.25; light to common lambs, \$4@5.25; yearlings, \$4.50@5; fair to good butcher sheep, \$3.25@3.50; culls and common, \$1.50@2.50.

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.

Kind of Coal.	F. O. B. Mines.
Hocking Lump	\$2.20
Cambridge Lump	2.20
Cambridge 3/4 Lump	1.80
West Va. Splint Lump	2.20
White Ash Block	2.20
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.

The whole trend of the trade in live stock proves conclusively that we are dealing with a market governed only by the immediate supply and demand conditions. There is not an over-supply of either cattle, hogs or sheep, and it can be said with a certainty that if the supply could be marketed judicially prices would rule high during the entire year. We do not expect a better price for pork for the next ten days, and probably not until after the farmers have supplied themselves with funds for the holidays and to care for their taxes. In view of the fact that there is plenty of corn, it would seem to be wise to not rush the market. During December and January the packers expect to get their supply for storage, and one-third of this supply will come from farmers who dress and ship their pork on to an over-supplied market, and the packers will gather them in at very low prices. No matter how much stock you have, it would be well to follow conditions as they appear from week to week in this paper, and be sure you don't sell on a falling market.

POULTRY.

As this paper goes to press, the Thanksgiving supply of poultry is being received in the home market. From present indications, the prices will be profitable. Times have been very good in the cities and there will be a general observance of Thanksgiving, with a marked demand for the better class of fowls. Next week will tell whether we have had an over-supply or not. Shipments should not be made without the assurance that the market has been cleaned up. Christmas demand for poultry of all kind will undoubtedly exceed any previous year, and as most farmers sell for the Thanksgiving market, we shall have profitable Christmas prices. Those who have poultry to sell should make preparations to reach the Christmas market, which always brings demands for even a better class of fowls than the Thanksgiving market. There should be no haste in selling poultry. There is always a big demand during the early part of the new year for poultry to supply the several Jewish holidays, and storage stock is not looked upon with favor. Several months must elapse before we have spring chickens, and the supply therefore must come from storage stock and fresh shipments. You have plenty of corn and feed; unless prices on your poultry are entirely satisfactory, hold. You stand mighty little show of a loss.

No. 1 Turkeys18@20c
No. 2 Turkeys14@16c
No. 1 Spring Chickens, 12@13c
No. 2 Spring Chickens10c
No. 1 Fowls10@11c
No. 2 Fowls9c
No. 1 Geese13@14c
No. 1 Ducks15@16c

EGGS.

We could print the same advice week after week with reference to fresh eggs. The supply will not equal the demand, and prices are going to rule high. The warm weather has had a tendency to bring in fresh receipts, but the market still rules high. Strictly fresh eggs were selling in New York at 37c a dozen yesterday. A great many eggs are in storage, but this supply will not interfere to any great extent with the demand for fresh stock. Should we have warm weather in January, storage eggs will be placed on the market, and this may influence, for a limited time, the price on fresh eggs; but we would advise the farmer either to get present prices or let his stock accumulate for a week. Fresh stock is always snapped up very quickly in any market.

BUTTER.

The receipts of first-class butter have been very light during the past week, and as a consequence prices are

looking up all along the line. Some of the largest buyers have been trying to supply their wants from the dealers at about 30c, but they have had to go away unsatisfied. Yesterday in the New York market it was no trouble to obtain 35 1/2c a pound for fine stuff, and receipts are cleaned up as fast as they arrive. The market was steady all the week, and the under-grades well cleaned up. With this information, you ought to know about what to do with your supply of butter.

CAR SHORTAGE ABOUT OVER.

Reports Show That Trouble Has About Reached the Limit.

WHILE there was a further increase in the demand for freight cars beyond the railroads' ability to supply them in the two weeks ended with Nov. 7, there are indications in the latest statement of the American Railway Association that the maximum shortage of equipment has about been reached.

On Nov. 7 there was a gross shortage of cars amounting to 71,156, against which there was a total surplus on all the lines in this country and Canada of only 19,897. The net shortage on that date was accordingly 51,259 cars. This is an increase of only 1,278 cars over the total for the previous report.

In the past years the maximum shortage has usually occurred in the last week of October. The crop movement period set in a little later than usual this year, and the tide of merchandise business has been steadily rising until recently, so that it would not be surprising if the next fortnightly statement, to be made up as of Nov. 21, showed a still further increase in the scarcity of equipment. The small change in the latest bulletin indicates, however, that the peak has been almost reached.

The following table shows the surplus and shortages of cars on 182 roads on Nov. 7:

	Net Surplus.	Short.	Surplus.
Box	2,632	46,463	*43,831
Flat	1,551	5,164	*3,613
Coal, gondola & hopper	7,262	14,811	*7,549
Total	19,897	71,156	*51,259

*Shortage.

Railroads operating in the northwest and the far southwest felt the effect of heavier demands upon rolling stock, and their supplies of box cars suffered correspondingly. In the middle Atlantic and middle western sections the movement of box cars was also more active and shortages increased. There was an increase in the surplus of coal cars in the middle Atlantic states, New England states, the middle west, the western plains states, and the Pacific coast territory.

A year ago there was a net surplus of idle cars of 26,514, an increase of 5,982 compared with the two weeks previous. On this date last year the surpluses began to increase after declining since July. The difference this year may readily be seen, the latest figures showing a continuance of the acute need for cars. Since Sept. 12 this year the shortage of cars has exceeded the gross surplus.

THROW OUT BOTH TELEPHONES.

SINCE the passage of the Giles law there has been something doing every week among the telephone companies. Over at Breckenridge, Cratiot county, the war between the Bell and Union telephone companies has caused the farmers in that vicinity and the business men to throw out both telephones. This is to be done this week, and the village and rural districts will be phoneless. The farmers declare that they had a five years' contract for free service, but with the Giles law in operation the question of a contract cuts but a mighty small figure.

RETAIL MERCHANTS AFTER PARCELS POST.

The National Federation of Retail Merchants, at their annual meeting, recently held in St. Louis, adopted resolutions advocating a more rigid anti-trust law, honest advertising laws, the repeal of the parcels post law, and the defeat of the Oldfield bill. M. J. Maloney, of Detroit, was re-elected president, and the membership of the association is growing by leaps and bounds. The dealers must be afraid of the developments of parcels post, because under the present law neither the express companies nor the local merchants need feel any alarm.

POLITICIANS TAKE TWENTY MILLION

POSTAGE ON FRANKED MATTER
WOULD NET \$20,000,000.

A Postal Deficit of \$1,781,000 is Reported for the Fiscal Year—Too Bad it Can't be Charged Up to Parcels Post.

ON account of franked matter forwarded for congress, the executive departments and other government establishments shows that postage at the ordinary rate on this matter would have netted the government nearly \$20,000,000. About \$3,250,000 of this would have been paid on political documents.

The postal service handled during the year 310,240,000 pieces of franked mail, weighing 61,377,000 pounds. This was 3.8 per cent of the total weight of all domestic mail carried.

During the presidential and congressional primary campaign in the last quarter of the fiscal year an extraordinary amount of franked matter was sent through the mails at public expense. This matter consisted of political speeches, reports and documents of all kinds. One complete political campaign book was frankable by insertion in the congressional record.

Commenting upon these figures, Postmaster General Hitchcock, who has long urged restriction of the franking privilege, said:

"The unusual expense of transmission by mail of the great amount of political matter during the primary campaign created a temporary deficit for the first time in two years.

"The total expenditure for the fiscal year was \$248,525,000, and the total revenue, \$246,744,000. Had it not been for the cost of carrying franked political mail, the postal account would have shown a surplus of more than \$1,000,000, instead of a deficit of \$1,781,000. And this surplus I have indicated would have been developed notwithstanding the fact that the compensation of postal employees was increased \$6,000,000 during the year."

It is to be regretted that the parcels "free" bill was not in effect during

Capt. Jinks Springs a Surprise.

AN EVENTFUL DAY was drawing to a close. "Old Sol" had just dodged behind the barn without bidding the "Cap'n" good-night. A friendly fly, the last of the vintage of 1912, walked slowly across the subscription book; and faithful old Towser was snoring away, on his sheep-skin couch in the corner. A sudden "ha-ha, he-ha-ha," startled the fly and brought Towser to all fours.

"Say, Touse," said Capt. Jinks, "I've got a good one. Here 'tis: To make a bull fight, you would wave a red flag in his face. Now what would you do to make an elevator man mad?" queried the "cap'n." "Wave the pink sheet," said wise old Towser, as he wiggled his stump tail.

Three knocks at the door, and the laughter ceased. Enter Barney, the office devil: "Let's have something besides fly-marks on that subscription book today," said he, and in came these loyal Brothers:

Jos. Herogg, Lakeview.....	6 subs.	S. I. Fickle, Copemish.....	5 subs.
John Banwell, Alanson.....	5 "	Jas. Wager, Gladwin.....	5 "
W. J. Thompson, Metamora,		W. I. Curry, Midland.....	5 "
No. 3.....	5 "	Julius July, Standish.....	5 "
Will Andrews, Columbiaville.	4 "	Peter Hoffman, No. Branch.	5 "
Wm. Wehr, Minden City.....	4 "	Alice Kilbreath, Imlay City..	3 "
John Gatz, Tyre, No. 2.....	4 "	Mrs. Nellie Harper Caledonia	3 "
Geo. Geister, Alger.....	4 "	Anthony Becker, Evert.....	3 "
R. L. Johnson, Lawrence.....	4 "	Mrs. Anna Everett, Holt.....	3 "
John F. Prochnow, Midland,		R. W. Helmboldt, Park Lake..	3 "
No. 6.....	3 "	G. C. Smith, Augres.....	3 "
Arthur H. Stephen, Prescott.	3 "	Wm. Herrald, Middleton.....	3 "
August Boyer, Lapeer.....	3 "	L. A. Bowen, Mt. Pleasant..	3 "

"Boys," said the Captain, "you know that your help is appreciated." "Tell 'em your conundrum," piped in Towser—and things looked a good deal brighter after the boys left.

PROPOSE TO BUILD STORAGE.

Battle Creek Growers Want to Store
and Sell F. O. B.

THE activities of the Central Fruit Growers' Association, which is composed of about 50 or 60 apple growers in this section, have resulted in plans for a good-sized cold storage for this point, and it is likely that before another season is at hand there will be a storage here in shape to take care of fruit grown in this vicinity.

It is estimated that the building will cost between \$20,000 and \$25,000. A similar plant is about to be built at Augusta, which is ten miles from Battle Creek.

The contention is that thousands of bushels of apples are passing through Battle Creek every season to Chicago

Hides are selling today for the highest prices on record. This is in spite of the fact that hides were put on the free list three years ago and are now imported free from all countries of the world. The falling off in the domestic supply is evidenced in as striking manner by the fact that the number of cattle slaughtered at five of the leading Western markets from January 1 to October 12 showed a decrease of over 31 per cent, compared with the corresponding period last year, being 2,884,733 head, against 4,235,860 the year previous, or 1,351,127 less, according to National Provisioner, a meat trade Journal. This alone means a shortage of 2,702,254 sides of leather.

Radical changes must take place before the time will arrive when farmers may expect to be relieved of the oppression of the present iniquitous market system, and before the consumers of farm products can hope for relief from the exorbitant high prices they are usually required to pay. The world has out-grown the ancient system now in vogue. We want a system by which the producers and the consumers can get closer together to their mutual advantage. The old saying that too many cooks spoil the broth is very ancient but very true, and when too many handle an article that is for sale it becomes very expensive to the final purchaser.

With its 75,000 offered in prizes and its entries closed, the International Live Stock Exposition which will be held on the dates of November 30 to December 7, inclusive, at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, has broken all records in every department in regard to the number of exhibits. Every breed of live stock will be represented on a much larger scale and there is absolutely no reason to doubt that the 1912 show will go down into history as the greatest exhibition ever held in the world.

The government corn report, issued November 8, made the total corn crop 3,169,137,000 bushels, against 3,016,000,000 bushels estimated in October, 2,531,000,000 bushels last year, and the previous record of 2,886,000,000 bushels.

A canning factory is being established at Hesperia by the Commercial Orchards Company. During the past month the plant has been at work putting up apples and beans.

10,000

By Xmas!

Today Shows

6,637

Farmers who have
stamped the "Pink
Sheet" O. K. by
paying in advance
to receive it.

Michigan Business Farming

is ambitious, it aims
to be the most helpful
paper ever published
for the farmers of a
state.

—We have lots of big
plans in mind to make
the "pink sheet"
doubly valuable to
YOU, but you must
help in the building.

Show This Copy

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us for a package of 25 or
50 sample copies which
we will gladly mail.

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